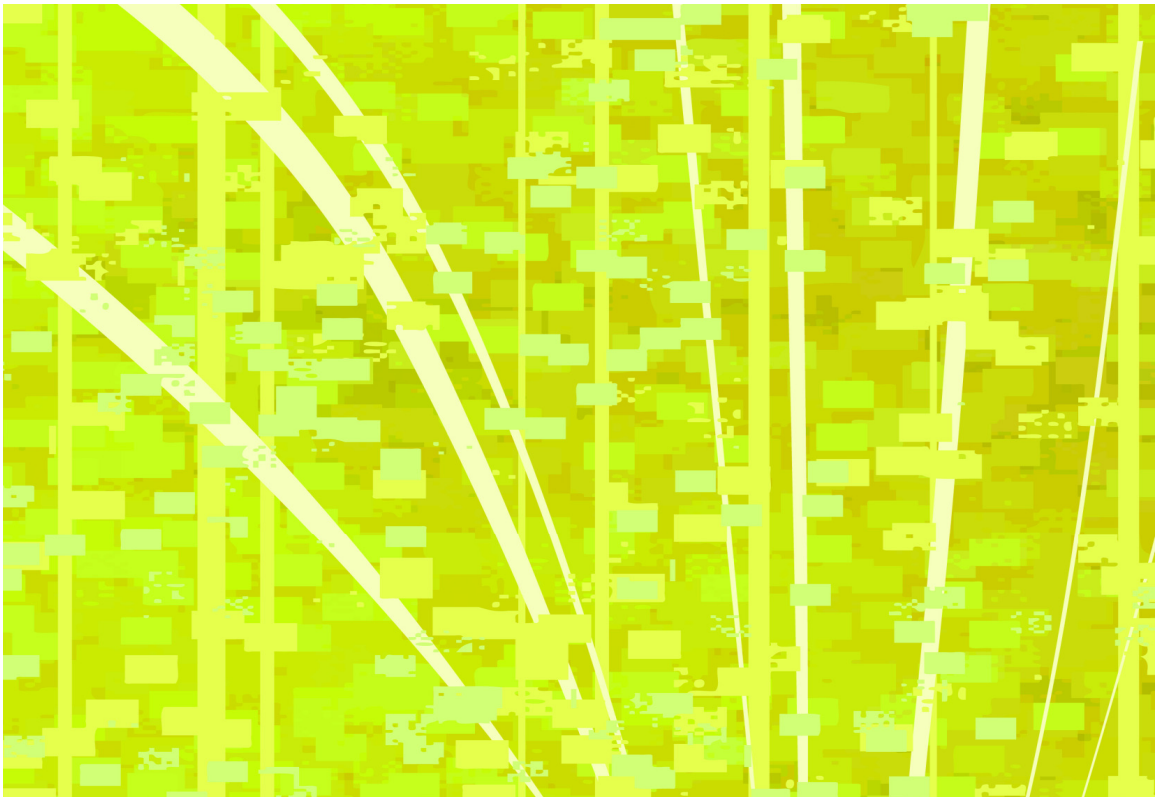SPECIAL EDITION *for*

Prevention and Early Intervention Roundtable
October 2, 2008

Vulnerable Communities
in Los Angeles County:

Key Indicators of Mental Health
Fall 2008

COUNTY of LOS ANGELES

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Contents

Preface

This report was prepared to inform the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI) planning process by providing information on the population of Los Angeles County across a selected list of demographic, mental health, and other social indicators. It is a distillation of many data sources into a collection of tables containing numerical information meant for local communities as they craft a PEI Plan for their service areas and the county. PEI planning is a data- and service area-driven process that requires examining the quantitative data (statistics) and qualitative data (key individual informational interviews and focus group interviews). An important step in formulating the PEI Plan is to examine the variables, the social indicators, which have most relevance for the process of selecting and funding mental health-related programs in the county.

Los Angeles County presents a challenge to planning efforts, with its geographic differences, racial and ethnic diversity, cultural richness, age spans, and life experiences. We encourage our stakeholders in the MHSA process to consider as many of these factors presented in this report in strategizing for meaningful, effective services for the individuals and families to be served by the PEI Plan.

Introduction

Data Driven Decisions

As the experience from the Los Angeles County Mental Health Services Act Community Services and Supports planning process in 2005-2006 demonstrated, stakeholders as well as administrators, need access to a wide variety of data sources in order to develop strategies to serve the diverse communities throughout the county. The Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health (LACDMH) is currently engaged in a broad-based community effort utilizing a variety of needs assessment approaches to develop the county's Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI) Plan. Because a key tenet for the MHSA PEI Plan is that decisions should be based on available objective data, it was deemed necessary that this report should include an overview of the demographic characteristics of Los Angeles County, as well as key indicators of risk in the community. This is accomplished through the reporting of descriptive statistics across and within the county's eight service areas. An-

other key tenet, that the planning process be stakeholder-driven, means that this report must be accessible to the broadest section of the community as possible. It is anticipated that this report will be read by a varied audience and it has been prepared with these role differences in mind.

The Mental Health Services Act

In 2004, California voters approved Proposition 63 which became state law in January 2005 as the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA). The MHSA is thought by many to be the most significant mental health legislation in California over the last 20-30 years because it aims to support new and innovative mental health services that are evidence-based and individualized based upon a community's culture, needs, and stakeholder input. The Act calls for a 1% tax on individuals with adjusted gross incomes over $1,000,000 (affecting about 30,000 individuals) and has resulted in tax revenues that have exceeded initial expectations. In 2004, for example, the

Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) estimated that the initiative would raise about $800 million in state revenues annually; but, by fiscal year 2006-07, tax revenues were closer to $1.5 billion. Current projections show this figure to increase in the coming years. As funds become available throughout the State of California, it is important for each county to decide which programs will be offered in their area.

The California Department of Mental Health has defined five components to the MHSA:

⌘   Community Services and Supports

⌘   Prevention and Early Intervention

⌘   Workforce Education and Training

⌘   Capital Facilities and Technology

⌘   Innovative Programs

Prevention and Early Intervention

The Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI) component of the MHSA covers services which address risk factors prior to developing mental illness and early symptoms of mental illness when it does develop. As such, some PEI programs may focus on preventing disorders while others may seek to inhibit the progression of a disorder as soon as possible.

The state guidelines designated priority populations for the PEI component that have been identified as being particularly vulnerable to mental illness and/or at risk of not receiving mental health services due to social, economic, or cultural barriers:

⌘   Underserved Cultural Populations

⌘   Individuals Experiencing Onset of Serious Psychiatric Illness

⌘   Children/Youth in Stressed Families

⌘   Trauma-exposed

⌘   Children/Youth at Risk for School Failure

⌘   Children/Youth at Risk of or Experiencing Juvenile Justice Involvement

Additionally, the state has highlighted five key community mental health needs for the state:

⌘   Disparities in Access to Mental Health Services

⌘   Psycho-social Impact of Trauma

⌘   At-risk Children, Youth, and Young Adult Populations

⌘   Stigma and Discrimination

⌘   Suicide Risk

Finally, it should be noted that in order to assist PEI planning activities, the state has specified broad community sectors crucial to the planning process. Integrating and representing stakeholders with specialized knowledge and a breadth of experiences from all of these sectors is an organizing principle in creating an inclusive community mental health plan:

Required Sectors:

⌘   Underserved Communities

⌘   Education

⌘   Individuals with Serious Mental Illness and/or their Families

⌘   Providers of Mental Health Services

⌘ Health

⌘ Social Services

⌘ Law Enforcement

Recommended Sectors:

⌘ Community Family Resource Centers

⌘ Employment

⌘ Media

Organization of the Report

With the enormous amounts of data available today, it was not a trivial task to retrieve, organize, analyze, and disseminate statistical information in a way that is readily understandable. Every effort has been made to accomplish this task and numerous individuals and county departments have contributed to the effort. Data-gathering included collecting and tabulating information from the American Community Survey (ACS) (2005, 2006, 2007) for basic demographic information at the community level. Aggregate reports from different county departments were also gathered in order to shed light on to various sectors of the community, such as, mental health, health and welfare, education, and law enforcement and juvenile justice. Data culled from these sectors are reported so that readers can get a cross-sectional view of Los Angeles County from different perspectives with an explanation for why such data are important to the PEI component.

This report was prepared for the county PEI Roundtable as a summary of the demographic and key indicators critical for PEI planning at the countywide, service area, and community levels. Part I includes a description of the key indicators of risk for behavioral and social problems for each of the six PEI priority populations and two community needs. The indicators have been selected on a theoretical basis and, when possible, where research has shown that a given indicator has the ability to predict mental illness and/or maladaptive behaviors. Only two community needs are covered (Stigma and Discrimination associated with mental illness, and Suicide Risk), as the remaining needs (Disparities in Access to Mental Health Services, Psycho-social Response to Trauma, and At-risk Children, Youth, and Adult populations) overlap conceptually with the priority populations, (e.g., Underserved Cultural Populations, Trauma-exposed, and Children/Youth in Stressed Families) and the reader is directed to those sections of the document for that information.

Part II presents basic demographic information so that a reader may obtain an overview of the population characteristics of Los Angeles County and their respective service area of interest. Additionally, summaries of the key indicators are available for each service area.

We hope you find the document useful in your work and know that it cannot possibly answer all of the questions that one could pose. It should be used to supplement other PEI planning materials, such as the PEI key individual interviews, focus group interviews, and community forum reports.

Part I

Approach to Data for Prevention and Early Intervention

PEI Data-driven Approach

Communities in Los Angeles County

Key Indicators of Mental Health

PEI Data-driven Approach

MENTAL HEALTH PLANNING for Prevention and Early Intervention is no easy task because it inevitably involves making difficult decisions about where limited funds should be placed. Typically, planners are charged with prioritizing levels of risk, assessing needs, and then projecting these elements against future concerns and resources. Funding certain programs over other promising programs, or placing funds in certain geographic areas over other deserving locations, is an unavoidable and potentially contentious task. The fact is, not everyone can or will receive an equal slice of pie. But to be fair-minded about rationing funds, planners can ensure that everyone, at the very least, can have a say in how the pie is divided. Clearly, the legislators who created the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) meant for planners to engage in the thoughtful and difficult process of resource allocation so that issues of inclusion and representation are in evidence without becoming an end unto themselves.

This report contains information on the population of Los Angeles County across a selected list of demographic, mental health, and other social indicators. It is a distillation of many data sources into a collection of tables containing numerical information meant for local planners as they craft a Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI) Plan for the county. With all of the columns and rows of numbers in the document, one might be tempted to approach the planning task as a purely actuarial one or to wrongly construe that the county has a grand equation in mind that will determine, through number crunching and statistical wizardry, a perfect plan. Additionally, it is easy enough to get lost in a matrix of numbers or to assume the numbers carry more weight and finality than they do, especially when they are uncertain. So, the prudent planner will use these numbers as a basis for decision-making, not as a single-minded strategy excluding other sources of information.

That said, many of the numbers in this report are quite compelling indictors of risk for a variety of problems in the community. Without examining the numbers for, say, child abuse statistics or older adult suicide rates, planners would need to rely upon opinions and other sources of unreliable and potentially biased information. Who is most at risk for developing a mental illness, or for dropping out of school, or for committing a crime? It is difficult to find the exact set of numbers to answer these kinds of questions, and, for this reason, the reader may find omissions in the figures reported here or there, or object to the presentation of still other figures. In order to provide you with a timely document that was brief and accessible to most people, not every statistic being counted could be reported here. We apologize for any glaring omissions and urge you as a planner to use your other sources of data accordingly.

counts of individuals with a particular mental health disorder, ethnicity, or some other category of interest. You can imagine a pollster asking a group of people, "How many of you have a safe place nearby where your kids can play?" and then counting hands. That is the level of most of the data.

So, this document is not so much of a data book as it is an annotated list of important hand-counts. How many people have graduated high school? Or, how many people are unemployed? Or, what language does one speak at home are the kinds of questions that are answered here. Additionally, when an answer is given, it is with an explanation for why the question was posed in the first place. We have tried to provide a context for the numbers, a context that is decidedly concerned with prevention and early intervention of a variety of problems in the community. Without this context, the document could have easily become a data book, an

There are lies, damned lies, and then there are statistics.

Statistics can be misleading and, in order to avoid leading you astray, no inferential statistics are presented in the current document, only those that are purely descriptive. In some cases, where the implication of a particular number is not apparent, a simple arithmetic calculation may be presented such as a sum, ratio, average, or percentage. Because the best data are often those tangible sources that you can count on your fingers, many of these figures are just that, frequency

exhaustive list of numbers, (e.g., Statistical Abstract of the United States); as interesting as this may be, it is essentially a lot of numbers with little to no explanation. While data books are excellent reference material for the researcher, planners need a different sort of text, one that can infuse the numbers with more meaning for the task at-hand.

A preliminary task for the planner – examining the variables, the social indicators that

have most relevance for the process of selecting and funding mental health related programs in the county – is an important first step in formulating a plan of action. Here, no particular emphasis is placed on any given indicator reported, as all have appeared in the research literature regarding some aspect concerning prevention or early intervention. It is up to the reader to assign a relative ranking of importance to the numbers or conjure a model of risk that makes sense to them, and proceed with their planning tasks as such. In this sense, the present document has a heuristic value that should stimulate discussions beyond the simple reporting of numbers, toward the goal of developing an effective and fair-minded strategy for the Prevention and Early Intervention Plan in Los Angeles County.

Communities in Los Angeles County

PEI Service Area-driven Approach and Focus on Communities

The PEI planning process in Los Angeles County is also a service area-driven approach that focuses on local communities within each service area. Identification of needs and prioritization of populations for the PEI Plan is intended to be grounded in the service area and, more specifically, for at-risk communities and populations in the service area. Toward this end, the data in this report are organized by service areas and, whenever possible, local communities delineated by Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) as described below.

Service Areas

The Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health divides the county into eight service areas for the purpose of planning and service delivery:

- ⌘   Service Area 1 – Antelope Valley
- ⌘   Service Area 2 – San Fernando
- ⌘   Service Area 3 – San Gabriel
- ⌘   Service Area 4 – Metro
- ⌘   Service Area 5 – West
- ⌘   Service Area 6 – South
- ⌘   Service Area 7 – East
- ⌘   Service Area 8 – South Bay

The service areas vary widely in geographic size and climate, as well as a variety of demographic and socio-economic factors, such as density of population, racial/ethnic diversity, poverty levels, etc.

Los Angeles County
Service Planning Areas

Service Planning Areas
- 1 - Antelope Valley
- 2 - San Fernando
- 3 - San Gabriel
- 4 - Metro
- 5 - West
- 6 - South
- 7 - East
- 8 - South Bay/Harbor

Catalina Island

Not to Scale.

Miles
0   10   20

June, 2007
LAC- DMH
Planning Division
VJ:nt (213) 251-6809
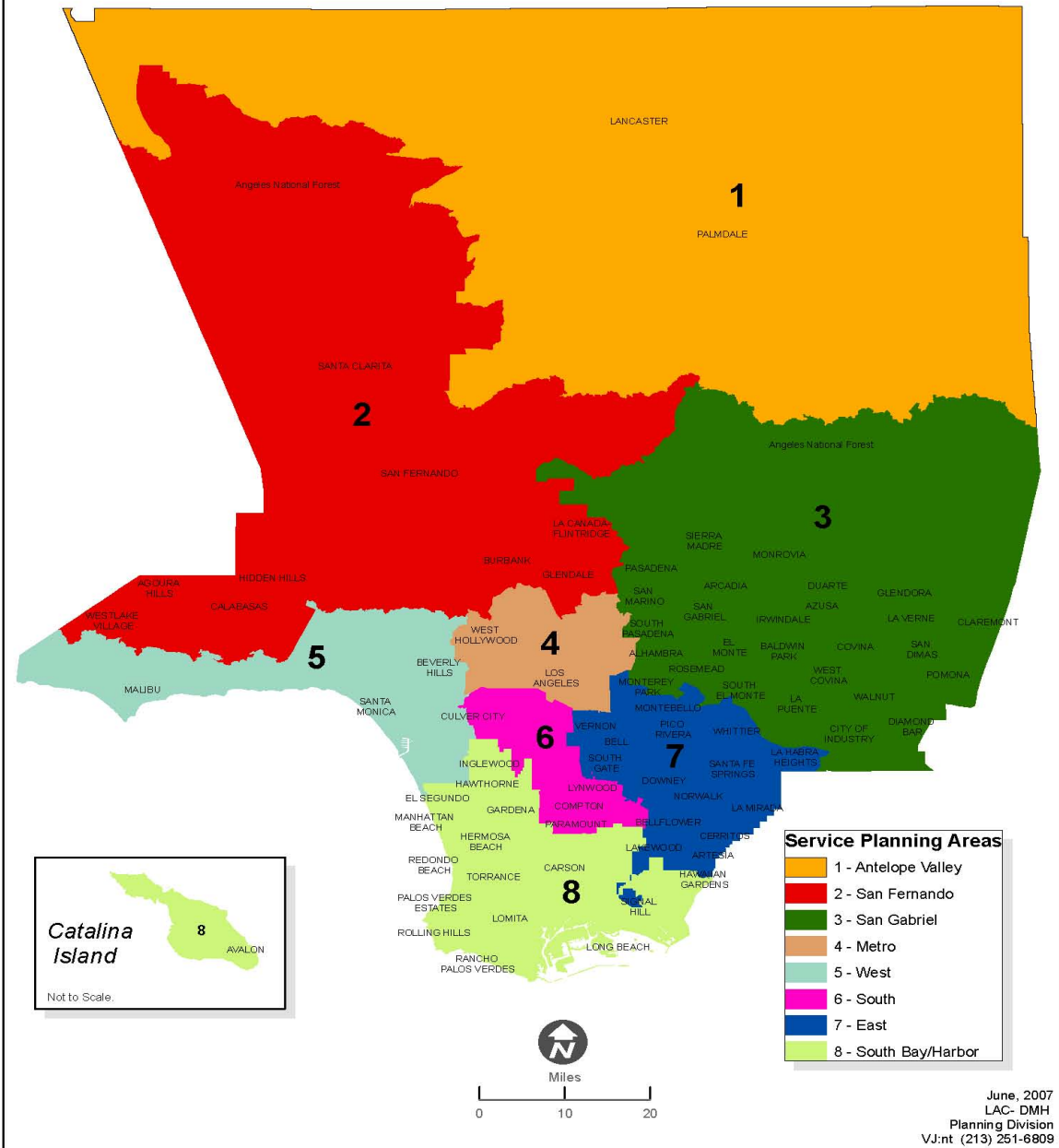
PUMAs Cited in Los Angeles

The scope of the present document is Los Angeles County and the challenge of profiling a large population involves striking a balance between brevity and summation while providing enough detail for the local planner to use. Sometimes, too many numbers can obscure information. For instance, demographic and other population data are typically reported by ZIP codes or census tracts, common units of measure found in data book publications. This is useful if you are interested in a particular ZIP code or census tract (4000-8000 people), but quickly becomes unwieldy if you are interested in one of the eight county service areas or even the county as a whole. So how is one to proceed?

There are several hundred census tracts covering Los Angeles – too large to examine in detail, busy as you are. Fortunately, in recognizing the plight of planners, the US Census Bureau has created Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), which are communities of aggregated census tracts. In this document, we use 92 PUMAs (including PUMA fragments) covering the entire county as our unit of analysis, a much more manageable number of cases to examine than the hundreds and hundreds of ZIP codes and census tracts.

PUMAs are not entirely without issues. It is important, for example, to make note of the PUMA naming conventions and all of the geography contained within them. PUMAs, more often than not, contain multiple neighborhoods, cities, and unincorporated areas of Los Angeles. The Northridge PUMA, for example, does contain the Northridge neighborhood, but also other neighborhoods of the San Fernando Valley. Another issue involves PUMAs that cross service area boundaries. In these cases, PUMAs were split by apportioning data according to population size for each of the containing geographic sub-areas.

Community Reference Map

LEGEND
2000 Census PUMA
Freeway
Highway
COMMUNITIES_LA
City Boundaries
Los Angeles County
Los Angeles City
Other Cities

**County of Los Angeles
Dept. of Mental Health &
CEO Urban Research
Census PUMA Boundaries
Sept. 2007**
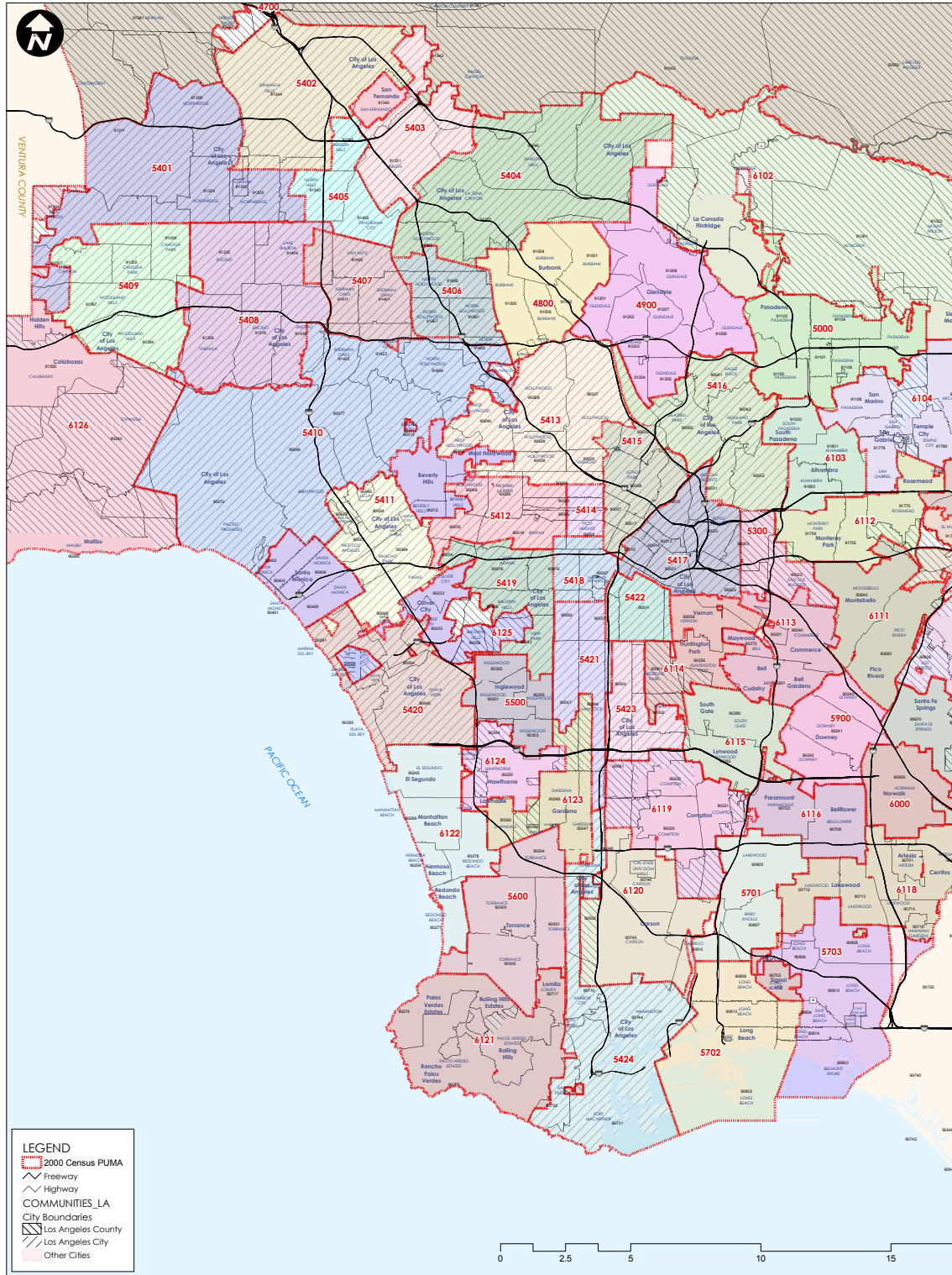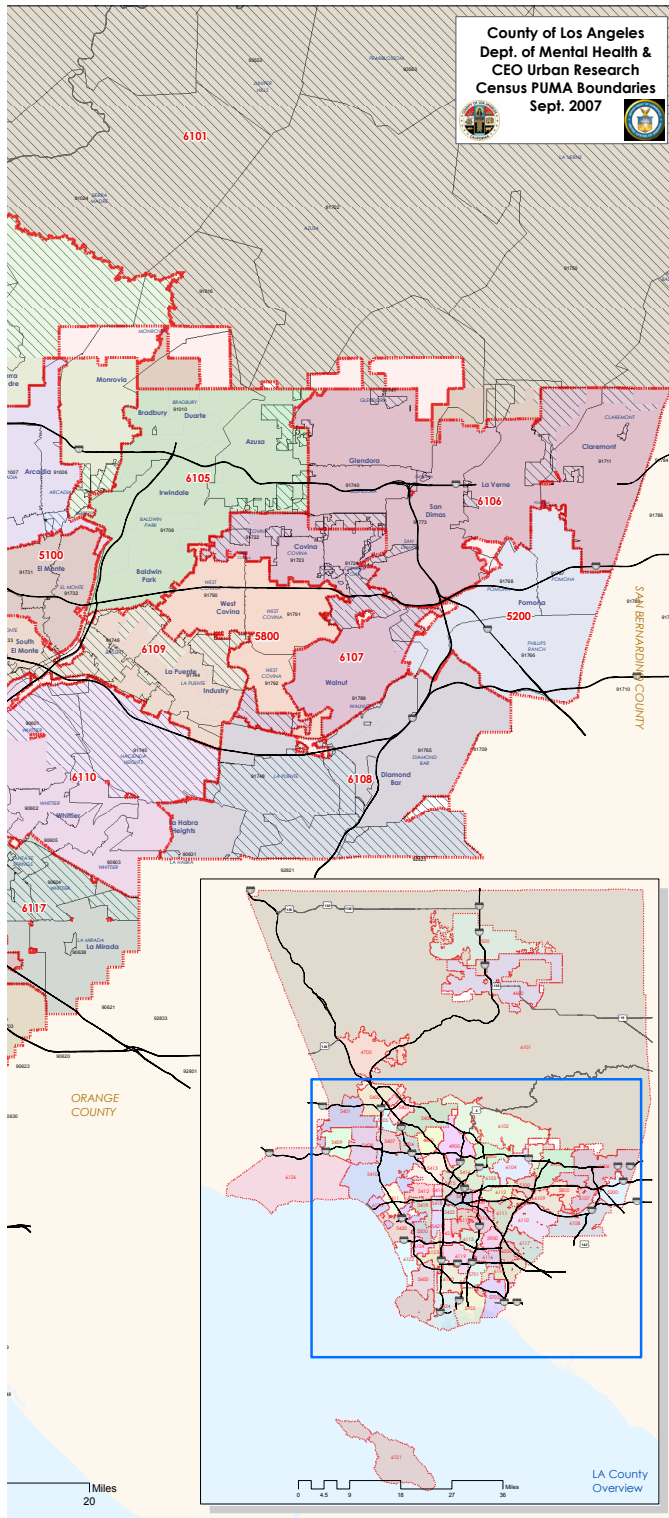
PUMA	Service Area	Community
4500	1	Lancaster
4600	1	Palmdale
4700	2	Santa Clarita
4800	2	Burbank
4900	2	Glendale
5000	3	Pasadena
5100	3	El Monte
5200	3	Pomona
5300	7	East LA
5401	2	Northridge
5402	2	Granada Hills
5403	2	Pacoima-Arleta
5404	2	La Tuna Cyn.
5405	2	Panorama City
5406	2	North Hollywood
5407	2	Sherman Oaks
5408	2	Encino
5409	2	Woodland Hills
5410	2	Brentwood N.
5410	5	Brentwood S.
5411	5	West LA
5412	4	Wilshire La Brea E.
5412	5	Wilshire La Brea W.
5413	4	Hollywood
5414	4	Pico Heights
5415	4	Echo Park
5416	4	Highland Park
5417	4	Downtown
5418	4	USC N.
5418	6	USC S.
5419	4	West Adams
5419	5	Baldwin Hills W.
5419	6	Baldwin Hills S.
5420	5	Playa Vista
5421	6	Hancock N.
5421	8	Hancock S.
5422	6	USC E.
5423	6	Watts
5424	8	Wilmington
5500	8	Inglewood
5600	8	Torrance
5701	8	Long Beach N.
5702	8	Long Beach S.
5703	8	Long Beach E.
5800	3	West Covina
5900	7	Downey
6000	7	Norwalk
6101	1	North County E.
6101	2	North County W.
6102	2	La Canada-Flintridge
6102	3	Altadena-Monrovia-Sierra Madre
6103	3	Alhambra-S. Pasadena
6104	3	Arcadia-San Gabriel-Temple City-San Marino
6105	3	Baldwin Park-Azusa-Duarte
6106	3	Glendora-Claremont-San Dimas-La Verne
6107	3	Covina-Walnut
6108	3	Diamond Bar
6109	3	La Puente-S. El Monte
6110	3	Hacienda Heights
6110	7	Whittier
6111	7	Montebello
6112	3	Monterey Park-Rosemead
6113	7	Bell Gardens-Bell-Maywood-Cudahy-Commerce
6114	6	Florence-Firestone
6114	7	Huntington Park
6115	6	Lynwood
6115	7	South Gate
6116	6	Paramount
6116	7	Bellflower
6117	7	La Mirada-Santa Fe Springs
6118	7	Lakewood-Cerritos-Artesia-Hawaiian Gardens
6119	6	Compton
6120	8	Carson
6121	7	Signal Hill
6121	8	Palos Verdes-Lomita
6122	8	Redondo-Manhattan-Hermosa-El Segundo
6123	8	Gardena-Lawndale
6124	8	Hawthorne
6125	4	West Hollywood
6125	5	Santa Monica-Culver City-Beverly Hills
6126	2	San Fernando-Calabasas-Agoura
6126	5	Malibu

