



Vision Statement

All children in Monterey County live in safe, nurturing homes and communities; they are healthy, valued, succeed in school and realize their full potential.

Mission Statement

The Children's Council provides leadership and policy direction to encourage the development of a comprehensive and collaborative delivery system of services to children and youth in Monterey County.

Guiding Principles

- ... **Collaborative** – promoting cross-agency policies and procedures that enhance seamless service delivery; encourage interdisciplinary problem-solving and support; and address the barriers to success;
- ... **Comprehensive, Coordinated and Integrated** – recommending a full array of services and supports where the entire range of needs are addressed in an efficient, responsive and effective manner;
- ... **Family-Centered and Family-Driven** – honoring, respecting and empowering families as their child's first teacher and strongest advocate;
- ... **Culturally Responsive** – ensuring diverse populations receive culturally responsive services and supports;
- ... **Community-Based/Community Driven** – ensuring that services are available and accessible in a variety of settings and locations;
- ... **Participatory** – ensuring that program recipients participate in making and shaping decisions; and
- ... **Outcomes-Oriented** – measuring outcomes for children, youth and families and using data to facilitate decision-making, identify obstacles and improve services.

Message from the Children's Council Chair

Honorable Board of Supervisors and Monterey County Residents:

On behalf of the Monterey County Children's Council, I am pleased to present our Annual Report 2010-11. As in 2009-10, it has been my privilege to serve as Chair of the Children's Council this year. Although my field is education, it is my philosophy that the lives of children are best influenced in the public sector by collaborative efforts among health, social and employment services, juvenile justice, public agencies such as libraries, recreation and parks, and by locally driven non profit efforts. The Children's Council offers focused, multi-disciplined and integrated leadership to promote policies centered on children and youth from birth to young adulthood.

This annual report is our effort to document and share with the community the Council's areas of responsibility, and present data with trends depicting the level of children's well-being in Monterey County. We hope that the information included in this report will be of interest and value to policy makers, organizations, and the community-at-large in making informed decisions related to the safe, healthy and successful development of children in our county.

In 2010, as part of its "Graduating Healthy Students prepared for Success" initiative the Children's Council members developed a vision of the healthy graduate and authorized the compilation of an inventory of initiatives and programs throughout the county that are directed at early childhood development, parent education, literacy, job training, and other efforts influencing positive outcomes for young people graduating from high school. The initial "Graduating Healthy Students" task force expanded and focused in 2011 to become the "All Kids, *Our Kids*/Todos los Niños son *Nuestros Niños* Initiative, aimed at significantly impacting adult behavior to value, respect and know all children, through a framework of building developmental assets in children and youth from the pre-natal stage through high school graduation. One result of the work of this task force is the development of benchmarks in the areas of physical and emotional health, social competence and civic engagement, and in academic and work preparedness that have become a basis for the presentation of many of the indicators of this annual report. Other Children's Council projects in 2010-11 included the oversight of the Children's Behavioral Health System of Care, La Familia Sana, the planning process for the Monterey County's Child Welfare System Improvement Planning, and the continuance of input to the City of Salinas-County of Monterey collaborative, Community Alliance for Safety and Peace (CASP).

The Children's Council values ideas and input from community members to continue the dialogue regarding the needs of children in our county. We invite those interested to attend the Council meetings and work with us in a collaborative manner. Together, we can ensure that our children live in safe, nurturing homes and communities and that they realize their full potential and succeed in life.

Sincerely,



Dr. Nancy Kotowski, Superintendent of Schools
Monterey County Office of Education, April 2012

Methodology and Acknowledgments

The Annual Report was created to help the community understand the needs of children in Monterey County and to help build community commitment to meet those needs. The graphs included are snapshots of the status of children in Monterey County along a variety of indicators, with trending over several years, and comparisons to how children are doing in the entire state of California. The Annual Report is intended to help community members make informed decisions with regard to public policy, volunteer efforts and support for non-profit organizations.

The Annual Report has four goals:

- To serve as a benchmark to measure how children are faring over time;
- To serve as a catalyst to mobilize community-wide efforts to address the most critical challenges to children's success;
- To recognize areas in which services and initiatives have been successful in improving children's quality of life in order to maintain support for these efforts;
- To present information on multiple indicators in a simple arrangement and in a useful format and location and provide further links to data on children for research purposes.

Methodology

This Annual Report was produced primarily by using the resources of an online data collection, review and validation project - www.kidsdata.org - a project of the Lucile Packard Foundation for Children's Health. Other graphs were generated from sources such as the California Department of Education and the California Health Statistics web sites (noted where appropriate).

Additional copies of this report and user feedback form may be downloaded from:

<http://www.unitedwaymcca.org>

<http://www.mcchildrenscouncil.org/>

Additional data on Monterey County children and youth are available at:

www.kidsdata.org

www.countyhealthrankings.org

www.healthycity.org

www.childrennow.org

http://www.mtyhd.org/images/stories/Public_HealthBureau/POSTPONE/2010_MC_Birth_Outcomes_Chartbook.pdf

<http://www.mtyhd.org/images/stories/Publications/pdf/HP08Report20090728.pdf>

Please direct questions or comments regarding this report to:

Children's Council Coordinator, United Way Monterey County, Monterey, CA 93940 (831) 372-8026 x104,

Monterey County Map

Key Population Facts: Population % Children in Poverty 2010

<i>Monterey County:</i>	<i>415,057</i>	<i>26.4%</i>
<i>Salinas:</i>	<i>150,441</i>	<i>31.9%</i>
<i>Seaside:</i>	<i>33,025</i>	<i>17.1%</i>
<i>Monterey:</i>	<i>27,810</i>	<i>14.7%</i>
<i>Soledad:</i>	<i>25,738</i>	<i>25.2%</i>
<i>Greenfield:</i>	<i>15,307</i>	<i>25.6%</i>
<i>King City:</i>	<i>11,293</i>	<i>14.6%</i>
 <i>California</i>	 <i>37,253,956</i>	 <i>20.3%</i>

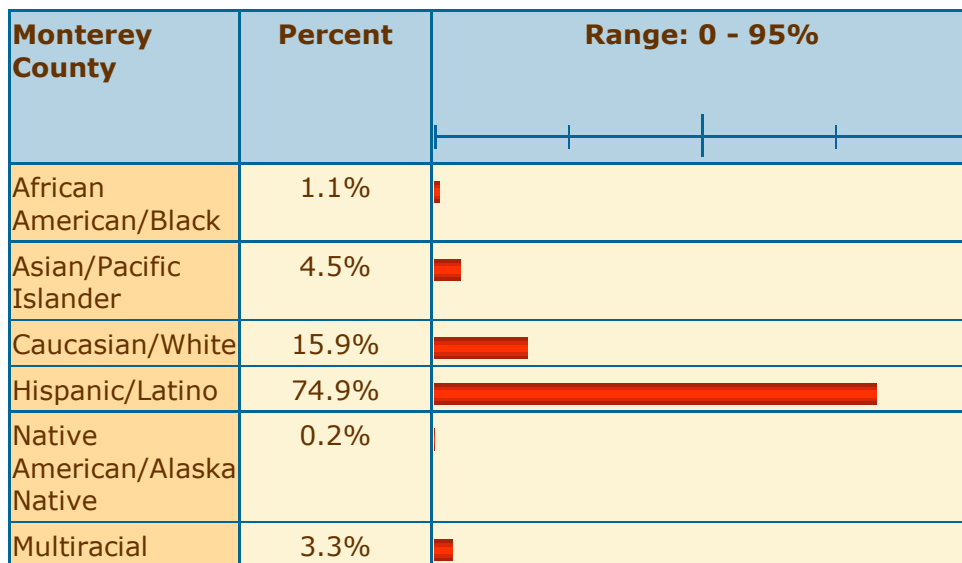
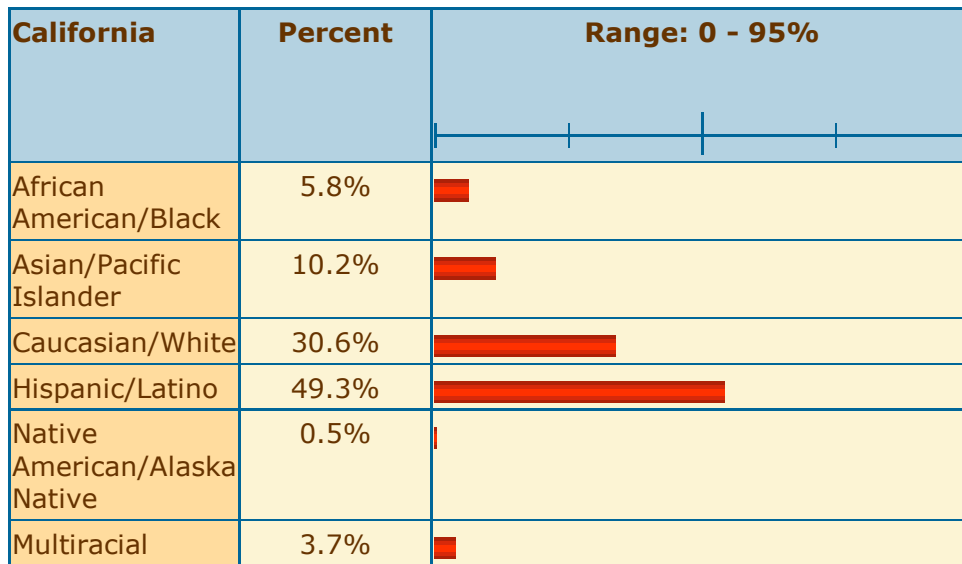


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1. Child Population, by Race/Ethnicity: 2009

(Race/Ethnicity: All)

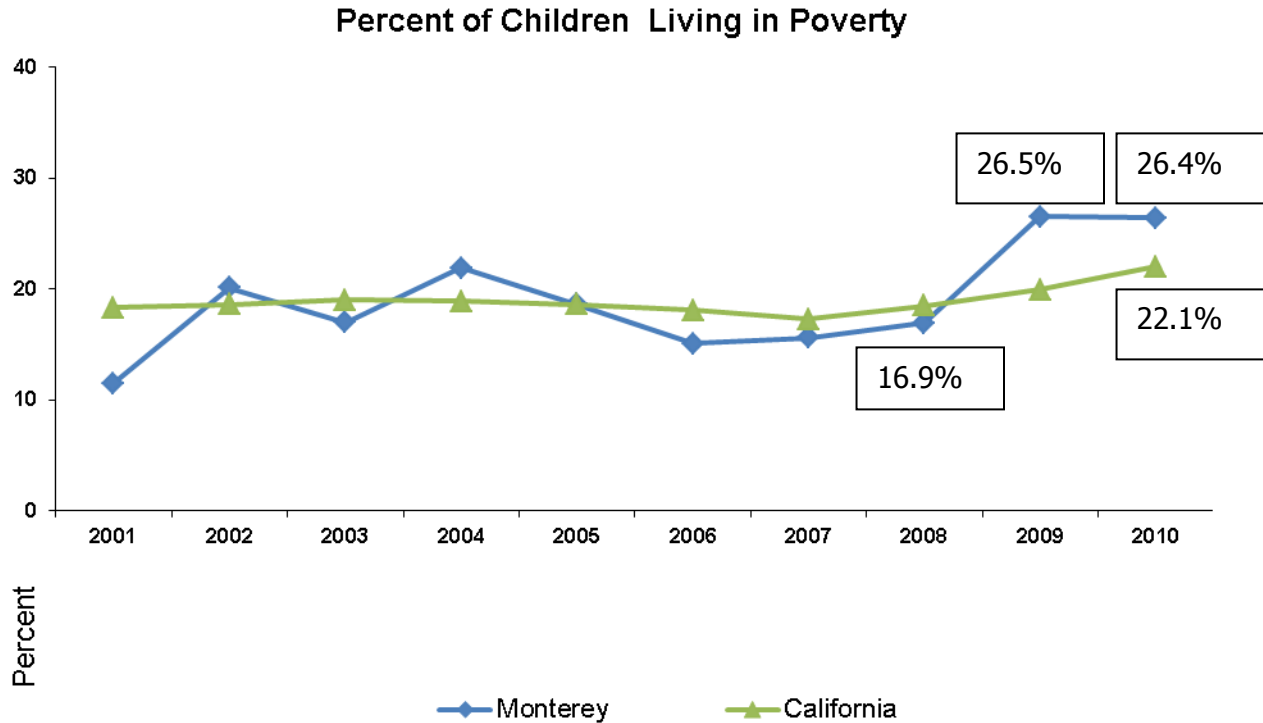


Definition: Percentage of the population under age 18, by race/ethnicity.

Data Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2050. Accessed online at <http://www.dof.ca.gov> (June 2009).

Monterey County's demographics contrast with those of the state in having a much higher percentage of Hispanic children (75% compared to 49%) and lower percentages of White (16% compared to 31%) and African American children (only 1% in Monterey County compared to 6% for the state). The percentages of multiracial children for the county and state are about the same.

2. Children in Poverty (Regions of 250,000 Residents or More): 2000 - 2010



Definition: Percentage of children ages 0-17 living in families with incomes below the federal poverty level. In 2009, a family of two adults and two children was considered in poverty if their annual income fell below \$21,756. In 2009, the percent of children in poverty in Monterey County rose significantly from 17% to 26% and remained at that level in 2010.

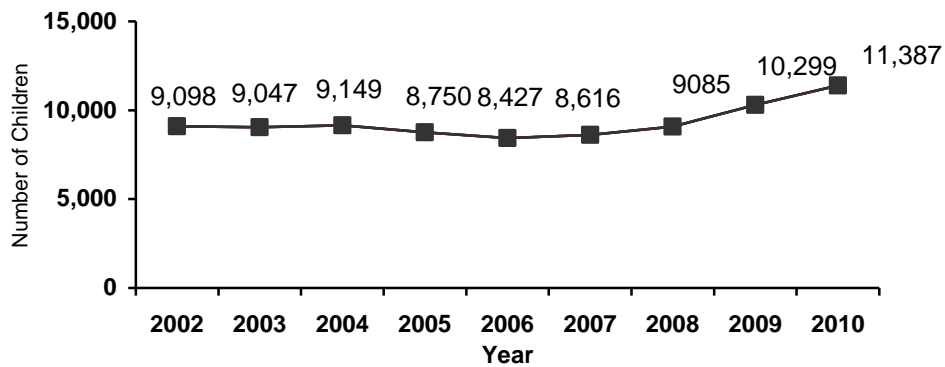
Data Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Accessed online at http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en (October 2010).

3. Children Supported by CalWORKS: 2002-2010

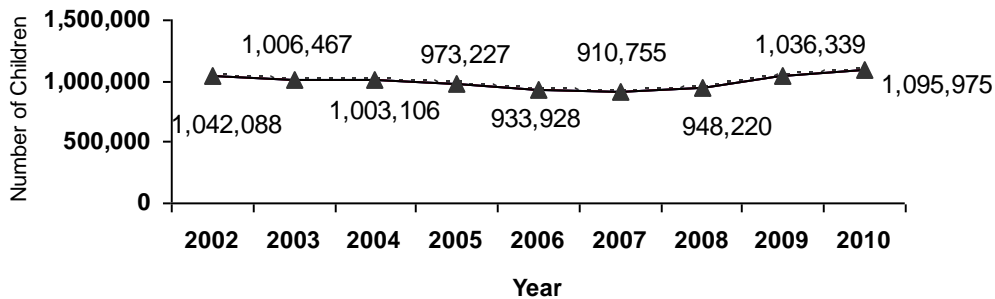
The federal welfare reform legislation, Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, known in California as CalWORKs, provides financial assistance to needy children and families in Monterey County. This indicator reports the average annual caseload of children under the age of 18 receiving financial assistance through CalWORKs.

The CalWORKs program has multiple goals, including reduced welfare dependency, increased self-sufficiency, and decreased non-marital childbearing. It seeks to improve child and family well being by strengthening work first requirements and increasing support services for families engaged in work activities.

Average Annual Caseload of Children Supported by CalWORKS in Monterey County:



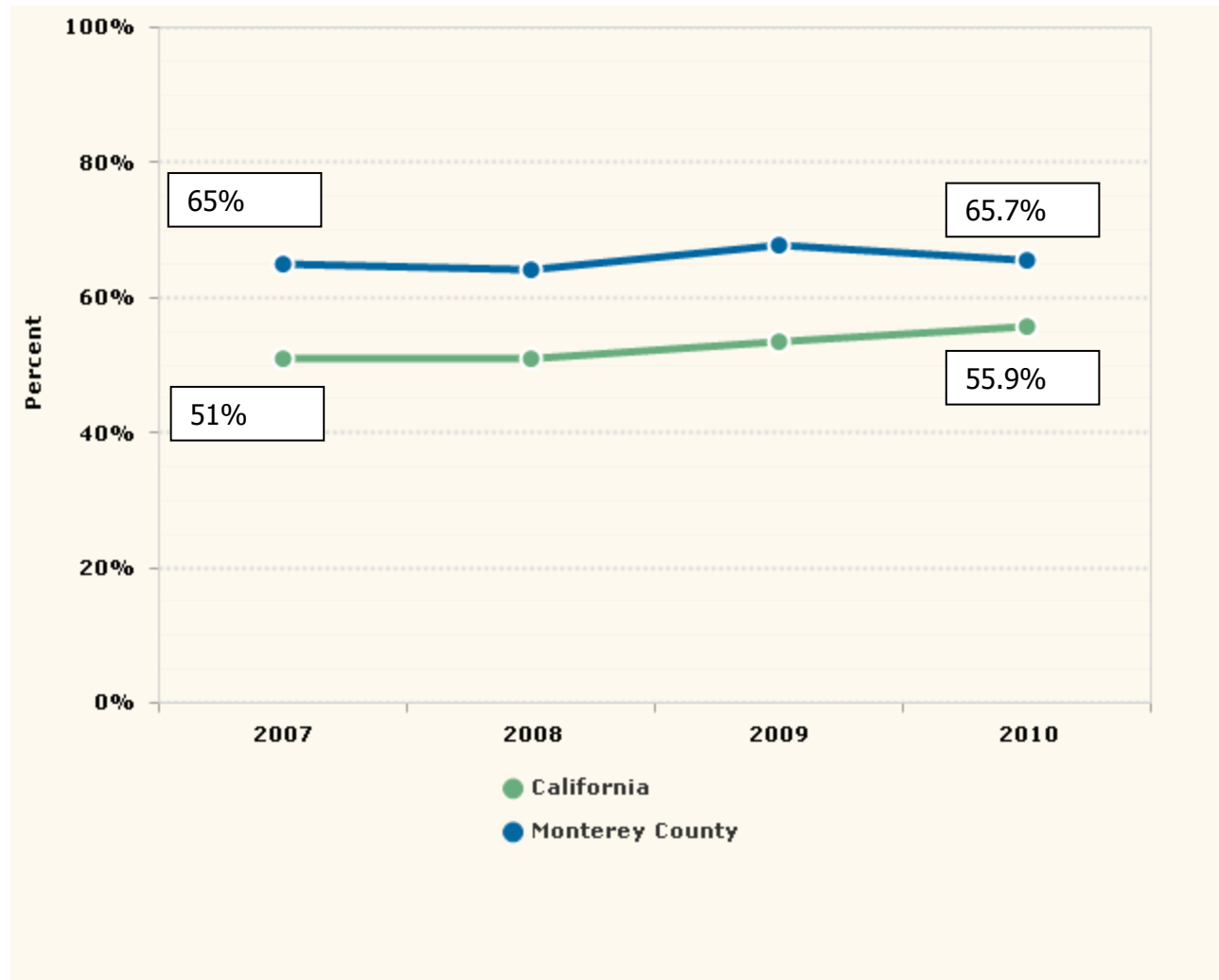
Average Annual Caseload of Children Supported by CalWORKS in California



Source: California Department of Social Services, Research and Development Division, Data Systems and Survey Design Bureau. 2002-2008 http://www.cdss.ca.gov/research/CA237CW-Ca_389.htm

A pattern of decreasing numbers of children in the caseloads of the CalWORKS program from 2002 to 2007 for both Monterey County and the state were significantly disrupted by the financial downturn which began in 2008. The continued influence of the recession together with population changes in Monterey County has resulted in the higher caseloads in 2009-2010, mirroring the concomitant rise in percent of children in poverty noted in 2009.

4. Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Meals: 2007-2010



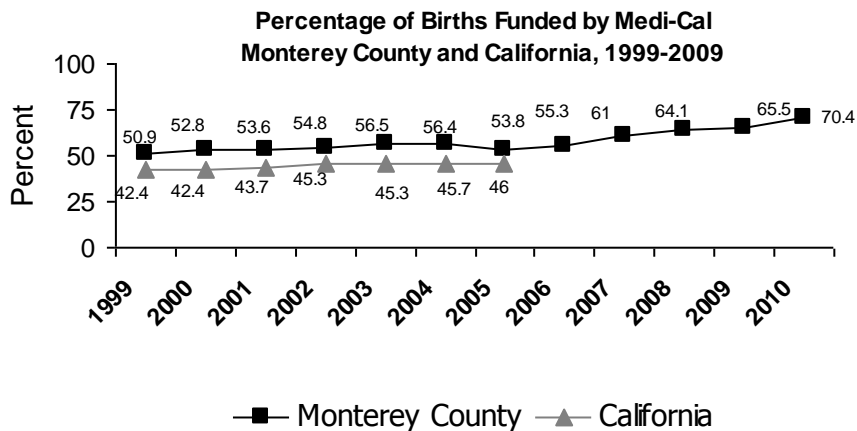
Definition: Percentage of public school students eligible to receive free or reduced price meals.

Data Source: [As cited on kidsdata.org](http://www.kidsdata.org), California Department of Education, Free/Reduced Price Meals Program & CalWORKS Data Files. Accessed online at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sh/cw/filesafdc.asp> (February 2011).

5. Medi-Cal Births: 1999-2010

The percentage of live births in Monterey County that are funded by Medi-Cal (California's publicly funded insurance program) provides another indication of financial status of families.

This indicator reflects factors such as lack of access to private insurance and low income levels, which may affect a child's health and access to preventive medicine and care later in life. A higher percentage of Medi-Cal births indicates more people relying upon government assistance, as they do not have other forms of more comprehensive insurance.



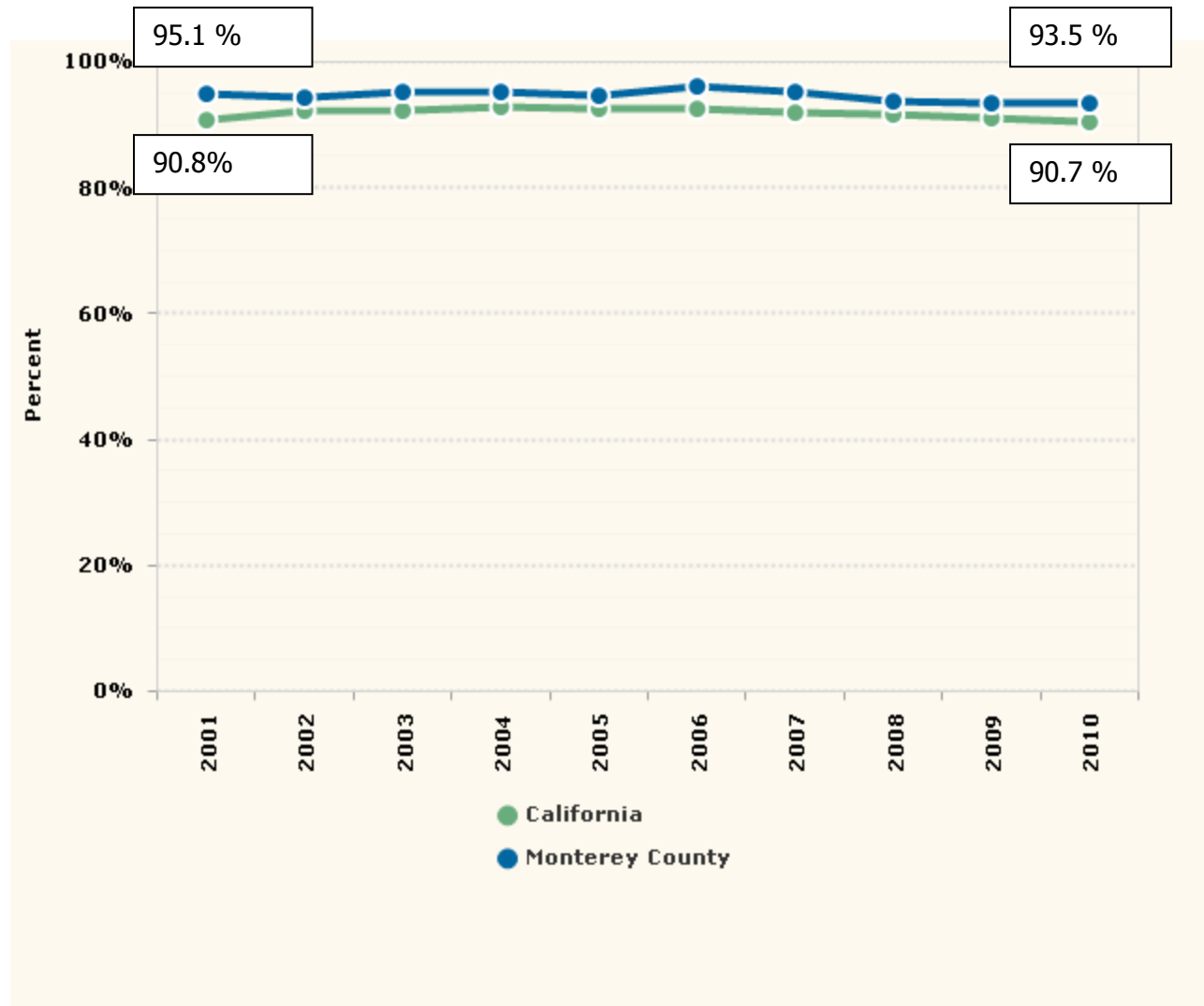
Source: Monterey County Birth Report, 1999-2010; California Department of Public Health, 2002-2010

www.co.monterey.ca.us/health/Publications

<http://www.dhs.ca.gov/admin/ffdmdb/MCSS/Published%20Reports/Delivery/deliver.htm> and
http://www.mtyhd.org/images/stories/Public_HealthBureau/POSTPONE/2010_MC_Birth_Outcomes_Chartbook.pdf

The percentage of births funded by MediCal in Monterey County increased since 1999; for California it has increased since 2000. The percentage of MediCal funded births from 1999-2010 in Monterey County has been consistently between 8% and 10% higher than the state, which points to continued need for attention to access to health care and effects of economic factors on families in Monterey County. At the time of reporting, data for the state were not available past 2005.

6. Kindergarteners with All Required Immunizations: 2001 – 2010

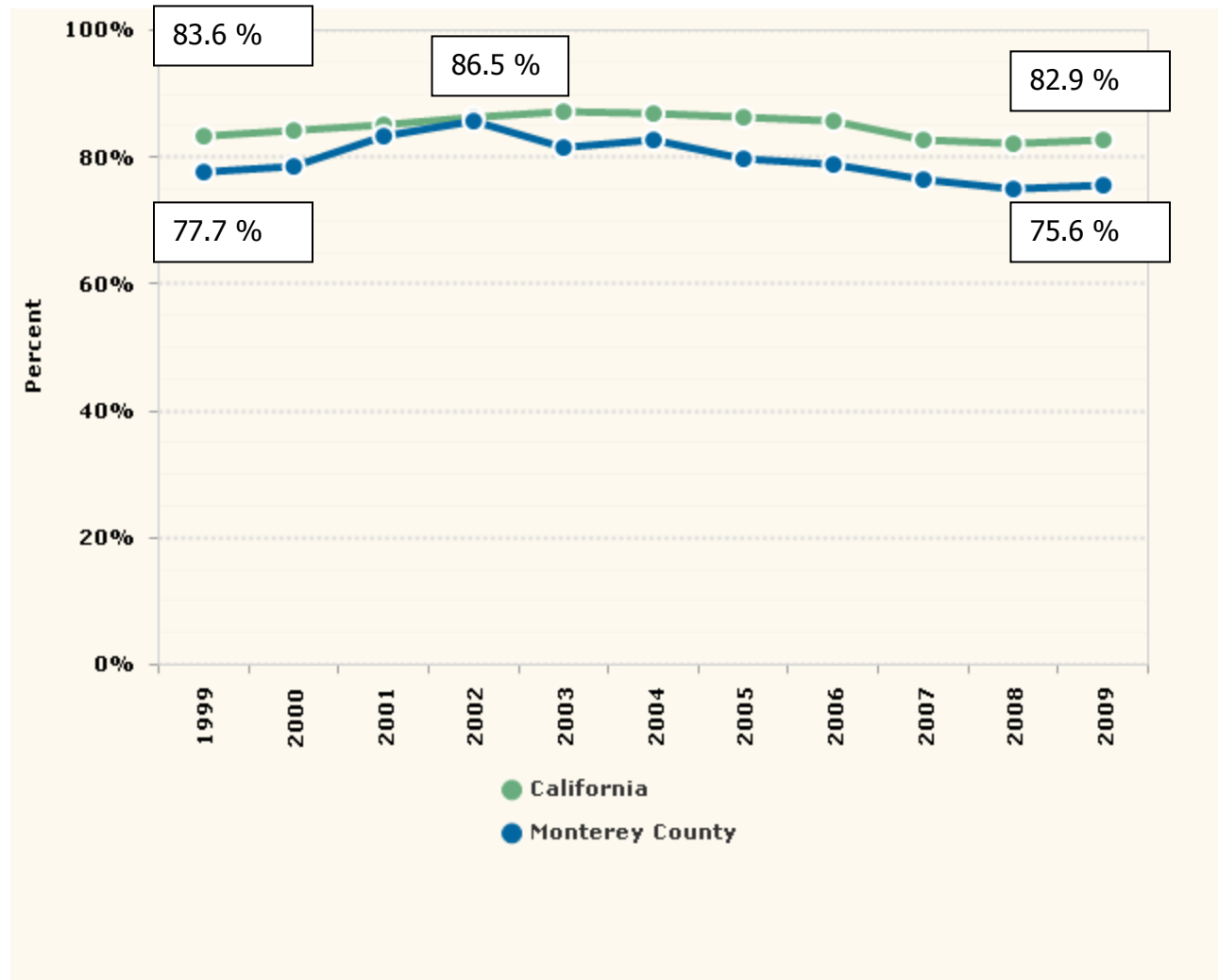


Definition: Estimated percentage of children ages 4-6 in kindergarten with all required immunizations.

Data Source: [As cited on kidsdata.org](http://kidsdata.org), California Department of Public Health, Immunization Branch, Kindergarten Assessment Results.

Monterey County and the State of California have had high percentage of children entering kindergarten who have all required immunizations over the past decade. These percentages have infrequently dropped below 94%, indicating a strong safety net in this public health area.

7. Mothers Who Received Prenatal Care in the First Trimester: 1999 - 2009

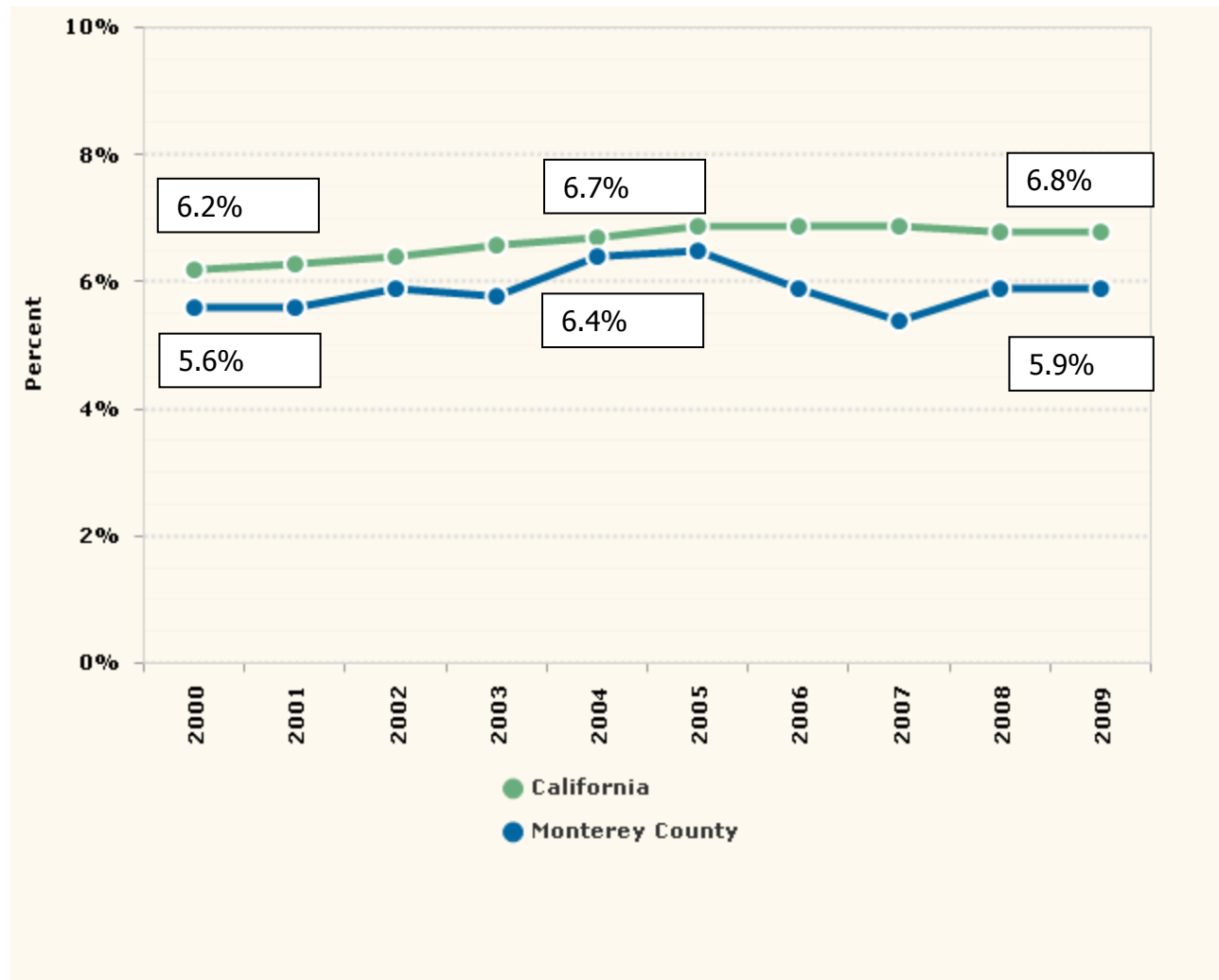


Definition: Percentage of mothers who received prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy.

Data Source: [As cited on kidsdata.org](http://kidsdata.org), California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics Section, CD-Rom Public Use Birth Files and Vital Statistics Query System.

While relatively high at 75.6% in 2009, the trend indicated in the county data since 2002 could be a cause for concern on this measure. The county has been about 6-7 percentage points lower than the state in women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester over the past 6 years. A Healthy Families Goal for 2020 is to restore the County percent to 77% or higher.

8. Infants Born at Low Birthweight: 2000 - 2009

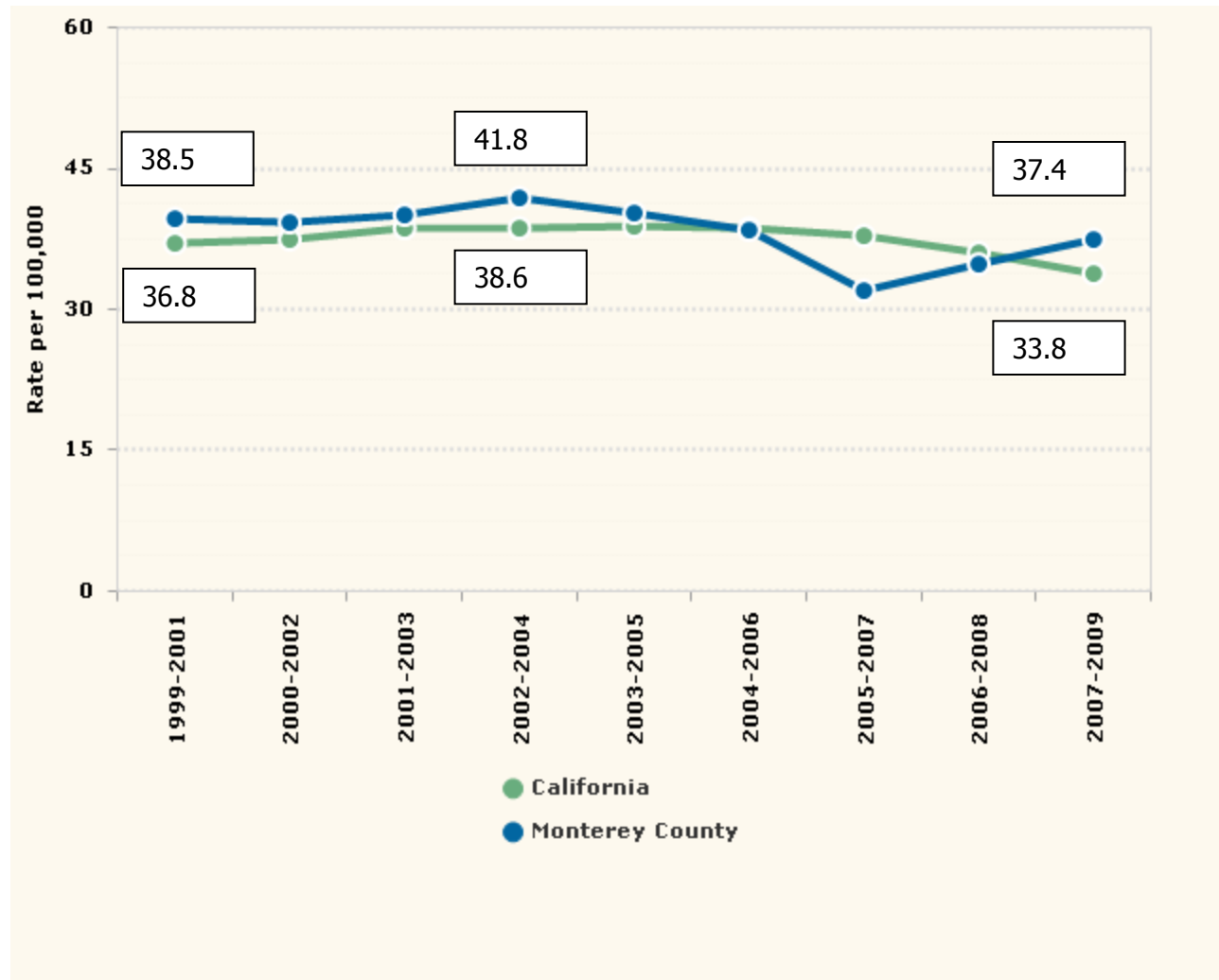


Definition: Percentage of infants born at low birthweight, which is defined as less than 2,500 grams.

