

2021-2023 Title II 3-Year State Plan Survey Summary

Summary

Results were obtained from a widely distributed survey. The survey was emailed to over 1,500 organizations and individuals comprised of Government Agencies, Law Enforcement Agencies, Community-Based Organizations, Interested Parties, and Past and Present Title II Grant Subrecipients.

- **Total Questions:** 26
- **Total Responses:** 116
- **Date Created:** February 26, 2021
- **Date Closed:** May 7, 2021

76% of respondents were interested members of the public, an interested parent, or worked at non-governmental organizations providing services to youth and families.

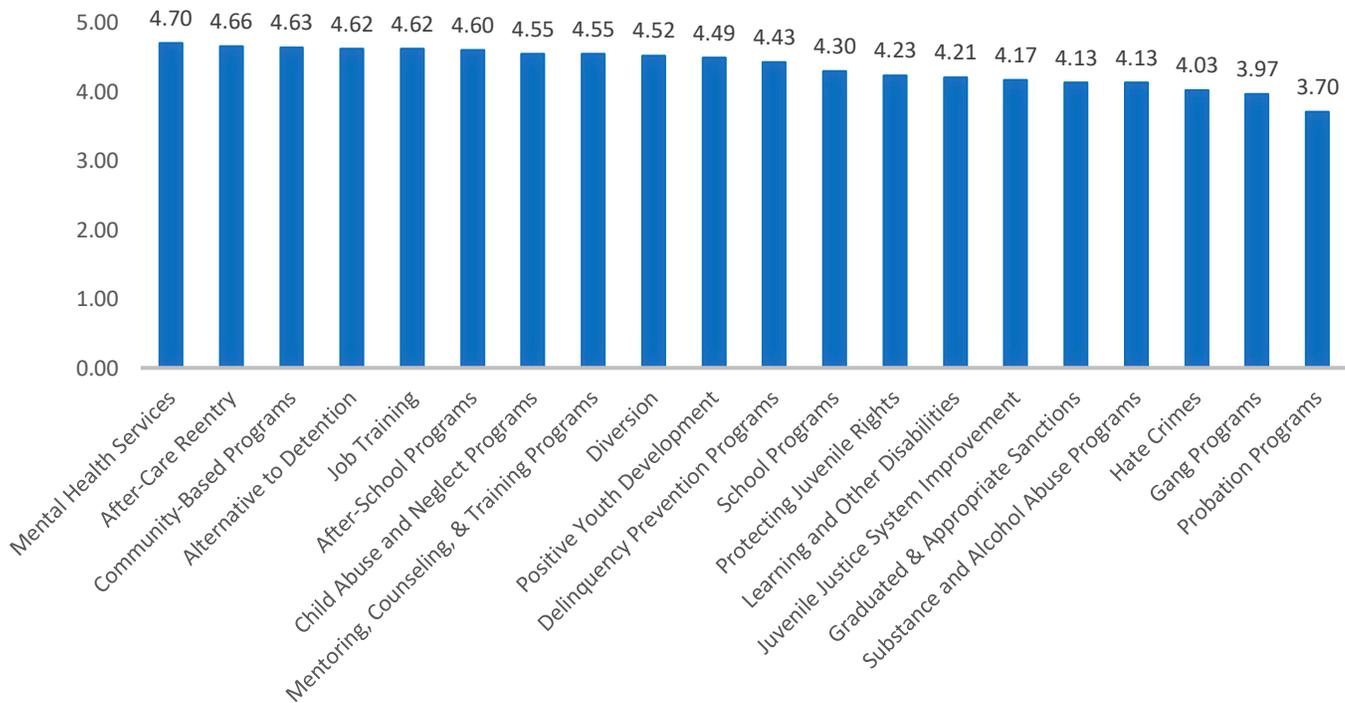
The average age of respondents was 46.

Mental Health Services for youth received the highest average survey response score.

Rank Order

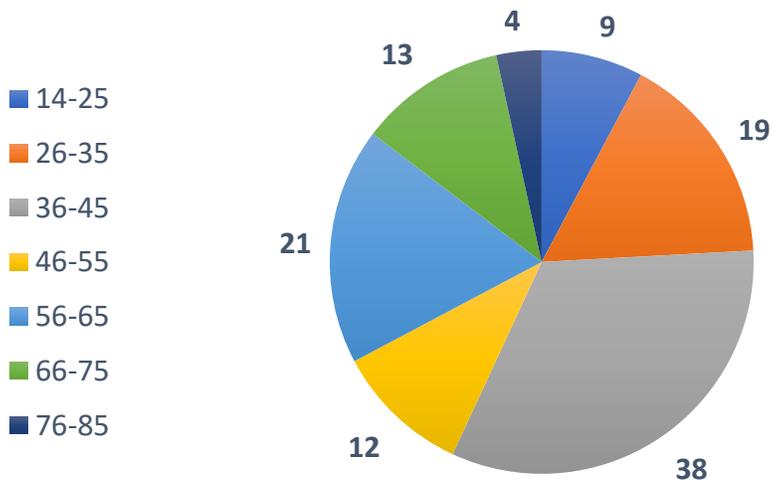
1. Mental Health Services
2. After-Care Reentry
3. Community-Based Programs
4. Alternative to Detention
5. Job Training
6. After-School Programs
7. Child Abuse and Neglect Programs
8. Mentoring, Counseling, & Training Programs
9. Diversion
10. Positive Youth Development
11. Delinquency Prevention Programs
12. School Programs
13. Protecting Juvenile Rights
14. Learning and Other Disabilities
15. Juvenile Justice System Improvement
16. Graduated & Appropriate Sanctions
17. Substance and Alcohol Abuse Programs
18. Hate Crimes
19. Gang Programs
20. Probation Programs

Average Participant Rating Score

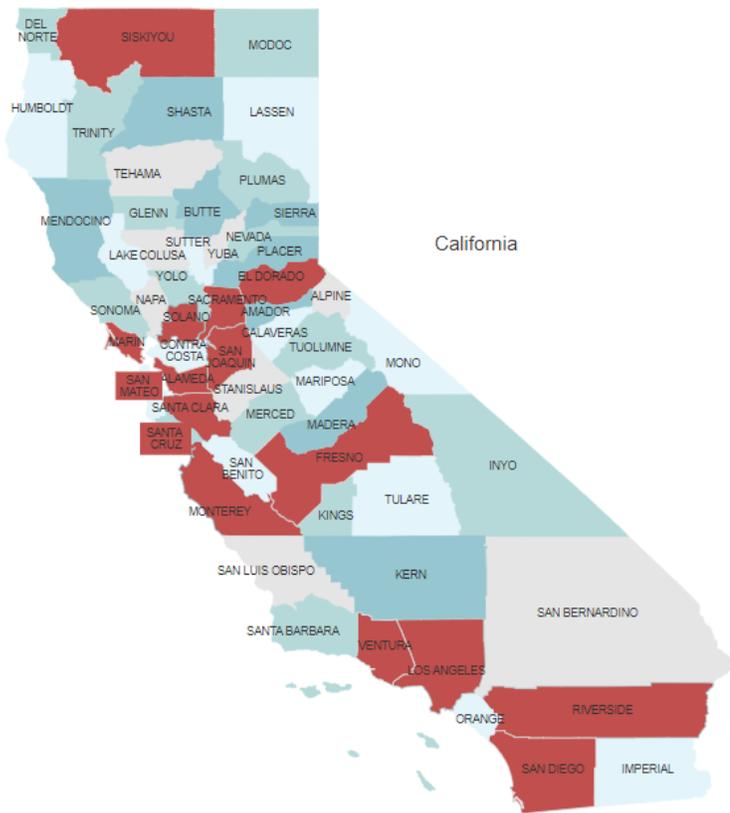


Question 1: Survey Respondents by Age

Survey Respondents Age Range



Question 2: Geographic Location of Respondents



Question 6. What is the most important systemic change you feel should be made to help juvenile justice system involved youth succeed?

Restorative Justice ✓✓✓✓✓✓✓✓

Wrap-Around Services ✓✓✓✓✓✓✓✓

Parent Involvement ✓✓✓✓✓✓

Emotional Well-Being ✓✓✓✓✓✓

Diversion ✓✓✓✓✓✓

Impactful Comments to Questions 4, 5, & 6

“Don't treat kids like criminals. They need opportunities, mentorship, and to feel like someone cares about them.”

“Hear them. I work in special education and a lot of our kids are very easily manipulated by adults and peers. Provide job training and job shadowing upon release. We need to get the public to understand that we live in a community with other people. We need to help each other.”

“More support services to both youth and their families, especially in rural areas. True neighborhood resource centers with recreation activities, trusted adults, life skills and support groups (that aren't clinical in nature, more grassroots).”

“Greater investment in services and resources that are community-responsive, restorative, and increase equity. Community wealth being deployed in ways that honor the fact that healthier, better-resourced neighborhoods create better outcomes for young people.”

“More Community-based solutions. More transformative justice. More restorative justice. More mental Health services and substance abuse treatment options that are relevant to youth. More family support for youth involved in the Juvenile Justice system. More racial equity training and LGBTQ training for law enforcement. More de-escalation training and crisis intervention training for law enforcement. More emotional and psychological support for law enforcement. Law enforcement needs to be trained in trauma informed care.”

“Providing a "true" one stop shop: education, job training, case management, recovery meetings, conflict resolution/anger management workshops, mentorship, and pro-social activities all at one location so youth do not have to travel from location to location to receive services.”

All Participant Responses

Question 4. What are the most important changes that need to be made in your community to improve the overall well-being of youth?

There needs to be a focus on truancy.

Provide program opportunities that combine education, cognitive transformation, and pro-social activities as a way to keep youth engaged and motivated.

Programs and pro-social activities should be in the neighborhoods where youth live.

Freedom of choice should also be an option for youth

The most important changes we need in our communities is access to better education and career-building services in the black and brown communities. Youth need to have the opportunity to build themselves up and their careers.

Job training and opportunities and reentry resources

Resources that apply to youth more without connection to probation, safe spaces and services that they need in reentry

Youth need to feel connected to their community opportunities for growth including employment.

Living conditions and overall sustainability are major concerns. Programs that can alleviate the impact of poverty as it pertains to JJ system involvement are needed.