ORANGE COUNTY

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

LA County Overview

Key Indicators of Mental Health

Indicators

In order to provide planners with an overview of where high risk communities were located, a collection of bio-psycho-social and demographic variables was assembled which had relevance to the PEI mission. In particular, 24 key indicators were chosen to provide measures of important aspects of the six PEI priority populations (Underserved Cultural Populations, Individuals Experiencing Onset of Serious Psychiatric Illness, Children/Youth in Stressed Families, Trauma-exposed Individuals, Children/Youth at Risk for School Failure, and Children/Youth at Risk of or Experiencing Juvenile Justice Involvement) and two PEI key community needs (Stigma and Discrimination and Suicide Risk).

Each indicator was selected on the basis of its face validity and/or its appearance in the research literature linking it with a PEI popula-

tion or community need. For this reason, the indicators along with the underlying reporting geography can identify vulnerable populations and/or specific areas at high risk for contributing to behavioral and social problems.

Data gathering and processing was quite extensive and included a long period of acquiring of raw data from numerous sources, geocoding, allocating and aggregating, and performing lightweight analyses. When possible, these data were reported in terms of PEI age groups, ethnicity, and service area communities. Generally, the numbers reflected actual frequency counts or population percentages, but when necessary, additional calculations were performed on the data to render them interpretable to the planner.

Indicators for Individuals Experiencing Onset of Serious Psychiatric Illness

Mental Health Treatment Penetration Rate (McGee Method, 2002)

Description of Indicator
 "Serious mental illness (SMI): is a term defined by Federal regulations that generally applies to mental disorders that interfere with some area of social functioning, approximately 5.4% of US adults." (California State Department of Mental Health, Statistics and Data Analysis, 2008). Obviously, the

term may or may not include a variety of clinical diagnoses and there are different methods for assessing the prevalence of SMI in a given community, (e.g., using rating scales and performing statistical analyses). The present report utilizes SMI prevalence data published by the California State Department of Mental Health.

Key Indicators

PEI Priority Populations

Underserved Cultural Populations
- ⌘ Ethnicity
- ⌘ Primary Language
- ⌘ Linguistic Isolation

Individuals Experiencing Onset of Serious Psychiatric Illness
- ⌘ Mental Health Treatment Penetration Rate
- ⌘ Depression
- ⌘ Co-occurring Disorders (COD)

Children/Youth in Stressed Families
- ⌘ Poverty
- ⌘ Unemployment Rate
- ⌘ Disrupted Families
- ⌘ A Safe Play to Play

Trauma-exposed Individuals
- ⌘ Child Abuse
- ⌘ Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse
- ⌘ Homelessness
- ⌘ Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Rates

Children/Youth at Risk for School Failure
- ⌘ 4-year Dropout Rates
- ⌘ High School Graduation Rates
- ⌘ English Fluency
- ⌘ 3rd Grade Reading Level

Children/Youth at Risk of or Experiencing Juvenile Justice Involvement
- ⌘ School Discipline
- ⌘ Juvenile Felony Arrests
- ⌘ Youth on Probation

Key PEI Community Mental Health Needs

Stigma and Discrimination
- ⌘ Language Capacity of Mental Health Providers

Suicide Risk
- ⌘ Deaths by Suicide
- ⌘ Mental Health Emergency Statistics

Calculating penetration rates involves using prevalence estimates to determine the actual numbers of individuals expected to have SMI in a given area. This figure is then divided into the number of recipients receiving mental health services for the area. The quotient is known as the penetration rate:

Penetration Rate = Individuals Receiving MHS/(total population * SMI prevalence)

Calculating penetration rates in this manner is thought to yield a more precise estimate of individuals with SMI than other population-based estimates.

Depression

Description of Indicator
This indicator is a frequency count of individuals in the County of Los Angeles Department of Mental Health's (DMH's) information system with a depressive disorder diagnosis, including Major Depression, Dysthymic Disorder, and Depressive Disorder NOS. Figures are reported for the 2006-07 fiscal year by PEI Age Groups and Ethnicity.

Research Base and Relevance to PEI
Depressive disorders rank as the most debilitating mental health disorders worldwide in terms of disease burden. The World Health Organization reports, "Depression is the leading cause of disability as measured by Years Lived with a Disability (YLD) and the 4th leading contributor to the global burden of disease in 2000. By the year 2020, depression is projected to reach 2nd place of the ranking of Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs, the sum of years of potential life lost due to premature mortality and the years

of productive life lost due to disability) calculated for all ages, both sexes. Today, depression is already the 2nd cause of DALYs in the age category 15-44 years for both sexes combined." Depressive disorders are associated with poorer outcomes in terms of physical health, economic well-being, school achievement, co-occurring disorders, and criminal behavior. All of these outcomes are important for the PEI planner to consider. Additionally, research has indicated that ethnic disparities exist in terms of depression treatment with African-American and Hispanic clients receiving treatment at a lower rate than for Whites (Simpson, S. M., Krishnan, L. L., Kunik, M. E., & Ruiz, P. (2007).

Co-occurring Disorders (COD)

Description of Indicator
Co-occurring Disorders refer to the simultaneous presence of at least one mental health disorder (DSM-IV-TR Axis I) along with an alcohol or substance abuse disorder. This indicator is a frequency count of individuals in the County of Los Angeles DMH's information system with Co-occurring Disorders for the 2006-07 fiscal year.

Research Base and Relevance to PEI
CODs are difficult to treat and are associated with unfavorable outcomes in economic status, health status, mental health disorders, and family relations. Individuals with COD have a greater likelihood of dropping out of school or becoming involved in criminal behavior. Treatment-resistant COD can lead to heavy and repeated service utilization for inpatient and outpatient episodes.

Indicators for Children/Youth in Stressed Families

Poverty

Description of Indicator

The percent of people living at or below the 200% Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is a common measure of socioeconomic status (SES). Poverty levels published by the US Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) are determined by the number of family members in a household and the total income a family has in a given year. In 2005, for example, the FPL for a family of four in California was $19,350, a level found by many to be exceedingly low. Even at 200%, or two times this amount ($38,700), the numbers of individuals below this level are substantial (DHHS, 2008). Any family of four in California with a household income of less than this amount is considered to be living below the 200% FPL. Using 200% FPL captures more families that are experiencing economic stress and provides a better mapping of where poverty exists in the county.

Research Base and Relevance to PEI

Research on neighborhood effects demonstrates that SES is an important predictor of behavioral, mental health and academic outcomes for children (Leventhal & Brooks-Gunn, 2000; Wadsworth & Achenbach, 2005). Children and adolescents residing in impoverished areas are more likely to develop mental disorders, commit crimes, and have problems in school. Adults in disadvantaged neighborhoods have been found to be more likely to develop major depression and substance abuse disorders (Silver, Mulvey, Swanson, 2002).

Unemployment Rate

Description of Indicators

This indicator represents the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the civilian labor force. For example, if the civilian labor force equals 100 people and five people are unemployed, then the unemployment rate would be 5%. Overall figures for the nation, state, and county are reported by various government agencies, while detailed data come from the ACS.

Research Base and Relevance to PEI

Though correlated with the poverty indicator, unemployment rate is another way that one can understand the economic stress that families face across the county. Additionally, unemployment itself contributes to mental illness, especially when it occurs at critical points in a family's life cycle (McKee-Ryan, Song, Wanberg, & Kinicki, 2005). Specifically, unemployment has been linked with increased rates of somatic complaints, anxiety, depression, marital problems, suicide, and child abuse in families (Dew, M. A., Penkower, L., & Bromet, E. J., 1991).

Disrupted Families

Description of Indicator

Disrupted Families is a derived measure drawn from ACS data designed to indicate social disorganization at the family level. Disrupted Families is defined as a ratio of families with married couples to families with single parents for a given geographical location.

Disrupted Families = number of intact families/number of single-parent families

For example, a Disrupted Families ratio of 3.0 means that in a given community, there are three intact families for every single-parent family. A Disrupted Families ratio of 1.0 indicates there are equal numbers of intact versus single parent families for a given area. A Disrupted Families ratio less than 1.0 indicates there are more single-parent families than intact families in a given area.

Research Base and Relevance to PEI
Research indicates that, in general, single-parent families encounter more stress and have more difficulty coping with stressful life events than families headed by a married couple. This measure can show areas where high concentrations of disrupted families reside. Lower ratios indicate more social disruption (Goodman & Haugland, 1994).

A Safe Place to Play

Description of Indicator
A Safe Place to Play is an Los Angeles Health Survey 2005 variable. Survey respondents were asked if there was a safe place for their children to play nearby. Figures reflect the percentage of individuals residing within a given geographic location who answered, "Yes".

Research Base and Relevance to PEI
Research on neighborhood effects indicates that impoverished neighborhoods are characterized by high crime, crowded living conditions, lack of park spaces, and limited opportunities to engage in organized extracurricular activities. Not having a safe place to play is one indication of the chronic urban stress that a family may have to endure. Families with a safe place to play are thought to be living in a less stressful and harmful environment than those families who do not have a safe place to play.

Indicators for Trauma-exposed Individuals

Child Abuse

Description of Indicators
Four indicators are reported here detailing child abuse and neglect cases throughout the county. One indicator, substantiated child abuse and neglect cases, made it possible to report on the child abuse/neglect base rates for a given community. A second indicator, the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) triage response following a suspected child abuse/neglect report, led to the creation of a triage response acuity score. This acuity score is a weighted sum adjusted to child populations within a given community that indicates the severity of victimization for a given area. The third and fourth indicators, ethnicity and age, indicate the scope of victimization across the county. All raw data come from the DCFS for the 2006 calendar year.

Research Base and Relevance to PEI

All forms of abuse and neglect have been linked to increased risk of developing a mental health disorder (Cohen, Brown, & Smailes, 2001). Recent research continues to support this finding. Physical abuse of children predicts later depression, anxiety, anger problems, and an array of medical diagnoses and physical symptoms (Springer, Sheridan, Kuo, & Carnes, 2007). Younger children experiencing abuse are at higher risk for developing a long-term mental health problem than older children (Kaplow & Widom, 2007). And child abuse, combined with impoverished neighborhoods, have placed child victims at increased risk for developing criminal behavior themselves (Schuck & Spatz, 2007).

Each statistic reported should be interpreted carefully. Case disposition indicates how many Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect (SCAN) reports were taken by DCFS in a given geographic area; Percent Substantiated is the percentage of SCAN reports verified by DCFS staff. It is an indicator of where child abuse occurred most frequently.

Response statistics indicate the risk assessment that was performed at the time the SCAN report was taken. A derived measure of acuity is a weighted sum across response categories. Since an immediate response indicates an emergency situation, it was assigned an a priori weight of 5; three-day responses were given a weight of 2; and five- and ten-day responses were given a weight of 1. Scores were then weighted by the child population for a given geographic area, resulting in an population-adjusted acuity score (range = 0.1 – 2.2; SD = 0.07).

Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse

Description of Indicator

This indicator is a count of open Adult Protective Services (APS) (Los Angeles County Department of Community and Senior Services) cases for the calendar years: 2006-07. In order to provide a context to evaluating relative levels of risk, two APS rates are reported. Each rate is calculated using the average number of open cases over the two-year reporting period and two population estimates for each community, (i.e., PUMA), which are then standardized to APS cases/1000 residents. APS Rate1 uses the community population 18 years and older and APS Rate2 uses the community population of older adults (65+). Because APS cases involve 66% Elder Abuse, 29% Dependent Adult Abuse, and 5% Other non-APS issues, it was not possible with the current data set to calculate precise base rates for each respective population. So, APS Rate1 underestimates the base rate of APS Elder Abuse cases while APS Rate2 overestimates it. The true APS Elder Abuse base rate falls somewhere between these two scores. Another evaluation issue involves possible differences in the reporting elder or dependent adult abuse across various regions in the county. Determining whether any such differences did occur was not discernable from the present data.

Research Base and Relevance to PEI

Elder abuse is related to mental health issues in two ways: 1. Older adults who have a mental disorder, cognitive impairment, or alcohol problem are at increased risk for being abused, and 2. once experiencing abuse,

the elderly are at increased risk for a variety of mental health, (e.g., Post-traumatic Stress Disorder; Depression) disorders, physical disorders and injury, and death (including suicide) (Baker, 2007). In other words, traumatized older adults may be more vulnerable to developing mental disorders than those who are un-traumatized, and older adults with some form of mental illness or cognitive disability are more likely to be abused than mentally healthier older adults.

Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Rates

Description of Indicator

This indicator reports the number of individuals diagnosed with PTSD by the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health for the fiscal year 2006-07. The DSM-IV-TR (APA, 2000) defines PTSD as exposure to a traumatic event resulting in intense fear, helplessness, or horror that is persistently re-experienced and results in avoidant behaviors, heightened levels of arousal, and psychological numbing.

Research Base and Relevance to PEI

The diagnosis of PTSD encompasses a more narrow focus than the state's definition of Trauma-exposed individuals. Moreover, the figures reported are for individuals within the county's information system, so it likely underestimates the numbers of individuals with PTSD in the county to some extent. PTSD is more frequent in women (Nemeroff, Bremner, Foa, Mayberg, North, & Stein, 2006), increases an individual's risk for exhibiting suicidal behaviors (Oquendo, Brent, Birmaher, Greenhill, Kolko, Stanley, Burke,

Firinciogullari, Ellis, & Mann, 2005), and for developing co-morbid mental disorders (Brady, Killen, Brewerton, & Lucerini, 2000).

Homelessness

Description of Indicator

This indicator is a cross-sectional count of homeless individuals in the county conducted in 2007 by the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority. Data for this indicator was excerpted from the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority's 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. Complete tables of their study may be obtained from the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (www.lahsa.org).

Research Base and Relevance to PEI

Homeless individuals, especially homeless youth, represent one of the most vulnerable populations in the county. Research indicates that nearly most homeless youth have experienced a trauma in their lives and most have endured multiple traumas (Gwadz, Nish, Leonard & Strauss, 2007; Stewart, Steiman, Cauce, Cochran, Whitbeck, & Hoyt, 2004). A great many of these children suffer from Post-traumatic Stress Disorder.

Indicators for Children/Youth at Risk for School Failure

4-year Dropout Rate

Description of Indicator

California Department of Education High School Dropout Rates as reported by Los Angeles County educational agencies for the 2006-07 academic year by ethnicity.

The 4-year derived dropout rate is an estimate of the percent of students who would drop out in a four-year period based on data collected for a single year.

"What criteria is used to define a dropout? In October, 2003, the California Department of Education (CDE) adopted the National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES) Dropout definition. Following the new guidelines, the CDE now defines a dropout as a person who: 1. Was enrolled in grades 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12 at some time during the previous school year AND left school prior to completing the school year AND has not returned to school as of Information Day OR 2. Did not begin attending the next grade (7, 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12) in the school to which they were assigned or in which they had pre-registered or were expected to attend by Information Day." (CDE, 2008)

High School Graduation Rates

Description of Indicator

High School Graduation Rates are calculated for each neighborhood by the following formula: Graduation Rate = Number of high school seniors who graduated/number of students enrolled in their senior year of high school. Numbers are reported for the 2004-05 academic year.

Research Base and Relevance to PEI

This measure is an indication of the numbers of adolescents who succeed in graduating and, conversely, the numbers of those who did not. The indicator only reports on the senior year and does not take into consideration those children who dropped out of school at some earlier year. An absolute measure of total dropouts is difficult to obtain since it requires at least a cross-district analysis on all children who may leave a school, move out of district, re-emerge, and so forth. In spite of its imperfections, graduation rates are a good indicator of where school failures are occurring within the county.

English Fluency

Description of Indicator

This indicator is a measure of an individual's self-reported difficulty in speaking English on the ACS. Fluency problems were counted when an individual claimed they spoke English "Not well" or "Not at all." Numbers are reported as percentages of the population within a neighborhood.

Research Base and Relevance to PEI

English fluency is a predictor of school failure. Children who are from non-English-language backgrounds may be more than 1.5 times likely to leave school than those with an English language background. It should be noted that when considering an individual's risk in dropping out of school, multiple risk factors have a better predictive ability than just one indicator. (Purcell, 2003).

What the Numbers Show

Across the county, the overall fluency rate for all students was 68.3% and suggested that a large number of children are at risk for school failure as a result of a language barrier. Service Area 6 had the lowest fluency rate in the county at 52.7% and Service Area 4 was close to this figure at 54.3%. In fact, these two service areas held the lowest high school graduation rates in the county as mentioned above.

3rd Grade Reading Level

Description of Indicator

This indicator reports the percent of public school students reading at or above the 50th percentile in the 3rd grade.

Research Base and Relevance to PEI

Research shows that early abilities and academic skills can be used to predict school failure in later years (Lloyd, 1978; Alexander, Entwisle, Horsey, 1997). 3rd grade reading level routinely assessed by standardized tests can be used with other risk factors to identify children at risk for dropping out of school. Early identification is a key component in any prevention program. Neighborhoods with a majority of children failing to read at the 50% percentile are at risk for school problems in the future.

Indicators for Children/Youth at Risk of or Experiencing Juvenile Justice Involvement

School Discipline

Description of Indicator

School Discipline is measured by the numbers of youth suspended or expelled from school as a result of violent behavior or drug-related activities.

Research Base and Relevance to PEI

There is a strong link between disruptive classroom behaviors, school suspensions and expulsions with later criminal behaviors (Skiba & Peterson, 2000). And researchers suggest that early intervention of low-level disruptive behavior may prevent later delinquency. The social burden of crime committed by youth can be quantified in dollar amounts. For instance, in Pittsburg (with a

population one-quarter of Los Angeles County's) it has been estimated to be between $89-100 million/year (Welsh, Loeber, Stevens, Stouthamer-Loeber, Cohen, & Farrington, 2008). Identifying where disciplinary actions occur may shed light on the neighborhood effect contributing to criminal behavior, though bear in mind that other factors likely influence these figures. Local educational practices and philosophies, for example, undoubtedly shape disciplinary standards.

Minorities and, in particular, African-Americans, are overrepresented in these disciplinary actions when other factors have

been controlled. Youths entering the juvenile justice system are more likely to have mental health and behavior problems than youths who have never been arrested (Hirschfield, Maschi, White, Traub, & Loeber, 2006).

Juvenile Felony Arrests

Description of Indicator
This indicator reports the number of juvenile felony arrests by ethnicity. Because of the differences in geographies of the law enforcement agencies reporting these data, it was not possible to map or summarize across service areas or communities.

Research Base and Relevance to PEI
This indicator shows in actual numbers the population of youth that have been arrested under the suspicion of committing a serious crime. This number does not capture the entire population who may enter the justice system for lesser offenses.

Youth on Probation

Description of Indicator
This indicator is a count of youth on probation in Los Angeles County as of January 2008. Figures are reported for the youth detained in probation camps and others at home or in placement, (e.g., residential treatment) under probation supervision.

Research Base and Relevance to PEI
It is important to track the number of youth currently on various forms of probation because they reflect roughly two-thirds of all youth initially referred to the Probation Department for disposition (McCrosky, 2006). The overwhelming majority of youths arrested in Los Angeles County are referred to the Probation Department (99.2% in 2003; McCrosky, 2006), so the probation numbers are good indicators of juvenile justice involvement.

Indicators for Stigma and Discrimination

Language Capacity of Mental Health Providers

Description of Indicator
This indicator reports on the language capabilities of therapists working in Department of Mental Health directly-operated and contracted clinics during fiscal year 2006-07.

Research Base and Relevance to PEI
It is difficult to find a single measure of mental health stigma or discrimination for Los Angeles County. Like other forms of discrimination, it is difficult to identify, quantify, and track. Only recently have hate

crimes committed against individuals with mental disorders been tallied. The FBI reported 74 "anti-mental disability" crimes were logged by local law enforcement across the county in 2006; Los Angeles County only had one official "anti-disability"-related hate crime investigated (FBI, 2006).

Mental health stigma (including self-stigma) has been found to be a barrier to mental health treatment. We do not have any firm numbers detailing how much stigma pre-

vents individuals in Los Angeles County from accessing treatment, though we do know it contributes, in part, to this problem. One way that we can look at this is to examine the language capacity of clinics to treat individuals most vulnerable to mental health stigma and discrimination: ethnic minorities. Because the burden of mental health stigma is the most extreme for populations already experiencing discrimination, it is important to have in place clinicians who can communicate with clients in their primary language and who are versed in their client's cultural milieu. Doing so may attenuate the numbers of individuals experiencing a double stigma by providing them with someone who can address the issues within an appropriate cultural context (Gary, 2005).

Indicators for Suicide Risk

Deaths by Suicide

Description of Indicator
Numbers of suicides are reported by community for the year 2003.

Research Base and Relevance to PEI
Reducing suicide risk is a key PEI mental health initiative. The number of completed suicides is important to consider since it may reveal neighborhood effects contributing to an individual's environmental stress. Completed suicides represent failures in the mental health system to identify and adequately treat individuals at risk.

Mental Health Emergency Statistics

Description of Indicator
These indicators report on the numbers of phone calls made to the Department of Mental Health's emergency call center, ACCESS, for the 2005-06 fiscal year. Additionally, a Mental Health Emergency Rate (MHE-rate) was calculated and standardized to the number of calls/1000 residents in a given geographic location.