Data Source: As cited on www.kidsdata.org, California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics Section, CD-Rom Public Use Birth and Death Files and Vital Statistics Query System.

The percent of low birthweight infants born annually in Monterey County has risen above 6 % only twice in the past decade (in 2004 and in 2005), while the state has been consistently only slightly above that percent. This is a positive indicator for healthy infants in Monterey County.

9. Child/Youth Death Rate: 1999 - 2009

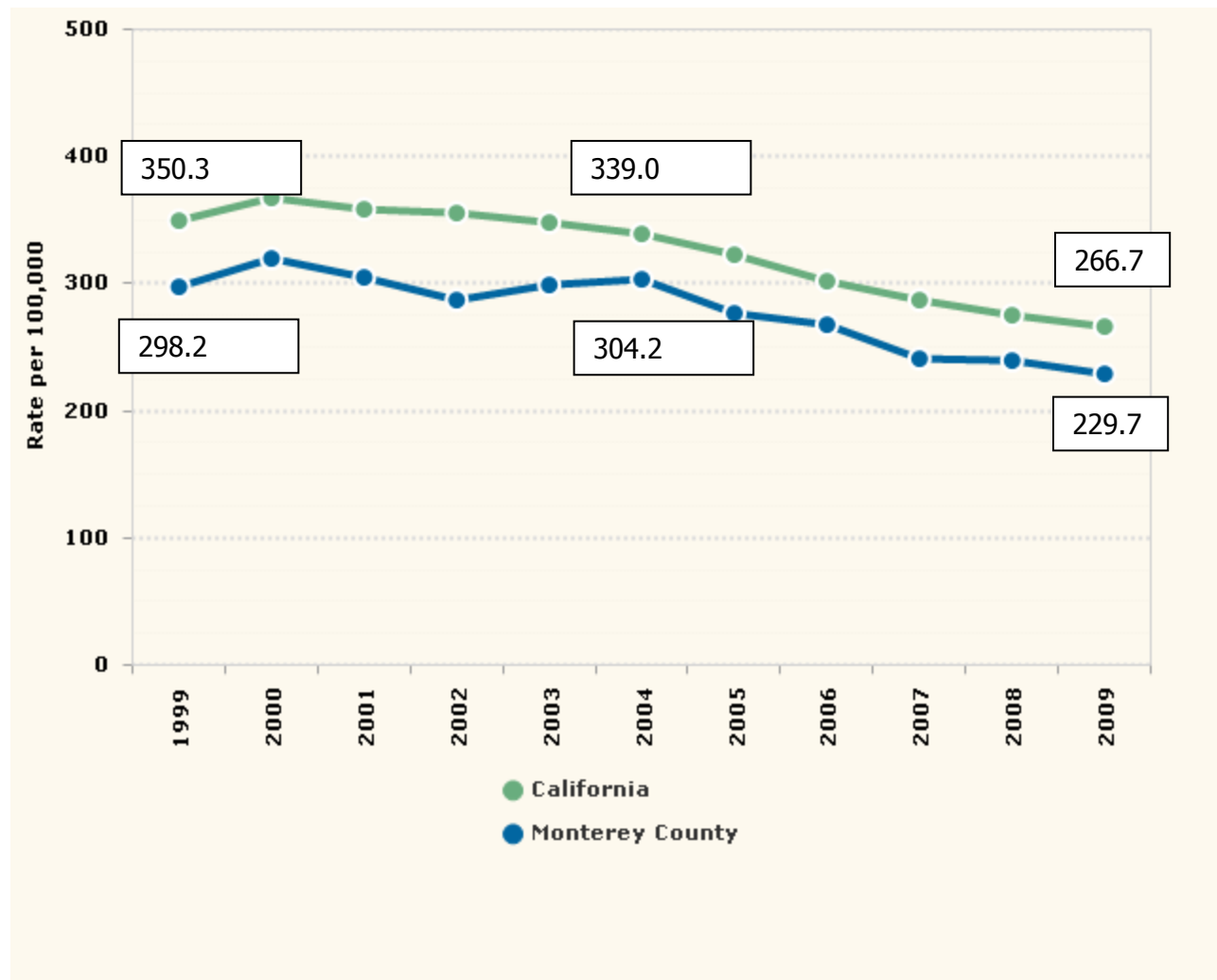


Definition: Number of deaths per 100,000 children/youth ages 1-24.

Data Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics Section, CD-ROM Public Use Death Files; State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1990-1999, 2000-2050. Accessed online at <http://www.dof.ca.gov> (August 2011).

Monterey County's child and youth mortality rate appears to be increasing after a period of decline from 2002 to 2007. In 2007-2009, the rate was 5 people per 100,000 higher than the state, whereas in 2005-2007, the state's rate was higher by 5. The inclusion of youth over 18 in this measure may reflect the high rate of youth violence during this time period.

10. Non-Fatal Injury Hospitalization Rate: 1999 - 2009



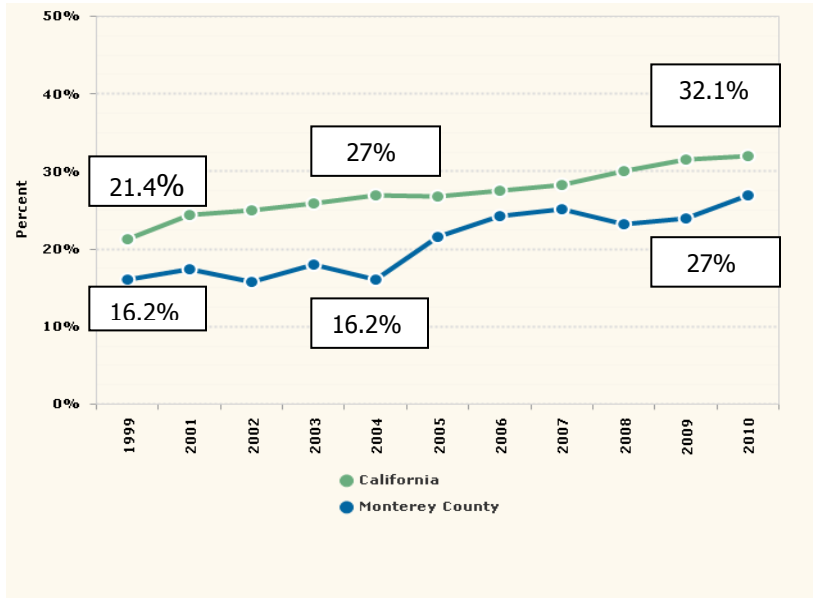
Definition: Number of non-fatal injury hospitalizations per 100,000 children/youth ages 0-20.

Data Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, State of California Department of Public Health, Epidemiology and Prevention for Injury Control Branch, California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Patient Discharge Data. Accessed online at <http://epicenter.cdph.ca.gov/>; State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1990-1999, 2000-2050. Accessed online at <http://www.dof.ca.gov> (May 2011).

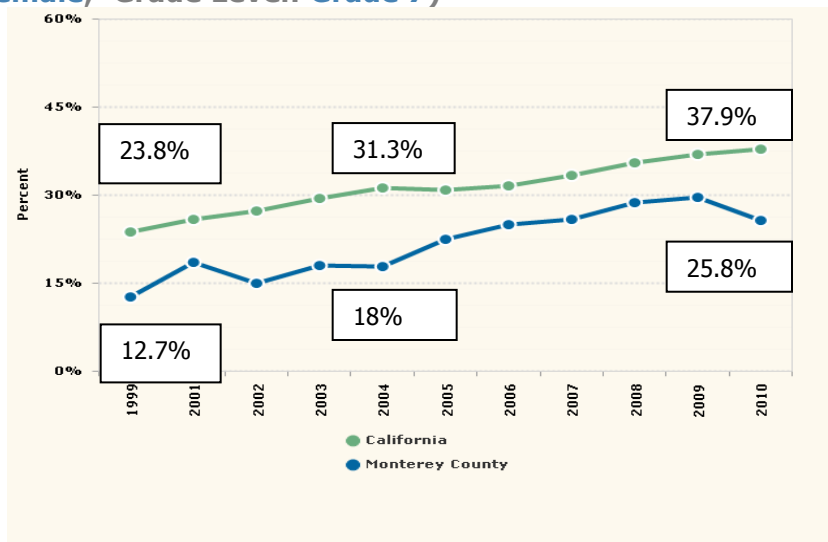
There appears to be a downward trend in the area of non-fatal injury in children for both the state and the county since 2004. The county's rate has been consistently lower than that of the state.

11. Students Meeting All Fitness Standards, by Gender and Grade Level: 1999 – 2010

(Gender: **Male**; Grade Level: **Grade 7**)



(Gender: **Female**; Grade Level: **Grade 7**)

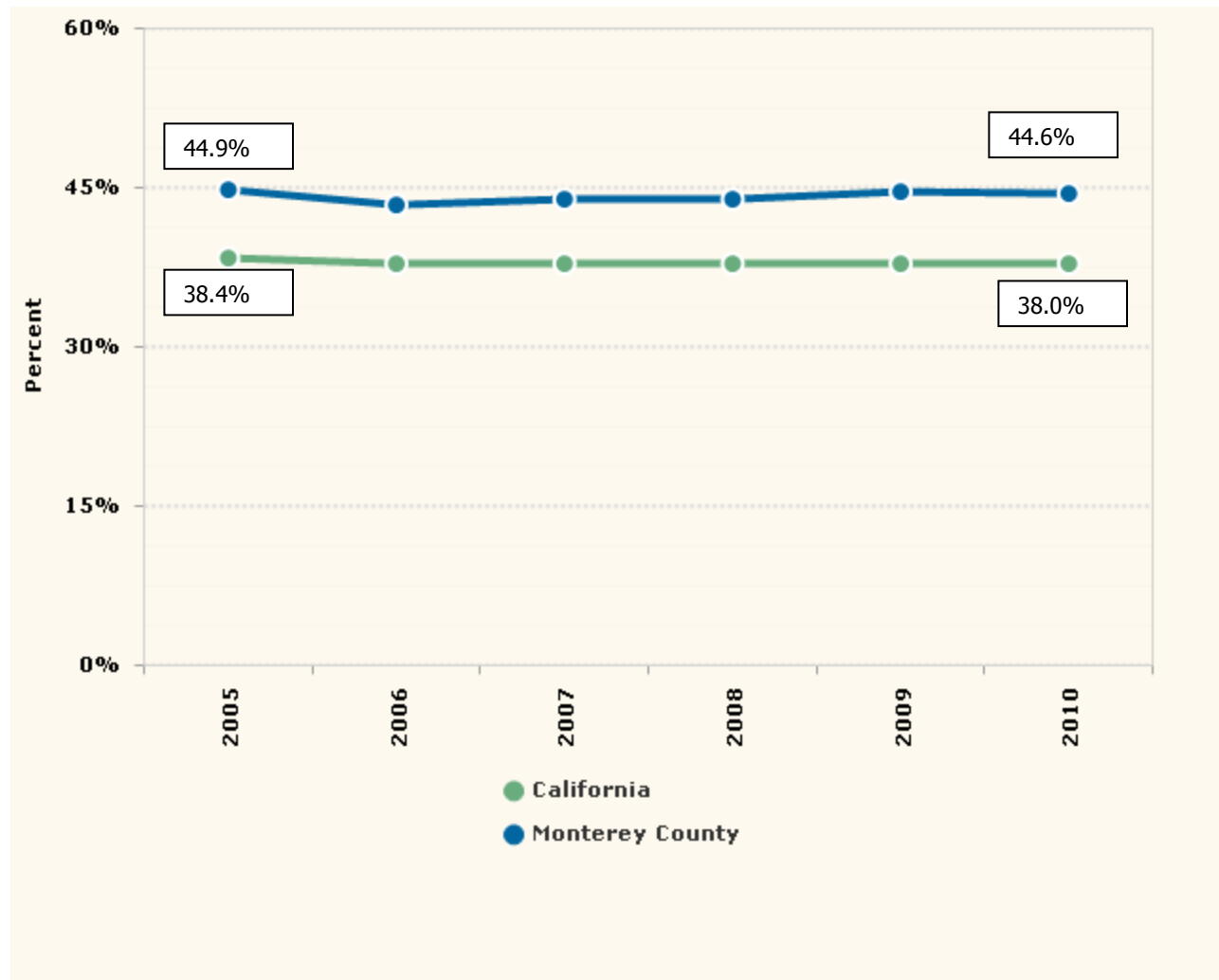


Definition: Percentage of public school students in grades 5, 7, and 9 meeting 6 out of 6 fitness standards, by gender (e.g., 25.9% of male 5th graders in California met all fitness standards in 2010).

Data Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, California Department of Education, Physical Fitness Testing Statewide Research Files. Accessed online at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ta/tg/pf/pftresearch.asp> (June 2011).

Despite an apparent trend in improvement, this indicator still reflects a need for attention to this area, especially for girls.

12. Overweight/Obese Students (Federal Definition): 2005 – 2010, Grades 5, 7, and 9

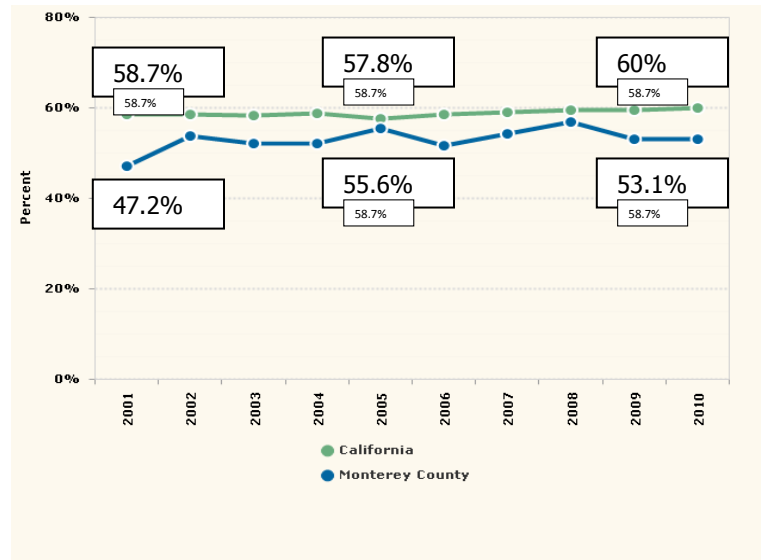


Definition: Percentage of public school students in grades 5, 7, and 9 with Body Mass Indices (BMIs) in the overweight or obese ranges of the 2000 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention sex-specific BMI-for-age growth charts.

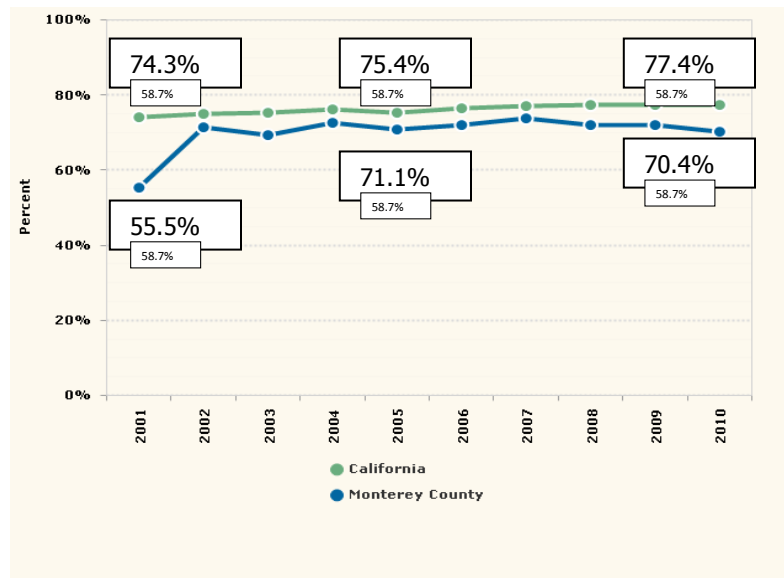
Data Source: [As cited on kidsdata.org](http://kidsdata.org), Babey, S. H., Wolstein, J., Diamant, A. L., Bloom, A., & Goldstein, H. (2011). A patchwork of progress: Changes in overweight and obesity among California 5th-, 7th-, and 9th-graders, 2005-2010. UCLA Center for Health Policy Research and California Center for Public Health Advocacy. Funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Monterey County's rate of overweight children remains an area of concern. In 2010, it was 45%, nearly 1 out of 2 and, 7 percentage points above the state, whose rate was 38%, still high at over 1 out of 3 children. The rate has not improved (decreased) since 2005.

13. Students Who Are Underweight or at a Healthy Weight (State Definition), by Gender and Grade Level: 2001 - 2010 (Gender: Male; Grade Level: Grade 5)



(Gender: Female; Grade Level: Grade 5)

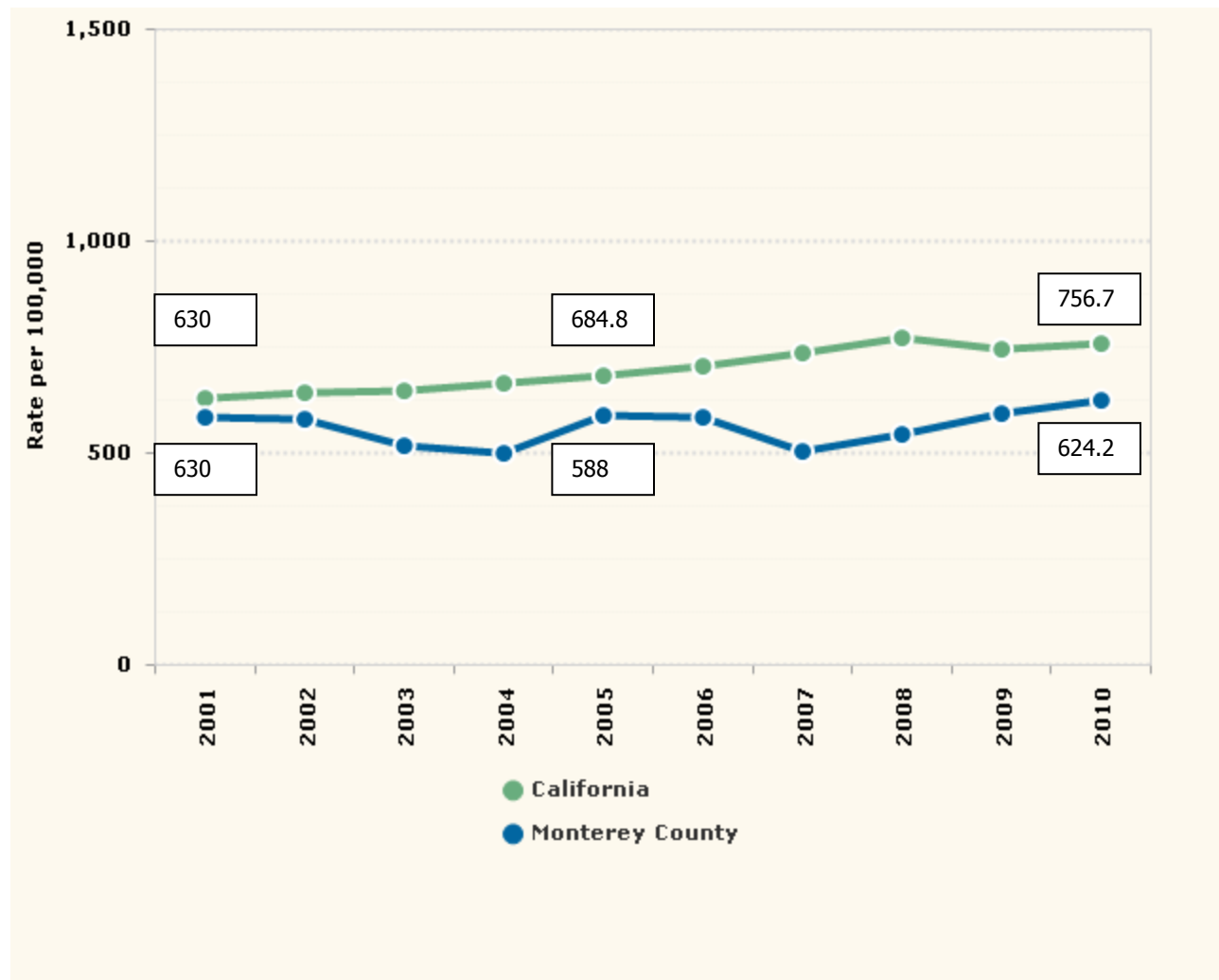


Definition: Percentage of public school students in grades 5, 7, and 9 with body composition falling within or below the Healthy Fitness Zone of the Fitnessgram assessment, by gender.
Data Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, California Department of Education, Physical Fitness Testing Statewide Research Files. Accessed online at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ta/tg/pf/pftresearch.asp> (June 2011).