Additional community resources to provide support to justice involved youth with high mental health need

Community coming together regardless of different views to improve the overall well-being of youth and their families. Establishing rapport with families/youth and building trust to really understand their backgrounds and ensure that before any other progress is done, that their basic needs are being met. True follow through is key to building rapport, communication and a positive relationship with both youth and the families.

Continued oversight by agencies on kids that are justice involved including probation, community partners and the courts

More youth activities, remove Covid restrictions

Funding flexibility in Health and Human Services to provide prevention and support to youth and their families, not only when they are in crisis or at a substandard restricted level.

Less incarceration, more in-home placement

Education of parents and guardians

It would be great if we could create more youth programs that focus on helping to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system (such as community facilities that can offer extracurricular activities and help w hmk). We also need to introduce mindfulness training for youth to help them control triggers / anger that could've been created via trauma experienced within their household or neighborhood.

Less incarceration in correctional type facilities

Restorative justice programs - re-integrative shaming is great. We need good partnerships with the Criminal Justice System - swift, certain and fair.

First 5 and infant mortality should also be addressed and expanded.

Policing needs to change and law enforcement needs to understand the trauma they have inflicted on youth and families. Law enforcement needs to be trained to understand the trauma that youth & families have experienced in their past and how it has affected their present situations.

More education to communities about how to create and be part of prosocial support networks for youth who may or may not have the love, support, and guidance they need in their own home. Youth and people in general need help figuring out how to take care of themselves (skills for making good decisions) and a network of supports can help with this.

Recovery and treatment instead of discipline and punishment.

More support services to both youth and their families, especially in rural areas. True neighborhood resource centers with recreation activities, trusted adults, life skills and support groups (that aren't clinical in nature, more grassroots).

Stable transitional housing for youth who turn 18 when they are released. We work with a handful of youth who upon release have turned 18 and often have nowhere to go. One of the biggest barriers to providing sustainable support is housing. Our youth are really trying to better their lives and build success but lack knowledge and resources. As a service provider I struggle with making sure my clients feel safe in having somewhere stable to live, especially teens who are parents, not only do they worry about not having a stable place but they worry for their child as well.

Cultural Rights: We should also note that Cultural Right includes the following five interrelated and essential features:

Availability. Cultural goods and services must be available for everyone to enjoy and benefit from, including institutions and events (such as libraries, museums, theatres, cinemas and sports stadiums), shared open spaces, and intangible cultural goods (such as languages, customs, beliefs and history).

Accessibility. Access to culture involves four key elements: non-discrimination, physical accessibility, economic accessibility, and information accessibility. States must ensure that everyone has concrete, effective and affordable opportunities to enjoy culture without discrimination. Such access must extend to rural and urban areas, with a focus on persons with disabilities, older persons, and persons in poverty. Countries must ensure that every person has the right to seek, receive and impart information on culture in the language of their choice.

Acceptability. In relation to measures to realize cultural rights, Countries should hold consultations with individuals and communities involved to ensure that action to protect cultural diversity are acceptable to them.

Adaptability. Countries should adopt a flexible approach to cultural rights and respect the cultural diversity of individuals and communities.

Appropriateness. The realization of cultural rights should be suitable in the relevant context, with particular attention by the County to cultural values connected with, among other things, food and food consumption, water use, the provision of health and education services, and housing design and construction.

Improve the quality of schools and education

Opportunities of programs and resources offered to youth are very important. Whether in Job's, Vocational Training. Help in reentry after incarceration.

Strong mentoring program to connect students to positive alternatives to gangs and drugs

There is a need in my community for resources and extracurricular activities aimed at the youth between the ages of 13-17. Shelters and services for homeless youth, at-risk for homelessness youth and runaway youth. Employment and vocational trainings for those under 18 and a site for workshops. Recreational centers aimed at older youth (ages 13-17) that include career exploration, sports, life skills, assistance with other needs like volunteering, driving permit education and practice tests.

We need to offer more help to the hard-to-serve youth:

- 1) To address the root causes of violence. Youth need resources to support with mental health and wellness, housing, food, jobs, and education.
- 2) To engage youth in leadership opportunities to improve practices, and policies in all of the systems that impact their lives. They are experts in their own lives with many strengths and so much brilliance to offer the world. We need to invest in youth leadership.
- 3) Social emotional learning through trauma informed, healing, mentoring, and transformative justice approaches
- 4) Prevention services which can include the above

Over policing in communities.

Greater investment in services and resources that are community-responsive, restorative, and increase equity. Community wealth being deployed in ways that honor the fact that healthier, better-resourced neighborhoods create better outcomes for young people.

Education system and involved parents.

More available Behavioral Health services in schools and mandatory Behavioral Health assessment and services for any youth entering the delinquency system

There is a need for more collaboration between the Juvenile Justice System and schools. Wrap-around services working together are needed.

True and available mental health services:

1. Promotion of violence intervention programs (both community & hospital based)
2. Less policing of youth but imploring above stated programs to manage minor infringements.
3. Increasing the mentorship pool, particularly for those that seek guidance.
4. Promotion of safe firearm ownership for parents/grandparents/guardians.

There needs to be more facilities available for youth to have various activities to stay occupied and away from trouble in their communities.

More Community based solutions. More transformative justice. More restorative justice. More mental Health services and substance abuse treatment options that are relevant to youth. More family

support for youth involved in the Juvenile Justice system. More racial equity training and LGBTQ training for law enforcement. More de-escalation training and crisis intervention training for law enforcement. More emotional and psychological support for law enforcement. Law enforcement needs to be trained in trauma informed care.

Address gangs & drugs & underlying socio-economic issues

Prevention efforts

Consistent services through incarceration and post incarceration - strong and diverse alternatives to incarceration that fit communities

Greater understanding of and compassion for youth by police especially related to race and more dollars for CBOs providing programs and better communication among agencies

Law enforcement needs to take a step back from doing social service work and fund more counseling and therapy resources that make healthy connections with youth.

More resources for youth, more resources for low income families

Skill-building around trauma

Training and employment opportunities.

More mental health services, funding for transportation to existing programs, better referral system to provide holistic services to families

More investment into community programs (like after school programs and mental health programs) and less investment into reactionary/punitive programs (like the police)

Trauma informed care, addiction counseling (not just drugs), cool down housing options, mentoring

The reformation of our community's police department.

Respect others

Having the information and guides towards helping troubled children/teens to their parents.

Easily accessible free mental health care. A mentoring program.

Equal access to funds for education computers, technology, mental health services. Equal access to transportation. for example, a new bus route from Fillmore to Moorpark college.

Engagement programs of sports, recreation, good high school electives of arts, manual arts, etc.

There need to be a wide variety of youth activities and programs for all learning styles and interests. There needs to be extensive mental health services for all youth.

Focus on therapy, rehabilitation, and education. Not punishment.

Stronger community support and focusing on creating that community building sense between each other. Also funding social programs for our communities.

Communication and understanding from both sides. Work with kids don't beat them.

Restorative measures rather than punitive measures

To provide good community activities where our youth can thrive and make good choices. Where they and their parents know that they are safe with good mentors and great opportunities to become

good productive members of our community! If they are ready to enter into the work force, maybe helping them with resources and job opportunities!

More Community Based Organization collaborating and serving the community needs. Educations, Mentorship, resources and opportunities for youth, bridge gaps between law enforcement and Teens/Parents.

I believe that social workers, mental health, youth activities, after school programs and mentorship are the keys to fixing juvenile delinquency. I believe that criminalizing the youth creates criminals as adults. I've seen it happen in my family.

Opportunity for jobs, and different models of institutions for acquiring high school education and graduation from these

Limiting punitive action, limiting children being taken away from their family for short to long term detention, correcting punitive behaviors that disproportionately affect BIPOC (such as the increased suspension / expulsion rate for black girls), and focusing on resolving conditions that may lead to juvenile trouble to begin with--such as poverty, bullying, means testing, dress code, and campus police officers.

More counseling services and counselors—both for ongoing long-term follow up and crisis intervention.

Better education. More charter schools. Charter schools provide each student with programs and activities that allow them to imagine and dream and build a vision for their future. Regular public system is oppressive. The students are last if they are even on the list. With police present at school's sites children need to be allowed to be children. Not forced into a system that provide uncertainty

Elimination of child poverty, divestment from the punitive carceral system and investment in resources to help young people grow into socially conscious members of a community that values them.

One of them is to get school resource officers out of schools and provide funds instead for effective services and resource people who do not stress out the students who are most risk for becoming involved with the juvenile justice system

Sufficient mental health resources. Getting SRO's out of schools and focusing on restorative justice and mental/emotional health. Anti-racism education in schools (Ethnic Studies). Promoting/teaching empathy & compassion as well how to deescalate conflict & how to handle tough emotions (like anger).

Not imprisoning them and providing them needed support for their physical, mental, and emotional well-being

Education, job training, counseling, mentors

Less SRO/criminalization of youth and criminalization of behavior indicating need for additional services and support

Need teen centers. Better schools. Youth job programs.

Access to mental health services as well as health care and academic services

Black/Brown communities need funding for schools/libraries/gardens/parks etc. Give kids resources and you keep them out of jail.

Linkage to mental health services, more shelter capacity, advocacy education, conflict mediators on campuses

Programs to involve but more importantly educate the youth

Introduce/Enhance youth activities outside of school

Mental health supports and services need to be provided in the form of wrap-around services in public school settings! We must stop policing our children!

1. Gang early intervention.
2. Jobs for teens...Youth Employment Centers
3. Sentence reform

Eliminate systemic racism within system on all levels. Increase funding for rehabilitation programs and education for youth within system. Better community outreach with programs designed to prevent juvenile delinquency and incarceration, so youth don't end up in system.

I am raising my 9-year-old granddaughter, she has PTSD and Autism. When she has meltdowns, people call the police. School staff, medical staff, and concerned citizens have all done this. The police are not the best agency to respond to an autistic child. The crises team only provides hospital admission, which is not always necessary. I wish there was a team that specialized in de-escalating people in crises. That wasn't focused on hospital admission or arrest.

We need to ensure they have a safe and secure home, food, healthcare, education and enrichment activities!