Research Base and Relevance to PEI
While an analysis of call content is not available, suicidal ideology, behaviors, or other self-injurious behaviors are often at the heart of a mental health emergencies. The ACCESS Center identifies risk and dispatches emergency response teams to further evaluate crisis situations. Thus, this indicator provides a measure of individuals in distress in the community, many of whom may be at

Part II

Service Area Data Profiles

Los Angeles County

Service Area 1: Antelope Valley

Service Area 2: San Fernando

Service Area 3: San Gabriel

Service Area 4: Metro

Service Area 5: West

Service Area 6: South

Service Area 7: East
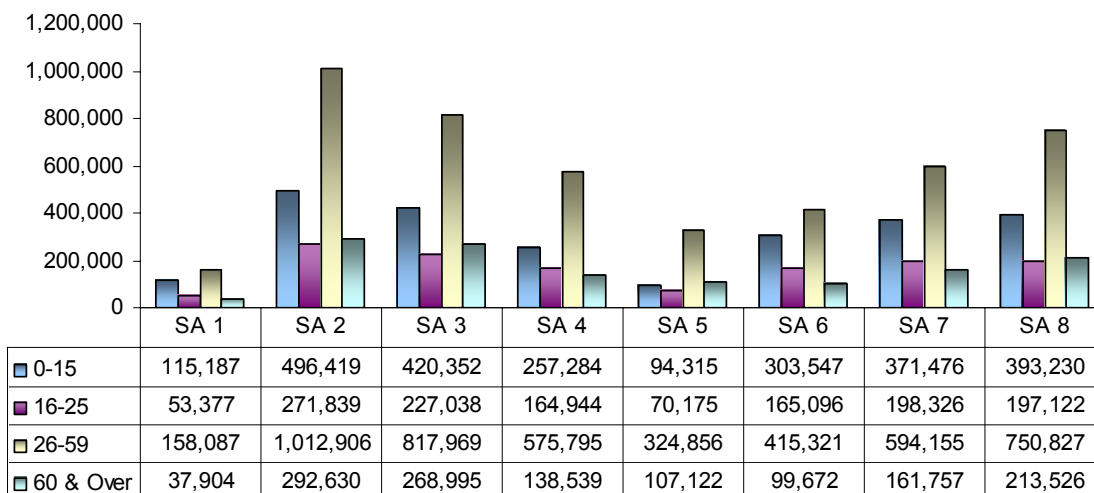
Service Area 8: South Bay

Demographic Profile of Los Angeles County

ENCOMPASSING 4,084 SQUARE MILES, Los Angeles County is one of the nation's largest counties in area. Approximately 27 percent of California's residents live in Los Angeles County. There are 88 cities within the county, each with its own city council. All of the cities, in varying degrees, contract with the county to provide municipal services. Thirty-seven contract for nearly all of their municipal services. More than 65 per-

cent of the county is unincorporated. For the 1 million people living in those areas, the Board of Supervisors is their "city council" and county departments provide the municipal services. The county, with 102,383.8 budgeted positions, is the largest employer in the five-county region. Of these budgeted positions, 31,627 are in law and justice, 29,098.8 are in health services, and 22,224.5 are in social services.

Figure 2.1
Population by PEI Age Groups

	SA 1	SA 2	SA 3	SA 4	SA 5	SA 6	SA 7	SA 8
0-15	115,187	496,419	420,352	257,284	94,315	303,547	371,476	393,230
16-25	53,377	271,839	227,038	164,944	70,175	165,096	198,326	197,122
26-59	158,087	1,012,906	817,969	575,795	324,856	415,321	594,155	750,827
60 & Over	37,904	292,630	268,995	138,539	107,122	99,672	161,757	213,526

Population

In 2005, Los Angeles County had a total population of 9.8 million – 4.9 million (51 percent) females and 4.8 million (49 percent) males. This was the largest population of any county in the nation, and is exceeded by only eight states. The median age was 33.7 years which made it one of the most youthful areas in the country. Twenty-eight percent of the population was under 18 years and 10 percent was 65 years and older. Across the county, Service Areas 2 and 3 contain almost 40% of the entire population. Correspondingly, they have the largest numbers of children and older adults in the county.

Ethnicity

Ethnically, the county is composed of a population who that literally spans the globe. In this report, we attempt to provide you with as much detail as possible in terms of ethnic populations. Because various data sources are consulted, the reader must be clear on any categorical differences involving ethnic counts before making comparisons across groups. For example, a gross summary of the county's ethnic populations is commonly reported as in Table 2.1:

Table 2.0

PEI Age Groups Across Los Angeles County (percent of population)

	0-15	16-25	26-59	60+	Total
Within Service Areas1					
Service Area 1		31.6	14.6	43.4	10.4	100.0
Service Area 2		23.9	13.1	48.8	14.1	100.0
Service Area 3		24.2	13.1	47.2	15.5	100.0
Service Area 4		22.6	14.5	50.7	12.2	100.0
Service Area 5		15.8	11.8	54.5	18.0	100.0
Service Area 6		30.9	16.8	42.2	10.1	100.0
Service Area 7		28.0	15.0	44.8	12.2	100.0
Service Area 8		25.3	12.7	48.3	13.7	100.0
Total		25.1	13.8	47.6	13.5	100.0

	0-15	16-25	26-59	60+	Total
Between Service Areas2					
Service Area 1	4.7	4.0	3.4	2.9	3.7
Service Area 2	20.2	20.2	21.8	22.2	21.2
Service Area 3	17.1	16.8	17.6	20.4	17.8
Service Area 4	10.5	12.2	12.4	10.5	11.6
Service Area 5	3.8	5.2	7.0	8.1	6.1
Service Area 6	12.4	12.2	8.9	7.6	10.1
Service Area 7	15.2	14.7	12.8	12.3	13.6
Service Area 8	16.0	14.6	16.1	16.2	15.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.1

Ethnicity Across Los Angeles County—
Abbreviated Summary

⌘ Hispanic	47%
⌘ White non-Hispanic	30%
⌘ Asian	13%
⌘ African-American	9%
⌘ American Indian and Alaskan Native	1%
⌘ Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	< 0.5%

Table 2.2 provides a more detailed break-down of the county's population in some cases by categorizing ethnicities more specifically. Notice that the numbers from both tables are consistent, but not exactly so, owing to the differences in reporting.

In terms of heritage, 36% of the people living in Los Angeles County in 2005 were foreign born. 64% were native born, including 47 percent who were born in California. Among people at least five years old in Los Angeles County in 2005, 60.1% spoke a language other than English at home. Of these, 61.8% spoke Spanish.

Households

In 2005, across the county, there were 3.2 million households with an average household size of 2.6 people. Of these, families made up 67% of the all households and married-couple families accounted for almost half of all households (45%). Non-family house-holds (33%) mostly involved people living alone, but some were composed of people living in households in which no one was related to the householder.

Figure 2.3
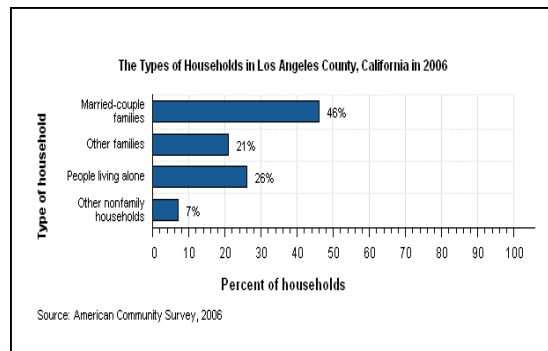Types of Households in Los Angeles County

Figure 2.2
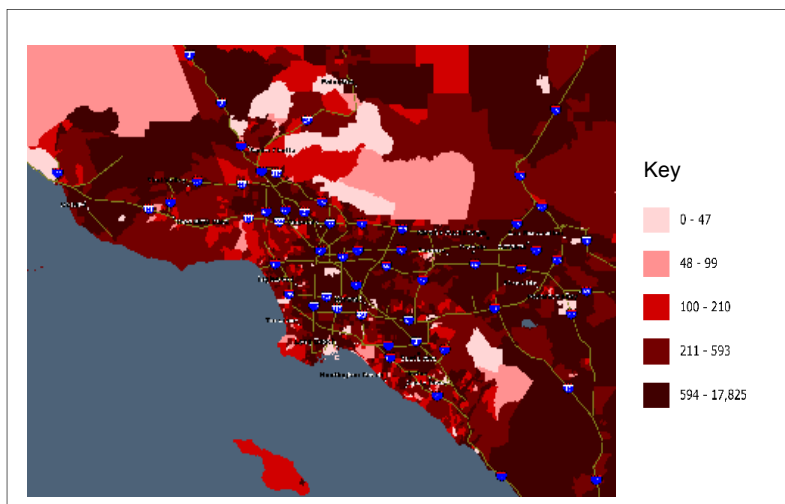Numbers of Spanish Speakers by Census Tract

Table 2.2
Ethnicity Across Los Angeles County

	SA 1	SA 2	SA 3	SA 4	SA 5	SA 6	SA 7	SA 8	Countywide	Percent
African-American	44,897	78,129	78,233	56,874	47,143	273,235	37,489	233,612	**849,612**	8.7
American Indian	1,042	5,758	2,514	3,505	624	1,106	1,622	3,393	**19,564**	0.2
Armenian	1,147	125,339	10,177	15,592	1,776	57	3,346	3,378	**160,812**	1.6
Asian	14,404	172,433	399,619	186,780	66,249	15,177	118,224	215,998	**1,188,884**	12.2
Iranian	575	35,694	4,412	8,061	17,982	1,243	273	3,173	**71,413**	0.7
Latino	143,518	772,157	759,238	600,103	83,453	639,752	918,284	560,625	**4,477,132**	45.8
Pacific Islander	1,830	1,887	1,902	2,712	749	1,406	1,811	8,995	**21,293**	0.2
Russian	1,573	51,627	6,426	17,183	30,692	1,517	2,987	8,465	**120,471**	1.2
South Asian	541	28,379	12,505	11,776	8,439	2,201	12,134	13,586	**89,561**	0.9
Western European White	136,510	710,497	394,309	191,272	308,391	27,296	191,241	439,903	**2,399,418**	24.6
Other	931	7,706	6,787	6,727	2,122	5,950	1,674	4,920	**36,816**	0.4
Other Middle Eastern	2,726	32,650	13,497	10,211	13,440	1,404	6,166	6,131	**86,225**	0.9
Two or More Races	14,862	51,537	44,735	25,763	15,408	13,292	30,463	52,524	**248,586**	2.5
Total	**364,556**	**2,073,793**	**1,734,354**	**1,136,559**	**596,468**	**983,636**	**1,325,714**	**1,554,703**	**9,769,783**	
Percent	3.7	21.2	17.8	11.6	6.1	10.1	13.6	15.9	100.0	100.0

Table 2.3
Primary Language Across Los Angeles County

	SA 1	SA 2	SA 3	SA 4	SA 5	SA 6	SA 7	SA 8	Countywide	Percent
English	210,319	887,052	668,870	294,986	385,414	304,021	382,503	767,467	**3,900,632**	39.9
Spanish	102,021	650,752	549,444	524,439	68,231	557,391	716,291	445,951	**3,614,519**	37.0
Armenian	525	113,773	8,261	14,175	943	86	1,324	1,730	**140,817**	1.4
Farsi	632	36,294	2,709	7,585	18,008	1,521	379	2,359	**69,488**	0.7
Arabic	1,970	14,665	9,546	1,835	3,567	763	4,595	6,179	**43,120**	0.4
Russian	205	22,518	1,834	8,504	8,505	471	623	2,475	**45,134**	0.5
Cantonese	17	1,219	34,894	7,931	1,358	194	2,005	1,779	**49,397**	0.5
Chinese	432	6,508	108,955	13,873	6,361	2,293	14,489	13,174	**166,085**	1.7
Formosan	78	847	13,532	514	1,319	91	3,118	2,327	**21,826**	0.2
Mandarin	34	1,257	27,796	967	2,024	316	3,642	2,089	**38,126**	0.4
Cambodian	18	1,583	3,180	2,134	166	876	2,876	17,912	**28,745**	0.3
Korean	1,836	36,068	33,100	56,877	10,363	1,938	19,206	23,903	**183,291**	1.9
Vietnamese	1,367	15,312	44,583	3,909	3,425	529	5,592	12,425	**87,142**	0.9
Filipino	3,955	45,572	38,460	53,175	4,720	3,330	25,987	42,281	**217,479**	2.2
N/A or blank	35,372	139,440	129,708	88,683	30,417	96,709	107,435	130,843	**758,607**	7.8
All Other	5,774	100,934	59,483	56,975	51,646	13,107	35,650	81,811	**405,379**	4.1
Total	**364,555**	**2,073,794**	**1,734,354**	**1,136,561**	**596,468**	**983,636**	**1,325,714**	**1,554,705**	**9,769,787**	100.0

Education

In 2005, 74% of people 25 years and over had graduated from high school and 28% had a bachelor's degree or higher. 26% of this population were counted as dropouts; i.e. they were not enrolled in school and had not graduated from high school. The total school enrollment in Los Angeles County was 2.9 million. Nursery school and kindergarten enrollment was 321,000 and elementary or high school enrollment was 1.9 million children. College or graduate school enrollment was 713,000.

The ACS has one measure of mental disability involving memory problems; 4.6% of the county's population reported having difficulty in remembering things.

Income and Poverty

The median household income in Los Angeles County was $48,284 (Mean = $63,244). 84% of the households received earnings; 21% of the households received Social Security; and, 12% received retirement income other than Social Security. The average income from Social Security was $12,856. These

Figure 2.4
Educational Attainment of People
in Los Angeles County

Figure 2.5
Poverty Rates in Los Angeles County
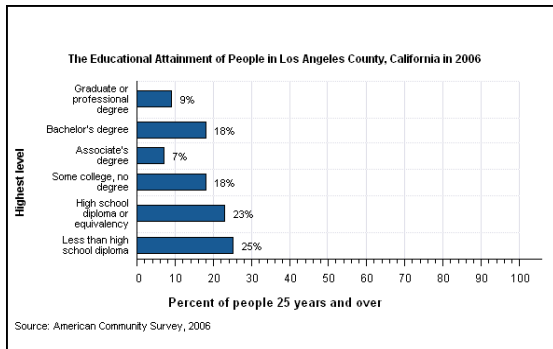
Disability

Among people at least five years old, 12% reported having a disability. The numbers of those having a disability increased by age as shown in the table below.

Table 2.4
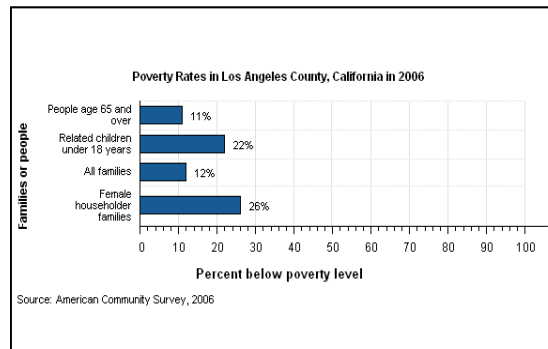Percent of Age Groups Having a Disability

Age Group	%
5—15 years	4
16—64 years	10
65+	44

income sources were not mutually exclusive; that is, some households received income from more than one source.

Across the county, large percentages of the population were living below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). Figure 2.5 depicts these percentages for age groups and family status. Children NOW (2007) ranked Los Angeles County 39th (out of 58 California counties) in terms of Family Economic Well-Being.

SPECIAL EDITION *for*

Prevention and Early Intervention Roundtable
October 2, 2008

VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN LOS ANGELES
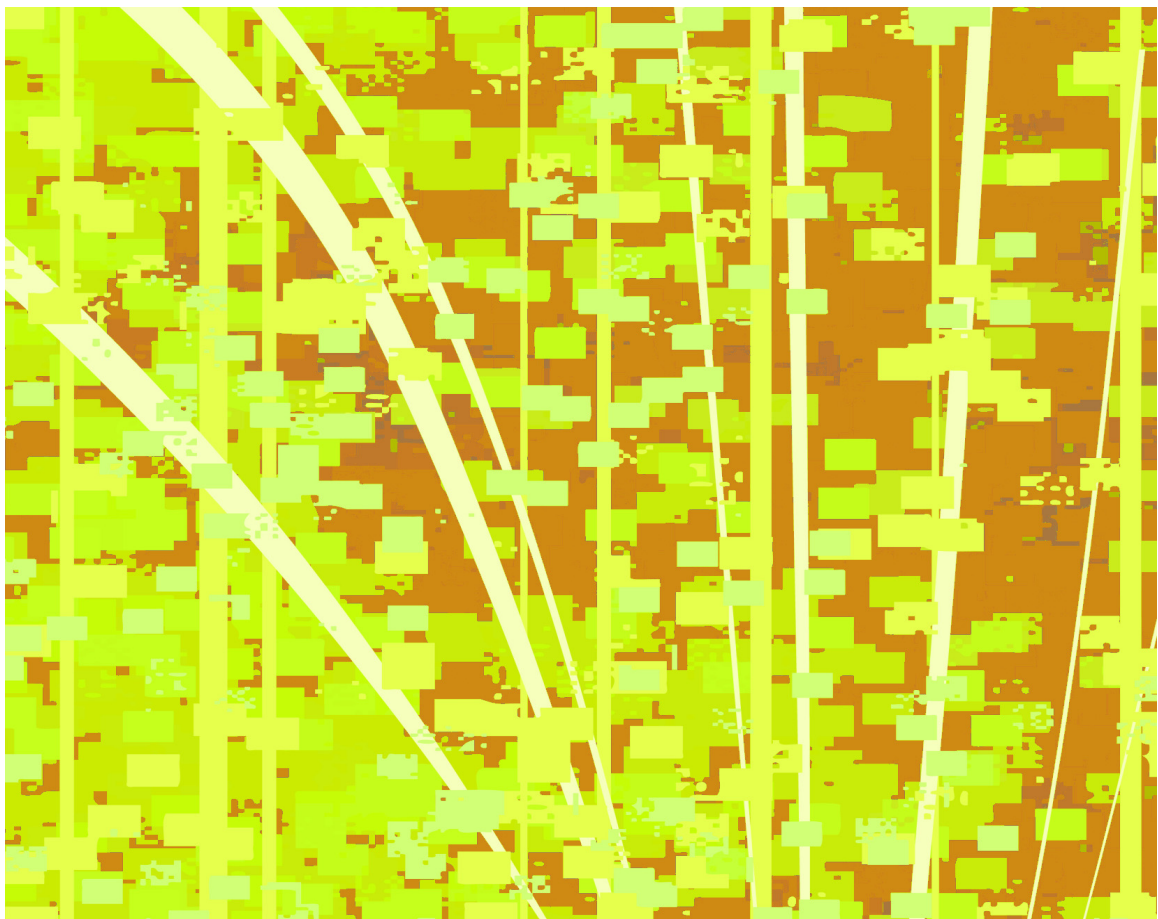
PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION

SERVICE AREA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Antelope Valley

Service Area 1: Antelope Valley

Communities

Lancaster

Palmdale

North County E.

ZIP Codes

93243	93534	93539	93550	93553	93586	93591
93510	93535	93543	93551	93563	93590	93599
93532	93536	93544	93552	93584		
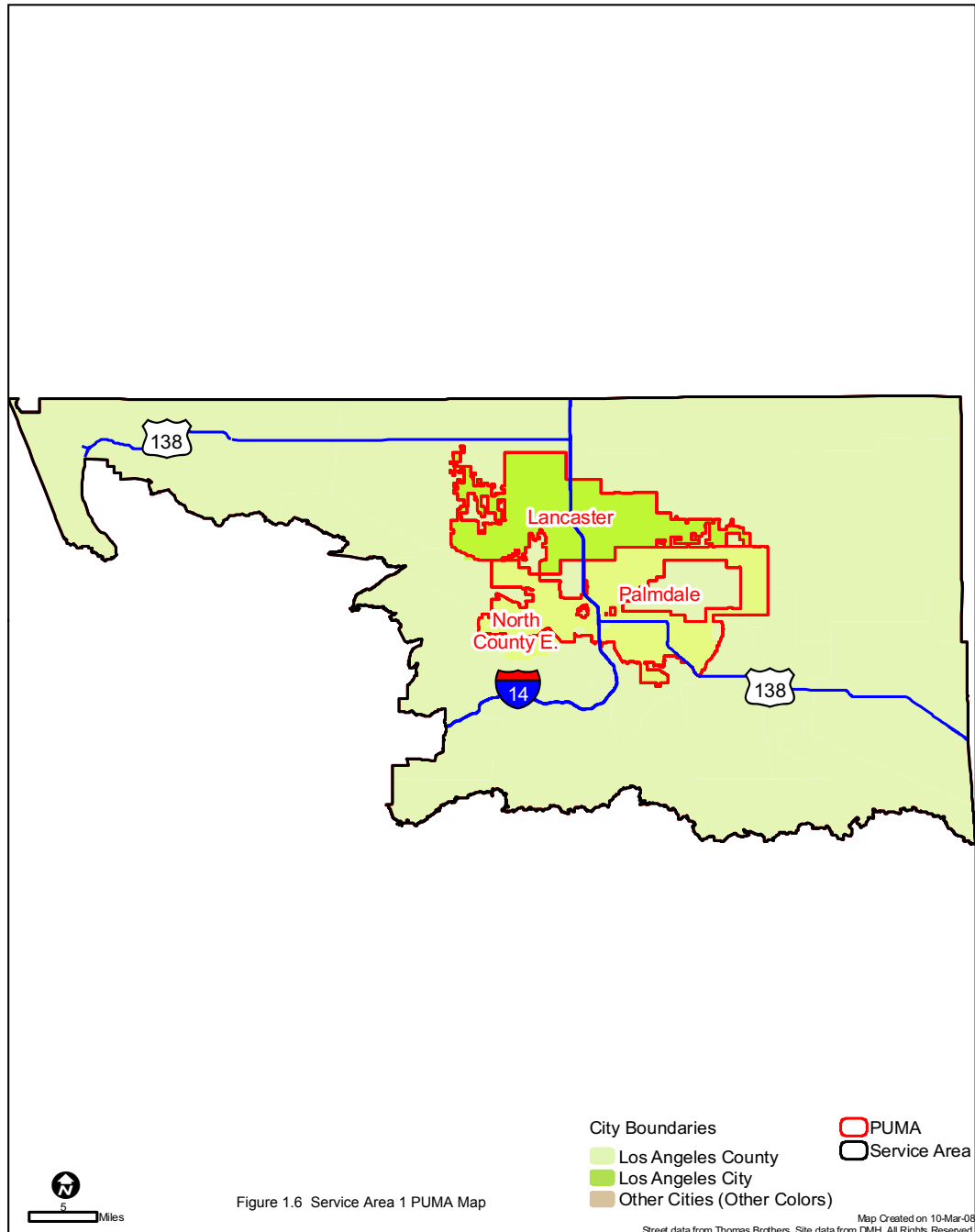
Figure 1.6 Service Area 1 PUMA Map

Demographic Profile

Ethnic Diversity: English Speakers
Service Area 1 (SA1) contains three PUMAs, Palmdale, Lancaster, and North County East. While it is the largest service area geographically, it has the smallest population and is home to only two cities: Palmdale and Lancaster. Overall, the service area has an almost equal number of people who identified themselves as Latinos and Whites. Examining the two urban areas reveals a somewhat different ethnic distribution. In the Lancaster area, no ethnic group has a majority. The Western European White population is more numerous than the Latino. Additionally, African-Americans account for 20% of the population in the area. In the Palmdale area, on the other hand, Latinos are the majority ethnic group, followed by Western European Whites and African-Americans who constitute 10% of the local area population. English is the primary language for 57.7% of the population, which is much higher than the County average of 44%. However, by national standards, language diversity in the service area is still high. Spanish is the sec-

ond most common language and is reportedly spoken in 28% of homes. No other language group exceeds 5% of all households in the service area.

Age Distribution: Raising Young Families
SA1 has a younger population than other service areas as 31.6% of the population are children aged 0-15 years; the county average for this age group is 25%. At the other end of the spectrum, SA1 has fewer older adults than the county average; 10% of the SA1 population is 60 years and older, whereas 14% of the countywide population fall in this age category.

Economic Diversity:
Median Incomes and Affordable Housing
The median household income for the service area was $48,513 (Mean = $57,751) compared with the county median of $48,282. Average household income in the urban areas of Palmdale and Lancaster were fairly uniform ($50,320 and $51,081, respectively). The surrounding North County E. area had an average income of about $78,693, substan-

tially higher than other parts of the service area and the county. The median is a good statistic as it is not skewed by extremes in numbers. So, in this case, it provides a more realistic description of an household's income than the mean. However, the mean is important because it allows us to make better comparisons with other parts of the service area and county. Comparing mean incomes across the county indicated that service area 1 is below the county average income of $63,244. Five service areas have higher average household incomes than Service Area 1.

In terms of household size, the Palmdale area tended to be larger than other parts of the service area. Service Area 1 has the highest home ownership rate (68.6%) across the county, almost 20 percentage points above the county average of 48.9%. North County

E., and Palmdale in particular, had two of the highest home ownership areas in the county. Lancaster's home ownership rate of 58.9%, while considerably lower than other parts of the service area, is still above the county average.