In 2010, rate of healthy weight in 5th graders was lower for Monterey County than the state.

14. Sexually Transmitted Infections: 2001 - 2010

(Type of Infection: Chlamydia)

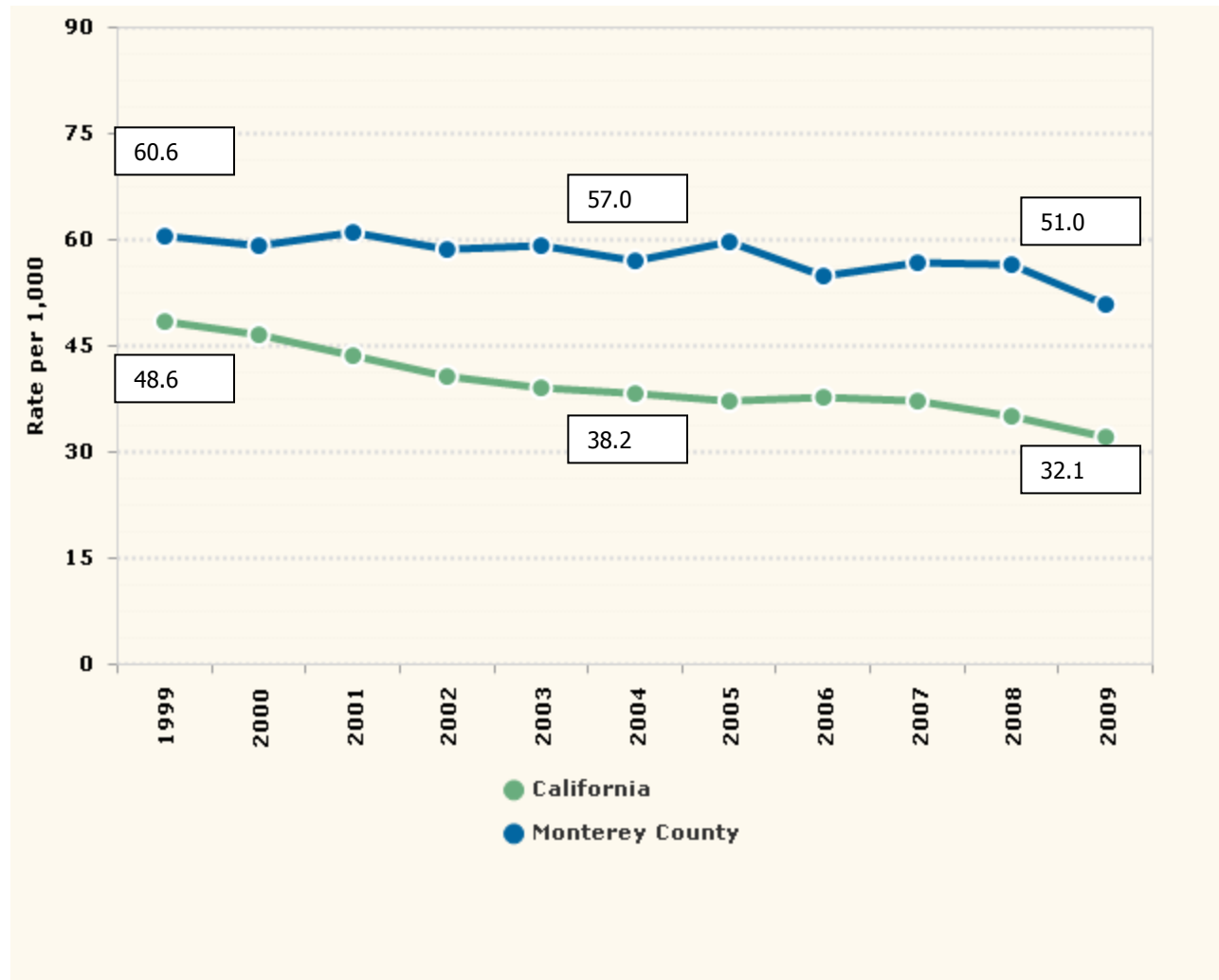


Definition: Rate of chlamydia and gonorrhea infections per 100,000 youth ages 10-19.

Data Source: [As cited on kidsdata.org](http://kidsdata.org), California Department of Public Health, STD Control Branch (October 2010); State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2050. Accessed online at <http://www.dof.ca.gov> (July 2011).

Monterey County's rate of Chlamydia has been consistently lower than the state. In 2010, it was 624 per 100,000 population, compared to 757 per 100,000 for the state.

15. Teen Birth Rate: 1999 - 2009



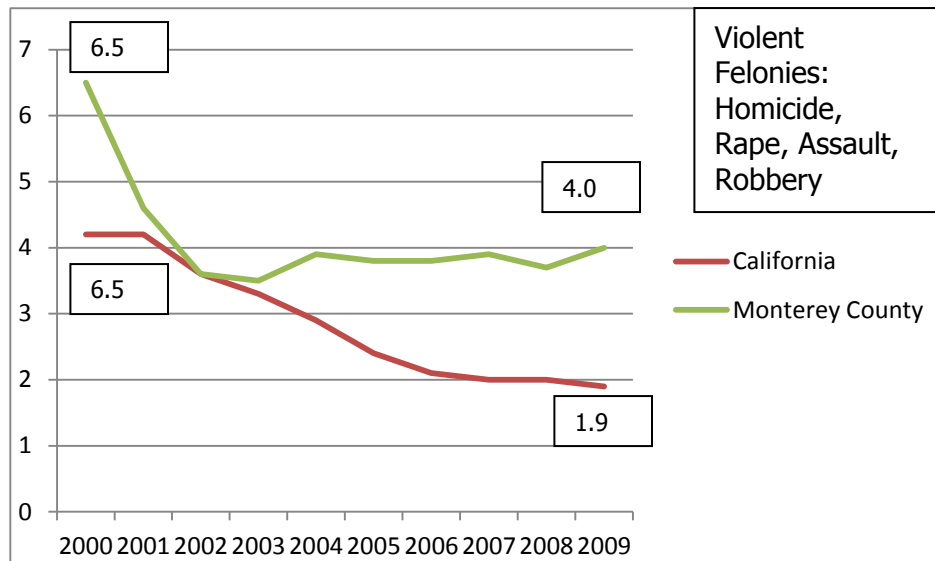
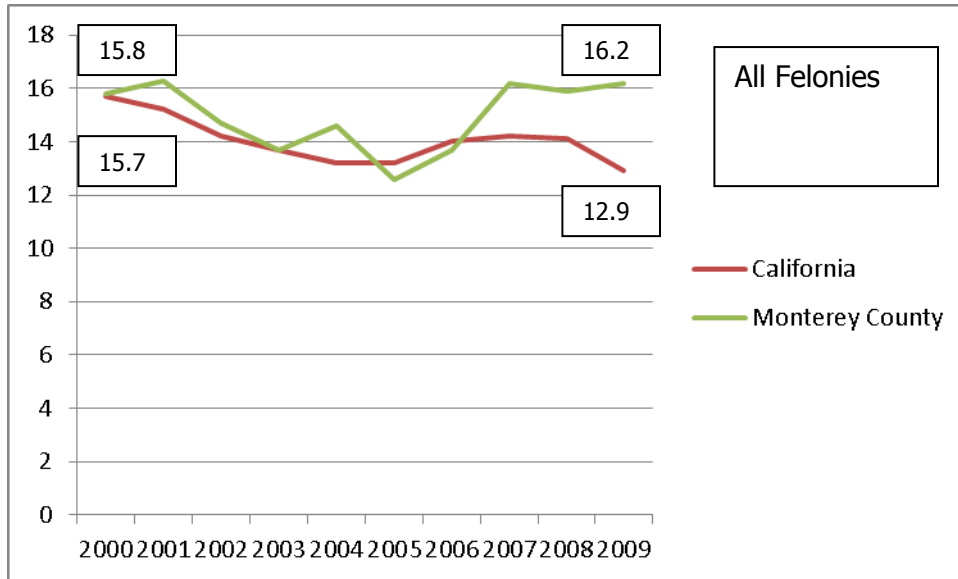
Definition: Number of births per 1,000 young women ages 15-19.

Data Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics Section, CD-Rom Public Use Birth Files; State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1990-1999, 2000-2050. Accessed online at <http://www.dof.ca.gov> (July 2011).

Monterey County's teen birth rate in 2009 was 51 per 1000 women (1 in 20) aged 15-19, compared to the state's rate of 32.1 per 1000. The county has experienced a consistently higher rate than the state since 2001. For more information on Monterey County birth outcomes see:

http://www.mtyhd.org/images/stories/Public_HealthBureau/POSTPONE/2010_MC_Birth_Outcomes_Chartbook.pdf

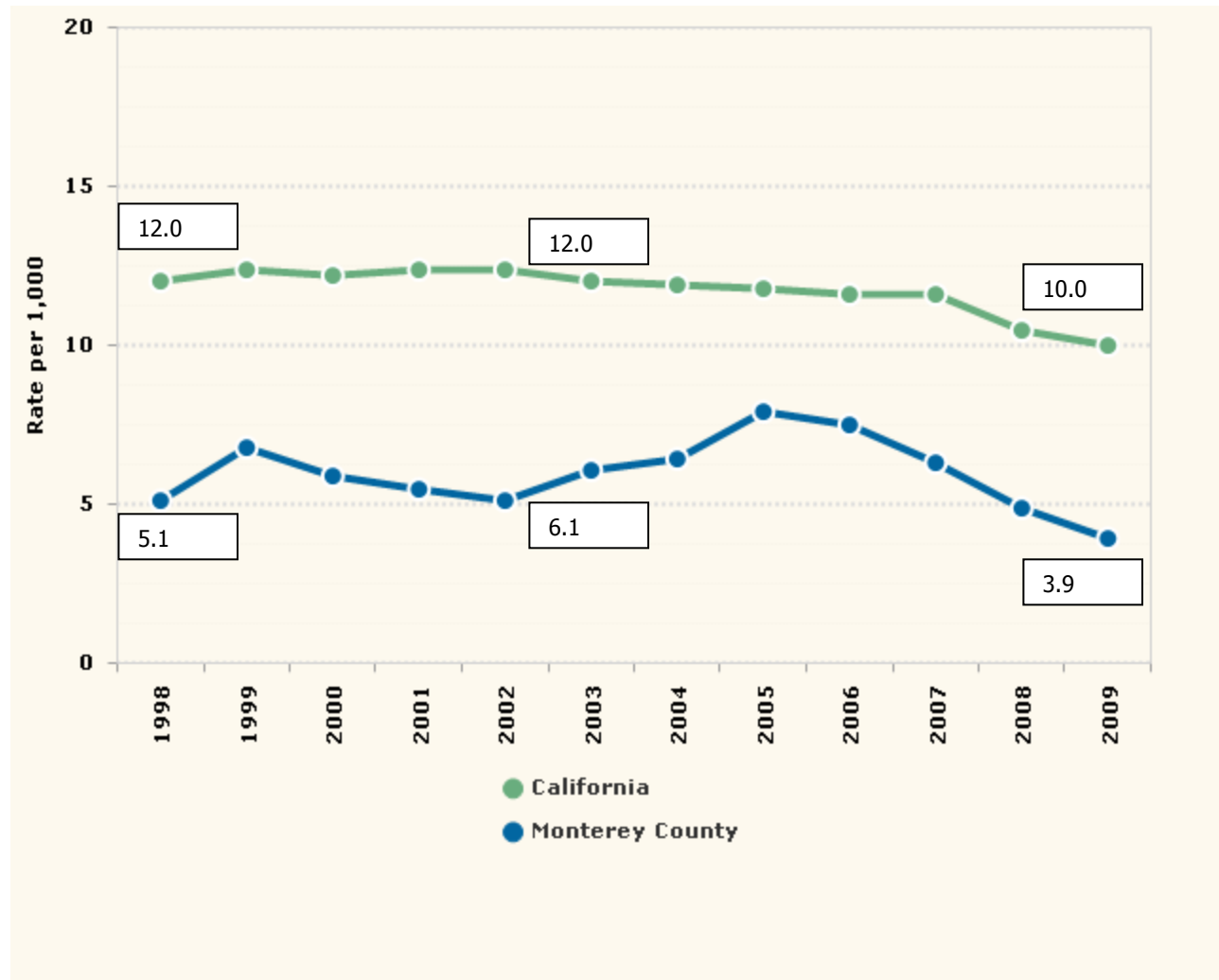
16. Juvenile Felony Arrest Rates (per 1000 aged 10-17)



Definition: Number of juvenile felony arrests per 1,000 youth ages 10-17.

Data Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR) Data Files; and State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1990-1999, 2000-2050. Accessed online at <http://www.dof.ca.gov> (June 2009).

17. Substantiated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect: 1998 - 2009



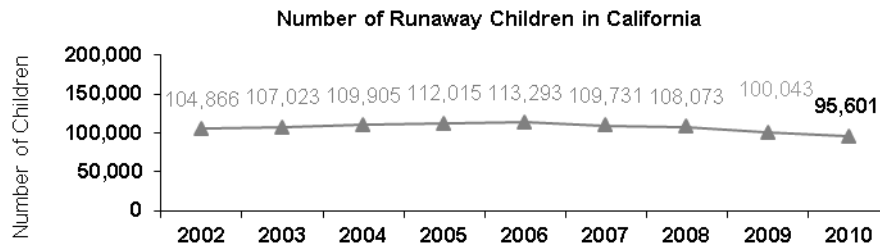
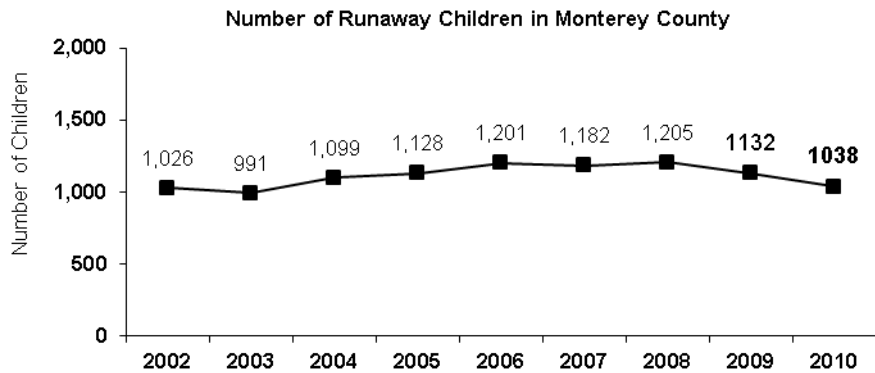
Definition: Rate of substantiated child abuse and neglect cases per 1,000 children under age 18.

Data Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, Needell, B. et al. (2011). Child Welfare Services Reports for California, University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research. (Accessed Feb. 2011). Denominators for 2001-09 were estimated by Population Reference Bureau based on census data for 2000 & 2010.

18. Runaway Children

The number of reported missing children who have left home without the knowledge or permission of their parents or guardians, relative to the population, may indicate a serious need in a population due to a lack of resiliency of the family, individual and community.

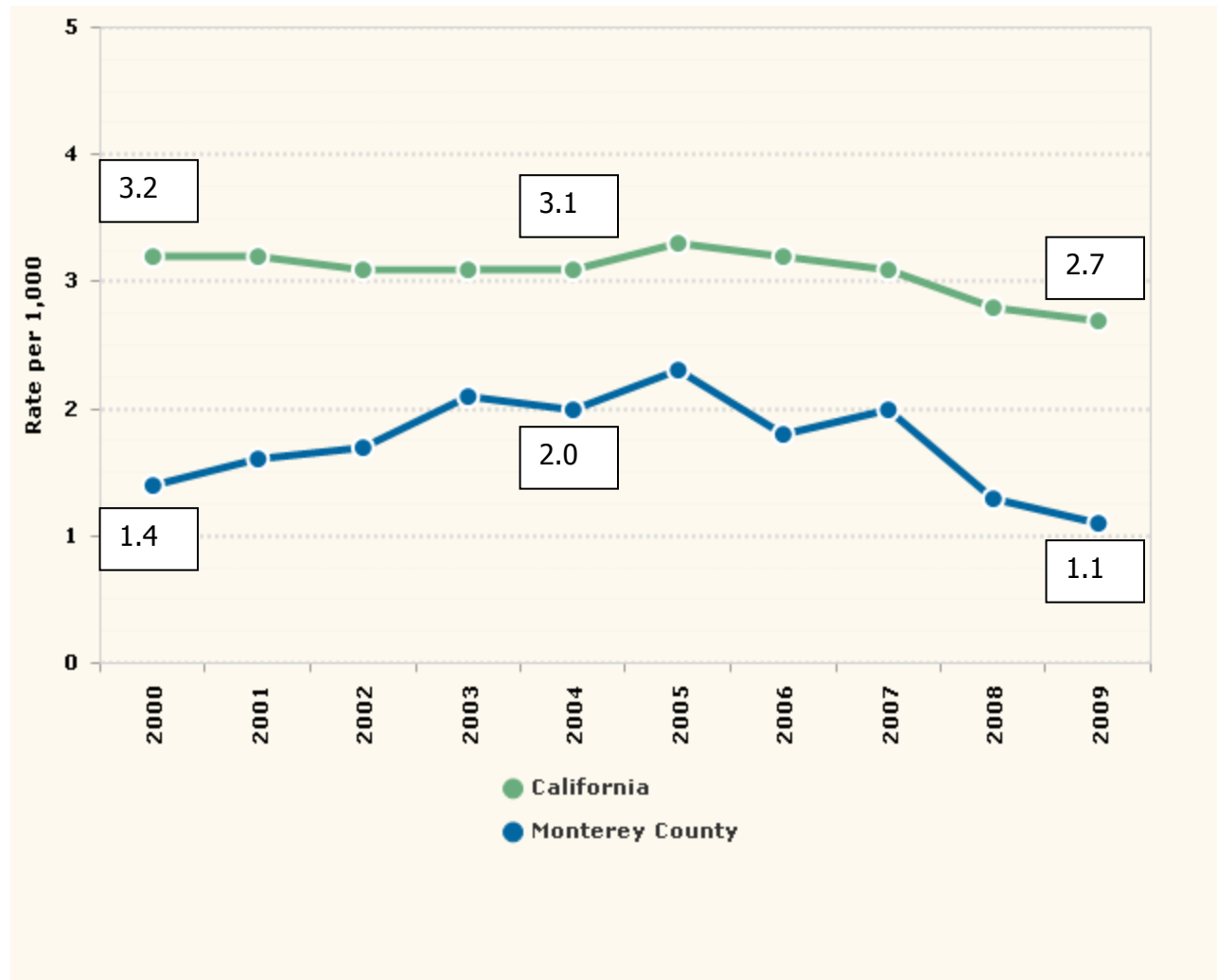
According to the California Department of Justice, runaway children constitute the largest component of children reported missing to authorities. Research suggest that 75% of runaway and homeless youth have dropped out or will drop out of school and 32% have attempted suicide at some point in their lives. Roughly 26% of runaway and homeless youth stay in unsupervised and possibly unsafe places for one or more nights and 12% spend at least one night outside, in a park, on the street, under a bridge or overhang, etc.