There is almost nothing for the youth in this town. The city should create facilities that would attract the younger generation.

Better supports and SE wellness in schools.

More programs to assist youth in staying active.

Providing free and affordable mental health resources to youth and their families. Also, increasing academic counseling services and personnel in all K12 schools.

Gang and drug prevention programs

Rehabilitation

Better support for foster youth, better and more affordable childcare options for before and after school, support for education of both parents and youth.

Our youth need options and opportunities for engagement. In our county specifically, there are not a lot of things for our kids to do. Boredom breeds mischief. Our kids need options that include the arts and not just sports.

More free community programs for kids. No police on high-school campuses. Our schools are not prison's and should not be treated as such.

More outreach programs, therapeutic programs as well (especially to those who cannot afford it)

Education, mental health, stable home life and general guidance

Prevention measures. Advocates, mentors, basic needs met, outlets for fun/new experiences. If drugs are involved, drug rehab programs, and making amends to the person they've harmed and/or similar situations, i.e. restorative justice. If possible, alternative programs besides detention where they can learn skills

Making the connections while they are younger. Some many counselors have been removed from the elementary and middle schools.

More after school programs, wood shop, automotive courses, economics, financial literacy courses/programs, trade apprenticeships.

Support of families. Easier access to services. Funds to provide services.

Restorative Justice Practices in all schools with all educators trained to be facilitators. Additionally, having all educators and administrators trained in trauma informed care. These will be key in breaking the school to prison pipeline or preventing addiction in juveniles.

We need to fight systemic racism and implicit bias and stop the school to prison pipeline

Community outreach. Easily accessible activities

More counselors in public schools to meet each student where they are at

It is important that we have drop-in center for the youth. It helps the youth stay busy and out of trouble.

More after school programs and more opportunities to participate in youth programs that build skills and resilience.

More funding for schools and extracurricular activities, music education, and life skills.

We need to focus on treatment, rehabilitation, and not simply on punishment. Most kids at a juvenile facility qualify for a mental health disorder or substance use disorder but were not addressing the problem. Let's focus on actually helping these kids by providing them with the resources to earn an education, heal from trauma, and engage in recovery.

Creating wide variety of activities and opportunities from sports to educational and creative outlets like music, theater, filmmaking, journalism and civic engagement.

More activities, support for high-risk youth, mentorship programs, training and education

We need trauma counselors, social workers, ethnic studies, mentorships and field trips to support and motivate our youth.

Well-maintained outdoor spaces to play and relax, strong education, programs for at-risk youth.

*Helping juveniles and adults of I ages bridge their gaps.

*Teaching juveniles to learn and listen to one another's experiences.

*Social Justice

*Embracing Social Emotional Learning/Well Being issues at ALL age levels of our community/families

Resources in gang prevention and youth outlets

rehabilitation programs: ensuring a safe environment once released; mentorship; career training

Question 5. Are there any programs and services that you've found to be most helpful in assisting juvenile justice system involved youth?

The programs I have seen work involve restorative justice principles where the youth and the victim engage with support from a moderator. This works best with the Courts and Law Enforcements involvement in the process.

Providing a "true" one stop shop: education, job training, case management, recovery meetings, conflict resolution/anger management workshops, mentorship, and pro-social activities all at one location so youth do not have to travel from location to location to receive services.

Jobs upon their re-entry that will support them in their growth and leadership.

College Rebound

Pajaro Valley Prevention and Student Assistance in Santa Cruz County offers opportunities for both youth and family engagement such as counseling, brief strategic family therapy, culturally based parenting programs, drug/alcohol services, and conflict resolution and restorative justice practices

Programs that are targeted for specific populations seem to be the most effective. Additionally, programs that integrate participants in design and implementation have the capacity to reach people in a new way.

MRT, individual therapy, CBT, trauma focused therapies, transitional housing options

Yes, programs that offer mental health services. Also, programs that provide youth with tutoring and pro-social activities for both the youth, family, and siblings. Employment opportunities for aged qualifying youth and preparation for employment programs. Plus, parenting classes for parents that are both accessible to all families in the evening after work, in both Spanish and English and provide a dinner meal to keep them engaged.

Restorative justice and truancy programs

YMCA, CASA, First 5

Probation in our County is leveraging funds to provide earlier assessment and case management for youth and families, but there are limited mental health services and related support programs and not enough funds to care for all those in need

Direct school enrollment, mentoring/intensive case management

Restorative Justice

Youth programs that are run by people from the community who look like the youth seems to have helped. Also, programs that offer activities the youth cares about such as boxing, kick boxing, sports, art and music classes, etc.

Having good lawyers early in the process

Early Prevention programs need to be funded. Programs in the arts (music, dance, photography, etc.) sports, alternative healing practices. Programs should be culturally sensitive, and gender specific. Employment/career mentoring programs.

Having specially trained therapists/clinicians like those who provide functional family therapy and multi-systemic therapy meet kids and families where they're at to develop strategies for dealing with

trauma and emotional issues and checklists that help them make better decisions when crisis situations arise.

Therapy

Yes, mentoring services are critical to help juveniles navigate the system and the many different adults in their lives who place a range of expectations on them. Mentors should be provided to juveniles during incarceration and reentry and then transitioned to a "neighborhood/lifelong" mentor (someone in their neighborhood, their church, their gym, their school, etc. A lifelong mentor is how the community begins to take care of its own; but while still on Probation, still incarcerated, a trained mentor who is overseen by an agency should be assigned to support their stabilization as they navigate reentry.

Transitional housing programs help as well as programs as long as you receive benefits. Which most youth qualify, but most often is not "family friendly" meaning transitional housing can only be for young men or women separately.

Some are helpful but are not consistent. Youth should have someone available to them 24/7 in person, walking them through circumstances as they accrue.

Access to mental health services for youth and their families; educational advocacy and re-entry support

Boys and Girls club Youth Empowerment Program. Youth Employment Opportunity Program at the Employment Development Department.

Restorative justice programs, Non-profits that engage with the youth in our county to help reduce truancy, promote positive well-being and instill hope. Job training

Case management programs, homeless/runaway services, 2nd chance programs, employment/career training and exploration, community sports

Having Call-in meetings and individual meetings with youth with a case manager and offer job training, Job Readiness classes, and counseling, fun activities, and incentives for achievements.

Programs that do direct service, organizing, and systems change work in partnership with different agencies and community organizations. Examples of these organizations include Fresh Lifelines for Youth, CURYJ, Bay Peace, Urban Peace Movement, MISSEY.

Youth Voice speaking to Juvenile Justice Systems partners

Culturally responsive mental health and harm-reduction substance use programs. Programs that focus on building youth skills of self-advocacy. Programs that reduce contact between youth and any law enforcement or JJ staff member (e.g. replacing SROs with counselors)

Comprehensive Trauma informed Health and Human Services Behavioral Health assessments and corresponding services to address specific needs such as substance abuse, sexual exploitation, psychotropic medications, mental health diagnosis and treatments, support for families dealing with autistic youth who are violent, assessments for regional center services, temporary conservatorship if necessary, parenting classes, housing supports, addressing Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) and public health needs assessment for youth and family. Delinquency courts should be mandated and HHSA mandated to assign BH and PH worker to EVERY delinquency matter for proper comprehensive assessment of a youth and family's needs.

I know there are program available, but I don't know what their success rate is within their program such as City Impact, KEYS Program.

1. Multidisciplinary monthly check in town hall meeting with juveniles enabling heart tugging scenarios to be told, as well as life events depicting one's ability to arise out of downtrodden bondage.
2. Hospital based and community-based violence intervention programs.

Sports.

Transformative justice. Restorative justice. Youth community centers. Community based diversion programs. Getting youth voices involved in changing the system. Trauma-informed processes and Care at every level. Continuity of therapists from inside the juvenile facility to outside. You need counselors and probation officers and substance abuse counselors who follow them both inside and outside the facility rather than having to change adults every single time...want to use opens up about sexual assault for example to a counselor inside the juvenile facility they shouldn't have to get a new counselor the minute they are released...

ERC's, after school programs, mentorship

Boys & Girls Clubs of Greater Oxnard

Yes, the arts programs we provide that give youth a chance to express themselves and tell their stories do help with confidence building, self-esteem and efficacy

One Step a La Vez in Fillmore, CA

Restorative justice opportunities

Restorative Justice, at least one invested adult, any service or program that provides support.

CASA

We offer a drop-in program for youth M - F from 2 pm - 8 pm. It has been very successful but would be more so with the additional of counseling services.

Restorative justice programs, conflict management programs in the schools, mental health resources, food programs, removing financial barriers to after school programs

Mentoring, job skills training, animal therapy (dogs and horses), connecting with healthy adults who are not government employees

ERC: evening reporting center, YAC: youth advocacy council

one step a la vez

yes

"Restorative Justice is a program that focuses on resolving conflicts between 2 or more people, majority of the time its teens.

Also Link Crew is a class at Santa Paula High School that dedicates itself in helping the incoming freshmen have a good and smooth year. It works with RJ and i have personally seen both programs make progress in assisting juveniles"

Providing youth one on one positive supportive relationships with adults.

programs like the boys and girls club, ignite and one step a la vez are all after school programs that assist all youth from all backgrounds including juvenile justice system involved youth.

Local nonprofit programs where the youth have leadership roles

Working with animals, especially animals in shelters, community service that allows them to help their community in areas that interest them, job training, computer skills, art classes

Restorative Justice

A youth circle.

I've heard about, read about programs beyond our shores, i.e., Norway, Germany, that made sense to me, but I don't remember details

The only one I know of is PAL

Boys & Girls Clubs of Greater Oxnard and Port Hueneme

Job development programs, sports, counseling for both offenders and their families are key pieces of the puzzle.

Only moving to punitive solutions for assault, sexual harassment, racial harassment, possession of weapons, and threats of violence or harm. Removing campus police officers, providing economic assistance for impoverished families and neighborhoods, and funding "low-performing" schools as well as "high-performing" schools rather than punishing them by keeping funding low and continuing the cycle. Therapy and counseling must be made available to all students, including conflict resolution when students have issues with staff and peers that are not being addressed. Constant sensitivity training for teachers, which must be reassessed regularly, and has the ability to remove staff who continue to be problematic despite the continued training. Improved representation for LGBTQIA students and BIPOC students.