Memory and Educational Attainment: High Memory Problems, Low Educational Attainment
In terms of memory problems measured by the ACS, 6.8% of individuals in Service Area 1 reported memory problems, much higher than the countywide average of 4.6%. In terms of educational attainment, Service Area 1 had a college graduation rate of 16.2% (in adults 25+), far lower than the countywide average of 27.8%.

Key Indicators: Summary and Excerpts

Underserved Cultural Populations

Ethnicity
Within Service Area 1, Hispanics (41.1%) and Western European Whites (38.0%) account for nearly 80% of the total population. Hispanics are a majority in the Palmdale area while Western European Whites are more numerous in the Lancaster area and surrounding North County E. area. Additionally, the Lancaster area is home to relatively large communities of African-Americans, Multi-racial individuals, American Indians/ Alaskan Natives, and Pacific Islanders. However, in terms of actual numbers, Multi-racial individuals, Pacific Islanders and American

Indians/Alaska Natives, together account for less than 5% of the service area's population. African-Americans comprise 12.5% of the population in the service area and in terms of actual numbers, the Lancaster area has one of the largest African-American populations in the county.

Primary Language
The majority of the population in Service Area 1 lists English as their Primary Language (57.7%)followed by Spanish, 28.0%. Only one other language, Tagalog (1.1%), is spoken by more than 1% of the population in

the service area. Although English is the majority Primary Language, in actual numbers (and due to the relatively small population in Service Area 1), it has the smallest proportion of English speakers across the entire county (5.4%). Several Asian languages and Russian are similarly represented in low relative proportions. Drilling down and examining the composite service area communities indicates that English speakers are the majority in the Lancaster and North County E. areas but not in the Palmdale area. Small numbers of Korean speakers and Tagalog speakers (over 1%) are found in the surrounding North County E area.

Linguistic Isolation

All Service Area 1 communities had Linguistic Isolation scores that were all below the county's average of 7.8%. Of these, the North County E. area, which surrounds the two urban areas of Palmdale and Lancaster, reported the lowest percentage of individuals who were Linguistically Isolated (2.5%). This figure is consistent with finding that the majority of residents within the service area designated English as their primary language.

Individuals Experiencing Onset of Serious Psychiatric Illness

Serious Mental Illness Penetration Rate

The overall Penetration Rate for Service Area 1 was 0.32, and along with Service Area 6, this was the highest rate seen across the county. Relatively speaking, this indicates that treatment services may be reaching the SMI population here to a greater degree than found in other parts of the county. Examining penetration rates across ethnicities indicated that Asians (0.08) were the least served by county mental health services. Penetration rates for the other major ethnic groups were as follows: the Latino population (0.21), the White population (0.25), the Native American population (0.30) and the African-American population (0.82).

Depression

Age Groups

Service Area 1 clients accounted for 4.8% of depressed clients in the county. Each of the service area's communities had a different age group that accounted for the largest proportion of depressed clients in their respective area. In the North County E. area, for example, the Child group accounted for 45% of the depressed population. In the Lancaster area, 40.4% of the depressed population came from the TAY group. And in the Palmdale area, the Adult group constituted 50.3% of the depressed population for the community. Across the service area, the Lancaster area had the majority of depressed clients (56.6%), including 74.0% of the depressed TAY group.

Ethnicity

No one ethnic group constituted a majority of depressed clients served in Service Area 1. Across all ethnicities, African-Americans made up the largest proportion of clients, 32.3%, followed by Latino clients, 29.5%; and White clients, 28.9%. Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander groups each accounted for less than 1% of the depressed clients served in the service area.

Co-occurring Disorders (COD)

Age Groups

Service Area 1 clients accounted for 3.4% of individuals with COD treated in the county's mental health system. Overall, 66.8% of the clients with COD in the service area were adults. In the two urban areas, adults were a majority of COD cases, and in the surrounding North County E. area this figure was 48.0%. Across the service area, the Lancaster area had the majority of clients with CODs (61.5%) even though it had only 36% of the service area population. The Lancaster area also included 74.4% of the TAY COD group, 52.8% of the child group, 57.7% of the adult group, and 69.2% of the older adult group.

Ethnicity

White clients accounted for 42.7% of the COD population treated in Service Area 1. This was followed by African-American clients (27.4%), Latino clients (21.8%), Native American clients (1.3%) and Asian clients (1.0%). When compared with population estimates for these groups, it appeared that African-American (12.8%) and Native American (0.3%) clients were overrepresented in the COD client counts, whereas, Latino (41.1%) and Asian (4.3%) clients were underrepresented.

Children/Youth in Stressed Families

Poverty

The overall poverty rate in Service Area 1 of 41.2% was higher than the county average of 38.7%. Examining ethnic groups indicated

that in all communities, over 50% of African-Americans were living beneath the 200% FPL. This was more pronounced in the two urban areas of Lancaster and Palmdale where over 60% of African-Americans were below this level. Similarly, the Hispanic population had over 50% of its population in the urban areas living beneath the 200% FPL. The only other group who had a majority of its members living beneath the 200% FPL were American Indians living in the Palmdale area.. Overall, Hispanics account for 56% of the entire poverty population in the service area.

Unemployment Rate

Service Area 1 had a self-reported unemployment rate of 9.2%, which was higher than the countywide average of 7.4%. Of the three communities in the service area, the Palmdale area had the highest unemployment rate reported, 11%. The Lancaster area reported an unemployment rate of 9.9%, also high by county standards. The area surrounding the two urban areas, North County E., had a much lower unemployment rate (5.5%) than either city area.

Disrupted Families

Service Area 1 had an overall DF ratio of 2.0, indicating that there were two intact families for every single-parent family in the service area. This figure was slightly lower than the countywide figure of 2.2. The Palmdale area had the lowest DF ratio (1.6) in the service area while the surrounding North County E. area had the greatest DF ratio of 3.0, or three intact families for each single-parent family.

Safe Place to Play (Countywide Summary Only)

Age Groups

Across the three age groups reported, there appeared to be a trend in parent-report. Parents were more likely to report that a safe place to play was less available for older children than for younger ones.

Ethnicity

There did not appear to be any significant difference between parent reports across ethnicities.

Trauma-exposed Individuals

Child Abuse

Child Abuse and Neglect Base Rates

Service Area 1 had the highest CAN Rate (1.98) found across the county. This indicated that approximately 2 out of 100 children in the service area suffered from some form of abuse or neglect during the 2006 calendar year. Within the service area, both urban centers had relatively high CAN rates with the Palmdale area having some of the highest numbers of substantiated abuse cases seen in the county (28.6%).

Triage Response Acuity

Service Area 1 had the highest Acuity score (0.25) in the county and all of its communities had Acuity scores above the countywide score of 0.15. The Lancaster area (0.31) had the second highest Acuity score seen across the county signifying an area with particularly high needs for immediate response by DCFS staff. The Palmdale area also had a

relatively high Acuity scores (0.24) which was greater than 84% of the county's communities, (i.e., PUMAs).

Ethnicity

Across Service Area 1, 93% of SCAN Reports involved three ethnic groups: African-American, White, and Hispanic. This pattern was essentially the same in all of the service area communities. Overall, African-American children accounted for 35.7% of SCAN Reports, White children, 27.8% and Hispanic children, 29.5%. Within the Lancaster area, African-American children (43.4%) were more frequently victimized than other ethnicities. In the Palmdale area, Hispanic children (36.0%) were more frequently victimized than other ethnicities. And in the surrounding North County E. area, White children (41.9%) were more frequently victimized than other ethnicities.

Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse

Service Area 1 had an APS Rate[1] of 3.2, which was the second highest rate seen in the county across all service areas. Within the service area, the Lancaster community had the highest rate of APS cases using two different base rates calculations. This would suggest that the Lancaster area was particularly at risk for Elder and Dependent Adult abuse.

Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Age Groups

Service Area 1 clients accounted for 7.9% of individuals with PTSD treated in the county's mental health system. The majority of clients with PTSD in the service area were

children (51.5%). Examining the composite communities revealed that about half of all cases fell within the Child age group. The TAY group accounted for about a quarter of all cases in the Lancaster area and more than a third of all cases in the surrounding North County E. area. In the Palmdale area, Adults accounted for more than a third of PTSD cases. Across the service area, the Palmdale area accounted for a majority of all PTSD cases.

Ethnicity
African-American clients accounted for 34.0% of the PTSD population treated in Service Area 1. This was followed by Latino clients (32.7%) and White clients (26.9%). Native American, Asian, and Pacific Islander clients each accounted for less than 1% of the PTSD cases in the area. When compared with population estimates for these groups, it appeared that African-American (12.8%) and Native American (0.3%) clients were over-represented in the PTSD client counts, while Latino (41.1%), White (≈ 39%), and Asian (4.3%) clients were underrepresented.

Homelessness
Age Groups
In Service Area 1, annual homeless estimates for 2007 indicated that the 25-55 Age Group constituted a majority (68.5%) of the homeless population. This was followed by the Under 18 Age Group at 13.6%, the 18-24 Age Group at 10.1%, and the 56+ Age Group at 7.8%.

Ethnicity
Within Service Area 1, Black/African-Americans accounted for 40.8% of the homeless population. Hispanic or Latinos

accounted for 14.3%, Whites, 40.1%, and Multi-Racial and Others accounted for 4.8% of the homeless population.

Sub-populations
In Service Area 1, 50.4% of the homeless population reported that they had a mental illness. This was the highest proportion of mentally ill homeless individuals seen within the county. 26.7% of homeless individuals reported they were substance abusers; and, 7.7% reported they were victims of domestic violence.

Children/Youth at Risk for School Failure

4-year Dropout Rate
(Countywide Summary Only)
State figures indicated that over a quarter of all students in Los Angeles County drop out of high school over a four-year period. Examining ethnic categories indicated that African-American students were most at risk for not finishing high school, followed by Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hispanic or Latino Students. 15.5% of White students drop out of high school. Two ethnic groups had dropout rates below this: Asian, 7.4% and Filipino, 12.8%.

High School Graduation Rates
Across the county, the Antelope Valley had the highest graduation rate of all service areas, 89.1%. No population saw graduation rates below 50%.. The American Indian/Alaskan Native population in the Palmdale area had the lowest graduation rate in the area, 66.7%.

English Fluency

Across the county, Service Area 1 had the highest fluency rate, 81.3%, within its school population. Examining the composite communities indicated that all communities had a fluency rate that exceeded the county average of 68.7%. Only the Palmdale area (76.5) had a fluency rate below 80%.

3rd Grade Reading Level

Overall, Service Area 1 saw 32.7% of its third graders score at or above the 50th percentile in a standardized reading test. This figure was above the countywide figure of 22.4%. For the three ethnic groups for whom we do have data in this area (we do not have complete data for this indicator for Asian populations), African-American students had the lowest reading scores (17.9%), followed by Latino students (25.9%) and White students (53.5%). The overall high school graduation rates in the Antelope Valley mirror these reading scores with African-Americans having the lowest rate, followed by Hispanic students, and then White students.

Children/Youth at Risk of or Experiencing Juvenile Justice Involvement

School Discipline

Service Area 1 had the highest suspension rate seen across the county with 8.9% of its students excluded from school at some point in time during the year. The Lancaster area had the highest suspension rate in the county at 11.1%, or one out of ten students. Service Area 1 also had the highest expulsion rate throughout the county with 0.6% of its stu-

dents permanently denied access to their school. In particular, the Lancaster area had the highest expulsion rate in the county with 0.9%, or about one out of one hundred students receiving this action.

Juvenile Felony Arrests (Countywide Summary Only)

Of the 23,787 youths arrested on felony charges during the reporting period, 84.2% were males, 15.8%, females. Ethnically, Hispanic youths were involved in the majority of felony arrests (57.2%), followed by Black/African-American youths (30.3%) and Whites (9.1%). All other ethnicities combined accounted for less than 4% of the juvenile felony arrests.

Youths on Probation

Camp Population
Both the Lancaster and Palmdale areas have relatively large numbers of youths sent to camp. Service Area 1 had twice as many African-American youth in camp as Hispanic youth. African-American youths accounted for 58.2% of the camp population, Hispanics (29.1%), and Whites (12.1%).

Supervised Youths
Similar to the Camp census, African-American youths under supervision (618) were greater in number than Hispanic youths (469) in the service area. Both of the urban areas within the service area had over 500 youths under supervision.

Key Indicators of Stigma and Discrimination

Language Capacity of Mental Health Providers

Across the service area, staffing ratios for English speakers (29) was over three times the ratio for Spanish speakers (8) and over four times that for Vietnamese speakers (7). For populations numbering over 1000 individuals, only Korean speakers (38) saw a staffing ratio that exceeded that for English speakers.

Key Indicators of Suicide Risk

Deaths by Suicide

Service Area 1 data indicated that males had higher suicide rates than females in all communities. Across ethnicities, Whites had the highest suicide rates in all communities. In the Lancaster area, for example, the suicide rate for Whites was five times that for Latinos. Across age groups, Older Adults were consistently at higher risk than all other groups. The Palmdale area (74.7) and Lancaster area (56.2) had two of the highest suicide rates in the county for Older Adults.

Mental Health Emergency Statistics

Overall, Service Area 1 had the highest MHE-Rate (9.4) for all service areas. The Lancaster area not only had one of the highest call counts in the county, but also the second-highest MHE-Rate, 12.4.

SPECIAL EDITION *for*

**Prevention and Early Intervention Roundtable
October 2, 2008**

VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN LOS ANGELES
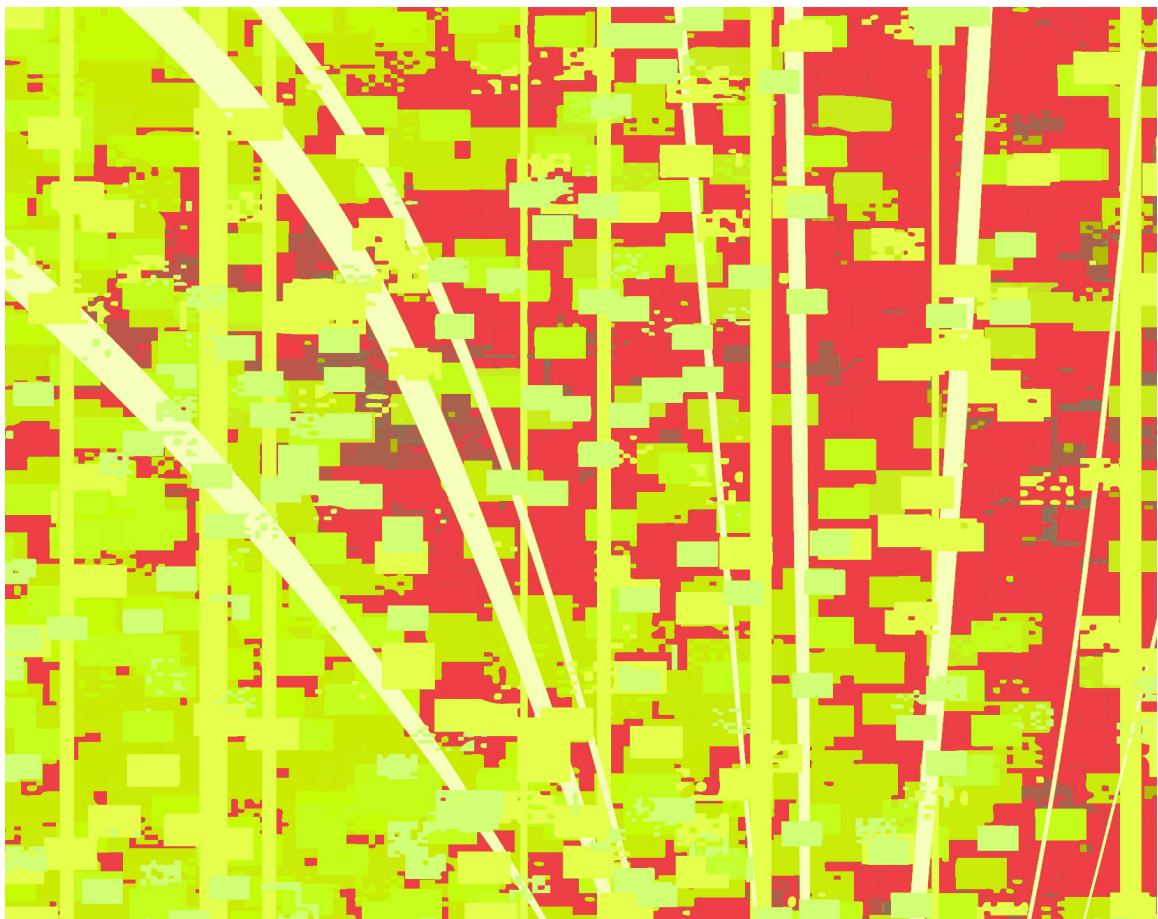
PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION

SERVICE AREA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

San Fernando

Service Area 2: San Fernando

Communities

Santa Clarita

Burbank

Glendale

Northridge

Granada Hills

Pacoima-Arleta

La Tuna Cyn.

Panorama City

North Hollywood

Sherman Oaks

Encino

Woodland Hills

Brentwood N.

North County W.

La Canada
-Flintridge

San Fernando
-Calabasas-Agoura

ZIP Codes

90290	91203	91302	91324	91343	91364	91394	91412	91504
91011	91204	91303	91325	91344	91365	91395	91413	91505
91012	91205	91304	91326	91345	91367	91396	91416	91506
91020	91206	91305	91327	91346	91371	91399	91423	91507
91021	91207	91306	91328	91350	91372	91401	91426	91508
91023	91208	91307	91329	91351	91376	91402	91436	91510
91040	91209	91308	91330	91352	91380	91403	91470	91521
91041	91210	91309	91331	91353	91381	91404	91482	91522
91042	91214	91310	91333	91354	91383	91405	91495	91523
91043	91221	91311	91334	91355	91384	91406	91496	91526
91046	91222	91312	91335	91356	91385	91407	91497	91601
91050	91224	91313	91337	91357	91386	91408	91499	91602
91051	91225	91316	91340	91361	91388	91409	91501	91603
91201	91226	91321	91341	91362	91392	91410	91502	91604
91202	91301	91322	91342	91363	91393	91411	91503	91605

Figure 1.7 Service Area 2 PUMA Map
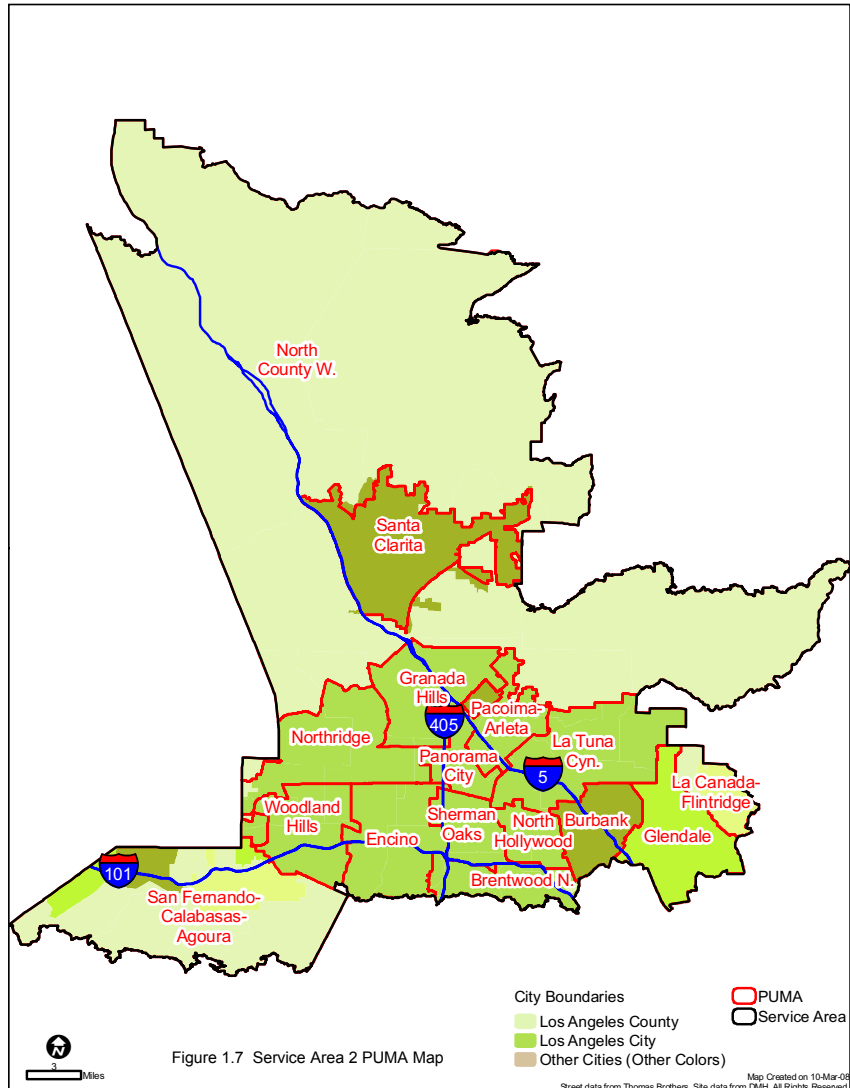
Demographic Profile

Ethnic Diversity:

Large Population and Language Diversity

Service Area 2 (SA2) is the most populous service area in Los Angeles County; it is comprised of the San Fernando Valley, the cities of Santa Clarita, Burbank, Glendale, and northern parts of the City of Los Angeles. Latinos account for 38.4% of the population, followed by Western European Whites (35.4%), Asians (8.6%), Armenians (5.6%), and African-Americans (3.9%). Across the service area, it is possible to identify areas where ethnic minorities have settled in large numbers. The Pacoima-Arleta community, for example, is populated predominately by Latinos (86.8%); the Glendale community is home to almost half of all Armenians (49%) within the service area; Western European Whites predominately populate the Santa Clarita community; and Asians are most numerous in Northridge.

English and Spanish are the predominate languages spoken at home in 42.8% and 31.4% of households, respectively. This means that a full quarter of the remaining population speak other languages. Armenian is spoken in 5.5 % of households and Tagalog in 2.2% of homes. Like other parts of the county, ethnic groups tend to form communities where their native language is spoken. The Glendale area is a good example of this where 28.9% of the residents speak Armenian and 4.7% speak Korean. Farsi is spoken by 6.1% of the population in the Encino area. Spanish is predominately spoken in the areas of Pacoima-Arleta and Panorama City, which also has a large number of Tagalog speakers (6.5%)

Age Distribution:

Large Numbers in Proportion to County

The percentage of children ages 0-15 living in SA2 (23.9%) is about county average (25%), but because of the population size, SA2 has more children in this age category than the other service areas. SA2, for example, has over 400,000 more children in this age category than SA5. The percentage of persons ages 60 and older in SA2 (14%) is identical to

the county average (14%). Again, due to differences in population size, SA2 has more older adults than any other service area. For example, SA2 has over a quarter million more older adults than SA1.

Economic Diversity:
Higher Incomes than Average

Average median household income in the service area of $55,036 was higher than the county median of $48,282. Similarly, the mean household income of $71,839 was higher than the county mean of $63,244. It is important to consider both median and mean statistics when examining incomes. The median, or mid-point, gives a better indication of the typical level of income reported by individuals within the service area. The mean or arithmetic average, however, is a better statistic to compare different geographical areas, such as between and across service areas. Examining the composite communities revealed that there was a great discrepancy between them in terms of two indicators of wealth: income and home ownership. Mean household incomes ranged from the low $40,000s in a number of communities to over $120,000 in the San Fernando-Calabasas-Agoura area. Similarly, parts of the service area were marked by a high number of rental properties, such as in the North Hollywood and Sherman Oaks areas; home ownership in Santa Clarita at 74.1% was quite a bit above the county average of 48.9%.

In terms of household size, the Pacoima-Arleta area had households that tended to be larger than other parts of the service area (3.7 individuals/household).

Memory Problems and Educational Attainment: Gaps in Education across Service Area

In terms of memory problems as measured by the ACS, 4.7% of individuals in Service Area 2 reported memory problems, identical to the countywide average of 4.6%. As in the other demographic measures, the service area was marked by diverse figures. The West Valley area of San Fernando-Calabasas-Agoura had one of the lowest rates of self-reported memory problems (2.5%) while the areas of Glendale (6.7%), Granada Hills (6.4%), and La Tuna Canyon (6.2%) had much higher rates. Educationally, Service Area 2 had a college graduation rate of 30.7% (in adults 25+), exceeding the countywide average of 27.8%. The community of Brentwood N. had the highest number of college graduates in the service area (59.5%) while the Pacoima-Arleta area had the fewest college graduates (6.5%).

Key Indicators: Summary and Excerpts

Underserved Cultural Populations

Ethnicity

As the largest service area, it is not surprising to see that several ethnic groups have large populations throughout the San Fernando Valley area. Western European Whites have the highest proportion of its population in the San Fernando Valley as do Armenians, Russians, South Asians, and American Indians/Alaskan Natives. The San Fernando Valley is home for the majority of Armenians residing in the county with 69.7% of its overall population contained within its boundaries. Nine of the ten largest Armenian communities are located within the San Fernando Valley; together they account for 5.6% of the service area's population. Similar to this, Russians, Iranians and South Asians have 42.9%, 50%, and 31.7% of their respective populations living in the San Fernando Valley area. American Indians/Alaskan Natives have close to 30% of their population living within the San Fernando Valley. It should be noted that although non-White/non-Hispanic groups are *relatively* numerous, they make up a fraction of the total population in the service area. Within the service area, a handful of communities are noteworthy in their ethnic diversity. The Glendale and Encino areas, for instance, have six different ethnic groups with relatively large numbers residing within its boundaries; the communities of Northridge, Sherman Oaks, and Woodland Hills have five.