Source: California Department of Justice, 2002-2010
<http://ag.ca.gov/missing/stats.php>

The number of reported missing children in Monterey County has fluctuated over time, with an apparent increase from 2003 to 2006, and a decrease from 2008 to 2010. The State of California showed an increase in the number of reported missing children from 2002 to 2006. In 2010, the rate of runaway children per 1,000 population (aged 5 to 19) was 11.2 per 1,000 population for the County and 12.1 per 1,000 population for the state, a drop in rate for both since 2009. (At time of publication, 2011 data were not yet available.)

19. First Entry into Foster Care: 2000 - 2009



Definition: Rate of first entry into foster care per 1,000 children under age 18.

Data Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, Needell, B. et al. (2011). Child Welfare Services Reports for California, University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research. Accessed online at http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare (Feb. 2011). For the rates, denominators for 2001-2009 were estimated by Population Reference Bureau based on decennial census data for 2000 and 2010.

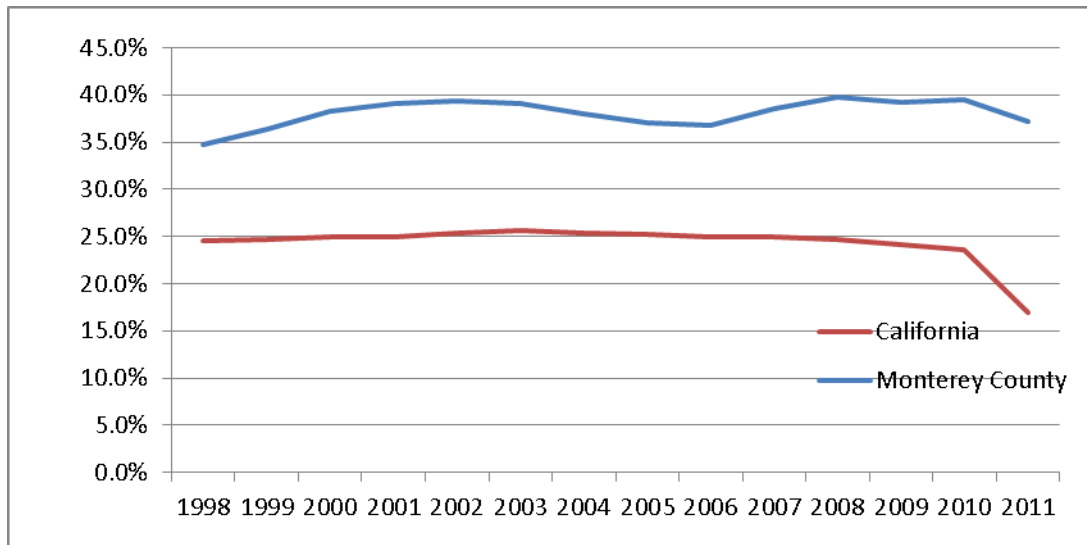
As with rates of substantiated child abuse, the rate of first entry into foster care for Monterey County is considerably lower than the state and has decreased since 2007.

20. Demographics of Students

Presented here are the percents of total school enrollment and key sub groups in Monterey County and the State of California. In 2010-11, Monterey County K-12 students account for 1.1% of the total California K-12 student enrollment.

Student Information Category	Monterey County		California	
	Number 2010-11	Percent of Total	Number 2010-11	Percent of Total
Total K-12 Enrollment	71,232		6,217,002	49.0%
Elementary	38,726	54.4%	3,049,423	34.5%
Middle School	11,552	29.8%	1,050,814	29.1%
High School	18,426	25.9%	1,808,490	15.2%
Elementary and Secondary Alternative Schools	1,317	3.4%	274,470	16.9%
English Learners (EL)	26,549	37.3%	1,052,286	16.9%
Spanish-Speaking EL:	25,398	36.0%	869,893	14.0%
Migrant Students (MCOE)	13,748	19.3%	157,144	2.5%
Special Education (CA Dept Ed - Dataquest)	6,718	9.4%	678,929	10.9%

English Learners in Public Schools: 1998 - 2011



Definition: Percentage of public school students who are identified as English Learners, a term used to describe students who have a primary language other than English and who lack the clearly defined English language skills of listening comprehension, speaking, reading, and writing necessary to succeed in a school's regular instructional programs.

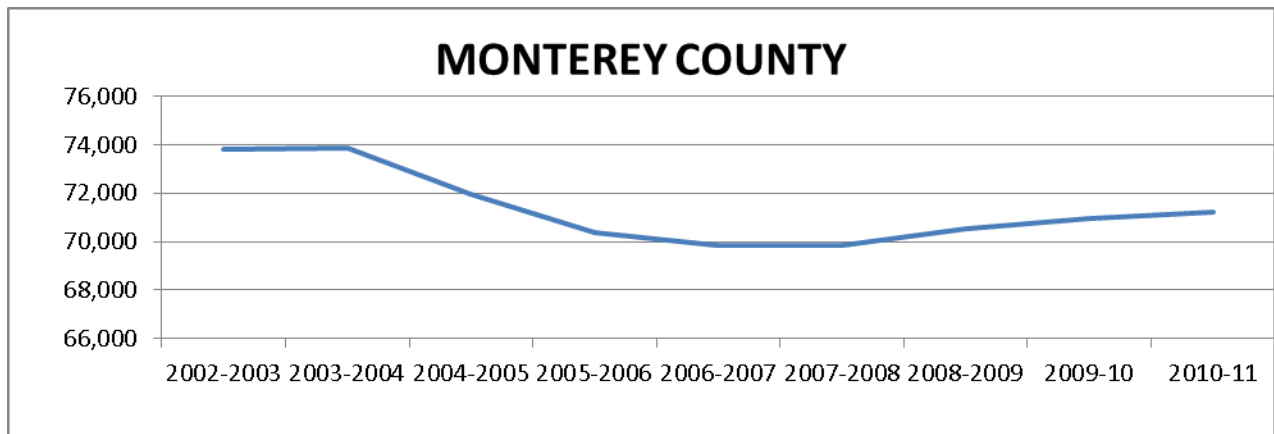
There is a much higher rate for Monterey County than for the state as a whole over this time period. For both the state and the county the percentage appears to have decreased in 2011, although the state's decrease is more dramatic.

Data Source: California Department of Education, English Learners by Grade and Language Data Files. Accessed online at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/lc/fileselsch.asp> (October 2009).

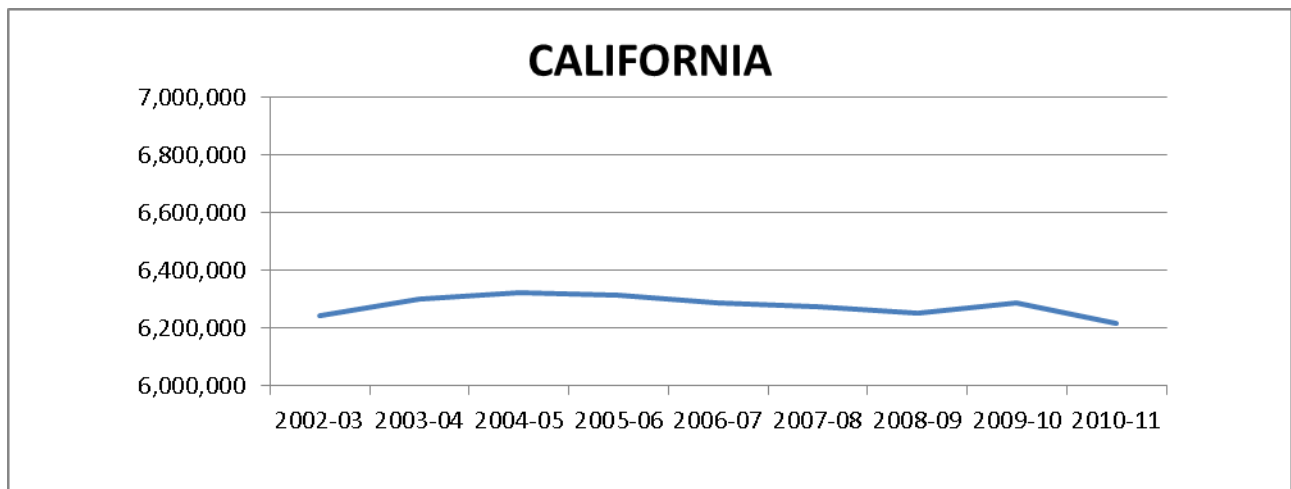
Footnote: Data are from the California Department of Education's raw data files and may differ from information published in DataQuest (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>). Years presented are the final year of a school year, e.g., 2010-2011 is shown as 2011.

Numbers of Children Enrolled in School

Tracking the number of the students enrolled in each public school and district on a given day in October for grades K-12 provides information on the school age population of a community. This is different from average daily attendance (ADA), which is the average daily number of students who attended school over the course of the year. The number of pupils enrolled in the school is usually larger than the ADA due to transience, dropouts and illnesses. Enrollment and ADA are both used for funding purposes. A change in the enrollment in public schools is an indicator of changes in the school age population in the county.



In 2010-11, the enrollment in public schools in the county stood at 71,232, a slight increase over 2009-10.



Source: California Department of Education, 2002-2011

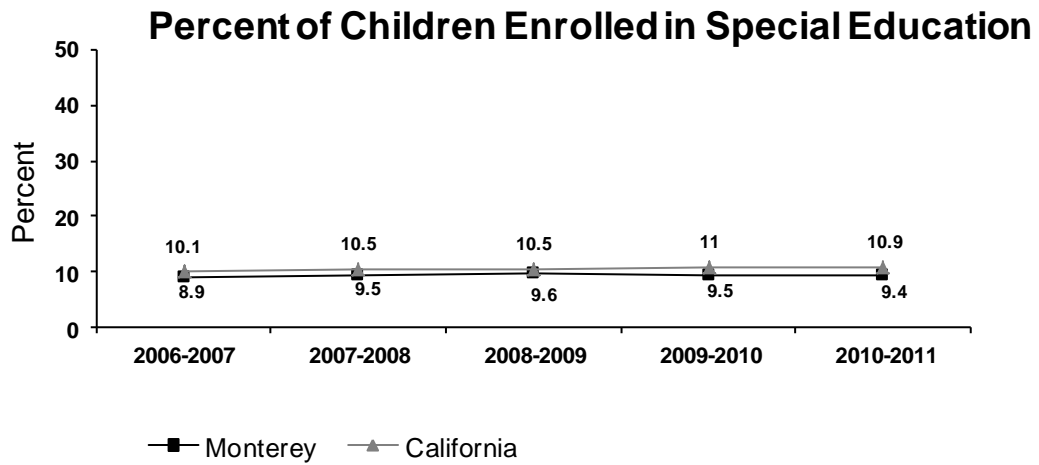
<http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

In 2010-11, the number of California children enrolled in public school stood at 6,217,113, about 70,000 fewer than the previous year.

Special Education

Federal law requires that all children with disabilities be provided a free and appropriate education according to an Individual Education Plan (IEP) from infancy until 21 years of age or until 22 years of age depending on certain circumstances. Students with special needs require support from local schools that goes beyond the classroom. Programs that identify and meet the educational needs of children with emotional, learning, or physical disabilities require partnerships between schools, community health care providers, institutions, and organizations that support the needs of students and their families. These disabilities may include:

- *Mental Retardation
- *Deaf
- *Specific Learning Disability
- *Speech or Language Impairment
- *Hard of Hearing
- *Emotional Disturbance
- *Traumatic Brain Injury
- *Visual Impairment
- *Orthopedic Impairment
- *Other Health Impairment
- *Deaf-Blindness
- *Multiple Disability
- *Autism

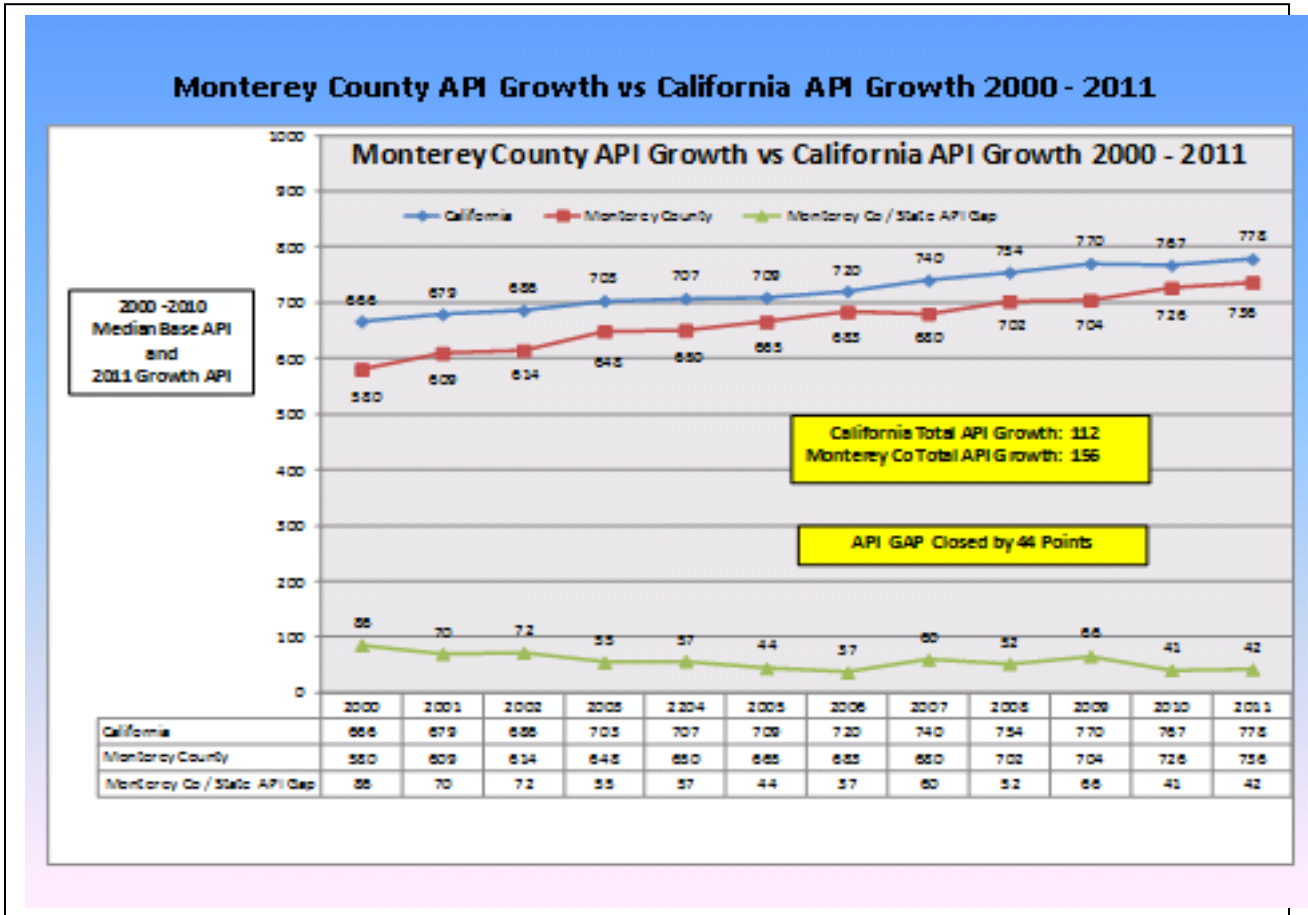


Source: California Department of Education, 2002-2011

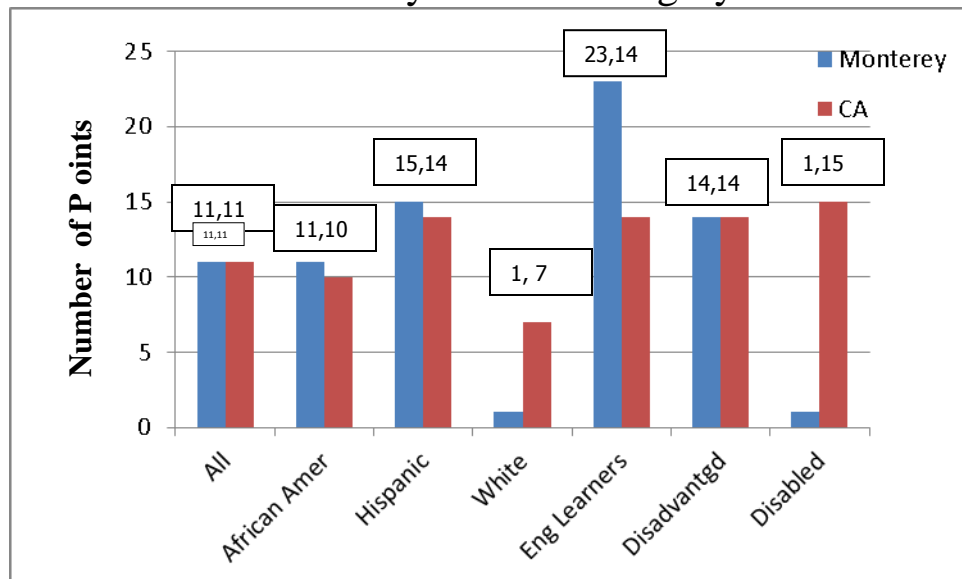
<http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

The rate of children enrolled in special education has fluctuated slightly over the period from 2002 to 2011 in both Monterey County and the state of California; however, Monterey County shows a slightly lower percentage of children than the state. (9.4% in 2008-09 compared to 10.9% for the state).