VIP which was a special grant for a few years in the mid to late 2000's. It helped at risk teens and families work through marijuana and other drug issues, attendance in schools, etc.

Sexual crimes by youth need to address quickly and hold these individuals to account.

Programs like CAHOOTS in Oregon and the Interrupters in Stockton are examples of successful alternatives to the racist carceral system.

One of them is to get school resource officers out of schools and provide funds instead for effective services and resource people who do not stress out the students who are most risk for becoming involved with the juvenile justice system

I used to volunteer with a great organization in LA that used theater, playwriting & poetry writing to help kids in the juvenile justice system - they had good success. Programs that focus on emotional intelligence are powerful. I also know of a program that is being taught in adult institutions in California that is having a huge positive impact on keeping those on parole from re-offending (Prison of Peace, co-founded by Douglas E. Noll and Laurel Kaufer)

Not imprisoning them

Mental health services, early intervention

Behavioral health dept

academic and mental health counseling service

"Resources

schools/libraries/gardens/parks/public transportation ect."

poetry and spoken word workshop, TAY tunnel

Educating ones

Yes

emotional support animals, Career Technical Education training, Labor apprenticeship programs

"Youth Employment

Immigration assistance"

Not directly involved, so can't provide educated comment.

She is not involved with the juvenile justice system yet. But I fear that she soon will be if we cannot figure out how to help her.

Yes, having a safe and secure home especially!

YMCA

Mental health services. Transition services.

I don't have personal experience, but I think programs that serve TAY demographics are much needed and under-funded.

Boxing at the PAC

Boys and Girls Club and other likeminded programs.

I don't have experience in this area.

Alternate high-school options. Work furlough type program for youth. Teach them a skill.

Art and therapy based

Allowing youth an opportunity for tutoring, further education and to leave the area after they get out. Sometimes kids need a change of pace. It would be nice if follow up services were provided in other areas ... sort of like an exchange student.

Restorative Justice

I remember as a child being told by a cop who taught classes at VC that by age 10 a kid is on the path they are on and we should not waste time or money on them. More help to get kids passing high school.

Restorative Justice Resources Foundation in Ventura County has been integral in making changes for incarcerated people, educators, students, and more. Ventura County would benefit from taking a restorative approach with our students in the system or at risk of it.

I don't have a lot of personal experience, but I would think early intervention, mental health services and counseling services/social workers are always needed

Community service

Mentorship

Yes, the being reporting centers. Mostly pro social activities that they get to participate in

City Impact

Boys and Girls Clubs

PAL (Police Activity League)

Grizzly

Marching band, arts programs

Providing them with leadership opportunities to help them use their skills in a positive way.

Creative outlets. Empathy and getting to the root of the problem.

Mentorship programs, trade training, job opportunities

Field trips, guest speakers, diversion programs with family counseling, mentorship and social workers/trauma counselors all help assist youth.

Caring teachers.

*Restorative Justice

*Lectures, workshops and events highlighting peaceful social justice

Summer job program

Girls, Inc was a phenomenal program locally. It was a non-profit running programs for incarcerated youth. It was cut due to funding issues.

Question 6. What is the most important systemic change you feel should be made to help juvenile justice system involved youth succeed?

Keeping kids from being detained the best as possible. Too often detention is the first decision made without considering alternatives.

Program services (funding) should remain with youth for the entire three years.

More mentors who are not Law enforcement for the youth to help strive and be a better a version of themselves.

Alternatives to jail not using punishment as the answer. When youth get out they need resources not probation and restrictions

Stop locking kids up and instead focus on their rehabilitation not punishment and offer services that will actually help them

Providing restorative justice opportunities that allow for reflection of self and harm to the c community

Approaching the work of the JJ system as one to hold accountable while nurturing and fostering change while kids are still young. Also, treating transition-age youth as youth, not adults.

Additional supports/mandates for families of justice involved youth

Again, it goes back to really taking the time to identify their individual backgrounds and family's background. Building true and honest relationships will allow for youth and families to open about their experiences and also will give insight on the type of support they need.

Parent education and positive parent involvement

Provide a safe place for youth who are out of control, not just juvenile hall but a locked mental facility

Creating sustainable wellness programs and support on school sites that allow teachers to focus on education while identifying and entering youth into support systems that help keep them healthy, safe and developing

more cultural competence

Gauge their level of understanding

You need to reallocate funds away from CDCR and into the community to create programs that keep youth out of juvenile hall while also improving training of officers so that youth are not unfairly targeted by law enforcement.

Less incarceration

Policing needs to change and law enforcement needs to understand the trauma they have inflicted on youth and families. Law enforcement needs to be trained to understand the trauma that youth & families have experience in their past and how it has affected their present situations.

Ensuring integrated and coordinated care across justice, social service and education systems so kids aren't bombarded with different demands and requirements from different systems they encounter. They need things to be simple, consistent and supportive, especially when they make mistakes.

Therapy and treatment instead of crime and punishment.

Building in a transitional housing program in conjunction with all of the players involved in the youth's life during reentry (Probation Officer, Case Manager/Social Worker, Clinician, Mentor, family, etc.). We are putting expectations on youth exiting the system who don't have a home to go to that are unrealistic. They first need stability in their home life. Only then will they be able to address the programming requirements and other expectations. This also must be built with the services they already receive while in custody. Otherwise, we're creating yet another fragmented system where the youth has to go from one agency to another without consistency. They have to learn to build trust with new adults all the time which is not easy nor quick. Investing in the programs that provide in-custody services to expand on reentry would be most efficient to give youth a true reentry system of care.

County/state housing. Stable transitional housing upon release or should the youth at any point become homeless as family can sometimes be unreliable.

A prevention component framework which should consist of the two initial program levels of the continuum: primary prevention and secondary prevention. In this framework, primary prevention refers to universal prevention programs, meaning that all youth are recipients in a community-wide program, or a program provided to all youth in local school classrooms, community centers, and the like. Secondary prevention programs target children in the community with identified risk factors for delinquency and related adverse outcomes. These may be pre-delinquent youth who have not yet appeared in the juvenile justice system and who receive school- or community-based programs. Or these may be youth referred to the juvenile justice system for minor offenses but judged to be sufficiently at risk to warrant services and be diverted to community- or school-based prevention programs.

Avoiding formal processing in the first place through diversion; Facilitating connection to school upon release

More individual help such as Case Management and Mentorship. With the ability to connect to different types of Services and Resources.

More intervention in and out of schools prior to students getting into the juvenile court system. Wilderness camps, Grizzly like types of academies created in Ventura County

Access to more resources and activities aimed at youth 13-17 and transitional age youth. Most assistance is for children at younger ages; the older youth has less support which helps divert them to reckless behaviors

I think a lot of the programs are efficient. We should continue to have programs and not cut back on them.

To keep youth out of the juvenile justice system and provide them with the supports, resources, and tools they need to succeed in their community.

Not letting past mistakes ruin the lives of youth

Moving any/all resources from punitive systems to restorative and preventative ones. Dry up the pipeline by addressing inequities at the root causes. Undoing systemic racism and community divestment.

Involved parents and family

Mandatory assignment of Behavioral Health and Public Health case workers to every delinquency matter. If ANY foster care issues, CPS shall take the case and stay with case until resolution.

Probation should only handle assessments for risk to reoffend and risk to community and address carcinogenic needs. Delinquency is first and foremost a Behavioral Health issue. Like it or not, every county needs an appropriate number of local locked mental health treatment beds for youth with violent and aggressive and/or destructive behaviors driven by mental health or developmental delays that are beyond the reasonable control of parents or guardians, otherwise they end up in juvenile halls. Also, every juvenile hall looks like a penal institution, yet WIC 851 says juvenile halls shall not be treated as a penal institution, it shall be a safe and supportive homelike environment. All juvenile halls should be Behavioral Health treatment facilities with trauma informed staff trained to appropriately manage assaultive behaviors, jointly operated and staffed by Probation and Behavioral Health staff. Strict limits placed on duration of custody based on BH professional and probation joint recommendations to the delinquency court. All Delinquency Courts should be called Juvenile Behavior courts to emphasize the need to address behaviors, not punish.

A collaborated approach...a program that offers multiple options for support including Probation working with school counselors, school programs, etc.

Education, job skills and employment

Less policing, and more community mentorship guidance by violence interrupters.

More mentors.

Movement towards Zero detention. Traumatized youth need trauma-informed care.

Follow-up

Fund prevention efforts and provide resources for emotional, spiritual needs

More diverse options for deferment and evening reporting centers

Has to be follow up with behavioral health post release in the case of macerated youth who were on meds, we need more transitional age housing

Take law enforcement out of schools and replace them with de-escalation social workers, counselors, therapists, and psychiatrists. Also, reform the sheriff department and provide the correct training of protecting and serving communities of color instead of creating an atmosphere of guilty until proven innocent in those communities of color. People don't feel safe when law enforcement is present.

Addressing the root issue of juvenile delinquency. Such as poverty.

Wrap-around services and creative ways to address trauma

I believe that Ventura County is very effective in serving youth in the justice system.

Working closer with families. Youth who come from dysfunction homes are sent back to the families and neighborhoods that led them into the juvenile justice system to begin with.

Removing police (SROs) from school and training kids how to do conflict management, but even more so- decriminalizing poverty, that has to stop.

An understanding of trauma and its effects

Reformation of the police, and more funding to social services.

To go to school and finish

Having the teachers, staff, and students have a better connection so they can have better communication to solve the conflict.

Less punitive and more rehabilitation/support focused.

More funding for afterschool programs that give services to the youth.

Follow up programs that give youth employment and recreation

We need to create programs that are proactive instead of reactive. We need a lot more programs in my town (Fillmore) so that students can receive the help and attention they need BEFORE they get into trouble. Some of the money that goes to policing and incarceration needs to go into enriching our communities with support and activities.

Understand their lives and the reasons for their choices. Then help them fix it.

Letting them have restorative justice and be able to speak about their problems. They're people too and have emotions just like us and we should treat them like humans instead of another "problematic teenager in juvie"

Make them feel important and involved.