Primary Language

Five language groups (English, Armenian, Farsi, Arabic, and Russian) have their largest proportion of speakers residing in the San Fernando Valley. Across the service area, English is the most common Primary Language (42.8%), followed by Spanish (31.4%), Armenian (5.5%), Tagalog (2.2%), Farsi (1.8%), Korean (1.7%), and Russian (1.1%). Drilling down into the service areas composite communities indicates that seven communities are predominately English speaking; two are Spanish speaking, and seven others have no clear majority of speakers. Large communities of Armenian speakers are found in the Burbank, Glendale, La Tuna Cyn., and North Hollywood areas. In the Encino area, 6.1% of the residents report Farsi as their Primary Language and in Panorama City, 6.5% of the population are Tagalog speakers.

Linguistic Isolation

Service Area 2 had an overall Linguistic Isolation score of 6.9%, which was lower than the countywide figure of 7.8%. Examining the composite communities with the San Fernando Valley area indicated that there was a great deal of variability in isolated households. The Brentwood N. area, for example, had an isolation score of 1.2%, whereas the Pacoima-Arleta area (11.5%) and the Panorama City area (18.2%) had isolation scores much higher. Because the Pacoima-Arleta area reported a primary language of Spanish

in over 72.9% of the population, it seems likely that most isolated households are primarily monolingual Spanish speaking. This would also seem to hold for the Panorama City area, as well, with 80.2% of its population reporting Spanish as their primary language. Additionally, in the Panorama City area, there were large numbers of Koreans and Filipinos who spoke their heritage language at home and undoubtedly these households also contributed to the high isolation score for the service area. The Glendale area (9.7%) had nearly 10% of its households reporting Linguistic Isolation, as well. One might be tempted to attribute this to the large population of Armenians living in the area who report Armenian as their primary language (28.9%), but a more careful inspection of the primary language table indicates that several other ethnic groups may contribute to this figure, as well, (e.g., Spanish, Arabic, Farsi, Korean, Russian, and Tagalog speakers account for well over 10% of the community's population).

Individuals Experiencing Onset of Serious Psychiatric Illness

Serious Mental Illness Penetration Rate
The overall Penetration Rate for Service Area 2 was 0.18 and was well below the county-wide rate of 0.34. Such a figure suggested that the local mental health resources may have a smaller reach into the SMI population than other parts of the county. Across ethnicities, Asians (0.05) were the least-served by county mental health services. Following this, in order of Penetration Rates, were the

White population (0.14), the Latino population (0.18), the Native American population (0.27) and the African-American population (0.62).

Depression
Age Groups
Service Area 2 clients accounted for 18.5% of depressed clients in the county. In general, composite communities saw either the majority of depressed clients coming from either the Child (0-15) group, (the Burbank, Northridge, Encino, San Fernando-Calabasas-Agoura areas), or the Adult (26-59) Group, (the Santa Clarita, Granada Hills, North Hollywood, Woodland Hills areas). Similar to the county numbers, 50% of all depressed clients in the service area were in the Adult group. Across the service area, the largest proportion of clients (25.9%) were served in the Granada Hills area.

Ethnicity
No one ethnic group constituted a majority of depressed clients served in Service Area 2. Across all ethnicities, Latinos comprised the largest proportion of depressed clients, 41.9%, followed by White clients, 29.2%, African-American clients, 10.7%, and Asian clients, 1.8%. Native American and Pacific Islander clients each accounted for less than 1% of the depressed clients served in the service area. Examining the composite communities revealed that in six areas, Latinos were the majority of clients served (the Burbank, Northridge, Pacoima-Arleta, Panorama City, Encino, and San Fernando-Calabasas-Agoura areas). Whites were a majority of depressed clients served in the Santa Clarita area.. No

other ethnic group constituted a majority of depressed clients in any other Service Area 2 community.

Co-occurring Disorders (COD)

Age Groups

Service Area 2 clients accounted for 18.9% of individuals with COD treated in the county's mental health system. Within the service area, and similar to the county as a whole, the majority of clients with a COD were adults (26-59). However, examining the composite communities revealed that certain areas treated a majority of other age groups for CODs. Two communities, the Burbank and San Fernando-Calabasas-Agoura areas, for example, treated a majority of children (0-15) for CODs. Two other areas focused on a majority of TAY (16-25) clients with a COD, the Panorama City and Encino areas. Finally, seven communities provided treatment to a majority of adults with CODs (the Santa Clarita, Glendale, Pacoima-Arleta, North Hollywood, Sherman Oaks, Woodland Hills, and La Canada-Flintridge areas). Across the service area, 39.9% of clients with a COD were treated in the Granada Hills area. This was followed by the Woodland Hills area (14.9%), the Pacoima-Arleta area (11.9%), the Sherman Oaks area (9.6%), and the Santa Clarita area (9.0%).

Ethnicity

White clients accounted for 39.1% of the COD population treated in Service Area 2. This was followed by Latino clients (35.0%), African-American clients (14.1%), and Asian clients (1.4%). Native American and Pacific Islander groups each accounted for less than

1% of the COD population in the county's mental health system. When compared with population estimates for these groups, Latino and White groups appeared to be represented close to their population counts. African-American clients appeared to be over-represented when compared to their population share of 3.9%. Examining the service area composite communities revealed two areas where White clients were a majority of the COD population, the Santa Clarita and Woodland Hills areas. Three areas saw a majority of Latino clients with a COD (the Burbank, Encino, and San Fernando-Calabasas-Agoura areas). No other ethnic group constituted a majority of COD cases in the Service area.

Children/Youth in Stressed Families

Poverty

The overall poverty rate in Service Area 2, 30.8%, was below the county average of 38.7%. Overall, the Panorama City area had the highest rate of individuals living beneath the 200% FPL, 52.9%. Examining the ethnic groups within the service area indicated that the Hispanic population were a majority of the poverty population (60.6%). Over 50% of the Hispanic population in six communities in the San Fernando Valley were living below the 200% FPL: the Pacoima-Arleta area (52.2%), the La Tuna Cyn. area (50.0%), the Panorama City area (63.1%), the North Hollywood area (54.4%), the Encino area (51.3%), and the Woodland Hills area (54.4%). In two communities, over 50% of African-

Americans were living under 200% FPL, the North Hollywood area (66.9%) and the North County W. area (51.6%). In one community, the Panorama City area, 55.8% of the American Indian population was living below this level. It should be noted that, in actual numbers, the African-American and American Indians living in poverty accounted for only 1.2% of the service area's total population.

Unemployment Rate

Service Area 2 had a self-reported unemployment rate of 6.9%, which was below the countywide average of 7.4%. Two communities, the Pacoima-Arleta (10.2%) and the North Hollywood (11.1%) areas, had rates in excess of 10%. Two other communities, the La Tuna Cyn. (9.8%) and the Panorama City (9.6%) areas were close to the 10% mark, as well. The Granada Hills area saw the lowest unemployment rate in the service area (5.1%).

Disrupted Families

Service Area 2 had an overall DF ratio of 2.3 similar to the countywide average of 2.2. Across the service area, there was a broad range of scores with some areas, such as Panorama City (1.3) having close to a 1:1 ratio of two-parent to single-parents households. Four other communities saw DF ratios below 2.0: the Granada Hills area (1.6), the Sherman Oaks area (1.6), the La Canada-Flintridge area (1.8), and the San Fernando-Calabasas-Agoura area (1.7). On the other end of scale, the Brentwood N. area had a DF ratio of 5.6, indicating over a 5:1 ratio of two-parent to single-parents households.

Safe Place to Play (Countywide Summary Only)

Age Groups

Across the three age groups reported, there appeared to be a trend in parent-report. Parents were more likely to report that a safe place to play was less available for older children than for younger ones.

Ethnicity

There did not appear to be any significant difference between parent reports across ethnicities.

Trauma-exposed Individuals

Child Abuse

Child Abuse and Neglect Base Rates

Service Area 2 had an overall CAN Rate of 0.75, which was below the county rate of 0.96. Within the service area, the North Hollywood area (1.26) and the Pacoima-Arleta area (1.22) had the highest CAN Rates. Overall, 17.3% of all SCAN reports were eventually substantiated.

Triage Response Acuity

Service Area 2 had an overall Acuity score of 0.12, which was below the countywide score of 0.15. Five communities had Acuity scores which were at or above this figure: the Pacoima-Arleta area (0.18), the La Tuna Cyn area (0.15), the Panorama City area (0.17), the North Hollywood area (0.18), and the Sherman Oaks area (0.15).

Ethnicity

Across Service Area 2, 90.8% of SCAN Reports involved four ethnic groups: African-American, White, Hispanic, and Mexican. Overall, African-American children accounted for 8.3% of SCAN Reports, White children, 21.7%, Hispanic children, 55.2%, and Mexican children, 5.6%. Hispanic children were a majority of victims in eight communities: the Granada Hills area, the Pacoima-Arleta area, the La Tuna Cyn area, the Panorama City area, the North Hollywood area, the Sherman Oaks area, the Encino area, and the San Fernando-Calabasas-Agoura area. White children were the majority of victims in three communities: the Brentwood N. area, the North County W. area, and the La Canada-Flintridge area.

Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse

Service Area 2 had an APS Rate[1] of 2.3, which was below the countywide rate. Within the service area, the Sherman Oaks area (3.0), the Panorama City area (2.7), and the North Hollywood area (3.0) had the highest APS Rate[1] scores.

Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Age Groups

15.5% of the county's PTSD cases came from Service Area 2. Though no age group constituted an overall majority of PTSD cases in the Service Area 2, the Child group (0-15) accounted for the largest proportion of cases (45. 9%). However, drilling down into the composite communities did show that the Child group were a majority in seven areas (the Burbank, Northridge, Pacoima-Arleta,

Encino, North County W., La Canada-Flintridge, and San Fernando-Calabasas-Agoura areas). Only one community, the Granada Hills area, saw a majority of TAY clients (16-25) with PTSD and only one community, the Santa Clarita area, saw a majority of Adult clients (26-59). Across the service area, about half of all PTSD cases were treated in the Glendale, Granada Hills, and Sherman Oaks areas. The Sherman Oaks area saw about a quarter of all PTSD cases in the San Fernando Valley.

Ethnicity

Latino clients (50.7%) accounted for a majority of the PTSD population treated in Service Area 2. This was followed by White clients (18.2%), African-American clients (16.7%), and Asian clients (4.6%). Native American and Pacific Islander groups each accounted for less than 1% of the PTSD population in the county's mental health system. When compared with population estimates for these groups, Latino, Asian, and White groups appeared to be underrepresented relative to their population counts. African-American clients appeared to be overrepresented when compared to their population share of 3.9%. Examining the service area composite communities revealed seven communities where Latino clients were a majority of PTSD cases (the Burbank, Northridge, Pacoima-Arleta, Panorama City, North Hollywood, Encino, and La Canada-Flintridge areas). In one community, the Santa Clarita area, White clients constituted a majority of the PTSD population. No other ethnic group

constituted a majority of PTSD cases in the Service area.

Homelessness
Age Groups
In Service Area 2, annual homeless estimates for 2007 indicated that the 25-55 Age Group constituted a majority (69.9%) of the homeless population. This was followed by the Under 18 Age Group at 15.7%, the 56+ Age Group at 9.9%, and the 18-24 Age Group at 4.6%.

Ethnicity
Within Service Area 2, Black/African-Americans accounted for 26.2% of the homeless population. Hispanic or Latinos accounted for 25.0%, Whites, 42.7%, and Multi-Racial or Others accounted for 6.1% of the homeless population.

Sub-populations
In Service Area 2, 38.6% of the homeless population reported that they had a mental illness; 33.3% of homeless individuals reported they were substance abusers; and 10.4% reported they were victims of domestic violence.

Children/Youth at Risk for School Failure

**4-year Dropout Rate
(Countywide Summary Only)**
State figures indicated that over a quarter of all students in Los Angeles County drop out of high school over a four-year period. Examining ethnic categories indicated that African-American students were most at risk for not finishing high school, followed by Pacific

Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hispanic or Latino Students. 15.5% of White students drop out of high school. Two ethnic groups had dropout rates below this: Asian, 7.4%, and Filipino, 12.8%.

High School Graduation Rates
Across the service area, two ethnic groups, African-Americans and Hispanic students, had the lowest graduation rates seen with both under 70%. Examining the service area's composite communities indicated that the Burbank area had the lowest overall graduation rate in the service area, 57.7%. Additionally, several ethnic groups had especially low rates in particular communities. For example, Hispanic students in the Burbank and La Canada-Flintridge areas were more likely to drop out than graduate. African-American students in the North Hollywood area and La Canada-Flintridge areas were similarly at risk for not graduating. American Indians/Alaskan Natives in the Burbank and La Tuna Cyn areas were also more likely to not graduate than graduate from high school.

English Fluency
Service Area 2 had an overall fluency rate of 70.2% within its student population, slightly above the county average of 68.3%. Two communities, the Pacoima-Arleta area (49.6%) and the Panorama City area (42.5%) dipped below 50% indicating that one of two students had difficulty with speaking English. Spanish was the most common primary language spoken at home in both of these communities.

3rd Grade Reading Level
Overall, 35.9% of Service Area 2 third grad-

ers were reading at or above the 50th percentile. This mark was still higher than the countywide figure of 22.4%. The Panorama City area (18.4%), followed closely by the Pacoima-Arleta area (18.9%), had the lowest reading rates in the service area. This appeared to be associated with the language barrier identified above. Both areas had the lowest English Fluency rates in the service area, as well. Although third grade is a long way from high school graduation, these data indicated that the Panorama City area, with the lowest reading scores in third grade, also had the lowest high school graduation rate in the service area.

Children/Youth at Risk of or Experiencing Juvenile Justice Involvement

School Discipline
Service Area 2 had an overall suspension rate of 2.7, which was below the countywide rate of 3.7%. Only one community, the North County W. (8.5%), area saw a suspension rate above 5% -- this particular area was also marked by the highest expulsion rate for the service area, (0.5%, or one out of every two hundred students).

**Juvenile Felony Arrests
(Countywide Summary Only)**
Of the 23,787 youths arrested on felony charges during the reporting period, 84.2% were males, 15.8%, females. Ethnically, Hispanic youths were involved in the majority of felony arrests (57.2%), followed by Black/African-American youths (30.3%) and Whites (9.1%). All other ethnicities combined ac-

counted for less than 4% of the juvenile felony arrests.

Youths on Probation
Camp Population
Service Area 2 had 196 youths in camp. A large majority of these were Hispanic youth, who accounted for 73% of the population, followed by Whites (14.8%), and African-Americans (10.2%).

Supervised Youths
Across the service area, the Santa Clarita and Panorama City areas had the largest numbers of youths under supervision. Within the service area, 63.3% of youths under supervision were Hispanic, 23.2% were White, and 9.1% were African-American. The San Fernando Valley had the largest group of White youths under supervision across the county.

Key Indicators of Stigma and Discrimination

Language Capacity of Mental Health Providers
Across the service area, overall staffing ratios indicated that Armenian (4), Arabic (4), and Chinese speakers had the least resources available to them. Staffing ratios for Spanish speakers were low in the Panorama City area (3), Encino area (3) and North County W. area (0). Staffing ratios for Armenian speakers were low in virtually all communities where sizeable numbers of Armenian speakers resided with the exception of the Granada Hills and Woodland Hills areas. Staffing ratios for Farsi speakers were 0 in the Burbank, La Tuna Cyn., Brentwood N., and

San Fernando-Calabasas-Agoura areas where there were over 1000 Farsi speakers in each of these areas. Staffing ratios for Arabic speakers was 0 in the Burbank and Granada Hills areas. Staffing ratios for Russian speakers were lowest in the Burbank area (3), North Hollywood area (4), and the Encino area (3). Chinese speakers in the Northridge and Encino communities had a staffing ratio of 0. Staffing ratios for Korean speakers was 0 in the Santa Clarita, Burbank, Panorama City, Encino, and North County W. areas. Staffing ratios for Vietnamese speakers was 0 in the North Hollywood and Woodland Hills areas. Staffing ratios for Tagalog speakers were 0 in the Panorama City, North Holly-wood, Encino, and Woodland Hills areas.

Key Indicators of Suicide Risk

Deaths by Suicide

Service Area 2 had an overall suicide rate of 7.7, which was above the countywide rate of 7.0. Summary tables indicate that Whites, Males, and Older Adults are at most risk for committing suicide. The suicide rates were particularly high for Whites residing in the Panorama City area and Older Adults resid-ing in the Burbank, Sherman Oaks, and En-cino areas. Other ethnic groups with elevated suicide rates include African-Americans re-siding within the Brentwood N. area and Asians residing within the La Canada-Flintridge area.

Mental Health Emergency Statistics

Service Area 2 had the largest number of psychiatric emergency calls placed through-out the county (consistent with its largest population size). However, its MHE-Rate was 5.4, which was below the countywide figure of 5.9. Within the service area, the North Hollywood (1,008) and Sherman Oaks (1,279) areas had the most calls placed and also had the highest MHE-Rates, 7.5 and 7.7, respectively.

SPECIAL EDITION *for*

Prevention and Early Intervention Roundtable
October 2, 2008

VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN LOS ANGELES
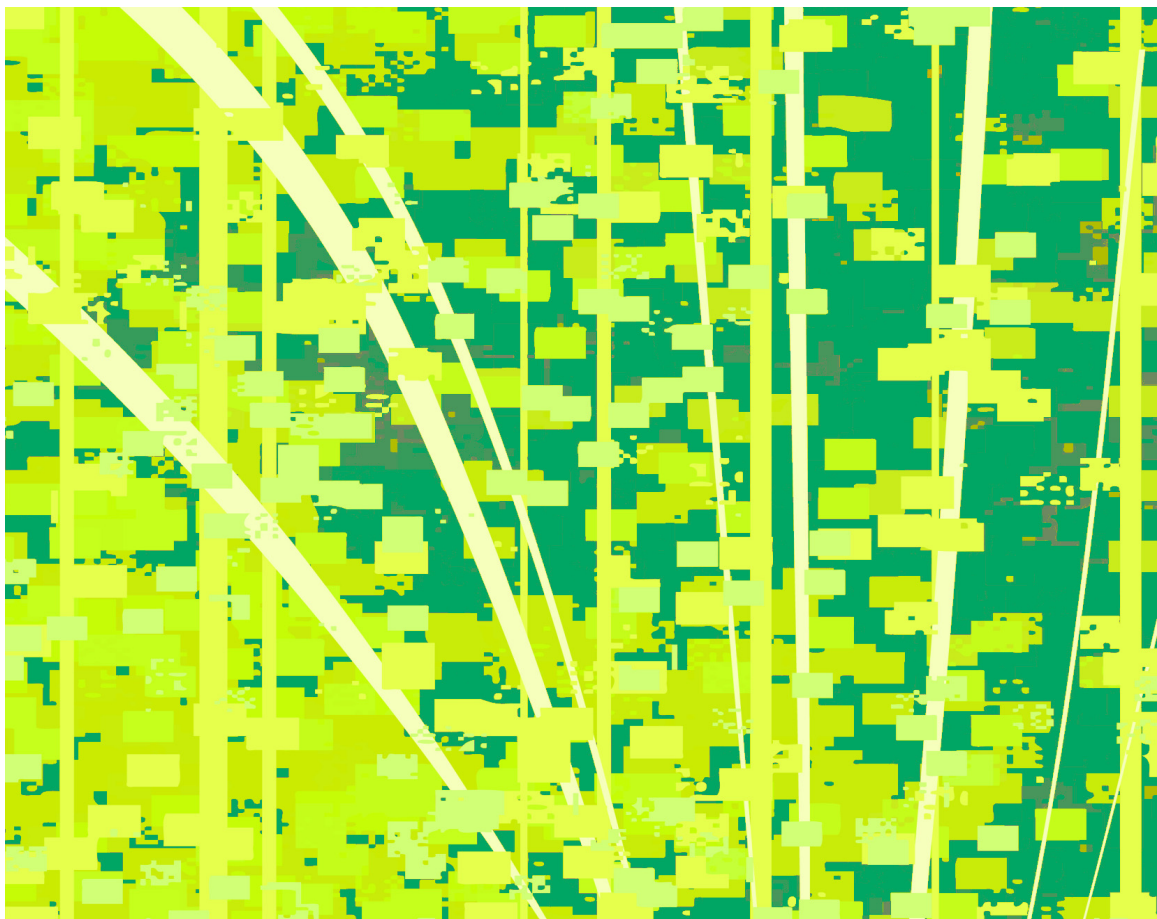
PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION

SERVICE AREA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

San Gabriel

Service Area 3: San Gabriel

Communities

Pasadena

El Monte

Pomona

West Covina

Altadena-Monrovia-Sierra Madre

Alhambra-S. Pasadena

Arcadia-San Gabriel-Temple City-San Marino

Baldwin Park-Azusa-Duarte

Glendora-Claremont-San Dimas-La Verne

Covina-Walnut

Diamond Bar

La Puente-S. El Monte

Hacienda Heights

Monterey Park-Rosemead

ZIP Codes

91715	91732	91744	91750	91767	91773	91789	91797
91716	91733	91745	91754	91768	91775	91790	91801
91722	91734	91746	91755	91769	91776	91791	91802
91723	91735	91747	91756	91770	91778	91792	91803
91724	91740	91748	91765	91771	91780	91793	91804
91731	91741	91749	91766	91772	91788	91795	91841
							91896

Figure 1.8 Service Area 3 PUMA Map

City Boundaries

Los Angeles County
Los Angeles City
Other Cities (Other Colors)

PUMA
Service Area

Map Created on 10-Mar-08
Street data from Thomas Brothers, Site data from DMH, All Rights Reserved.

Demographic Profile

Ethnic Diversity: Distinct Ethnic Communities

Service Area 3 (SA3) includes a large number of cities: Pasadena, El Monte, Pomona, West Covina, Alhambra, South Pasadena, Arcadia, San Gabriel, Temple City, Baldwin Park, Azusa, Duarte, Glendora, Claremont, San Dimas, Covina, Walnut, Diamond Bar, La Puente, South El Monte, Monterey Park, and Rosemead. The total population of SA3 is 1.6 million. Latinos are the largest ethnic group in the area and account for 45% of the population. This is followed by Asians (23.7%), Western European Whites (23.3%), and African-American (3.9%). Russian, Iranian, Armenian, Other Middle Eastern, South Asian, American Indian, Pacific Islander, and Multi-ethnic Individuals are other ancestry groups numbering over 1,000 individuals. As in other service areas, it is possible to identify areas where large numbers of ethnic groups have chosen to settle.

Latinos are a majority of the population in the following communities:

- ⌘   El Monte (64.9%)
- ⌘   Pomona (70.4%)
- ⌘   West Covina (52.5%)
- ⌘   Baldwin Park-Azusa-Duarte (73.3%)
- ⌘   La Puente-South El Monte (83.9%)

Western European Whites are a majority in the community of Glendora-Claremont-San Dimas-La Verne (57.7%).

Asians are a majority in Monterey Park-Rosemead (58.4%) and over 40% of the population in the following areas:

- ⌘   Alhambra-South Pasadena (47.5%)
- ⌘   Arcadia-San Gabriel-Temple City-San Marino (47.5%)
- ⌘   Diamond Bar (50.2%)

This is also reflected in the primary language spoken at home. About 39% of all households in the service area speak English; 32% speak Spanish at home. In general, in areas populated by Latinos, Spanish is reported as the language spoken at home. For the most part, the remaining non-English/non-Spanish

speaking households have an Asian language as their language spoken at home. The largest of these areas are found in the Diamond Bar area, where 10.4% speak Korean at home; in El Monte, where 11.3% of families speak Vietnamese at home; and in the Alhambra-S. Pasadena area, where 17.1% of residents speak Chinese at home.

Age Distribution: Slightly Older Population

Age-wise, the service area closely resembles the countywide distribution of age groups, though there are, perhaps, slightly more older adults in this area than the county average. The largest number of young children live in the Baldwin Park-Azusa-Duarte area both in terms of actual numbers and relative percentage of the population. The Arcadia-San Gabriel-Temple City-San Marino area is home to the largest numbers of older adults also in terms of actual numbers and relative percentage of the population.

Economic Diversity: Above-average Incomes

The median household income in the service area of $53,263 was higher than the county median of $48,282. Mean incomes were also higher than the county mean income. It is important to consider both median and mean statistics when examining incomes. The median or mid-point gives a better indication of the typical level of income reported by individuals within the service area. The mean or arithmetic average, however, is a better statistic to compare different geographical areas, such as between and across service areas. Mean incomes ranged from the low of $45,644 in the La Puente-S. El Monte area to

$90,186 in the Glendora-Claremont-San Dimas-La Verne area. Home ownership of 61.3% was above the county average of 48.9%. The Diamond Bar, Covina-Walnut, and Glendora-Claremont-San Dimas-La Verne areas had home ownership rates approaching 80%.

In terms of household size, the El Monte, Pomona, Baldwin Park-Azusa-Duarte, and La Puente-S El Monte areas had households that were larger than other parts of the service area.

Memory and Educational Attainment: Lower Memory Problems, More College Graduates

In terms of mental disability as measured by the ACS, 4.3% of individuals in Service Area 3 reported memory problems, lower than the countywide average of 4.6%. The Glendora-Claremont-San Dimas-La Verne area had the lowest rates of memory problems reported at 2.6%, while the Pasadena community reported the highest levels of memory problems (5.9%). Educationally, Service Area 3 had a college graduation rate of 29.0% (in adults 25+), slightly exceeding the countywide average of 27.8%. The community of Pasadena had the highest number of college graduates in the service area (49.1%), while the La Puente-S. El Monte area had the fewest college graduates (6.9%).