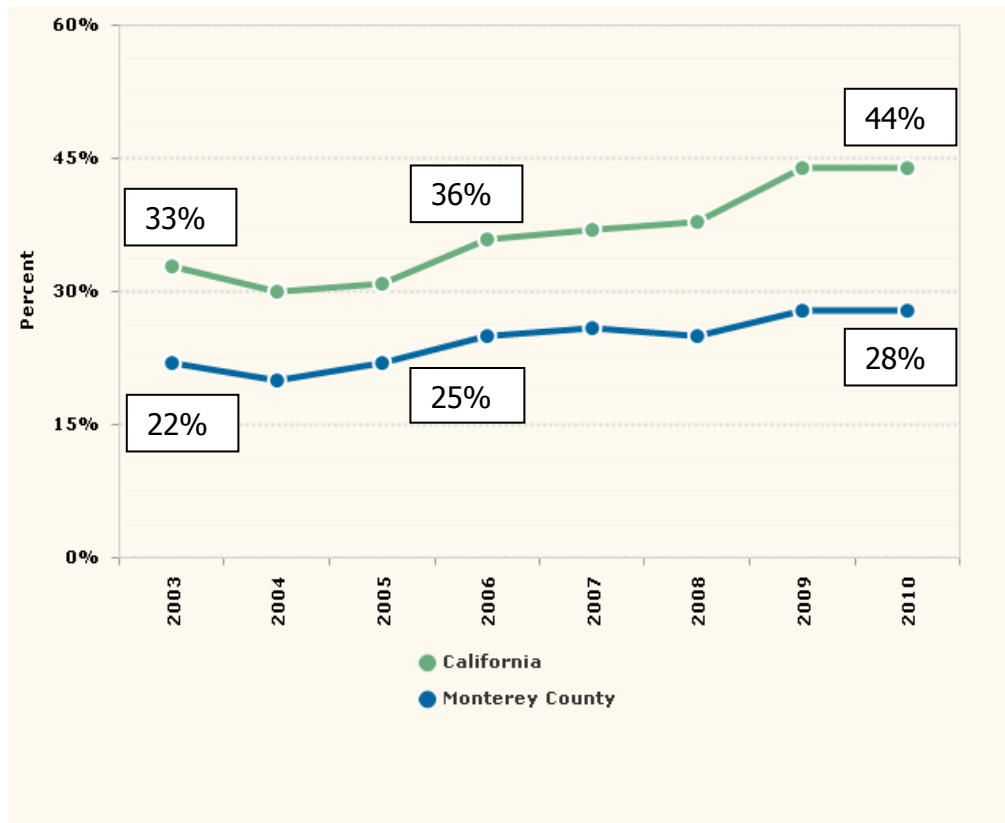
21. Academic Performance Index of Schools Trends



API Point Growth by Student Category 2010-11

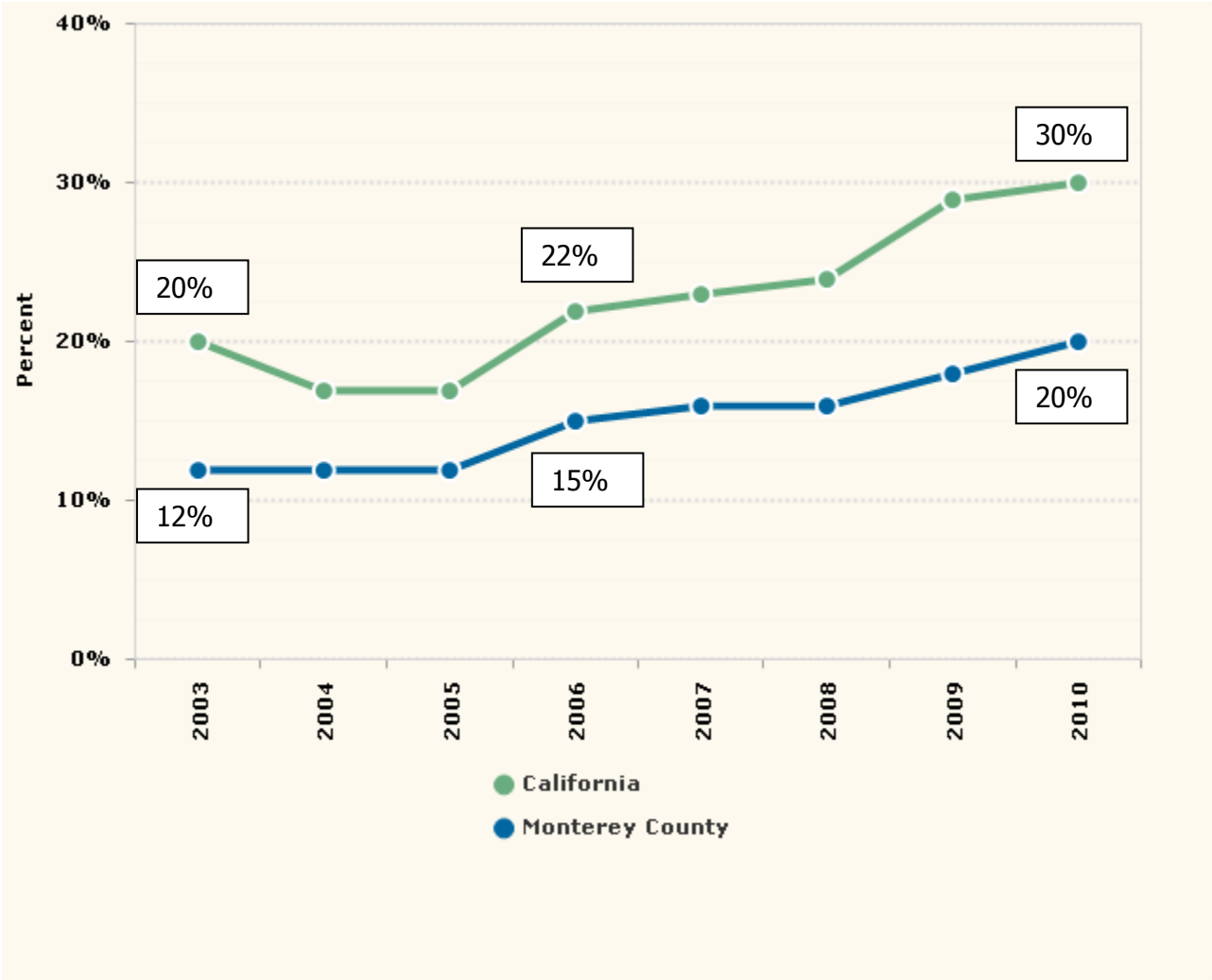


22. Third Grade Students Scoring Proficient or Higher on English Language Arts CST: 2003 – 2010

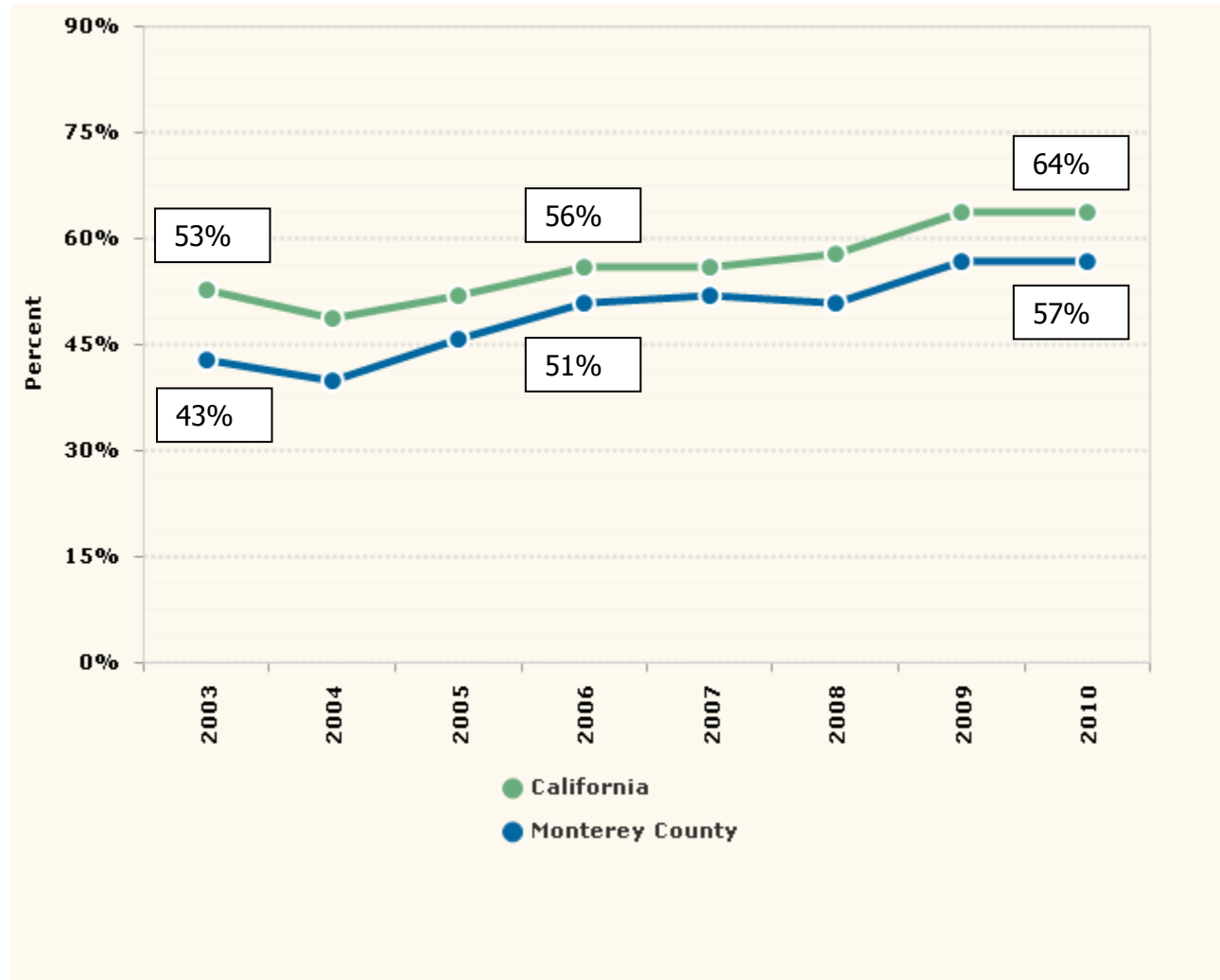


Third Grade Students Scoring Proficient or Higher on English Language Arts CST, by Socioeconomic Status: 2003 - 2010

(Socioeconomic Status: **Economically Disadvantaged**)



Third Grade Students Scoring Proficient or Higher on English Language Arts CST, by Socioeconomic Status: 2003 - 2010 (Socioeconomic Status: Non-Economically Disadvantaged)



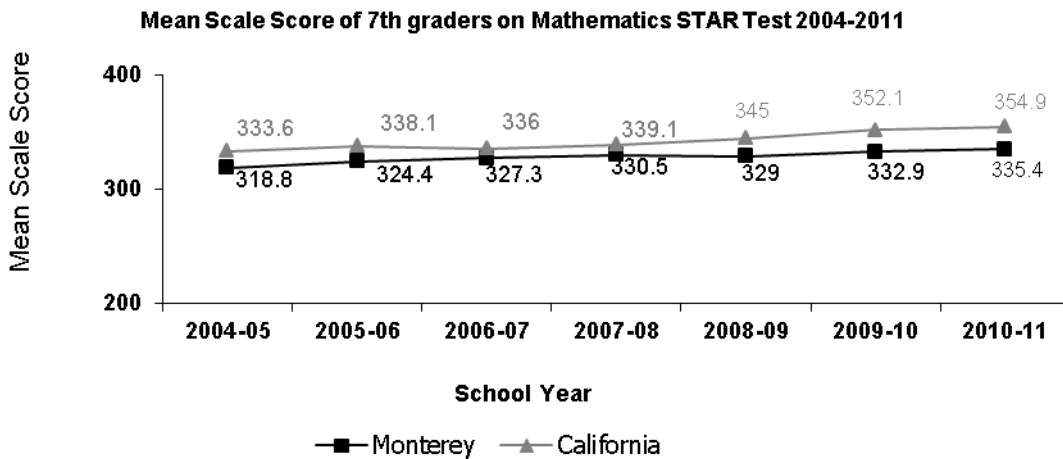
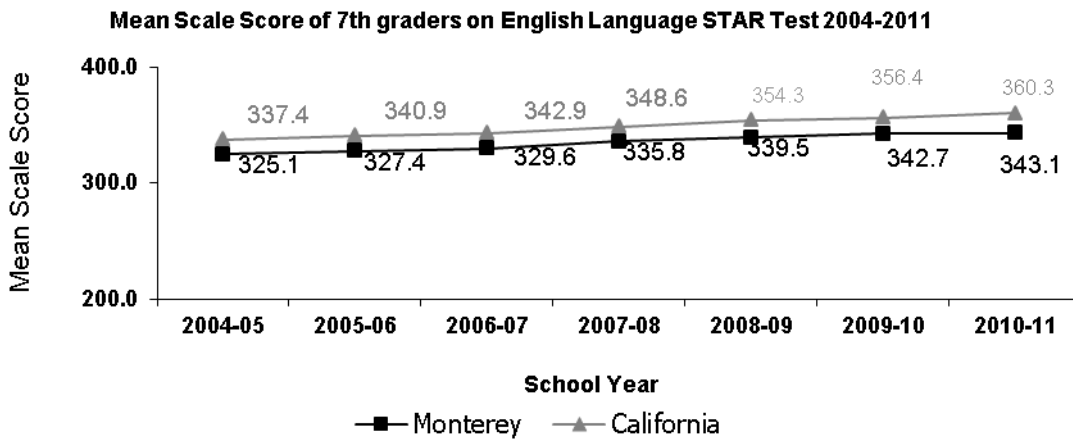
Definition: Percentage of all public school students tested in 3rd grade who scored Proficient or Advanced on the English Language Arts California Standards Test, overall and by socioeconomic status (e.g., 30% of economically disadvantaged 3rd graders in California scored Proficient or Advanced in 2010). In order to score Proficient, a student must demonstrate a competent and adequate understanding of the knowledge and skills measured by this assessment, at this grade, in this content area; scoring Advanced requires a comprehensive and complex understanding.

Data Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, California Department of Education, Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) Results. Accessed online at <http://star.cde.ca.gov/> (June 2011).

23. Reading and Math Test Scores (CA Star Test-CST)

Tests in English/Language Arts and Mathematics in grades 2 through 11 are based on California's academic content standards. These tests represent the core of California's statewide Standardized Testing and Reporting Program (STAR).

These tests are a measure of student achievement in the grade level standards adopted by the California State Board of Education.

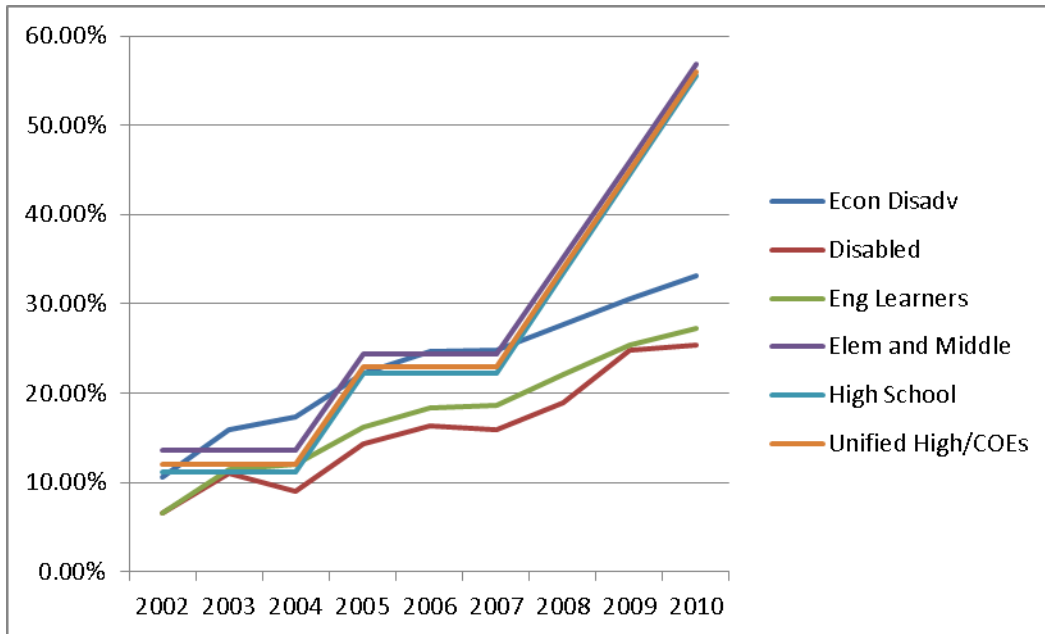


Source: California Department of Education, 2004-2011
<http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

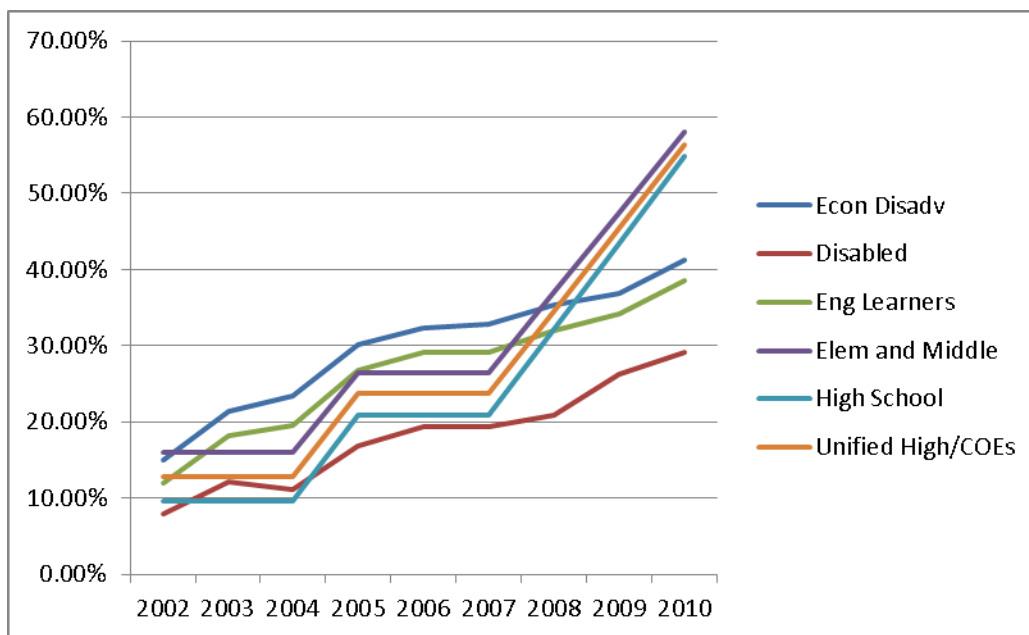
Since 2004-05, the mean scale scores on both Reading (English Language) and Math (Mathematics) STAR tests for 7th graders have steadily increased for both Monterey County and the State. The mean scale scores for 7th graders on the state level have been higher than Monterey County over this time period. The mean scale score has been recommended as a better measure for comparison and consideration of progress by the California Department of Education, which discontinued presentation of the national percentile ranks for STAR test data as of 2008.

24. Percent of Students Proficient – Annual Measurable Objectives (AMOs)-English and Math: 2002-2010

Percent Proficient 2002 to 2010 – English Language Arts – All Grades

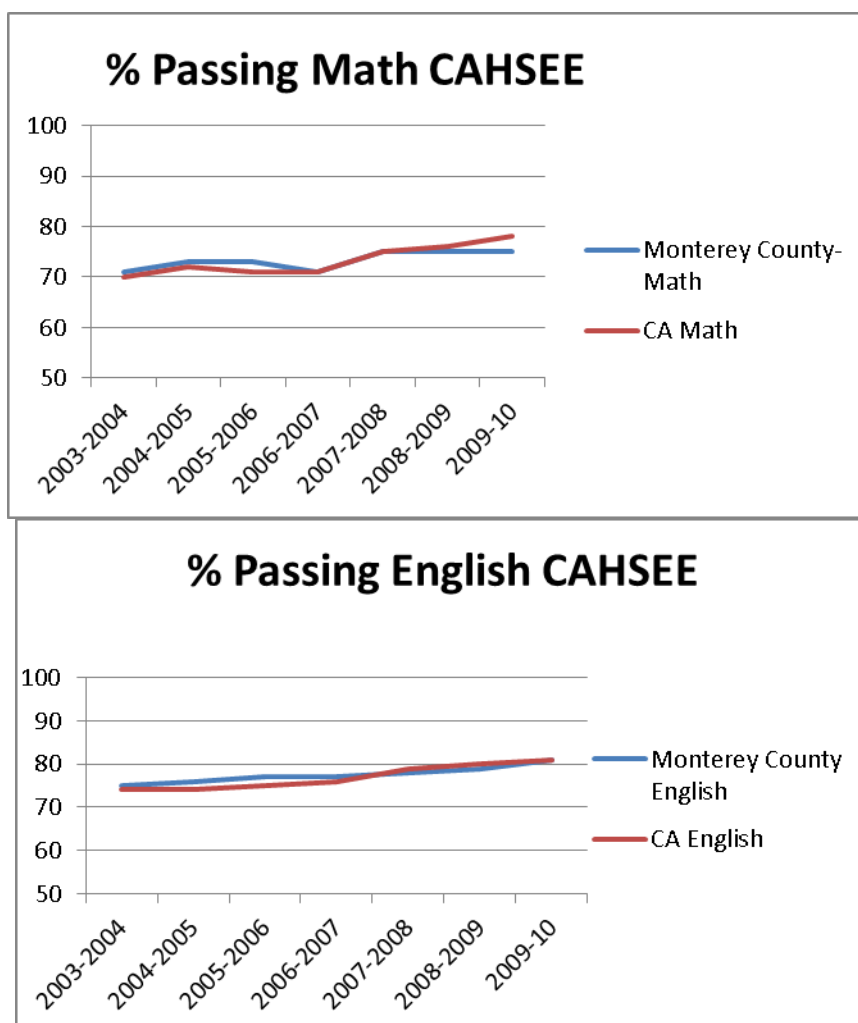


Percent Proficient 2002 to 2010 – Mathematics – All Grades



25. High School Exit Exam: 2003-04 – 2009-10

The percent of students passing English Language Arts and Mathematics on the California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE) constitutes an indicator of educational success important to assessing the status of children in the county. Students begin taking the CAHSEE in the tenth grade, and repeat the exam until they pass both sections. Tenth graders' CAHSEE scores are one indicator for Adequate Yearly Progress under the federal No Child Left Behind Act, and CAHSEE scores are typically 20% of the API for high schools. Beginning in 2006, students were required to pass this two-part test, in order to receive a high school diploma.