Understanding of individual differences, traumas, and needs; providing justice accordingly.

Compassionate, understanding, and love, but never blinding ourselves to the reality of what may be in front of us.

Cultures Competence, Accountability, Education, Mentorship and resources for underserved communities.

A more rehabilitate approach to sentencing in the court room and changes in police practices to eliminate or reduce uses of force with youth.

Greatly increased opportunities for youth to have awareness of and access to licensed mental health professionals (mft, lcsw, clinical psychologists) in decent proximity to their neighborhoods

Punitive action must be minimized for everything other than assault, sexual harassment, racial harassment, possession of weapons, and threats of violence or harm. Taking children away from their families must not be done in other circumstances, and instead other state-sponsored means of support must be used (drug aversion/rehab, addressing the causes of theft or black market sales, clean-up and restoration efforts for vandalism and graffiti, personal harm, etc.), and giving youths in all areas the same level of funding and opportunity instead of giving residents of affluent neighborhoods benefits while defunding and punishing residents of impoverished neighborhoods.

Way more counselors in the schools—so they don't get in system in the first place and working on law enforcement "cop-culture" that puts good children of color in the system and makes them bitter.

Figure out their needs at a young age. Family history etc.

Remove cops from schools.

Provide them with effective, free, easy access to long-term support from professional services / agencies That do not glorify or differ to the judicial in law-enforcement systems in our country

Less policing & more community care. Ongoing anti-racist education for ALL, especially our local politicians and policymakers.

Not imprisoning them

Mentors

Education, mental health, restorative justice

Restorative rather than punitive justice

Funding for programs that promote upward mobility

Resources; schools/libraries/gardens/parks/public transportation etc.

Shift funding from LE and probation officers to increase mental health services. Behavioral intervention education for families in the community.

Giving them resources and good leadership

Enhanced, consistent counseling programs

Mental health supports and services need to be provided in the form of wrap-around services in public school settings! We must stop policing our children!

Early gang invention

Programs to prevent children from ending up in the Juvenile Justice System in the first place.

Children should not be punished like adults! There is currently no "rehabilitation" that occurs when you incarcerate a child.

Police need to treat children as children not as adults.

Strong linkages to supports throughout their time in that are connected to what they need upon release.

More caring employees

Wraparound services and comprehensive support systems for before, during, and after incarceration.

Two-parent families

Stereotyping of youth

Not penalizing issues and behaviors related to trauma, but rather giving them holistic support.

I believe in do overs and our kids need the chance for a fresh start. Their records should be cleaned out after a certain amount of time so that they have an opportunity to move on.

Rehabilitation. Counseling services. Mentoring programs. Teach them a skill. Make them feel motivated and valued.

They need true rehabilitation and not to be treated as a criminal because they are still developing into adults if you make them a criminal right away, they won't feel they are anything other than that.

Love and guidance for a successful future

Restorative Justice

Reducing childhood poverty

Less sentencing, more positive programs, drug rehab and positive mental health options, if applicable.

Hear them. I work in special education and a lot of our kids are very easily manipulated by adults and peers. Provide job training and job shadowing upon release. We need to get the public to understand that we live in a community with other people. We need to help each other.

Re-entry is devastating to teens who have been in the system. The restorative practice of community circles that discuss what happened and how it can be healed moving forward are key to helping a child see they still have a chance to be successful. It also helps others to see them as a child struggling and not a delinquent or criminal.

Training of youth to help them with re-entry into the community

The punishment needs to fit the crime. Not the offender. Minorities and poor need the most empathy and help.

Help the parents. If the parents get help, they in turn are able to meet their kid's needs.

I believe the change of different probation officers that happen. There needs to be a consistency with the use so that they have schedule of things they have to do.

Include all youth and have high expectations for them to succeed based on their developmental abilities. Offer the same programs to all youth equally.

Offer tools to allow these kids to succeed rather than shaming. Education!!

We need to build more schools and less jails. We need to address systemic racism that results in Black and Brown boys earning harsher consequence and less treatment and resources. Let's provide youth with support not incarceration. We need to engage in restorative justice not simply locking them up.

We have to switch from punishment to a more individually tailored system to find out why violence, self-medication or destructive behavior is the path chosen and work to fix that as opposed to a one size fits all approach.

Don't treat kids like criminals. They need opportunities, mentorship, and to feel like someone cares about them.

There needs to be a focus on providing support services for basic needs like secure housing, secure food access, mental health counseling and other social safety support networks.

An emphasis on diverting those who have slipped into crime or substance abuse to help them chose a different path early.

Helping juveniles and adults of I ages bridge their gaps.

Teaching juveniles to learn and listen to one another's experiences.

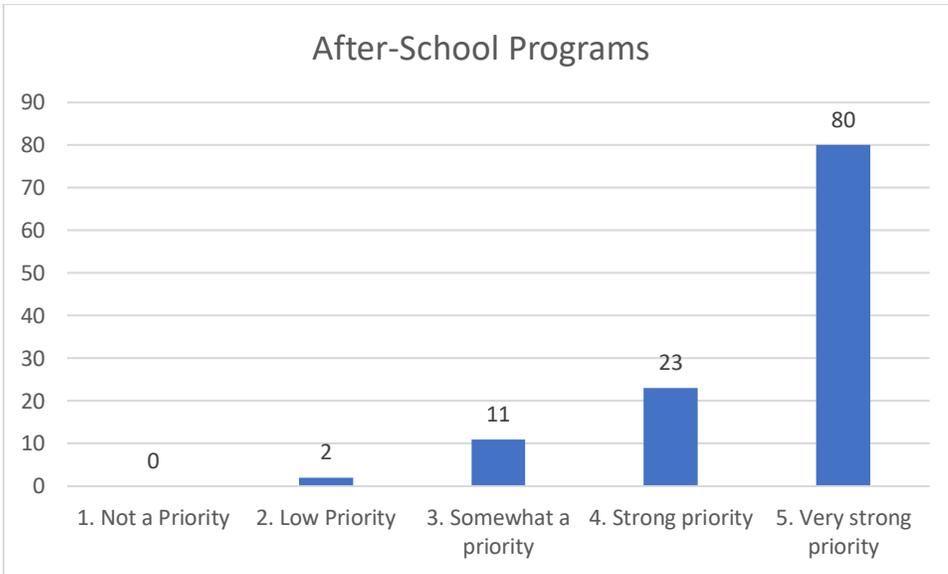
Social Justice

Embracing Social Emotional Learning/Well Being issues at ALL age levels of our community/families."

Build family's structure

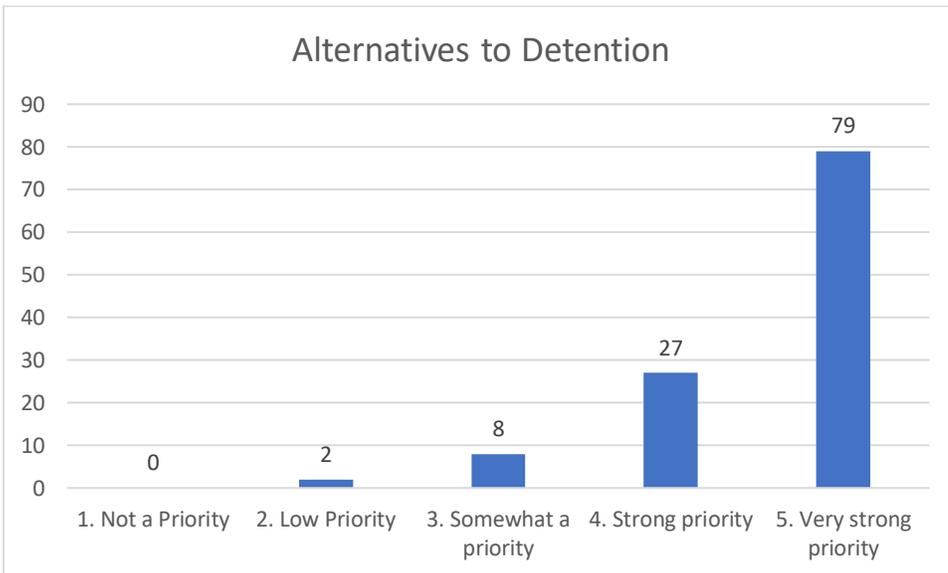
More focus on rehabilitation than on sentencing

Survey: Program Purpose Area Ratings in Alphabetical Order



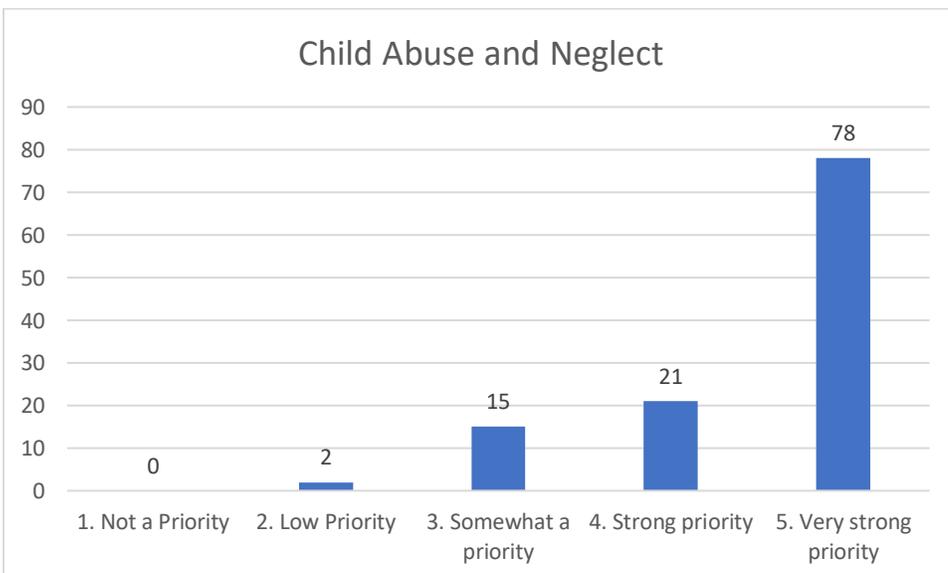
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RANK: 2/20