Key Indicators: Summary and Excerpts

Underserved Cultural Populations

Ethnicity

Within Service Area 3, Hispanics are the most populous ethnic group and comprise 45.0% of the area's population; Asians and Western European Whites each account for 23% of the overall population. No other group has over 5% of the total service area population. Within the service area communities, Pomona and the aggregate of Baldwin Park-Azusa-Duarte, are among the largest Hispanic communities in the county. The San Gabriel Valley is home to the largest proportion of Asians within the county with 33.6% of their entire population residing within its boundaries. Looking closer reveals four of the largest Asian communities are found within Service Area 3. The largest community of Western European Whites may be found in the aggregate of Glendora-Claremont-San Dimas-La Verne. Three other communities are home to relatively large groups of American Indians/Alaskan Natives and Pacific Islanders though these individuals make up less than 10% of their respective community populations (Glendora-Claremont-San Dimas-La Verne, Arcadia-San Gabriel-Temple City-San Marino, and La Puente-S. El Monte areas).

Primary Language

English (38.6%) is the most commonly listed Primary Language for the San Gabriel Valley followed by Spanish (31.7%) and Chinese (6.3%). The Service area has four language groups whose largest proportion of speakers throughout the county resides there: Cantonese, Chinese, Mandarin, and Vietnamese. This is most evident when examining the service area composite communities of Alhambra-S. Pasadena, Arcadia-San Gabriel-Temple City-San Marino, Covina-Walnut, Diamond Bar, and Monterey Park-Rosemead. English speakers are the majority in two communities, Altadena-Monrovia-Sierra Madre and Glendora-Claremont-San Dimas-La Verne, while Spanish speakers are the majority in three: Pomona, Baldwin Park-Azusa-Duarte, and La Puente-S. El Monte. Other Asian language groups have relatively large communities, such as Korean speakers in the Diamond Bar area, Vietnamese speakers in Monterey Park-Rosemead area, and Tagalog speakers in the West Covina area.

Linguistic Isolation

In terms of Linguistic Isolation, the San Gabriel Valley had an overall isolation score of 7.0%, which was a slightly below the county score of 7.8%. Drilling down into the composite communities of the service area indicated that three areas had Linguistic Isolation scores in excess of 10%: the Alhambra-S. Pasadena area (10.9%), largely Spanish and Chinese speaking; the Monterey Park-Rosemead area (15.2%), largely Spanish, Chinese, and Vietnamese speaking; and the El Monte area (17%), largely Spanish, Chinese, and Vietnamese speaking. It is especially important to review the community level data for the San Gabriel Valley because like the San Fernando Valley, the difference in

neighborhoods is quite dramatic. One might be tempted to think that because the service area percentage is actually below the county percentage that isolated households are less commonly encountered there. Instead, the numbers clearly indicate that for these three communities, large numbers of Linguistically Isolated households do exist.

Individuals Experiencing Onset of Serious Psychiatric Illness

Serious Mental Illness Penetration Rate
The overall Penetration Rate for Service Area 3 was 0.17, below the countywide rate of 0.34. Such a figure suggested that the local mental health resources may have a smaller reach into the SMI population than other parts of the county. Across ethnicities, Asians (0.04) were the least-served by county mental health services. Following this, in order of Penetration Rates, were the White population (0.12), the Latino population (0.16), the Native American population (0.38) and the African-American population (0.52).

Depression
Age Groups
Service Area 3 clients accounted for 11.4% of depressed clients in the county. No age group had a majority of depressed clients in the service area. Examining the relative differences within each community indicated that some areas predominantly treated either children (0-15) or adults (26-59). Five areas, for example, had children as the majority of clients (the West Covina, Alhambra-S. Pasadena, Baldwin Park-Azusa-Duarte, Covina-Walnut, and Hacienda Heights areas). Three

communities treated a majority of adults (the Arcadia-San Gabriel-Temple City-San Marino, La Puente-S. El Monte, and Monterey Park-Rosemead areas). Across the service area, the largest proportion of clients (26.8%) were served in the Pasadena area.

Ethnicity
Latinos were a majority of depressed clients served in Service Area 3 (53.3%). This was followed by White clients, 16.7%; African-American clients; 12.0%, and Asian clients, 7.0%. Native American and Pacific Islander clients each accounted for less than 1% of the population served in the service area. Examining the composite communities in further detail showed that in nine communities, Latinos were a majority of depressed clients served (the El Monte, Pomona, West Covina, Alhambra-S. Pasadena, Baldwin Park-Azusa-Duarte, Glendora-Claremont-San Dimas-La Verne, La Puente-S. El Monte, and Hacienda Heights areas). Asians were the majority of depressed clients served in one area, Monterey Park-Rosemead. No other ethnic group constituted a majority of depressed clients in the service area.

Co-occurring Disorders (COD)
Age Groups
Service Area 3 clients accounted for 8.1% of individuals with COD treated in the county's mental health system. The majority of clients with a COD were adults (57.5%), followed by the TAY group (25.7%), children (14.4%), and older adults (2.5%). While most communities followed the countywide trend in treating a majority of adults, there were three exceptions to this. Two communities, the Alhambra-S. Pasadena area and the Hacienda

Heights area ,treated a majority of clients with COD who were children. One community, the Baldwin Park-Azusa-Duarte area, saw that a majority of their COD cases were youths from the TAY group. Eight communities saw the majority of their COD cases from the adult group (the El Monte, Pomona, West Covina, Altadena-Monrovia-Sierra Madre, Acadia-San Gabriel-Temple City-San Marino, Covina-Walnut, La Puente-S. El Monte, and Monterey Park-Rosemead areas). Across the service area, 31.5% of clients with a COD were treated in the Pasadena area. This was followed by the Arcadia-San Gabriel-Temple City-San Marino area (24.0%) and the La Puente-S. El Monte area (10.4%).

Ethnicity

Latino clients accounted for 45.7% of the COD population treated in Service Area 3. This was followed by White clients (26.7%), African-American clients (14.1%), and Asian clients (2.7%). Native American and Pacific Islander groups each accounted for less than 1% of the COD population in the service area. When compared with population estimates for these groups, COD percentages were similar to population counts for Latinos and Whites. However, it was clear that African-Americans (4.6%) were overrepresented in the COD client counts, while Asians (24.4%) were underrepresented. In six communities, Latinos were a majority of clients with a COD: the Alhambra-S. Pasadena, Baldwin Park-Azusa-Duarte, Glendora-Claremont-San Dimas-La Verne, Covina-Walnut, La Puente-S. El Monte, and Hacienda Heights areas. In one community, the Monterey Park-Rosemead area, Asians were

a majority of COD clients, but this particular area only accounted for 1.3% of the total COD population for the service area.

Children/Youth in Stressed Families

Poverty

The overall poverty rate in Service Area 3, 34.4%, was below the county figure of 38.7%. Across the service area, the El Monte (56.3%) and La Puente-S. El Monte areas (50.4%) had the highest rates of individuals living beneath the 200% FPL. Examining the ethnic groups within the service area indicated that the Hispanic population were a majority of the poverty population (61.6%). Over 50% of the Hispanic population in four communities in the San Gabriel Valley were living below the 200% FPL: the El Monte area (58.0%), the Pomona area (56.2%), the Baldwin Park-Azusa-Duarte area (57.1%), and the La Puente-S. El Monte area (56.3%). In the El Monte community, 53.5% of the Asian population were living below the 200% FPL. In four communities, over 50% of African-Americans were living under this level, the Pasadena area (55.3%), the El Monte area (53.1%), the La Puente-S. El Monte area (75.8%), and the Monterey Park-Rosemead area (89.9%); in three communities, over 50% of the American Indian population were living below this level, the El Monte area (100%), the Baldwin Park-Azusa-Duarte area (51.5%), and the La Puente-S. El Monte area (100%). It should be noted that, in actual numbers, African-Americans and American

Indians living in poverty accounted for only 1.9% of the service area's total population.

Unemployment Rate

Service Area 3 had an overall self-reported unemployment rate of 6.2, which was below the countywide average of 7.4%. Only one community had an unemployment rate above 10%, the El Monte area (12.1%). Three communities had relatively low unemployment rates, the West Covina area (3.3%), the Alhambra-S. Pasadena area (4.8%), and the aggregate Arcadia-San Gabriel-Temple City-San Marino area (3.8%).

Disrupted Families

Service Area 3 had an overall DF ratio of 2.7, which was higher than the countywide average of 2.7. Communities across the service area ranged widely in their DF scores. The West Covina area yielded the lowest DF ratio in the county (0.9) along with the West LA area in Service Area 5. A DF ratio less than 1 indicated that there were more single parent families in a given area than two parent families. Two other communities saw DF ratios below 2.0: the Pasadena area (1.3) and the Altadena-Monrovia-Sierra Madre area (1.8). On the other end of the spectrum, two communities, the Glendora-Claremont-San Dimas-La Verne area and the Monterey Park-Rosemead area, had a DF ratio equal to 5.0, or a 5:1 ratio of intact families to single-parent families.

Safe Place to Play (Countywide Summary Only)

Age Groups

Across the three age groups reported, there appeared to be a trend in parent-report. Parents were more likely to report that a safe place to play was less available for older children than for younger ones.

Ethnicity

There did not appear to be any significant difference between parent reports across ethnicities.

Trauma-exposed Individuals

Child Abuse

Child Abuse and Neglect Base Rates
Service Area 3 had an overall CAN Rate of 1.01, which was slightly above the county rate. Across the service area, 23.1% of all SCAN reports were eventually substantiated. Two areas, Pomona (1.60) and El Monte (1.57), had CAN Rates greater than 84% or more of the county's communities, (i.e., rates were in excess of one standard deviation from the mean).

Triage Response Acuity
Service Area 3 had an overall Acuity score of 0.13, which was below the countywide score of 0.15. Four communities had Acuity scores that were at or above this figure: the El Monte area (0.19), the Pomona area (0.19), the Baldwin Park-Azusa-Duarte area (0.17), and the La Puente- S. El Monte area (0.15).

Ethnicity
Across Service Area 3, 85.6% of SCAN Reports involved three ethnic groups: African-

American, White, and Hispanic. Overall, African-American children accounted for 8.4% of SCAN Reports, White children, 14.0%, and Hispanic children, 63.2%. Only two other ethnic groups accounted for more than 1% of victimized children: Chinese, 2.3%, and Mexican, 2.3%. Hispanic children accounted for a majority of abuse reports in eleven communities: the Pasadena area, the El Monte area, the Pomona area, the West Covina area, the Alhambra-S. Pasadena area, the Baldwin Park-Azusa-Duarte area, the Covina-Walnut area, the Diamond Bar area, the La Puente-S. El Monte area, the Hacienda Heights area, and the Monterey Park-Rosemead area.

Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse

Service Area 3 had an APS Rate[1] of 2.0, which was below the countywide rate. Within the service area, the Altadena-Monrovia-Sierra Madre aggregate (2.9) had the highest APS Rate[1] followed by the Pomona Area (2.7).

Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Age Groups

Service Area 3 accounted for 13.1% of the county's PTSD cases. In terms of age groups, children (0-15) accounted for a majority of PTSD cases treated in the service area (68.7%). This strong majority was seen in all but a few composite communities. Only the Arcadia-San Gabriel-Temple City-San Marino area and the La Puente-S. El Monte areas, which had majorities of Adult (26-59) cases, were exceptions to this trend. Across the service area, the Pasadena area accounted for 29.1% of the total PTSD cases seen in the San Gabriel Valley. This was followed by the Glendora-Claremont-San Dimas area, 14.1%;

the remainder of cases was distributed fairly evenly across the remaining communities.

Ethnicity

Latino clients accounted for 60.0% of the PTSD population treated in Service Area 3. This was followed by African-American clients (15.2%), White clients (13.2%), and Asian clients (3.2%). Native American and Pacific Islander groups each accounted for less than 1% of the PTSD population in the service area. When compared with population estimates for these groups, African-Americans (4.6%) were over represented in the PTSD client counts, while Asians (24.4%), Latinos (45.0%), and Whites (24%) were underrepresented. In ten communities, Latinos were a majority of clients diagnosed with PTSD: the El Monte, Pomona, West Covina, Alhambra-S. Pasadena, Altadena-Monvovia-Sierra Madre, Baldwin Park-Azusa-Duarte, Glendora-Claremont-San Dimas-La Verne, Covina-Walnut, La Puente-S. El Monte, and Hacienda Heights areas. No other ethnic group accounted for a majority of PTSD cases within the composite communities besides Latinos.

Homelessness

Age Groups

In Service Area 3, annual homeless estimates for 2007 indicated that the 25-55 Age Group constituted a majority (65.2%) of the homeless population. This was followed by the Under 18 Age Group at 15.1%, the 56+ Age Group at 11.1%, and the 18-24Age Group at 8.7%.

Ethnicity

Within Service Area 3, Hispanic or Latinos

accounted for a majority of the homeless population (58.9%). Black/African-Americans accounted for 20.5% of the homeless population; Whites, 16.6%, and Multi-Racial or Others accounted for 4.0% of the homeless population.

Sub-populations
In Service Area 3, 31.1% of the homeless population reported that they had a mental illness; 31.3% of homeless individuals reported they were substance abusers; and 9.6% reported they were victims of domestic violence.

Children/Youth at Risk for School Failure

4-year Dropout Rate
(Countywide Summary Only)

State figures indicated that over a quarter of all students in Los Angeles County drop out from high school over a four-year period. Examining ethnic categories indicated that African-American students were most at risk for not finishing high school followed by Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hispanic or Latino Students. 15.5% of White students drop out from high school. Two ethnic groups had dropout rates below this: Asian, 7.4%, and Filipino, 12.8%.

High School Graduation Rates

The San Gabriel Valley had the second highest graduation rate in the county, 86.8%. Across the service area, the Altadena-Monrovia-Sierra Madre aggregate had the lowest overall graduation rate of all communities, 66.3%. Three ethnic groups had very

low graduation rates within this community: Pacific Islanders, Hispanics, and African-Americans. Overall, across service area ethnic groups, American Indian or Alaskan Natives had the lowest graduation rate (66.1%). In two communities, the Pasadena and Baldwin Park-Azusa-Duarte areas, this figure was less than 50%, or less than one out of every two students.

English Fluency

Service Area 3 had an overall fluency rate of 74.2% in its student population, which was above the countywide figure of 68.3%. Although two communities, the El Monte area (57.6%) and the Pomona area (53.3%), had relatively low fluency rates, this did not appear to impact the high school graduation rates noted above, which were relatively high. A majority of residents in the these two areas spoke Spanish as their primary language.

3rd Grade Reading Level

Overall, 36.5% of Service Area 3 third graders scored at or above the 50th percentile in standardized reading tests. The two lowest scores were found in the El Monte area (23.9%) and the Pomona area (20.8%) where English Fluency was low. Across ethnic groups, 13.9% of African-American students scored at or above the 50th percentile (and this was the lowest score for African-American students across all service areas). Filipino (9.0%), Korean (9.6%), and Vietnamese (16.4%) student reading scores were very low in the third grade. Over 50% of White and Chinese third graders scored above the 50th percentile in reading. Examining high school graduation rates for Asian groups

(though aggregated differently from the third grade data) appeared to be quite high. (This may either be due to these groups overcoming their language barrier or the impact of aggregating the lower performing Asian groups with the more populous and higher performing Chinese group.)

Children/Youth at Risk of or Experiencing Juvenile Justice Involvement

School Discipline

Service Area 3 had an overall suspension rate of 3.8%, which was close to the countywide rate of 3.7%. The Pomona area (5.9%) had the highest suspension rate throughout the service area., though this did not translate into the highest expulsion rates. That distinction was held jointly by the Alhambra-Monrovia-Sierra Madre and Glendora-Claremont-San Dimas-La Verne areas at 0.5%, or one out of every two hundred students.

Juvenile Felony Arrests (Countywide Summary Only)

Of the 23,787 youths arrested on felony charges during the reporting period, 84.2% were males, 15.8%, females. Ethnically, Hispanic youths were involved in the majority of felony arrests (57.2%), followed by Black/African-American youths (30.3%), and Whites (9.1%). All other ethnicities combined accounted for less than 4% of the juvenile felony arrests.

Youths on Probation

Camp Population
Service Area 3 had a total of 278 youths sent to camp with the Pomona and Baldwin Park-Azusa-Duarte areas consigning the most numbers. Of these, 69.3% were Hispanic, 17.6% were African-American, and 8.4% were White.

Supervised Youths
Service Area 3 had over 3,000 youths under supervision and a majority of these were Hispanic (71.7%). This was followed by African-American youth (12.2%) and White youth (9.9%). The largest Asian group, Chinese youth, accounted for 1% of the youths under supervision. Within the service area, the Baldwin Park-Azusa-Duarte area had the most numbers of youth under supervision, followed by the Pomona and El Monte areas.

Key Indicators of Stigma and Discrimination

Language Capacity of Mental Health Providers

Across the service area, Chinese (1), Tagalog (6), and Vietnamese (5) speakers had the fewest staffing resources available to them. Staffing ratios for English speakers (42) was exceeded only by the staffing ratio for Russian speakers (82) in populations over 1,000 individuals. Within the service area communities, Spanish speakers saw low staffing ratios in the Pomona area (4), the Baldwin Park-Azusa-Duarte area (2), the Diamond Bar area (0), and the Hacienda Heights area (0). Cantonese speakers saw low staffing ratios in the communities of Covina-Walnut (0) and Diamond Bar (0). Chinese speakers saw low staffing ratios (below 5) in all communities with the exception of the Pasadena area.

Mandarin speakers saw similarly low staffing ratios in the Alhambra-S. Pasadena area (3) and the Diamond Bar area (0). Korean speakers saw staffing ratios below 5 in the Pomona area (0), the Arcadia-San Gabriel-Temple City-San Marino area (2), the Covina-Walnut area (4), the Diamond Bar area (0), and the Hacienda Heights area (0). Vietnamese speakers saw staffing ratios below 5 in all large communities, (i.e., over 1,000 individuals), with the exception of the Monterey Park-Rosemead area (7). Tagalog speakers saw low staffing ratios in the Pomona area (4), the West Covina area (2), the Arcadia-San Gabriel-Temple City-San Marino area (0), the Baldwin Park-Azusa-Duarte area (0), the Diamond Bar area (0), and the Hacienda Heights area (0).

Key Indicators of Suicide Risk

Deaths by Suicide
Overall, Service Area 3 had a suicide rate of 5.4, which was below the countywide rate of 7.0. Mirroring countywide trends, summary statistics indicated that Whites, Males, and Older Adults were at most risk for committing suicide. Whites (52.6) residing in the La Puente-S. El Monte area had the highest rates in the service area. Whites also had a relatively high rate in the Monterey Park-Rosemead area (29.8). African-Americans (26.7) were at risk in the Glendora-Claremont-San Dimas-La Verne area. Older adults were at risk throughout the service area; six areas had rates above 25/10,000: the Alhambra-S. Pasadena, Arcadia-San Gabriel-Temple City-San Marino, Baldwin Park-

Azusa-Duarte, Glendora-Claremont-San Dimas-La Verne, and La Puente-S. El Monte areas

Mental Health Emergency Statistics
Overall, Service Area 3 had a MHE-Rate of 5.0, which was below the countywide rate of 5.9. Only one community, the aggregate of Glendora-Claremont-San Dimas-La Verne, saw the number of psychiatric emergency calls placed exceed 1,000. Otherwise, based upon population, the highest MHE-Rates were found in the El Monte area (7.2), the Altadena-Monrovia-Sierra Madre area (7.0), and the Glendora-Claremont-San Dimas-La Verne (6.6) area.

SPECIAL EDITION *for*

Prevention and Early Intervention Roundtable
October 2, 2008

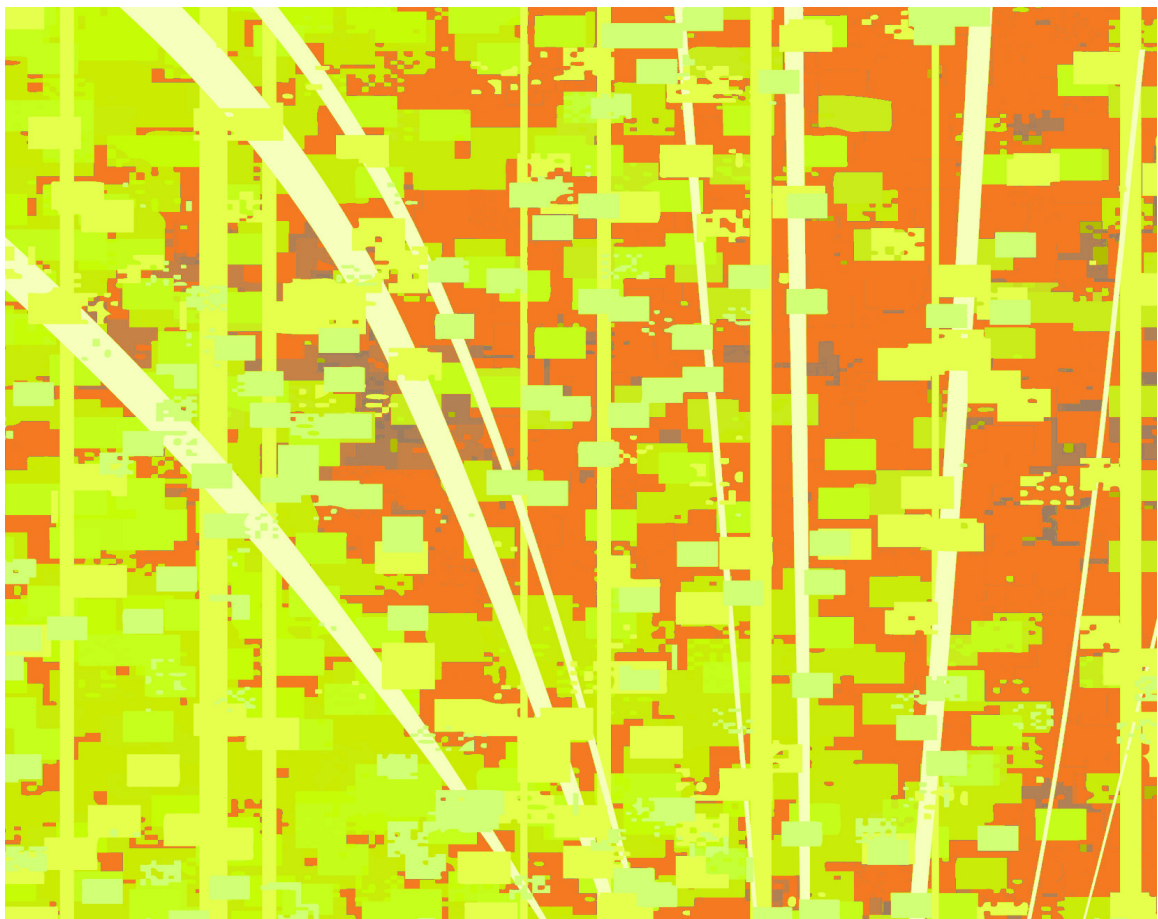VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN LOS ANGELES

PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION

SERVICE AREA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Metro

Service Area 4: Metro

Communities

Wilshire La Brea E.

Hollywood

Pico Heights

Echo Park

Highland Park

Downtown

USC N.