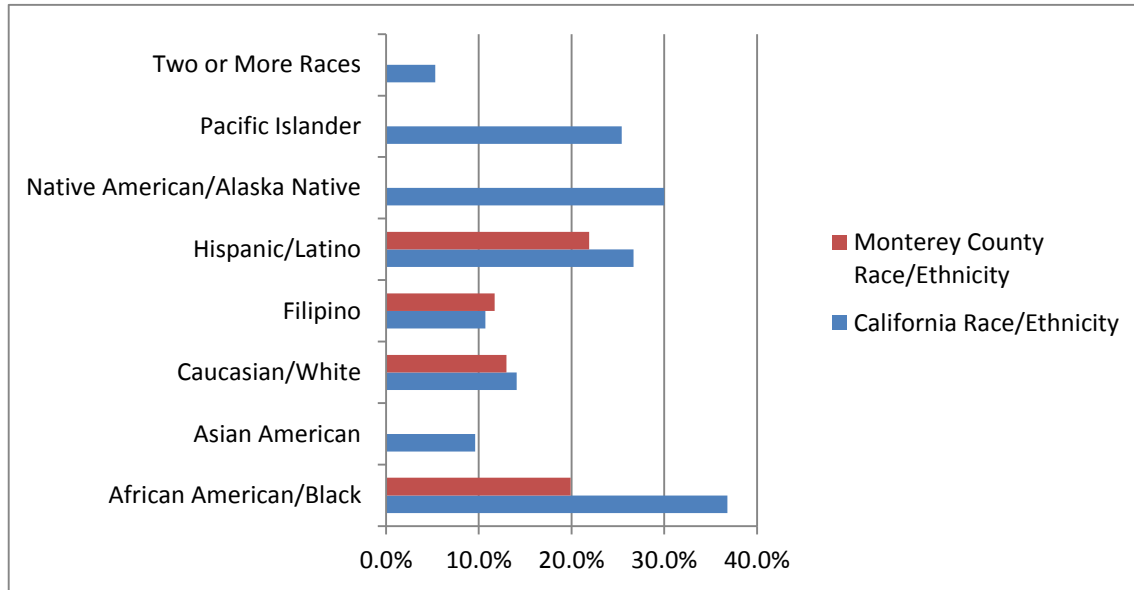


Source: California Department of Education, 2003-2010
<http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

The percent of tested 10th graders in Monterey County passing the English/Language Arts section of the CAHSEE in 2009-10 was the same as the state's percent of 81%. The percent of tested 10th graders passing the Math Section of the CAHSEE in Monterey County in 2009-10 was 75% while the state's percent was 78%. In both Monterey County and statewide, at least seven out of ten students passed the CAHSEE in grade ten in areas of English/Language Arts and Mathematics.

26. High School Dropouts, by Race/Ethnicity: 2009

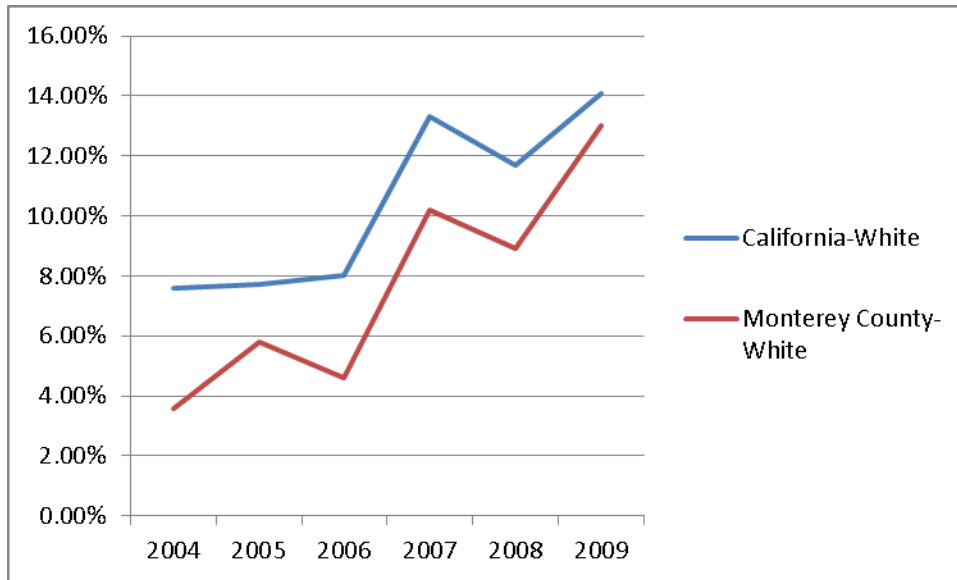
Percents of High School Drop Outs in California and Monterey County By Ethnicity 2009



Definition: Estimated percentage of public high school students who drop out of high school, based on the adjusted four-year derived dropout rate, by race/ethnicity. This adjusted dropout rate estimates the percentage of high school students who would drop out in a four-year period based on data collected for a single year (e.g., in 2009, 14.1% of Caucasian/White students in grades 9-12 in California were expected to drop out of high school).

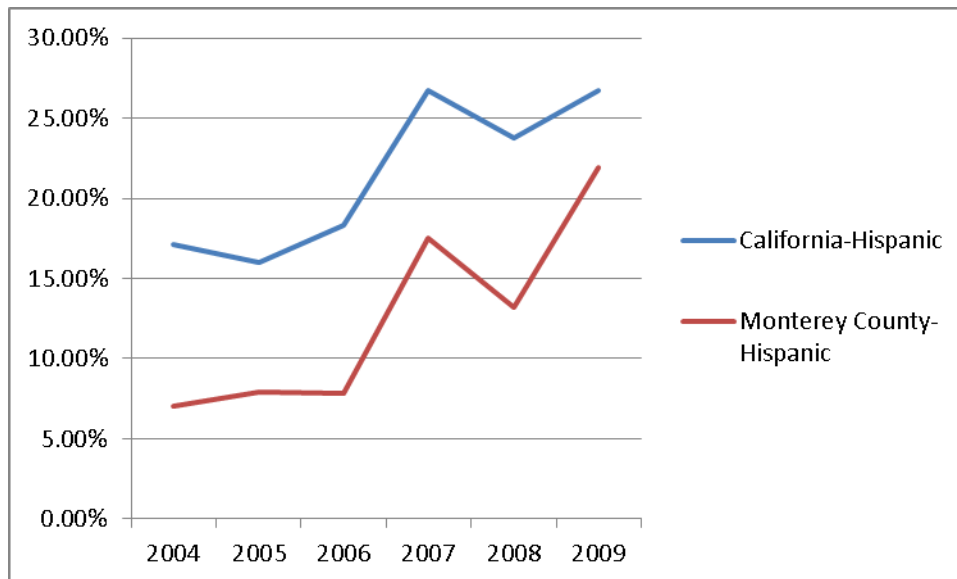
Data Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, California Department of Education, California Basic Educational Data System (CBEDS). Accessed online at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/sd/> (March 2011).

Rate of Drop Out for White Students: 2004-2009



In 2009, the drop out rate of white students had risen to 14.1% statewide, and 13% in Monterey County. This stands in contrast to the 2004 rates of 7.6% and 3.6% respectively.

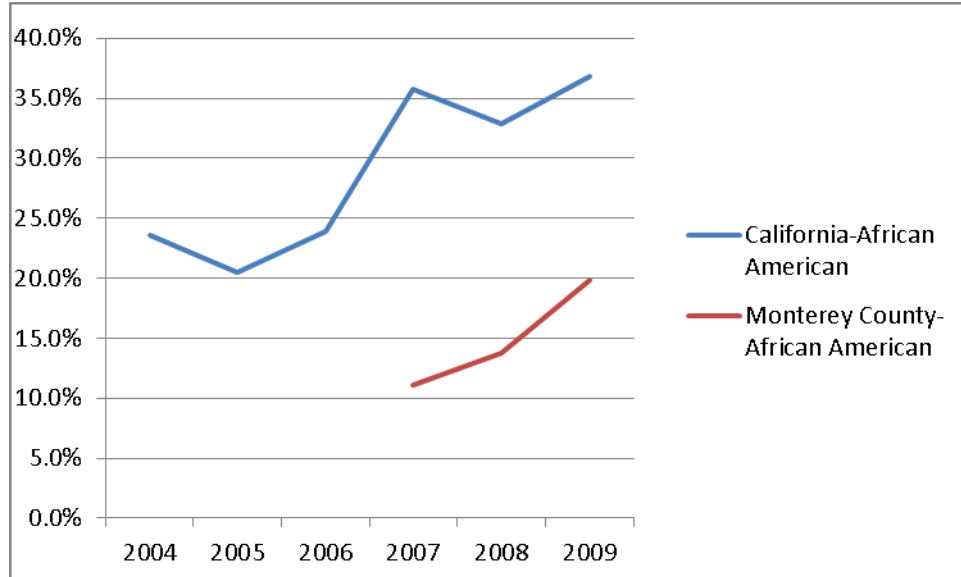
Rate of Drop Out for Hispanic Students: 2004-2009



Indicative of the additional economic disadvantages and cultural factors affecting many Hispanic students, the rate of drop out in 2009 was 26.7% for the state (1 in 4 students), and 21.9% (1 in 5) in the county of Monterey, pointing to the need for our educational and human service.

systems to be more attentive to these school children and their families. In 2004 these rates were 17.1 and 7.0, respectively. The increase in our county is more dramatic than that of the state.

Rate of Drop Out for African American Students: 2004-2009



Monterey County's student population with African American ethnicity is relatively small , which results in the absence of data in 2004 through 2006. (The numbers are so small as to be not reportable as a percentage.) The trend in 2007 to 2009 for Monterey County is that the percent of drop outs increased for African American students, and, in 2009 was reported as 19.9%, about 3 percentage points below that of the Hispanic students. It is interesting to note that the rate of drop out for African American students statewide is much higher than that of the County of Monterey (1 in 3 students compared to 1 in 5)

Areas of Responsibility and Interest

2010-to present: Graduating Healthy Students Prepared for Success

In 2010, as part of its “Graduating Healthy Students prepared for Success” initiative the Children's Council members developed a vision of the healthy graduate including the three major areas of 1) Physical And Emotional Health, 2) Social Competence and Civic Engagement and 3) Academic and Work Preparation. In this period, a compilation of an inventory of initiatives and programs throughout that county that are directed at early childhood development, parent education, literacy, job training, and other related efforts, was completed. The initial "Graduating Healthy Students" task force expanded and focused in 2011 to become the “All Kids, *Our Kids/Todos los Niños son Nuestros Niños Initiative*, aimed at significantly impacting adult behavior to value, respect and know all children as of value to our community, through a framework of building developmental assets in children and youth from the pre-natal stage through high school graduation.(Search Institute’s 40 Developmental Assets). Subcommittees formed around three developmental stages (pre-natal to 5th grade, Middle School, and High School and beyond), developing benchmarks in the areas of physical and emotional health, social competence and civic engagement, and in academic and work preparedness. With this work completed, new subcommittees addressing Marketing, Resource Development, Program, and Evaluation were created to move the initiative forward into 2012 and beyond. The communities of Gonzales and North County have been targeted as ones where “All Kids, *Our Kids/Todos Niños* will be focused in 2011-12.

2009 to 2011: Community Alliance for Safety and Peace (CASP)

In 2009-10, CASP's Steering committee (with a high level of public attendance as well) continued to meet twice monthly at 7:00 am at the Salinas Elementary District Office in Salinas, and the forging of collaborations and networks continued. Working committees in Education, Community Engagement, Safety, Recreation and Leisure, and Employment, as well a Communications group were formed and generated activities for the Summer 2009 that promoted recreational opportunities, employment and literacy, and summer school programming that would not have taken place otherwise. In addition, the Community Engagement committee brought together existing neighborhood groups in an effort to share information and events and build community connectedness. A Summer Calendar in Spanish and English to help parents find free or low cost experiences for their children and teens was created and distributed by youth groups and agencies in Salinas neighborhoods. Results of the summer activities, especially in terms of youth employment, were promising. Also in 2009, a Framework for Reducing Violence for the region encompassing Salinas Valley and Monterey County, was developed and submitted to Congressman Sam Farr's Office.

In early 2010, several CASP members teamed up and procured funding through a CalGRIP grant for a full time CASP manager and for three best-practice programs to be implemented in the Salinas area. In addition, a Strategic Work Plan committee, comprised of key people from Probation, non-profits, Law Enforcement, Health Department and Education, began meeting, gathering and processing community data, and formulating a strategic plan for the reduction of violence in Salinas that could be a model in the longer term for the County/region as a whole. In 2011, the implementation of this plan began in earnest, focusing on the Hebron Heights area of East Salinas. CASP has been cited many times by the National Forum on Youth Violence (Salinas is one of 6 cities involved) as a model of community collaboration and networking. A city-wide campaign entitled “For Our Future/Para Nuestro Futuro” and a CASP website were launched in 2011

2004 to Present: Transitional Housing (THP)

In November 2004, the Children's Council formed a subcommittee to explore the needs and opportunities for housing of youth transitioning out of the probation and child welfare systems. The committee met during 2005 and developed a plan for creating housing alternatives. The Behavioral Health Division of the Health Department (BHD) included the recommendation to target youth exiting the youth center in the Mental Health Service Act (MHSA) plan submitted to the state in October 2005. A Request for Proposal for transition age youth housing was issued in January 2006 and a contract was awarded to Peacock Acres. Services began in January 2007, with one house continuing in operation and four youth being served. Additional houses funded by MHSA were planned but due to lack of referrals, expansion was not needed at that time. Meanwhile the Department of Social and Employment Services has let a contract also with Peacock Acres to start a THPP+ program for youth exiting the Foster Care System. THPP+ began in early 2008 and provides housing for 24 emancipated youth. Monterey County Behavioral Health has released an RFP for financing alternative housing for youth. CHISPA has submitted a bid for those services and is working with Behavioral Health in creating a Transition Age Youth house, groundbreaking was scheduled for the end of 2009 with occupancy in 2010. In 2009, Community Human Services, a community-based non-profit, opened Safe Passage, a transitional supportive housing program in Monterey, for six homeless youth aged 18-21 (at time of admission).

2005 to 2009: System of Care (SOC)-La Familia Sana

Four years ago the Federal Government awarded the Behavioral Health Division a grant to improve the system of care for children's mental health; the grant is called La Familia Sana/The Healthy Families. The implementation of La Familia Sana is carried out with emphasis on system of care values, including:

- ❖ Honoring family and youth partnerships,
- ❖ Striving for cultural competence at all system of care levels,
- ❖ Collaborating with interagency partners,
- ❖ Providing seamless services, and
- ❖ Focusing on the individual needs of every child and family.

During 2006 La Familia, the Children's System of Care implemented programs targeted at Transition Age Youth, defined as youth between the ages sixteen to twenty-five. The La Familia Sana mission is to empower these youth and families to create and sustain positive measurable change in their lives. This is implemented through an integrated, collaborative, inter-agency System of Care. La Familia Sana provides, in partnership with youth and their families, a comprehensive array of effective, individualized, community based services, which are youth-centered, family driven, strength based, culturally relevant, and evidence-based.

In 2007, progress continued and there was an increase in inter-agency collaboration through combined programming and evaluation efforts. A second annual evaluation report was completed which captures extensive demographic and outcome information on individuals served in the System of Care. Also, a report was released regarding family and youth satisfaction and perceptions related to Children's Behavioral Health. These reports are used to guide future program and quality improvement efforts. Additionally, concerted efforts to increase family and youth involvement at all levels in the System occurred and there has been active participation by these individuals in program and planning efforts.

Comprehensive programming continued for Transition Age Youth (16-25) with a total of 78 new clients receiving services from 9/06-10/07. More families with children served in the System of Care are also receiving direct support as a result of this funding.

The last area of achievement has been related to outreach and social marketing efforts. From 2007 through 2009, many community events were sponsored by the SOC in an effort to provide mental health resource information and reduce stigma related to mental health disorders. The goal is to provide information and resources that will function in a preventive manner so that individuals with mental health needs access services earlier.

2007 to Present: Child Welfare Redesign

Family Children's Services (FCS) and Probation have been successful at focused system improvement efforts as evidenced by the achievement of most of the System Improvement Plan goals. The section below highlights some of the core redesign activities, identifying areas of strength and achievement as well as areas for focused improvement for Family to Family, Differential Response, Wraparound, initiatives for Youth Transitioning to Adulthood; as well as new programs that further integrate consumer-driven programming.

Family to Family (F2F)

Family to Family is the core of redesign in Monterey County with a philosophical commitment to community partnerships, team decision-making, self-evaluation, and recruiting, retaining, and supporting resource families. Monterey County has had tremendous success with many of the strategies of F2F. Community stakeholders report that FCS is more approachable, transparent, and collaborative. Team decision-making is starting to become business-as-usual and our lead community agencies are fully staffed and trained.

Family to Family tenets are consistent with the Department's goals and philosophy that children are best raised by families in communities from which they come, and that strong communities produce strong families. There was agreement among stakeholders to work towards increasing community supports and resources to ensure that more children will be placed in their own neighborhoods, with their siblings, in a family setting that will produce stability and increase reunification with their birth families.

Building Community Partnerships: F2F local area coalition meetings serve to educate and inform FCS community partnerships about the need for resource families, as well as the needs of birth families, caregivers, children and youth at risk of abuse and neglect. Each coalition determines its area of interest and focus. The evolution of F2F in the area of community partnerships is also met with challenges. Apart from the principal F2F partners, Community Human Services and Alisal Community Healthy Start, other community partners have reported feeling they have less of an opportunity to engage in F2F.