AVERAGE SCORE: 4.62

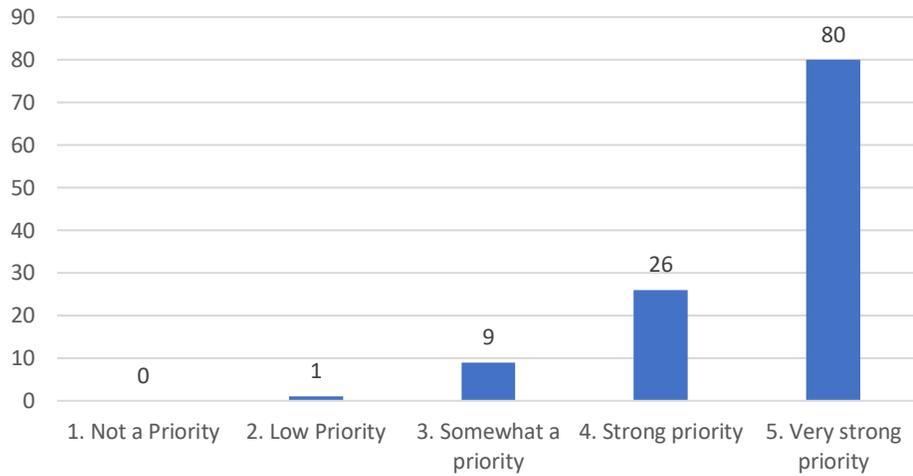
RANK: 4/20



AVERAGE SCORE: 4.55

RANK: 7/20

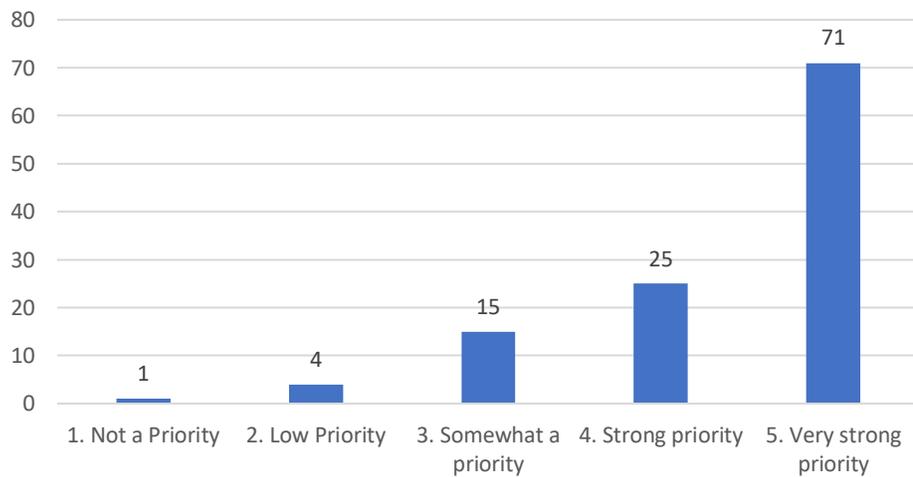
Community-Based Programs & Services



AVERAGE SCORE: 4.63

RANK: 3/20

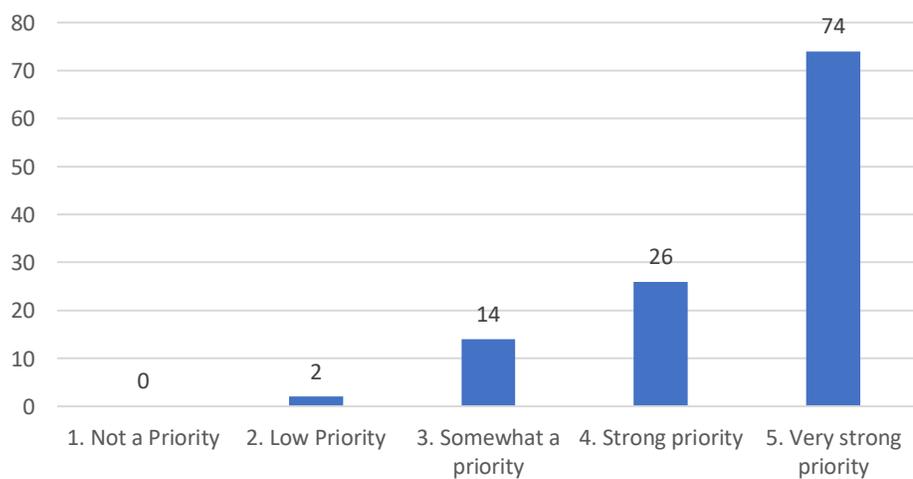
Delinquency Prevention



AVERAGE SCORE: 4.43

RANK: 11/20

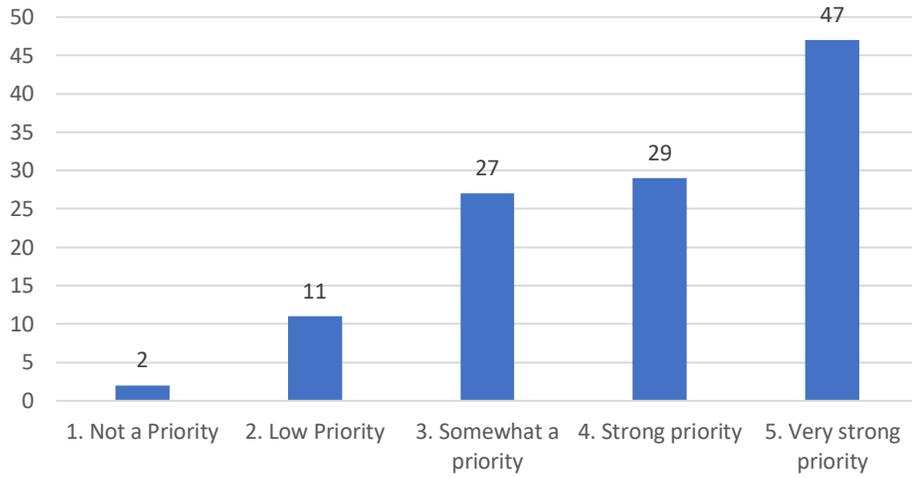
Diversion



AVERAGE SCORE: 4.52

RANK: 9/20

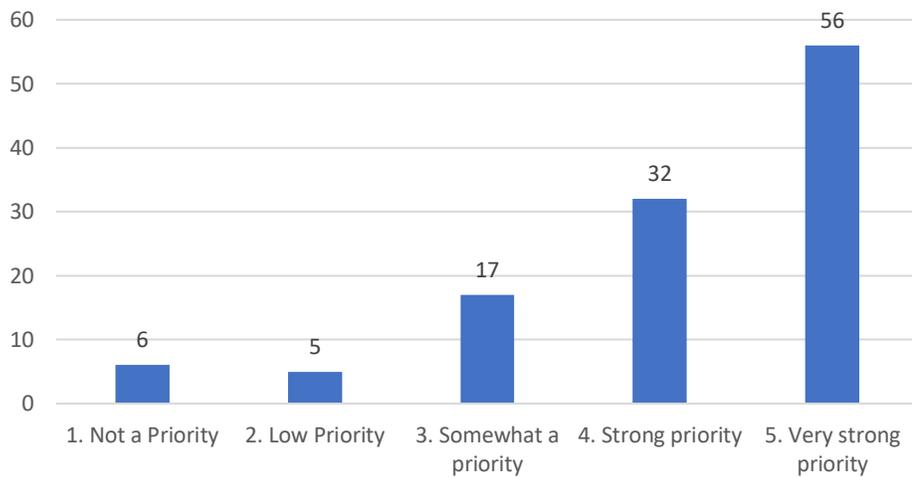
Gang Programs



AVERAGE SCORE: 3.97

RANK: 19/20

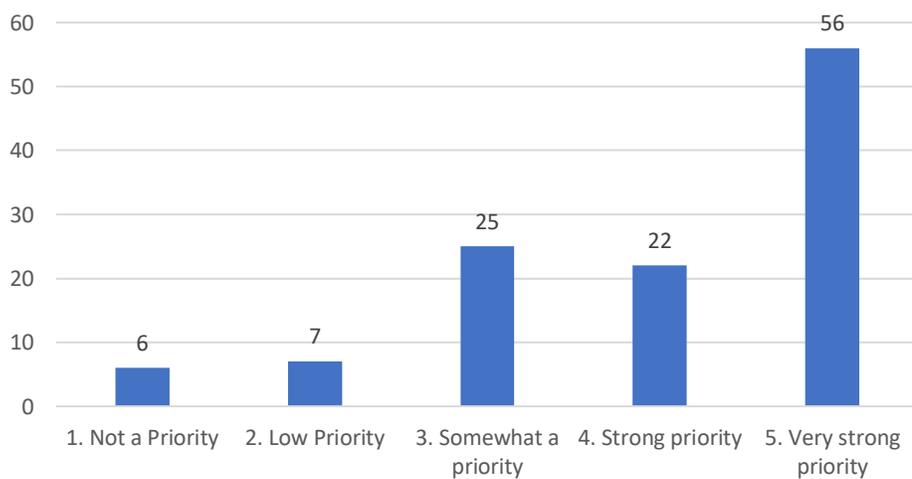
Graduated & Appropriate Sanctions



AVERAGE SCORE: 4.13

RANK: 16/20