West Adams

West Hollywood

ZIP Codes

90004	90014	90023	90031	90041	90053	90068	90075	90086
90005	90015	90026	90032	90042	90054	90069	90076	90087
90006	90017	90027	90033	90046	90055	90070	90078	90088
90010	90019	90028	90036	90048	90057	90071	90079	90093
90012	90020	90029	90038	90050	90060	90072	90081	90096
90013	90021	90030	90039	90051	90065	90074	90084	90102
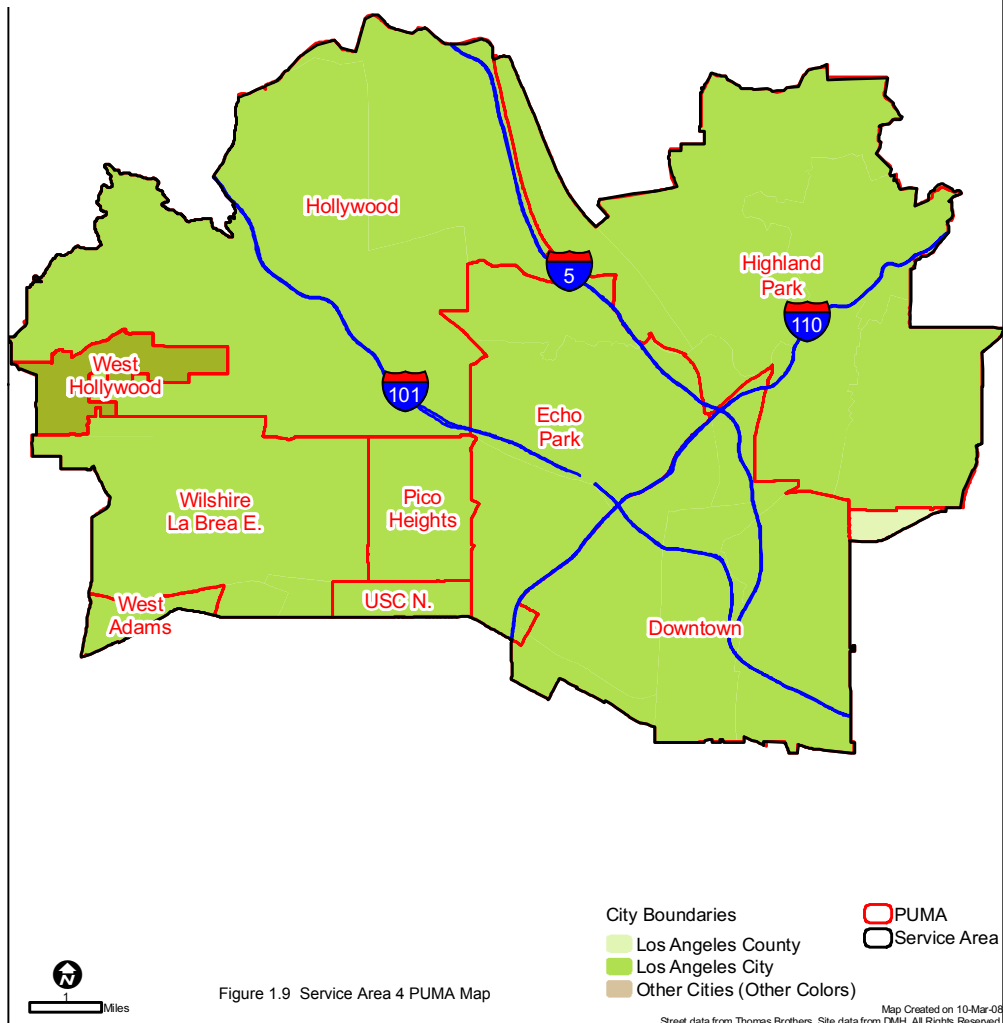
Figure 1.9 Service Area 4 PUMA Map

Demographic Profile

Ethnic Diversity: Latino Majority

Service Area 4 (SA4) is comprised primarily of the cities of Los Angeles and Hollywood, and the Pico Heights, Echo Park, Highland Park, Boyle Heights, and Wilshire La Brea E. communities. The majority of the population in SA4 is Latino (54.1%), followed by Western European Whites (17.3%), Asians (16.8%), and African-Americans (5.1%). Russian, Iranian, Armenian, Other Middle Eastern, South Asian, American Indian, Pacific Islander, and Multi-ethnic Individuals are other ancestry groups numbering over 1,000. Latinos are a majority in the Pico Heights (60.1%), Echo Park (58.3%), Highland Park (66.6%), and Downtown (82.9%) communities.

Service Area 4 residents reported that Spanish was the most common language they spoke at home (46.1%). This was followed by English (26.0%), Korean (5%), and Tagalog (4.7%) speakers. The Downtown area has the highest Spanish speaking rate in the service area (68.7%). English speakers are primarily located in the West Hollywood area (68.9%), Korean speakers in the Pico Heights area (17.8%) and Wilshire La Brea E. (12.0%), and Tagalog speakers in smaller numbers in the Echo Park (11.2%) and Highland Park (6.1%) areas.

Age Distribution:
Uneven Distribution of Children

The percentage of children ages 0-15 in SA4 (23%) is slightly lower than the county average (25%). The percentage of persons aged 60 and older in SA4 (12%) is also slightly lower than the county average (14%). SA4 communities vary with regard to the numbers of children who reside there. The Downtown community, for example, has a child population that is 28.7% of their total numbers. In contrast, children in the Wilshire La Brea area account for 18% of the area's respective total. Overall, the service area's older adult population is 12.2%. In the West Hollywood area, older adults account for 21% of the community's population.

Economic Diversity: Low Incomes and Low Homeownership for Most

The average median household income in the service area was $34,652, substantially lower than the county median of $48,282. Similarly, mean incomes were also lower than the county mean. It is important to consider both median and mean statistics when examining incomes. The median or midpoint gives a better indication of the typical level of income reported by individuals within the service area. The mean or arithmetic average, however, is a better statistic to compare different geographical areas such as between and across service areas. Mean household incomes ranged from the low of $25,658 in the USC N. area to $80,019 in the West Hollywood area. Home ownership of 24.3% was well below the county average of 48.9% and was the lowest home ownership rate in the county. Fewer than 5% of the Pico Heights population own a home.

In terms of household size, the West Hollywood area had households that tended to be the smallest within the county (1.6 individuals/household).

Memory and Educational Attainment: Education Gaps

In terms of memory problems as measured by the ACS, 4.9% of individuals in Service Area 4 reported memory problems, a bit more than the countywide average of 4.6%. The USC N. area had the lowest rates of memory problems reported at 2.9% while the West Adams area reported the highest levels of memory problems in the service area and across the county (7.6%). Educationally, Service Area 4 had a college graduation rate of 29.4% (in adults 25+), slightly higher than the countywide average of 27.8%. The community of West Hollywood had the highest number of college graduates in the service area (55.1%) while the Downtown area had the fewest college graduates (10.1%).

Key Indicators: Summary and Excerpts

Underserved Cultural Populations

Ethnicity

In Service Area 4, over half of the population is Hispanic and four of the largest Hispanic communities in the county are contained within the service area boundaries. Western European Whites are the next most numerous group with a large community in the Hollywood area. Nearly equal to Western European Whites, Asians have three of their largest communities within the service area. African-Americans account for about 5% of the service area population. Looking within the service area reveals communities which are ethnically diverse and relatively large. The Hollywood area, for instance, is home to seven ethnic groups with respectively large populations. In these terms, across the entire county, no other community is as diversely populated as the Hollywood area. Similar but to a lesser degree, the Echo Park and Highland Park areas are also quite ethnically diverse.

Primary Language

Overall, the Metro area has no clear majority of speakers for any language group, although like the other service areas, most of the population have listed English (26%) or Spanish (46.1%) as their Primary Language. This is followed by Korean (5%), Tagalog (4.7%), Armenian (1.2%), and Chinese (1.2%). This particular service area demonstrates why it is important to drill down to the community level data. Examining the service area composite communities reveals that, in fact, five communities do have a majority of Spanish speakers contained within their boundaries (the Pico Heights, Echo Park, Highland Park, Downtown, and USC N. areas); two communities have a majority of English speakers (the West Adams and West Hollywood areas); and two other communities have no majority (the Wilshire La Brea E. and Hollywood areas). Clearly the service area level data, in this instance, does not tell the whole story. Two language groups, Korean and Tagalog, have their largest proportions of speakers in the county contained within the service area. Korean speakers are located in the Wilshire La Brea E. and Pico Heights areas. And Tagalog speakers are found in most numbers in the Pico Heights (Koreatown), Echo Park, and Highland Park areas.

Linguistic Isolation

In the Metro area, 14% of households reported that they were Linguistically Isolated, almost twice the county percentage and the highest percentage in the county. Six communities reported over 10% of their households were isolated and two of these were over 20%: the Echo Park area (21%) and the Pico Heights area (25.5%). Examining the Echo Park area indicates that the majority of the population regard Spanish as their primary language. There is also a sizeable Tagalog speaking population there. This is similar to the Pico Heights area where, in addition to Spanish and Tagalog, there is a large Korean speaking population (17.8% of the community). Moreover, the Pico Heights area has the highest level of Linguistic Isolation found within all county communities, (i.e., PUMAs), with one out of four people in the area unable to converse in English. With the relatively large and varied ethnic population in the service area, it is not surprising to see a language barrier this high. One would also expect to see a large and recent immigrant population (within two generations) in the various communities who were unfamiliar with English.

Individuals Experiencing Onset of Serious Psychiatric Illness

Serious Mental Illness Penetration Rate

The overall Penetration Rate for Service Area 4 was 0.31, slightly below the countywide rate of 0.34. Across ethnicities, Asians (0.16) were the least-served by county mental health services, though for the Asian population this was the highest Penetration Rate obtained across all service areas. Following this, in order of Penetration Rates, were the Latino population (0.23), the White population (0.26), the Native American population (0.67) and the African-American population (1.28). This was the highest Penetration Rate

seen for the African-American population across all service areas.

Depression

Age Groups

Service Area 4 accounted for 21.6% of depressed clients served in the county. The majority of depressed clients in the service area were from the Adult age (26-59) group (50.2%). In all but two communities, the adult population was the most commonly treated depressed client. The exceptions were the Wilshire-La Brea E. area where 52.0% of depressed clients came from the TAY (16-25) group and the Pico Heights area where 37.9% of depressed clients were from the Child (0-15) group. Across the service area, 41.6% of all depressed clients were treated in the Downtown area.

Ethnicity

No one ethnic group constituted a majority of depressed clients served in Service Area 4. Across all ethnicities, Latinos made up the largest proportion of clients, 44.0%, followed by African-Americans clients, 22.3%; White clients, 16.7%; and Asian clients, 5.7%. Native American and Pacific Islander clients accounted for less than 1% of all depressed clients served in the service area. Drilling down into the composite communities indicated that that two areas treated a majority of African-American clients: the USC N. and West Adams areas. Two other areas treated a majority of Latino clients: the Echo Park and Highland Park areas. No other ethnicity constituted a majority of depressed clients served in any other community in the service area.

Co-occurring Disorders (COD)

Age Groups

Service Area 4 clients accounted for 28.3% of individuals with COD treated in the county's mental health system. The majority of clients with COD in the service area were adults (26-59). Examining the composite communities revealed that in all but two areas, adults were the majority of COD clients treated. In two communities, this percentage was above 80%: the Hollywood area, 80.5%, and the West Adams area, 82.2%. In the two communities which did not have an adult majority, TAY (16-25) and children (0-15) accounted for a majority of clients diagnosed with a COD. The Pico Heights area and the Highland Park area saw 62.0% and 60.6%, respectively, of its COD population under the age of 26. The majority of COD clients were treated in the Downtown area (65.1%) followed by the Hollywood area (13.7%) and the Echo Park area (9.5%).

Ethnicity

In Service Area 4, no ethnic group constituted a majority of COD clients. Latino clients accounted for 33.6% of the COD population treated in the area. This was followed by African-American clients (31.0%), White clients (18.4%), and Asian clients (2.0%). Native American and Pacific Islander groups each accounted for less than 1% of the COD population in the Service area. When compared with population estimates, it is clear that African-American (5.1%) were overrepresented in the COD client counts, whereas, Latino (54.1%) and Asian (17.9%) clients were underrepresented. Examining the composite communities revealed that two areas,

USC N. and West Adams, treated a majority of African-Americans within the COD population. Latinos were a majority of COD cases within the Highland Park area. No other ethnic group constituted a majority in any other area.

Children/Youth in Stressed Families

Poverty

The Metro area had the second-highest poverty rate in the county with a majority (51.3%) of its residents living beneath the 200% FPL. This figure is considerably higher than the county–wide rate of 38.7%. Across the service area, the USC N. community experienced the highest levels of poverty with 72.3% of its residents living below the 200% FPL. Additionally, four other communities had overall poverty rates in excess of 50%: the Pico Heights area (64.2%), the Echo Park area (62.8%), the Downtown area (68.7%), and the West Adams area (54.0%). Examining poverty across ethnicities revealed that all groups were affected to varying degrees. 65.1% of the Hispanic population within the service area were living beneath the 200% FPL; seven communities had a poverty rate over 50%: the Wilshire La Brea E. area (54.7%), the Hollywood area (66.3%), the Pico Heights area (76.6%), the Echo Park area (73.4%), the Downtown area (68.7%), the USC N. area (72.3%), and the West Adams area (54.0%). 40.6% of African-Americans living within the service area were beneath the 200% FPL with three communities seeing rates in excess of 50%: the Pico Heights area

(54.8%), the Downtown area (70.4%), and the USC N. area (59.4%). Three communities saw over 50% of their respective Asian populations living below the 200% FPL: the Echo Park area (63.2%), the Downtown area (62.9%), and the USC N. area (76.8%). Three communities saw over 50% of its American Indian population living below the 200% FPL: the Pico Heights area (100%), the Highland Park area (78.1%), and the USC N. area (51.5%). A majority of Whites were living below the 200% FPL in one community, the USC N. area (71.4%).

Unemployment Rate

Service Area 4 had a self-reported unemployment rate of 9.1% which was above the countywide rate of 7.4%. Four communities reported unemployment rates over 10%: the Hollywood area (10.3%), the Pico Heights area (13.6%), the USC N. area (11.7%), and the West Adams area (11.7%). The Pico Heights area had the second highest unemployment rate reported in the county across all communities. The Echo Park area (5.7%) had the lowest self-reported unemployment rate in the service area.

Disrupted Families

Service Area 4 had an overall DF ratio of 1.6, which was below the countywide average of 2.2. This figure indicated that Service Area 4, along with Service Area 5, had the highest rate of disrupted families in the county. Looking within the service area indicated that six communities had a DF less than 2.0; the West Adams and Pico Heights areas both had a DF ratio of 1.0 meaning that there were equal numbers of intact families and single parent families in those areas. The other four

communities included the Echo Park area (1.6), the Highland Park area (1.7), the Downtown area (1.9), and the USC N. area (1.2). Only the West Hollywood area (4.3) had a DF ratio that exceeded the county average; there, intact families were four times as numerous as single parent families.

Safe Place to Play (Countywide Summary Only)

Age Groups

Across the three age groups reported, there appeared to be a trend in parent-report. Parents were more likely to report that a safe place to play was less available for older children than for younger ones.

Ethnicity

There did not appear to be any significant difference between parent reports across ethnicities.

Trauma-exposed Individuals

Child Abuse

Child Abuse and Neglect Base Rates
Service Area 4 had an overall CAN Rate of 1.20, which was greater than the county Rate of 0.96. Two communities, the Downtown area (1.92) and the USC N. area (1.61), had CAN Rates greater than 84% or more of the county's communities, (i.e., greater than 1 standard deviation from the mean). 25.2% of SCAN reports were substantiated in the Downtown area and 22.8% were substantiated for the USC N. area.

Triage Response Acuity
Service Area 4 had an overall Acuity score of 0.18, which was above the county score of

0.15. Many communities within the service area had scores above this figure and two had very high scores (greater than 84% of all other county communities): the Echo Park area (0.25) and the Downtown area (0.23).

Ethnicity
Across Service Area 4, 86.1% of SCAN Reports involved three ethnic groups: African-American, White, and Hispanic. Overall, African-American children accounted for 10.6% of SCAN Reports, White children, 4.7%, and Hispanic children, 71.1%. Only two other ethnic groups accounted for more than 1% of victimized children: Central American, 1.5%, and Mexican, 3.6%. Within the service area, Hispanic children were involved in a majority of SCAN Reports in six areas: the Hollywood area, the Pico Heights area, the Echo Park area, the Highland Park area, the Downtown area, and the USC N. area. African-American children were a majority of victims within the West Adams area. White children were nearly a majority of victims (49%) in the West Hollywood area.

Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse

Service Area 4 had an APS Rate[1] of 3.1, which was above the countywide rate. Within the service area, the Downtown area had the highest APS Rate[1] score (4.6).

Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Age Groups
Service Area 4 accounted for 18.5% of the county's PTSD cases, the largest proportion between service areas. Children (0-15) accounted for a majority of PTSD cases treated in Service Area 4 (59.2%). Examining the service area composite communities revealed

that children were a majority in six areas: the Wilshire La Brea E., Hollywood, Pico Heights, Downtown, USC N., and West Hollywood areas. One community, the West Adams area, saw a majority of adult (25-59) clients with PTSD. In two other communities, the Child group accounted for the largest proportion of cases but did not constitute a majority (the Echo Park and Highland Park areas). Across the service area, the Downtown area accounted for 41.0% of the total PTSD cases seen. This was followed by the Pico Heights area, 21.6%, the Echo Park area, 12.7%, and the Hollywood area, 10.9%.

Ethnicity
In Service Area 4, Latino clients (59.1%) accounted for a majority of the PTSD population treated in the area. This was followed by African-American clients (18.9%), White clients (6.1%), Asian clients (7.9%), and Native American clients (1.2%). The Pacific Islander group accounted for less than 1% of the PTSD population in the Service area. When compared with population estimates, the African-American (5.1% of population) , Latino (54.1% of population), and Native American (0.3% of population) clients were overrepresented in the PTSD client counts, while Asian (17.9%) clients were underrepresented. Examining the composite communities revealed that one area, West Adams, treated a majority of African-Americans. All other communities, with the exception of the USC N. area, treated a majority of Latino clients.

Homelessness
Age Groups
In Service Area 4, annual homeless estimates

for 2007 indicated that the 25-55 Age Group constituted a majority (64.8%) of the homeless population. This was followed by the Under 18 Age Group at 13.8%, the 56+ Age Group at 12.7%, and the 18-24 Age Group at 8.7%.

Ethnicity
Within Service Area 4, Black/African-Americans accounted for the majority of the homeless population (56.8%). Hispanics or Latinos accounted for 17.3%, Whites, 16.3%, and Multi-Racial or Others, 9.6% of the homeless population.

Sub-populations
In Service Area 4, 45.1% of the homeless population reported that they had a mental illness; 38.1% of homeless individuals reported they were substance abusers; and 10.5% reported they were victims of domestic violence.

Children/Youth at Risk for School Failure

4-year Dropout Rate
(Countywide Summary Only)
State figures indicated that over a quarter of all students in Los Angeles County drop out from high school over a four-year period. Examining ethnic categories indicated that African-American students were most at risk for not finishing high school, followed by Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hispanic or Latino Students. 15.5% of White students drop out of high school. Two ethnic groups had dropout rates below this: Asian, 7.4%, and Filipino, 12.8%.

High School Graduation Rates

Service Area 4 had the lowest graduation rates across all ethnic groups within the county without exception. Overall, 59.4% of students graduated with communities ranging from a low of 42.5% in the Downtown area to a high of 95.4% in the Pico Heights area. Ethnic groups within the Downtown area were particularly at risk. African-American students, for example, graduated at a rate of 20.7%, or about one out of every five students. For American Indian or Alaskan Native and Pacific Islander students, this rate was about one out of four. Similarly, Hispanic and White students in the Downtown area were more likely to drop out than graduate.

English Fluency

Service Area 4 had a fluency rate of 54.3% in its student population, which was the second lowest figure in the county. As mentioned above, Service Area 4 also had the second lowest graduation rate among the county service areas. Examining the composite communities does not always yield a simple one-to-one correspondence between English Fluency and graduation rate. Consider the Pico Heights area, for example, which held the *lowest* fluency rate in the service area at 36.8% but also held one of the *highest* graduation rates in service area. In a similar vein, the West Adams area, which held one of the *highest* fluency rates in the Service at 74.5%, also held one of the *lowest* graduation rates in the service area. These figures suggested that variables other than fluency, such as Ethnic-

ity, Poverty, School Quality, etc., are associated with graduation rates in complex ways.

3rd Grade Reading Level

Overall, 23.3% of third graders in Service Area 4 scored at or above the 50th percentile in reading. Only one community, the West Hollywood area (50.6%), had over 50% of its third graders scoring above the 50th percentile. This community also held the highest English Fluency rate and the highest high school graduation rate. All other communities had less that 40% of its third graders performing at or above the 50th percentile. The lowest performing community, the Downtown area (16.4%), also had the lowest high school graduation rate in the service area.

Children/Youth at Risk of or Experiencing Juvenile Justice Involvement

School Discipline

Service Area 4 had an overall suspension rate of 2.5%, which was below the countywide rate of 3.7%. The West Adams area (5.6%) had the highest suspension rate in the service area. Very few students are expelled in the service area; the West Hollywood area (0.1%) had the highest rate for this.

Juvenile Felony Arrests (Countywide Summary Only)

Of the 23,787 youths arrested on felony charges during the reporting period, 84.2% were males, 15.8%, females. Ethnically, Hispanic youths were involved in the majority of felony arrests (57.2%), followed by Black/African-American youths (30.3%) and Whites

(9.1%). All other ethnicities combined accounted for less than 4% of the juvenile felony arrests.

Youths on Probation
Camp Population
Service Area 4 had a total of 222 youths consigned to camp, with the greatest numbers coming from the Echo Park, Highland Park and Downtown areas. The overwhelming majority of these youths were Hispanic (85.7%), followed by African-Americans (12.3%).

Supervised Youths
Over 1,000 youths in Service Area 4 were under supervision and a large majority of these individuals were Hispanic (82.7%). This was followed by African-American youths (11.2%) and White youth (2.6%). The Highland Park area had the largest number of youths under supervision, followed by the Downtown and Echo Park areas.

Key Indicators of Stigma and Discrimination

Language Capacity of Mental Health Providers
Across the service area, staffing ratios for English speakers were six times greater than ratios for Spanish speakers; seven times greater than ratios for Armenian speakers; two times greater than ratios for Farsi speakers; two times greater than ratios for Arabic and Cambodian speakers; four times greater than ratios for Russian speakers; five times greater than ratios for Korean speakers; eight times greater than ratios for Chinese speakers; and twelve times greater than ratios for Tagalog speakers. Of the thirteen threshold languages, Tagalog speakers had the fewest resources allocated to them (8). About a quarter of all Tagalog speakers reside within Service Area 4, the largest Tagalog community in the county. Only Vietnamese speakers had resources allocated to them at a level similar to English speakers.

Key Indicators of Suicide Risk

Deaths by Suicide
Service Area 4 had an overall suicide rate of 8.4, which was above the countywide rate of 7.0. Males, Whites, and Older Adults had the highest suicide rates within their respective categories. The West Hollywood area (39.9) had the highest rate within the gender category. Six areas saw White rates exceeding 25.0 and two areas saw African-American rates exceeding 25.0. Whites in the Pico Heights (92.7) area had the highest suicide rate in any category across the county. Four communities within the service area had overall suicide rates in excess of 50.0. Two of these areas, Pico Heights (77.0) and Hollywood (72.8), had exceptionally high rates (above 70).

Mental Health Emergency Statistics
Service Area 4 had an overall MHE-Rate of 6.6, which was above the countywide rate of 5.9. Four communities generated more than 1,000 psychiatric emergency calls each: the Hollywood area (1,382), the Echo Park area (1,250), the Highland Park area (1,199), and the Downtown area (1,774). The Downtown

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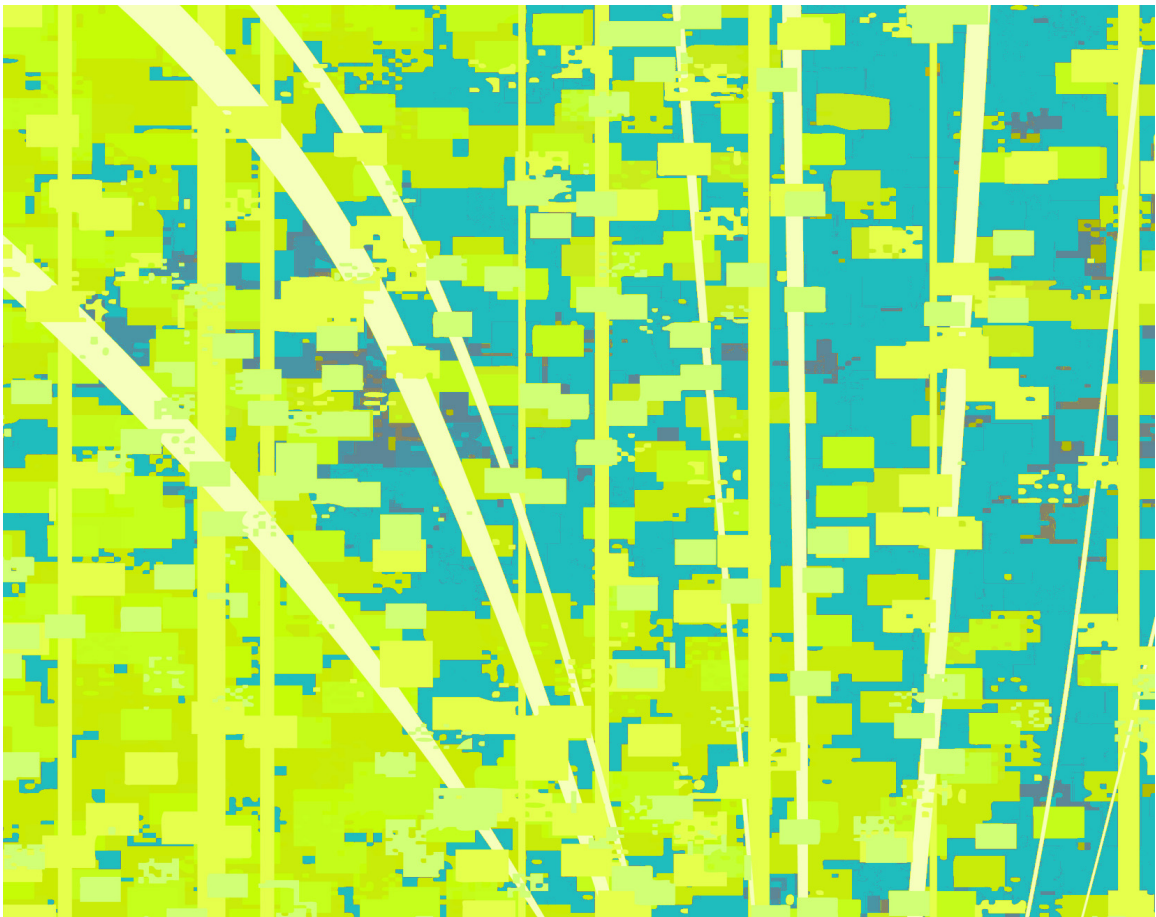VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN LOS ANGELES

PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION

SERVICE AREA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

West

Service Area 5: West

Communities

Brentwood S.