Team Decision Making (TDM): Monterey County is currently holding TDM's for initial entries, imminent risk, reunification and placement changes. The model for TDMs calls for inclusion of support persons identified by the parents – school personnel, church members, mentors, child care providers and others. A key to participation is readiness training so that community partners understand their role. The majority of FCS staff and partners reported that they value TDMs and have found them to be helpful in engaging with parents and finding alternatives to removing children from their home. Currently, use of TDM is resource-driven and not implemented fully. It has been noted that there is

concern among FCS staff about the workload implications with TDMs. Additionally, some community partners reported feeling that they are not given sufficient opportunity to assist the families. While there is a consensus that TDMs are worthwhile and impactful, there are indications that the process needs improvement.

Recruiting, Retaining and Supporting Resource Families: Monterey County F2F seeks the active involvement of the community in the recruitment, retention, and support of resource families, through the efforts coordinated by the community liaisons. FCS has also formed a strong partnership with local media to design creative, thoughtful public service announcements that regularly run on local television and radio in both English and Spanish. Utilizing the slogan *Recruitment is Everyone's Business*, FCS actively encourages a much broader involvement by staff, caregivers, and community members – this has included walking neighborhoods to provide information, local businesses distributing and posting information and presentations during work events. To the success of these efforts, the decline in the number of foster families that has been experienced throughout the State has been averted locally. However, our goal to increase the number of foster families has not occurred. There are clear barriers to foster parent recruitment related to the declining value of the foster family home payment. In addition, Monterey County has serious housing and financial barriers.

Self-Evaluation: FCS continues in its effort to develop meaningful outcome measures for our initiatives, while attempting to balance the demands of mandates for Federal and State measures. Efforts are focused on improving data integrity and the application of the quantitative information for continuous quality improvement.

Overall, staff, community partners, interagency partners, and foster parents believe in the values of F2F and are invested in its success. As with other findings in the Self-Assessment, there is a desire to work toward increased true collaboration, improved communication, and mutual accountability.

CHERISH Receiving Center

In 2004, FCS opened the CHERISH Receiving Center, a child-friendly, non-institutional center for children who have been removed from their home, or disrupted from a placement. The Receiving Center is a 23-hour child-friendly facility with comprehensive services including mental health and physical health screenings. The center gives FCS and Children's Behavioral Health time to better assess children placed into protective custody, contact relatives and find the best possible placements in their home communities and with siblings. The Receiving Center provides children with clothing, healthy food, and interactive child activities while Foster parents and social workers agree that the Center has become an integral part of the overall child welfare service delivery system.

Family Reunification Partnership (FRP)

Family and Children's Services and Children's Behavioral Health (CBH) have teamed to create a brand-new unit called Family Reunification Partnership (FRP). The goals of FRP are the same as those of the Family Reunification (FR) unit, to strengthen families so that children can safely return home to their parents after they have been removed due to abuse or neglect. However, there are many things that make FRP unique. Every FRP family is assigned a team which consists of a social worker from FCS, a therapist from CBH, and a Parent Partner from either CBH or Mentor Moms and Dads. Every FRP family will have monthly Family Team Meetings (FTMs), in which parents, foster parents, therapists, service providers, parent partners, social workers, and family members can participate. The purpose of these meetings is to assess how well the parents are participating in case plan activities, arrange for visitation, and assess how the children are doing in placement or at home.

Differential Response: Pathways to Safety

Differential Response, known as Pathways to Safety (P2S) in Monterey, is a three-path redesign of the Child Protective Services system. As the Department partners with communities to achieve early detection of abuse and neglect, the hope is that enough appropriate services can be provided to the child and family through front end intervention that enables the child to remain safely in the home with their family. In October 2006, the ACTION Council began capacity-building activities for both internal partners (DSES and CBH) and for community service providers. Overall, the implementation of P2S has been a success. The ACTION Council and community partners feel that FCS is very supportive of the initiative through funding and program development. Challenges that have emerged include: consistency across agencies, need for more training, and clearer definition of roles, responsibilities and shared decision making.

MCSTART

MCSTART (Monterey County Screening Team for Assessment, Referral, and Treatment) is a collaborative program of Door to Hope. Key partners in MCSTART are FCS, CBH, and Salinas Adult School's Parent Center. MCSTART offers identification, assessment, referral, and treatment of high risk infants and young children who have been at-risk for prenatal exposure to alcohol and other drugs. Services include extensive developmental screening, medical assessment, psychological assessment, parent education and support services, dyadic therapy, occupational therapy, and case management for substance-exposed children and to pregnant mothers who have used substances. Early intervention services have made a significant difference in the lives of these high-risk children and their families or caregivers.

Mentor Moms/Dads

Mentor Moms and Dads, a birth parent mentoring program, operates under the direction of Door to Hope. Mentor Moms and Dads is a program for parents who have lost custody of their children and have the court's permission to attempt reunification. Mentors are assigned to parents to provide compassionate support and guidance; they are men or women who have at least two years recovery, have regained custody of their children, and are active in recovery programs. The Mentor Moms/Dads have played a critical role in child welfare redesign initiatives, participating in steering committees Family to Family, and in training and outreach improvements. The mentors participate in TDMs, provide trainings for staff and foster parents, and case reviews. The mentors did report some areas for improvement regarding family engagement prior to TDMs, utilizing mentors in Voluntary Family Maintenance cases to prevent entry, and general customer service issues.

Initiatives and Programs Supporting Youth Successfully Transitioning to Adulthood

California Permanency for Youth Project (CPYP)

FCS has continued its involvement in the CPYP and participates in the task force. Monterey County has incorporated permanence throughout its daily practice. Currently, all long-term court reports address permanency and permanent connections. Permanency is discussed at monthly case conferences with social work supervisors. In November, 2006 Monterey County implemented Permanency Conferences county-wide (previously it was done on a case-by case basis). FCS works with community partners around permanence for youth and how they can be part of the effort; providing technical assistance and trainings as needed. In October, 2006 FCS completed a follow-up training for CASA volunteers, group home providers and mental health providers. While all new social workers are trained in concurrent planning and how case decisions impact permanency outcomes for youth; it is clear from staff surveys that additional staff outreach on CPYP would be valuable. Monterey County purchased a search engine tool to help locate permanent connections. It is being used to facilitate

stability and permanence for youth. Since Monterey County began participating in CPYP, in April 2004, the number of youth in Long Term Foster Care has dropped from 179 to 134 (23%).

Independent Living Program (ILP)

This year marks the fifth year of partnership with Hartnell Community College and the fourth with the Office of Employment Training, with a continued emphasis on improving and increasing foster youth participation. Through this partnership, ILP has an updated curriculum and provides youth with more hands-on experiences related to daily living skills. This program meets a minimum of 4 times per month.

Young Adult Resource Collaborative

Family and Children's Services continued to be the lead agency in Young Adult Resource Collaborative (YARC), a public-private partnership of professionals who have an interest in service provision of youth ages 14 to 24. Currently, members of this group are partnering to develop leadership training in public speaking. Monterey County has been approved to increase the bed capacity for the THPP program from 6 to 12 beds. Our THPP provider, Peacock Acres, is also represented in this group. At this time Monterey County is completing its THP Plus program plan, including partners and youth in this planning process.

Of substantial concern is the primary placement rate of youth in group homes in Monterey County. At present, the County is almost double the state average for that placement type, with 14.6% in group homes as primary placement. Additionally, almost all probation-supervised foster care placements are in group homes that are out of county. Probation staff and consumers expressed a desire for more placement options in Monterey County, as well as placements that were less restrictive, such as treatment foster care, FFA placement, or foster family placement.

Many of the local youth who have historically been ordered to the Department of Juvenile Justice will not meet the new, more stringent requirements for commitment. This means that Monterey County will need to have local placement options for youth offenders, most likely taking the place of youth in Monterey County Youth Center, who may now be sent to high-level group homes. This domino effect could potentially strain the local placement system and local funding.

Increasing services and supports for youth as they transition to adulthood is a local priority. Youth reported a desire for increased access to employment services and educational opportunities.

Wraparound

FCS, CBH, and the Probation Department have been working with community partners to provide families with wraparound services for several years. Wraparound services are family-centered, community-oriented, culturally sensitive, strength-based, and individualized. These services help provide an alternative to sending children to, or keeping them in, high level group home placements. The ultimate goal of Wraparound is to keep children with their birth families, relative caretakers, or in foster families, by providing intensive, comprehensive, integrated and creative treatment, intervention and support services. Wraparound is currently being provided to an average of 36 Monterey County youth in the child welfare and probation systems, as well as an average of 6 post-adoptive youth, on an ongoing basis. There are two Monterey County Wraparound providers for foster and probation youth, Unity Care, Inc. and Aspira Foster and Family Services. Additionally, Monterey County has one of the only AAP Wraparound programs in California provided by the Kinship Center and Aspira. AAP Wraparound is provided to adoptive families with children at risk of or currently placed in a group home or institution in an effort to maintain or return the child to his/her adoptive home.

Presentations to the Council

August 2010

Presentation: Jacob’s Heart, Children’s Cancer Support Services – Carolyn Post and Susan Osorio

Jacob’s Heart Children’s Cancer Support Services offers families ongoing support through the phases of care: diagnosis, in-treatment, remission or bereavement. They provide for the basic needs of all family members to help make life as normal as possible by giving respite, reducing stress and furnishing families with a community from which they can draw strength. These services are free and available to families with children diagnosed with cancer who are 18 years of age or younger living in Santa Cruz, North Monterey and San Benito counties. All services are offered in English and Spanish:

- Bilingual Counseling and Support Groups
- Direct Financial Assistance
- Resource Center
- Referrals
- Art from the Heart
- Community Education
- Celebrations and Milestones

There will be an event called “Kidrageous” that everyone is invited to, located in Watsonville on September 21st.

September is National cancer awareness month.

October 2010

Presentation: United Way World Wide Campaign for “Raise your Hand for Education”

Kathy Castagna stated that United Way Monterey County is supporting the work of United Way WorldWide in its campaign to “raise your hand for education”. A high proportion of Monterey County's children are not experiencing the educational success they should and could be. United Way hopes to raise awareness by promoting community dialog around a new film "Waiting for Superman". This film is a documentary showing the lives of on a few selected youth in communities across the country and their experiences in a failing public school system. The film touches on the key point that we cannot leave our children’s futures to chance. In order to foster excellence in education and a bright future for every child, communities should engage in dialogue that will lead to action to ensure a quality education and a promising future for every young person. United Way is encouraging supporters and community members to attend a screening to inspire personal involvement and to ignite social change.

December 2010

Presentation – Status of Family Resource Centers in Monterey County of Monterey

Noemy Burnside-Loveless, Castro Plaza Family Resource Center (FRC), reported that they are currently in their 5th year providing resources to families in North County. The oversight committee and NMCUSD, who are the lead agency, manages the Castro Plaza facility. Monterey County Department of Social & Employment Services, Monterey County Behavioral Health and Monterey County Office of Education, Head Start has representatives sitting on the oversight committee. Each department provides services at the FRC. The services provided are: State preschool (morning session as well as a head start in the afternoon), adult education classes (ESL, GED and various parent education classes), Family to Family classes, Parents as Teachers, Raising Healthy children classes, behavioral health services (individual counseling and youth support group) and McChoice outreach (MediCal, food stamps and Healthy Families) that assists twice a week and information and referrals to various services. Their top five most common used services are: referrals, parents as teachers (home visits), parenting and play group, preschool/school enrollment, and parent education. The top five referrals are: behavioral health, disability services, immigration and citizenship services, center of community advocacy and MediCal outreach services. Total referrals to date are at 4,416. Their ongoing steps are to continue to build collaboration with the county agencies and community groups, continue seeking grant money to maintain and increase services and work in collaboration with other agencies and community groups to conduct another survey later this year.

January 2011

Presentation – Youth Services Network Project – Janet Shing – Community Foundation

In 2007-08 some of the Council members were involved with the Youth Network project. Visual mapping is considered a great tool on network development. Janet Shing showed examples of maps of networks working around youth. The interest in these network mappings is so agencies and schools can better collaborate efficiently through this systems change. Community Foundation conducted a survey in 2007, which gave them a network map of organizations that are working on youth issues.

In the past couple years they have mapped a few more networks to expand it to all of Monterey County. These types of maps give an entire overview of all the individuals or agencies that are connected somehow to youth services (or another type of issue or resource) and gives individuals within an agency narrowed down choices to collaborate with. Community Foundation is offering a workshop on January 28th on an open source platform called Node Excel.

March 2011

Presentation – School Wide Positive Behavior Program – Josh Harrower & Erica Padilla-Chavez

The school-wide positive behavior support (SWPBS) is a systems approach for establishing the social culture and individualized behavioral supports needed for schools to achieve both social and academic success for all students.

The evidence based features of SWPBS are:

- Prevention
- Define and teach positive social expectations
- Acknowledge positive behavior
- Arrange consistent consequences for problem behavior
- On-going collection and use of data for decision-making
- Continuum of intensive, individual interventions
- Administrative leadership – team-based implementation

The major elements of school-wide PBS are:

- Establish a team/gain consensus
- Establish a data-based decision-making system
- Modify discipline referral process/forms
- Establish expectations and rules
- Develop lesson plans and teach
- Create a system for recognizing student success
- Monitor, evaluate and modify

Why should we be committed to implementation of SWPBS?

- Benefits children – reduction in problem behavior, increased student engagement, improved academic performance and improved family involvement
- Benefits to faculty and staff – improved consistency across faculty, improved classroom management, reduced faculty absenteeism, increased faculty retention, improved substitute performance/perception and increased ratings of faculty “effectiveness”
- Benefits to District / Community-Improved cost effectiveness, sustained effects across administrator, faculty, staff, student change, administrative benefits of scale and effective innovation.

April 2011

Presentation – Silver Star Resource Center – Bob Reyes

Bob Reyes distributed and discussed the 2010 Collaborative Five Month Update and the Snapshot of Key Process and Outcome Evaluation Findings: Strengthening Families, Mentoring, Life Skills and Community Circles. Silver Star Resource Center is a successful model for collaborative effort among Probation, other agencies and community based organizations to prevent and intervene with youth 10-18 to lower their involvement in crime and improve their resiliency to achieve success in school and in family and community life.

Silver Star Resource Center has most of their referrals come from schools and the District Attorney’s office. They have been averaging 50 referrals a month for the past 5 years. Over the last 12 months they have had over 807 referrals. They have seen an increase of 30% in this time period.

May 2011

Presentation – Truancy Abatement – Stephanie Hulsey and Liz Thomas

Deputy District Attorney, Stephanie Hulsey reported that the District Attorney's Office is given the authority through the Education Code to enforce the compulsory education laws including the students getting to school and the parents getting them to school. One of the things that they do is file petitions against the students/children and take them into courts which are cases who have chronic truancy that they have not been able to resolve on an informal basis. The mediation program is where they do most of their work.

Liz Thomas, the Deputy District Attorney for the Truancy Abatement Program was introduced. She stated that the way the truancy abatement program works is that they get the referral from the school; they send parents of the child a letter stating that the child was referred to the District Attorney's office and they would need to come in for a hearing. If they do not follow the suggested plan of action, the parents will have to go to court to make their children go to school. They are dropped from the program when the child has achieved and obtained good school attendance. One option that they have is to attend the Silver Star Resource Center programs. If they follow instructions and attend the resource center's classes the child receives 55 high school credits at Hartnell. The statistics are that they had received 7,778 identified referrals the past couple of years. Out of 7,778, 1,473 students were referred on to truancy and 550 were filed with the court. The parent's fines are from \$100-500. Kids go on probation, conduct community service hours, attend parenting programs and on to Silver Star for assessment.

They conduct presentations at the beginning of school year to parents and students on the truancy program and what it means to be truant.

The identified top three issues amongst the truant are gang involvement, drugs and that parents are not engaged in their children's whereabouts and schooling.

June 2011

Presentation – Project Cornerstone – Developmental Assets – Based Community-wide Movement

Linda Silvius distributed a packet of information detailing Project Cornerstone's work. She stated that their main goal is for prevention. Their mission is to build community where adult support all children and to focus changing adult behavior. As they developed their mission they started focusing on the three "P's"; personal behavior, programs and policy and how do they impact all three. Changing adult personal behavior is the hardest to change but it has a long range impact on kids. Programs build assets in instilling education and development. Policy helps with funding and engage cities and counties to be more collaborative. Building the developmental assets places values in relationships and kids thrive on experiences. It should begin by planning and decision making, having a caring school climate and service to others and interpersonal competence. Handout materials distributed.

Presentation – Wonder of Learning – Francine Rodd

Francine Rodd distributed an article on play and an invitation to the opening of the Wonder of Learning-The Hundred Languages of Children exhibit. By age 3, 90% of a child's brain is fully developed. The exhibit shows that people need to understand that children are born curious, creative and capable and it's our responsibility to keep them that way. As adults we de-genius them. In Monterey County the Wonder of Learning shows the powerful learning that happens in children. And the results they are looking for

are unexpected connections, extraordinary insight, powerful inspiration and amazing change. The Wonder of Learning exhibit is going to be at the Steinbeck Center from June 15-November 15, 2011. It is an exhibition of the infant-toddler centers of Reggio Emilia, Italy and is cosponsored by the North American Reggio Emilia Alliance (NAREA). NAREA was established in 1994 and is an organization that helps to explain the Reggio approach throughout the world.

Roster

2010— 2011 Council Members as of June 30, 2011

Nancy Kotowski, Ph.D., Superintendent, Monterey County Office of Education, (Anne Wheelis, M.P.A., Alternate) *Chair*

Ray Bullick, Director, Health Department, *Vice Chair*

Mary Adams, President and CEO, United Way Monterey County (Katy Castagna, Alternate)

Jayanti Addleman, County Librarian, Monterey County Free Libraries (Leslie Payne, Alternate)

Dee Baker, Superintendent, Washington School District

Valerie Barnes, M.D., Director of Pediatrics, Natividad Medical Center (David Maradei, Alternate)

Wayne Clark, Ph.D., Director, Behavioral Health Bureau

James Collins, SARC (Early Intervention) (Alternate: Michelle Sayla, MCOE)

James Egar, Public Defender (Catherine Brennan, Alternate)

Dean Flippo, District Attorney (Stephanie Hulse, Alternate)

Larry Drury, Child Care Planning Council

Scott Miller, Sheriff (Commander Fabian Barrera, Alternate)

Harvey Kuffner, Member-at-Large

Robin McCrae, Executive Director, Community Human Services

Dan Baldwin, President and CEO, Community Foundation for Monterey County (Julie Drezner, Alternate)

Charles McKee, County Counsel (Annette Cutino, Alternate)

Jean Goebel, Executive Director, Housing Authority of Monterey County

John Pinio, Director, Monterey County Parks Department (Meg Clovis, Alternate)

Sergio Montenegro, Superintendent, North Monterey County Unified School District

Judge Robert Burlison, Monterey County Superior Court, Juvenile Division

Manuel Real, Chief Probation Officer, Monterey County Probation Department (Denise Shelds, Alternate)

Elliott Robinson, Director, Department of Social and Employment Services

Supervisor Jane Parker, District 4 (Wendy Askew, Alternate)

Robert Taniguchi, Deputy Director, Monterey County Department of Social and Employment Services

Ex-Officio Member

Francine Rodd, Executive Director, First 5 Monterey County

2010-11 Executive Committee

Nancy Kotowski, Ph.D., Superintendent, Monterey County Office of Education, *Chair*

Ray Bullick, Director, Health Department, *Vice Chair*

Mary Adams, President and CEO, United Way Monterey County

Manuel Real, Chief, Probation Department

Elliott Robinson, Director, Department of Social and Employment Services

Anne Yallalee Wheelis, M.P.A., Monterey County Office of Education

Staff Support

Charlotte Noyes, Coordinator, Monterey County Children's Council

Anna Marie Olds, Administrative Assistant, Department of Social and Employment Services