Hate Crimes



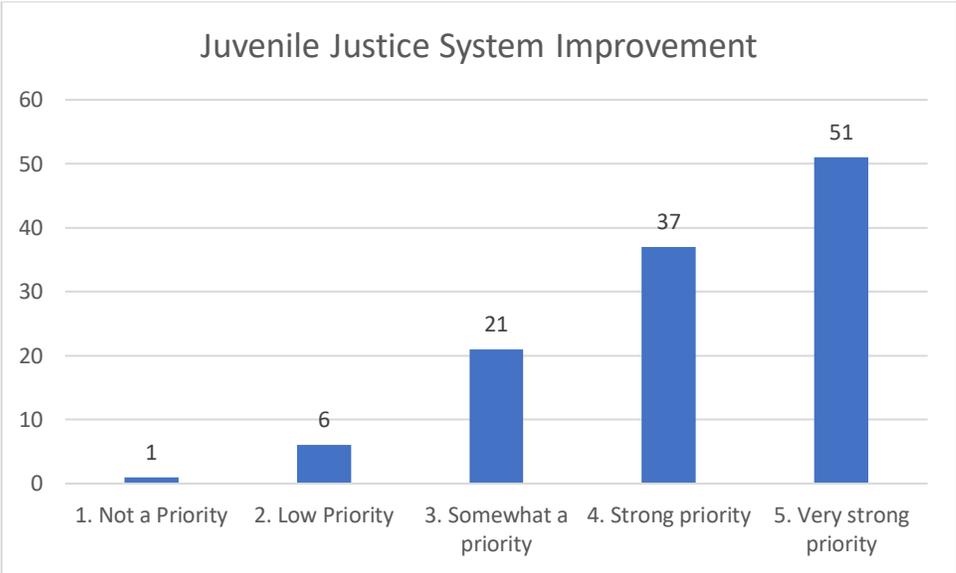
AVERAGE SCORE: 4.03

RANK: 18/20



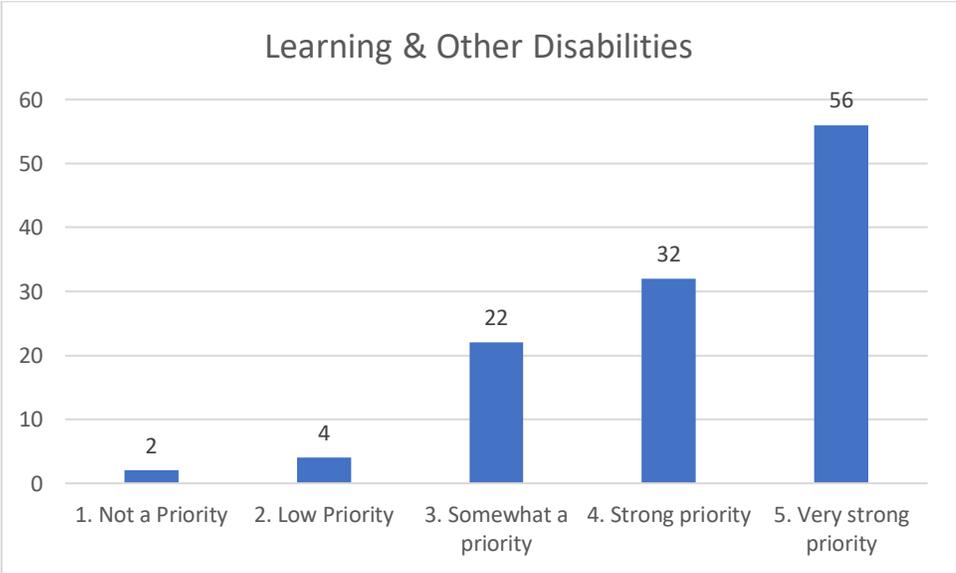
AVERAGE SCORE: 4.62

RANK: 5/20



AVERAGE SCORE: 4.17

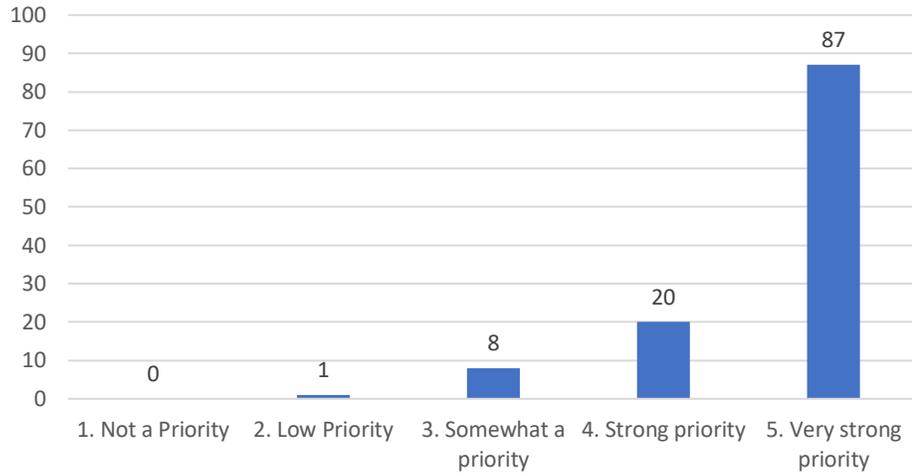
RANK: 15/20



AVERAGE SCORE: 4.21

RANK: 14/20

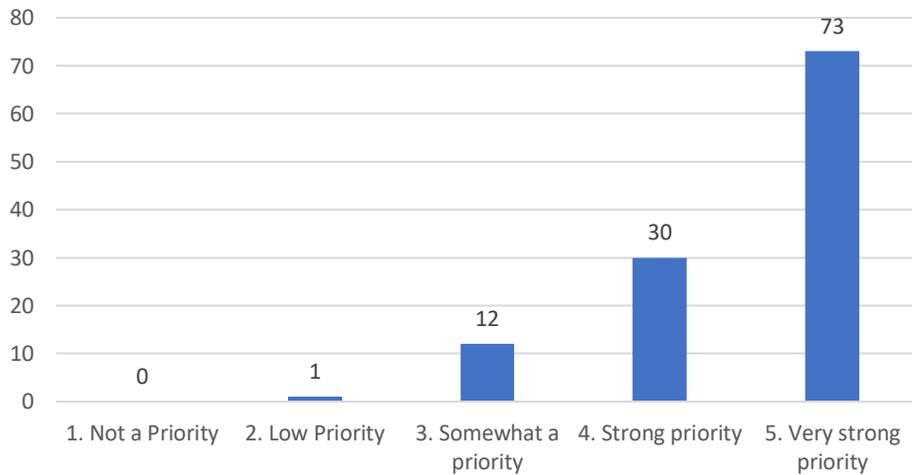
Mental Health Services



AVERAGE SCORE: 4.70

RANK: 1/20

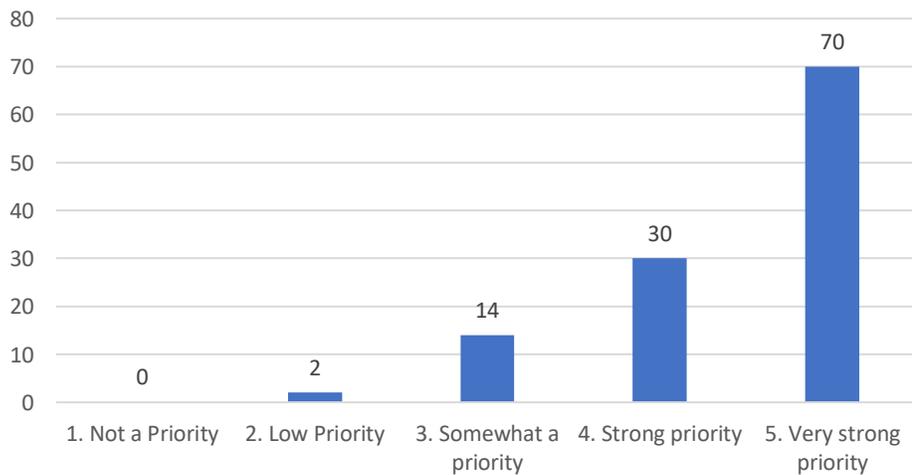
Mentoring, Counseling, & Training Programs



AVERAGE SCORE: 4.55

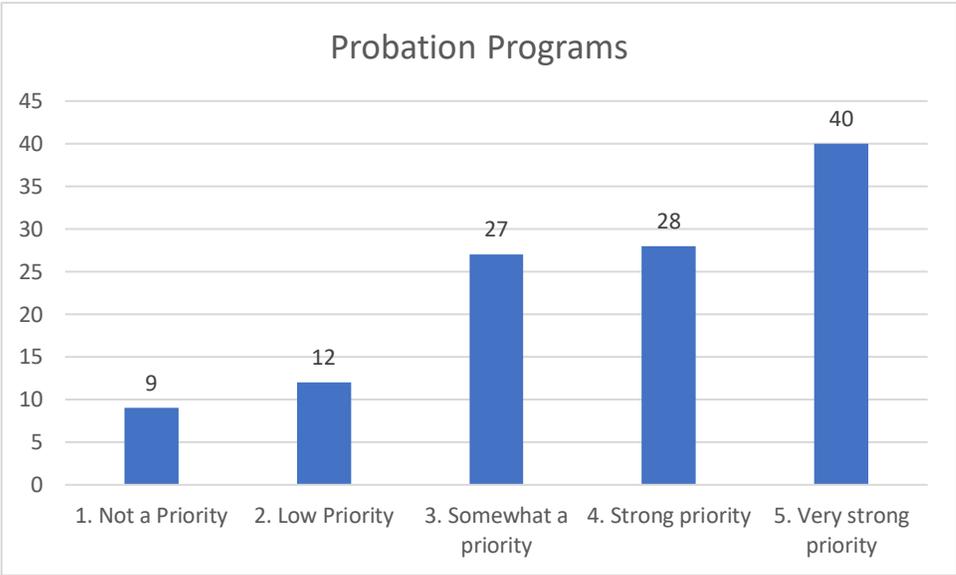
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Positive Youth Development



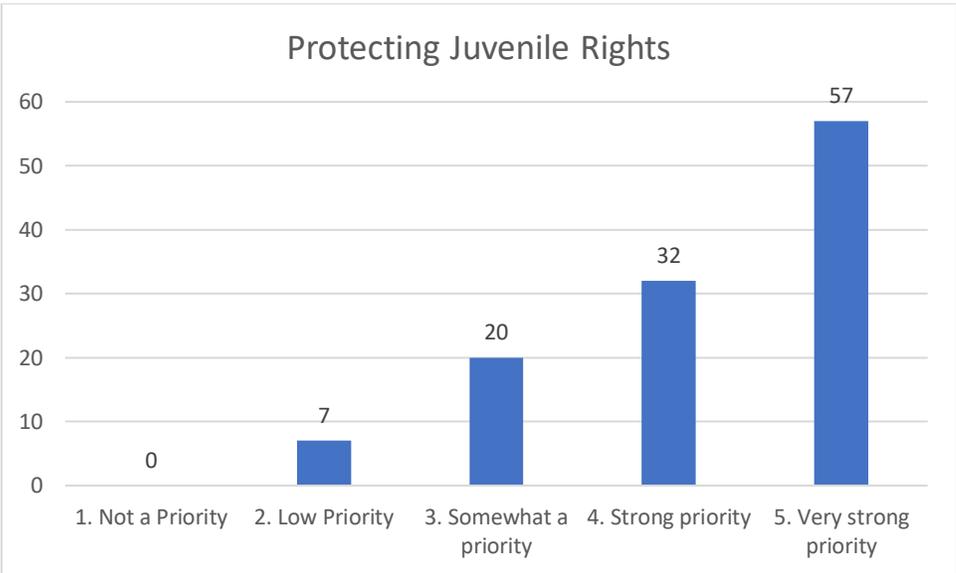
AVERAGE SCORE: 4.49

RANK: 10/20



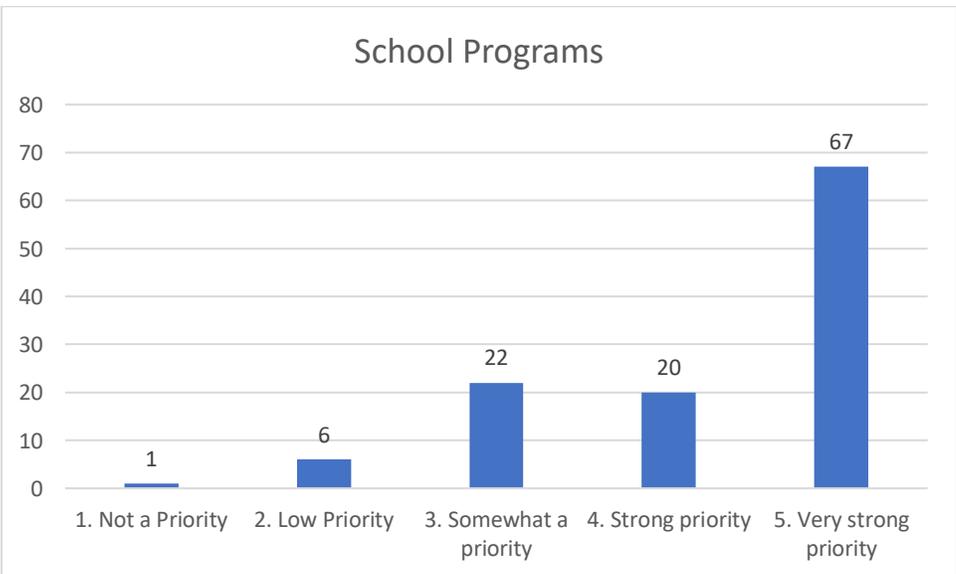
AVERAGE SCORE: 3.70

RANK: 20/20



AVERAGE SCORE: 4.23

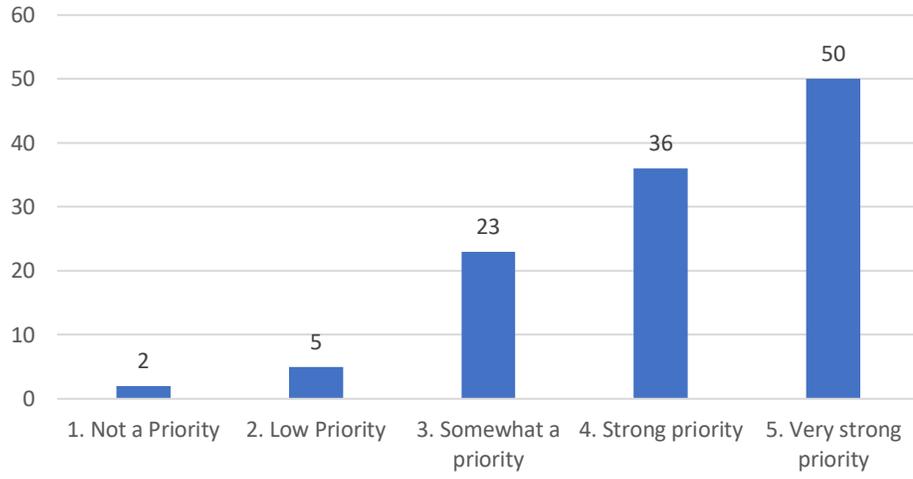
RANK: 13/20



AVERAGE SCORE: 4.30

RANK: 12/20

Substance & Alcohol Abuse Programs



AVERAGE SCORE: 4.13

RANK: 17/20

Survey Questions

Q1. We would like to hear from both youth and adults. Please provide your age.

Q2. Please provide your county of residence. <drop down menu of all 58 counties>

Q3. What is your relationship to the juvenile justice system? <select 1>

I work for an agency that provides treatment or other services to youth and/or families.

I work for a law enforcement agency.

I work for a non-law enforcement government agency.

I am an interested member of the public

I am an interested parent

I am a youth who is/was involved in the juvenile justice system

Prefer not to answer

Other

Q4. What are the most important changes that need to be made in your community to improve the overall well-being of youth?

Q5. Are there any programs and services that you've found to be most helpful in assisting juvenile justice system involved youth?

Q6. What is the most important systemic change you feel should be made to help juvenile justice system involved youth succeed?

Questions 7 through 26 are a 1 to 5 scale.

Q7. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority.

Aftercare/Reentry

Community-based programs that prepare targeted youth to successfully return to their homes and communities after confinement in a training school, youth correctional facility, or other secure institution. These programs focus on preparing youth for release and providing a continuum of follow up post-placement services to promote successful reintegration into the community.

Q8. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of After School Programs in your community.

After-School Programs

Programs that provide at-risk youth and youth in the juvenile justice systems with a range of age-appropriate activities, including tutoring, mentoring, and other educational and enrichment activities.

Q9. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Alternatives to Detention in your community.

Alternatives to Detention

These are community- and home-based alternatives to incarceration and institutionalization including for youth who need temporary placement such as crisis intervention, shelter and after-care and for youth who need residential placement such as a continuum of foster care or group home alternatives that provide access to a comprehensive array of services.

Q10. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Child Abuse and Neglect Programs in your community.

Child Abuse and Neglect Programs

Programs that provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect and to their families to reduce the likelihood that such youth offenders will commit subsequent violations of law.

Q11. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Community Based Programs and Services in your community.

Community-Based Programs and Services

These programs and services are those that work pre- and post-confinement to provide community-based alternatives (including home-based alternatives) to incarceration and institutionalization; and to provide community-based programs and services that work with status offenders and other system involved youth and their parents and family members to strengthen families.

Q12. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Delinquency Prevention Programs in your community.

Delinquency Prevention

Comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs that meet needs of youth through collaboration of the many local systems before which a youth may appear, including schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, child protection agencies, mental health agencies, welfare services, health care agencies and private nonprofit agencies offering youth services.

Q13. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Diversion Programs in your community.

Diversion

Programs to divert youth from entering the juvenile justice system including restorative justice programs such as youth or teen courts, victim-offender mediation and restorative circles.

Q14. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Youth Gang Programs in your community.

Gang Programs

Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address issues related to youth gang activity. This program area includes prevention and intervention efforts directed at reducing gang-related activities.

Q15. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions Programs in your community.

Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions

Programs include expanded use of probation, mediation, restitution, community service, treatment, home detention, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, translation services and similar programs, and secure, community-based treatment facilities linked to other support services such as health, mental health, education (remedial and special), job training and recreation. Programs to assist in design and use of evidenced-based risk assessment instruments to aid in application of appropriate sanctions.

Q16. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Hate Crime Programs in your community.

Hate Crimes

Programs to prevent and reduce hate crimes committed by youth.

Q17. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Job Training Programs in your community.

Job Training

Projects to enhance the employability of youth or prepare them for future employment. Such programs may include job readiness training, apprenticeships, and job referrals.

Q18. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Juvenile Justice System Improvement Programs in your community.

Juvenile Justice System Improvement

Programs, research, and other initiatives to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a system-wide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition and detention to corrections).

Q19. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Learning and Other Disabilities Programs in your community.

Learning and Other Disabilities

Programs concerning youth delinquency and disability including on-the-job training to assist community services, law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel to recognize and provide for learning and other disabled juveniles.

Q20. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Mental Health Services in your community.

Mental Health Services

Programs providing mental health services for youth in custody in need of such services including, but are not limited to assessment, development of individualized treatment plans, and discharge plans.

Q21. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Mentoring, Counseling, and Training Programs in your community.

Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs

Programs to develop and sustain a one- to-one supportive relationship between a responsible adult age 18 or older (mentor) and an at-risk youth, youth who have offended or youth with a parent or legal guardian who is or was incarcerated (mentee) that takes place on a regular basis. These programs may

support academic tutoring, vocational and technical training, and drug and violence prevention counseling.

Q22. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Positive Youth Development Programs in your community.

Positive Youth Development

Programs that assist delinquent and at-risk youth in obtaining a sense of safety and structure, belonging and membership, self-worth and social contribution, independence and control over one's life, and closeness in interpersonal relationships.

Q23. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Probation Programs in your community.

Probation Programs

Programs to expand use of probation officers with the goal to permit nonviolent youth offenders and status offenders to remain with their families as an alternative to incarceration or institutionalization and to ensure youth meet terms of their probation.

Q24. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Protecting Juvenile Rights Programs in your community.

Protecting Juvenile Rights

Projects to develop and implement activities focused on improving services for and protecting the rights of youth affected by the juvenile justice system, including hiring court-appointed defenders, providing training, coordination, and innovative strategies for indigent defense services.

Q25. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of School Programs in your community.

School Programs

Education programs or supportive services in traditional public schools and detention/corrections education settings to encourage youth to remain in school or alternative learning programs, support transition to work and self-sufficiency, and enhance coordination between correctional programs and juveniles' local education programs to ensure the instruction they receive outside school is aligned with that provided in their schools and that any identified learning problems are communicated.

Q26. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Youth Substance and Alcohol Abuse Programs in your community.

Substance and Alcohol Abuse Programs

Programs, research, or other initiatives to address the use and abuse of illegal and other prescription and nonprescription drugs and the use and abuse of alcohol. Programs include control, prevention, and treatment.