West LA

Wilshire La Brea W.

Baldwin Hills W.

Playa Vista

Santa Monica-Culver City-Beverly Hills

Malibu

ZIP Codes

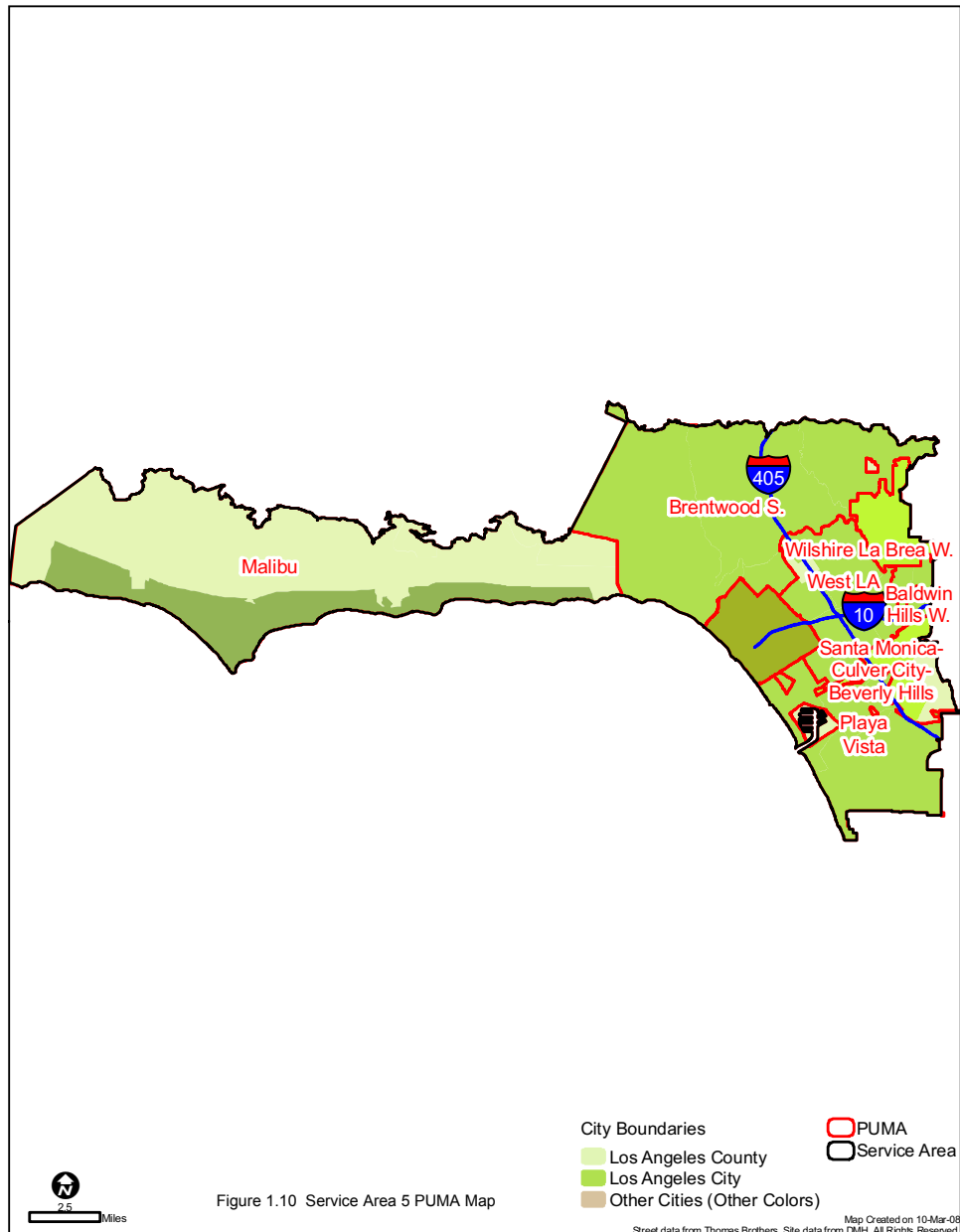|							
90009	90049	90077	90209	90231	90272	90311	90405
90024	90056	90080	90210	90232	90291	90312	90406
90025	90064	90083	90211	90233	90292	90397	90407
90034	90066	90094	90212	90263	90293	90401	90408
90035	90067	90095	90213	90264	90294	90402	90409
90045	90073	90099	90230	90265	90295	90403	90410
					90296	90404	90411

Figure 1.10 Service Area 5 PUMA Map

Map Created on 10-Mar-08
Street data from Thomas Brothers, Site data from DMH, All Rights Reserved

Demographic Profile

Ethnic Diversity:
Western European White Majority
Service Area 5 (SA5) is comprised primarily of West Los Angeles, Brentwood, Playa Vista, and the cities of Santa Monica, Culver City, and Beverly Hills. A majority of the population are Western European Whites (55%), followed in size by Latinos (12%), Asians (10%), and African-Americans (7%). Russian, Armenian, Iranian, Other Middle Eastern, South Asian, and Multi-ethnic Individuals are other ancestry groups and number over 1,000 individuals. Among the SA5 communities, West Los Angeles has a sizeable Asian population (20%).

In terms of primary language, SA5 has the highest proportion of individuals across the county who report English as the language they speak at home (64.6%). This is also true for Farsi speakers (3.0%) and Russian speakers (1.4%). Service Area 5 has the lowest proportion of individuals across the county whose primary language is Spanish (11.4%).

Age Distribution:
Largest Numbers of Older Adults
The age distribution in the service area is very different from the county. The proportion of children though young adulthood, (i.e., ages 0-25 years) at 27.6% is substantially lower in number than the countywide proportion of (39.8%). This trend is seen on the other end of the lifespan with older adults accounting for 18% of the service area population while, countywide, this age group accounts for 13.5% of the population.

Economic Diversity:
High Incomes, Small Households
The median household income in the service area of $61,151 was much higher than the county median of $48,282. Service area community mean incomes were similarly elevated over the county mean. It is important to consider both median and mean statistics when examining incomes. The median or mid-point gives a better indication of the typical level of income reported by individu-

als within the service area. The mean or arithmetic average, however, is a better statistic to compare different geographical areas, such as between and across service areas. Mean household incomes ranged from the low of $39,101 in the Baldwin Hills W. area to $120,118 in the Malibu area. Overall in the service area, home ownership of 40.1% was below the county average of 48.9%. The Wilshire La Brea W. area had the lowest home ownership rates at 24.3%, while the Malibu area had the highest rate at 77%.

Memory and Educational Attainment: Memory Problems Inversely Related to Education

In terms of mental disability as measured by the ACS, 4.2% of individuals in Service Area 5 reported memory problems, slightly lower than the countywide average of 4.6%. The Malibu area had the lowest rates of memory problems reported at 2.5%, while the Baldwin Hills W. community reported the highest levels of memory problems (7.6%) in the service area and the entire county. Educationally, Service Area 5 had a college graduation rate of 53.9% (in adults 25+), well above the countywide average of 27.8%. The community of Brentwood S. had the highest number of college graduates in the service area (59.5%) and county. The Baldwin Hills W. area had the fewest college graduates (17.7%).

Key Indicators: Summary and Excerpts

Underserved Cultural Populations

Ethnicity

In Service Area 5, Western European Whites are the majority population and three of the largest Western European White communities are found there. The service area has fewest numbers of Hispanics, American Indians/Alaskan Natives, and Other Races across the county. Even so, two communities, West LA and the aggregate of Santa Monica-Culver City-Beverly Hills, are fairly diverse with relatively large populations of six ethnic groups (Western European White, Asian, Russian, South Asian, Iranian, Other Middle Eastern). Both Russians and Iranians have three of their largest communities in the West area.

Primary Language

English speakers (64.6%) are the majority Primary Language in Service Area 5, followed by Spanish (11.4%), Farsi (3%), Korean (1.7%), Russian (1.4%) and Chinese (1.1%) speakers. Service Area 5 has the smallest proportion of primary Spanish speakers (1.9%) in the county. All identified composite communities in the service area have a majority of primary English speakers and each community has Spanish as its next most frequently designated Primary Language. Relatively large clusters of primary Farsi speakers are located in three communities: Brentwood S., Wilshire-La Brea W., Santa Monica-Culver City-Beverly Hills, and Malibu. Pri-

mary Russian speakers have relatively large groups located in the Brentwood S., West LA, and Santa Monica-Culver City-Beverly Hills areas. Primary Korean speakers are found in the West LA, Wilshire-La Brea W., and Playa Vista areas. A couple of communities appear to have a fair amount of language diversity: Brentwood S., for example, has five language groups with more than 1% of its relative population; the West LA area has eight.

Linguistic Isolation

Service Area 5 had a Linguistic Isolation score of 2.8%. This was the lowest rate of isolation found across the eight service areas. Two communities with the highest rates within the service area were still below the county average. For example, the Wilshire-La Brea W. area (7.2%) had a portion of the Korean speaking population within its boundary and this likely contributed to this figure. The Baldwin Hills W. area (7.3%) had a majority of primary Spanish speakers within its boundaries and no other language group, aside from English, in significant numbers. Here, it was clear that isolated households were likely to be monolingual Spanish speaking.

Individuals Experiencing Onset of Serious Psychiatric Illness

Serious Mental Illness Penetration Rate

The overall Penetration Rate for Service Area 5 was 0.24., which was lower than the countywide rate of 0.34. Across ethnicities, Asians (0.04) were the least-served by county mental health services. Following this, in order of Penetration Rates, were the White population (0.16), the Latino population (0.28), the Native American population (0.61), and the African-American population (0.84).

Depression

Age Groups

Service Area 5 accounted for 5.8% of depressed clients served in the county. The majority of depressed clients in the service area were adults, 26-59, (54.0%). However, a couple of communities had other age groups that were predominantly served in the service area. The Malibu area, for instance, overwhelmingly served the Child (0-15) group (73.9%). The majority of depressed clients served in the Wilshire-La Brea W. area were from the TAY (16-25) group. Across the service area, the majority of depressed clients of all age groups were served in the West LA area.

Ethnicity

No one ethnic group constituted a majority of depressed clients served in Service Area 5. Across all ethnicities, White clients were the largest proportion of clients served, 39.9%. This was followed by African-American clients, 21.6%; Latino clients, 22.3%; and Asian clients, 2.2%. Native American and Pacific Islander ethnic groups accounted for less than 1% of all depressed clients in the service area. Examining the composite communities revealed two communities where there was a clear ethnic majority of depressed clients: the Baldwin Hills W. area ,where 65.8% of depressed clients were African-American, and the Malibu area where 67.4% of depressed

clients were Latino.

Co-occurring Disorders (COD)

Age Groups

Service Area 5 clients accounted for 6.6% of individuals with COD treated in the county's mental health system. Within the service area, the COD population was largely adult (26-59) and accounted for 78.7% of all COD cases. This was the highest proportion of adult COD cases seen in the county. All communities with the exception of the Malibu area (with small numbers), saw an overwhelmingly adult population. In two communities, adults accounted for over 80% of the COD population: the West LA area (81.6%) and the Baldwin Hills W. area (82.2%). Across the service area, the majority of COD cases were treated in the West LA area (69.0%), followed by the Santa Monica-Culver City-Beverly Hills area (15.0%) and the Playa Vista area (11.4%).

Ethnicity

White clients accounted for 52.6% of the COD population treated in Service Area 5 and this was the only area in the county where Whites were a majority of COD clients. This was followed by African-American clients (22.3%), Latino clients (13.0%), Native American clients (1.0%), and Asian clients (1.8%). When compared with population estimates for these groups, Whites and Latinos had COD rates consistent with their population shares. African-American (8.1%) and Native American (0.1%) clients were overrepresented in the COD client counts and Asian (12.9%) clients were underrepresented. Examining the service area composite communities revealed that Whites were a

majority of clients treated for COD in the West LA area; African-American clients were a majority in the Baldwin Hills W. area; and Latino clients were a majority in the Malibu area.

Children/Youth in Stressed Families

Poverty

Service Area 5 had the lowest poverty rate in the county with 23.4% of its population living beneath the 200% FPL. Close to one-half of all individuals living in poverty in the West were Whites (48%). Across the service area, the Baldwin Hills W. community had the highest poverty rate with 54%, or a majority of its residents living below the 200% FPL. Two communities had Hispanic populations in which over 50% were living below the 200% FPL: the Wilshire La Brea W. area (54.7%) and the Baldwin Hills W. area (67.4%). One community, the Playa Vista area (82.2%), had an American Indian population with 82% of its population living below the 200% FPL (keep in mind that the American Indian population within the service area is less than 1%).

Unemployment Rate

Service Area 5 had an overall self-reported unemployment rate of 6.1%, the lowest rate in the county. Two exceptions were the Baldwin Hills W. area, with an unemployment rate of 11.7%, and the Wilshire La Brea W. area with rate of 9.5%. All other named areas held unemployment rates that were under the countywide rate of 7.4%. The Playa Vista area had the lowest unemployment

rate in the service area (4.4%).

Disrupted Families

Like Service Area 4, Service Area 5 had an overall DF ratio of 1.6. These were the two lowest overall service area ratios seen across the county. However, within the service area, there was great variation in the relative numbers of intact versus single-parent families in neighboring communities. The West LA area, for example, had a DF score of 0.9; only the community of West Covina in Service Area 3 had a DF score as low. A DF score of less than 1 indicated that there were more single-parent households than two-parent households for a given area. The West LA area and the West Covina area were the only two parts of the county where this phenomenon occurred. There were three other communities with a DF ratio less than 2.0: the Baldwin Hills W. area (1.0), the Playa Vista area (1.5), and the Malibu area (1.7). At the other end of the spectrum, the Brentwood S. area had a DF ratio of 5.6 and the Santa Monica-Culver City-Beverly Hills area had a DF ratio of 4.3.

Safe Place to Play (Countywide Summary Only)

Age Groups

Across the three age groups reported, there appeared to be a trend in parent-report. Parents were more likely to report that a safe place to play was less available for older children than for younger ones

Ethnicity

There did not appear to be any significant difference between parent reports across ethnicities.

Trauma-exposed Individuals

Child Abuse

Child Abuse and Neglect Base Rates
Service Area 5 had an overall CAN Rate of 0.45, which was the lowest in the county and below the countywide rate of 0.96. In fact, all communities within the service area were below the countywide Rate. The Baldwin Hills W. area (0.86) had the highest CAN Rate within the service area and the Malibu area (0.04) had the lowest rate.

Triage Response Acuity
Service Area 5 had the lowest Acuity score (0.08) seen within the county (a full standard deviation below the mean) and most communities had very low Acuity scores. The Brentwood S. area (0.03) and Malibu area (0.04), for example, had two of the lowest Acuity scores in the county. The Baldwin Hills W. area (0.15) had the highest Acuity score in the service area.

Ethnicity
Across Service Area 5, 87% of SCAN Reports involved four ethnic groups: African-American, White, Hispanic, and White Middle Eastern. Overall, African-American children accounted for 17.5% of SCAN Reports, White children, 32.9%, Hispanic children, 31.5%, and White Middle Eastern children, 5.1%. Only two other ethnic groups accounted for more than 1% of the victimized children in the area: Mexican, 1.3%, and Filipino, 1.0%. White children were a majority of SCAN Reports in two communities: the Brentwood S. area and the Malibu area. No other ethnic group constituted a majority of victims in any other area.

Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse
Service Area 5 had an APS Rate[1] of 2.4, which was below the countywide rate. Only one community within the service area saw an APS Rate[1] score above 3: Wilshire La Brea W. (3.6).

Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
Age Groups
Service Area 5 accounted for 4.4% of the county's PTSD cases. Close to half of these came from the Child age (0-15) group (48.4%), though in four of the composite communities, children with PTSD did constitute a majority of cases (the Wilshire La Brea W., Playa Vista, Santa Monica-Culver City-Beverly Hills, and Malibu areas). One community, the Baldwin Hills W. area, saw a majority of Adult (26-59) cases. About half of the service area cases were seen in the West LA area (49.3%), followed by the Santa Monica-Culver City-Beverly Hills area (22.0%), the Playa Vista area (15.8%), and the Baldwin Hills W. area (10.1%).

Ethnicity
In Service Area 5, no ethnic group constituted a majority of PTSD clients. Latino clients accounted for the largest proportion of PTSD cases (38.7%), followed by African-American clients (28.1%), White clients (18.3%), and Asian clients (3.0%). Native American and Pacific Islander clients each accounted for less than 1% of the PTSD population in the service area. When compared with population estimates for these groups, Latino clients (14.4% of population) and African-American clients (8.1% of population) appeared to be overrepresented, while Whites (58%) and Asians (12.9%) ap-

peared to be underrepresented. Examining the service area composite communities revealed that African-Americans were a majority of clients treated for PTSD in the Baldwin Hills W. area; Latino clients were a majority in the Santa Monica-Culver City-Beverly Hills area.

Homelessness
Age Groups
In Service Area 5, annual homeless estimates for 2007 indicated that the 25-55 Age Group constituted a majority (64.0%) of the homeless population. This was followed by the Under 18 Age Group at 14.5%, the 56+ Age Group at 14.0%, and the 18-24 Age Group at 7.5%.

Ethnicity
Within Service Area 5, Black/African-Americans accounted for 35.2% of the homeless population. Hispanic or Latinos accounted for 17.0%; Whites, 35.8%; and Multi-Racial or Others accounted for 12.0% of the homeless population. This was the largest proportion of Multi-Racial or Other homeless individuals across the county.

Sub-populations
In Service Area 5, 32.3% of the homeless population reported that they had a mental illness; 42.9% of homeless individuals reported they were substance abusers; and 8.4% reported they were victims of domestic violence.

Children/Youth at Risk for School Failure

**4-year Dropout Rate
(Countywide Summary Only)**
State figures indicated that over a quarter of all students in Los Angeles County drop out of high school over a four-year period. Examining ethnic categories indicated that African-American students were most at risk for not finishing high school, followed by Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hispanic or Latino Students. 15.5% of White students drop out from high school. Two ethnic groups had dropout rates below this: Asian, 7.4%, and Filipino, 12.8%.

High School Graduation Rates
Service Area 5 had an overall high school graduation rate of 75.7%, which indicated that about one out of four students fails to graduate. Within the service area only one ethnic group had a graduation rate lower than 50%: American Indians or Alaskan Natives (48.1%). Half of the service area communities had fairly high graduation rates (Brentwood S., Santa Monica-Culver City-Beverly Hills, and Malibu), while the other half had fairly low rates (West LA, Wilshire La Brea W., and Baldwin Hills W.) Almost all students graduate from the Malibu area, while about half of all students graduate from the higher-risk areas.

English Fluency
Next to Service Area 1, Service Area 5 had the highest fluency rate in the county, 80.2%. Only one area, Wilshire La Brea W. (61.4%), saw its fluency rate dip below 70%. This area also had the lowest high school graduation rate in the service area. In fact, the areas with the three lowest fluency rates, West LA, Wilshire La Brea W., and Baldwin Hills W., also had the three lowest graduation rates in the service area.

3rd Grade Reading Level
Overall, 45.6% of third graders in Service Area 5 scored at or above the 50th percentile in reading, the highest percentage across service areas. The three lowest performing communities, the West LA area, Wilshire La Brea W. area, and the Baldwin Hills W. area, were areas with the lowest high school graduation rates in the service area. 67% of the White third graders in the service area scored at or above the 50th percentile, the highest score for this ethnic group across the other service areas.

Children/Youth at Risk of or Experiencing Juvenile Justice Involvement

School Discipline
Overall, Service Area 5 had a suspension rate of 3.0%, which was below the countywide rate of 3.7%. The Baldwin Hills W. area (5.6%) had the highest suspension rate across the service area. Very few students got expelled in the service area and the Santa Monica-Culver City-Beverly Hills area (0.1%) had the highest rate of school exclusion.

**Juvenile Felony Arrests
(Countywide Summary Only)**
Of the 23,787 youths arrested on felony charges during the reporting period, 84.2% were males, 15.8%, females. Ethnically, His-

panic youths were involved in the majority of felony arrests (57.2%), followed by Black/African-American youths (30.3%) and Whites (9.1%). All other ethnicities combined accounted for less than 4% of the juvenile felony arrests.

Youths on Probation
Camp Population
Across the county, Service Area 5 had the fewest youths consigned to camp: 51.

Supervised Youths
In terms of supervision, Service Area 5 also had, by far, the lowest numbers of youth on probation: 349. Ethnically, Hispanic youths accounted for 42.1% of the population, African-Americans, 27.8%, and Whites, 21.5%.

Key Indicators of Stigma and Discrimination

Language Capacity of Mental Health Providers
Service Area 5 was the only service area where Spanish and English speakers had equal staffing ratios (29). Within the service area, Chinese speakers (2) had the fewest staff resource allocated to them (for populations > 1,000) followed by Farsi speakers (6), Russian speakers (7), and Arabic speakers (8).

Key Indicators of Suicide Risk

Deaths by Suicide
Overall ,Service Area 5 had the highest suicide rate across the county: 10.2. Males, Whites and Older Adults had the highest rates within their respective categories. Within the service area, the highest rates were seen for the older adult population. The Malibu area (73.9) had the highest suicide rate within the service area, followed by the West LA area (48.3) and the Playa Vista area (49.3).

Mental Health Emergency Statistics
Service Area 5 had the fewest emergency calls placed in the county and it also had the lowest MHE-Rate of 4.5. The bulk of the calls came from two areas: West LA (898) and Santa Monica-Culver City-Beverly Hills (868). The Baldwin Hills W. area had the highest MHE-Rate (8.7) in the service area.

SPECIAL EDITION *for*

Prevention and Early Intervention Roundtable
October 2, 2008

VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN LOS ANGELES
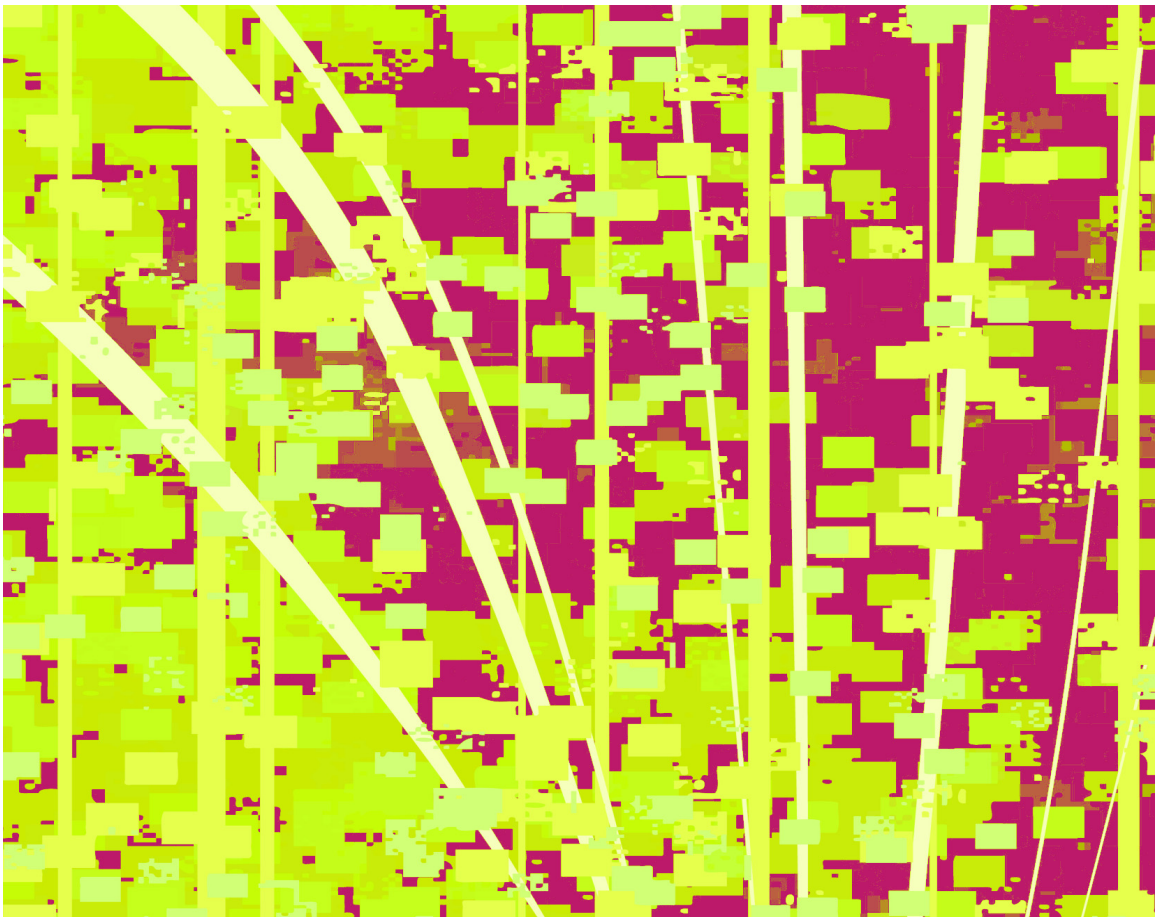
PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION

SERVICE AREA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

South

Service Area 6: South

Communities

USC S.
Baldwin Hills S.
Hancock N.
USC E.
Watts
Florence-Firestone
Lynwood
Paramount
Compton

ZIP Codes

90001	90007	90016	90043	90052	90062	90174	90221	90224
90002	90008	90018	90044	90059	90082	90185	90222	90262
90003	90011	90037	90047	90061	90089	90220	90223	90723

Figure 1.11 Service Area 6 PUMA Map
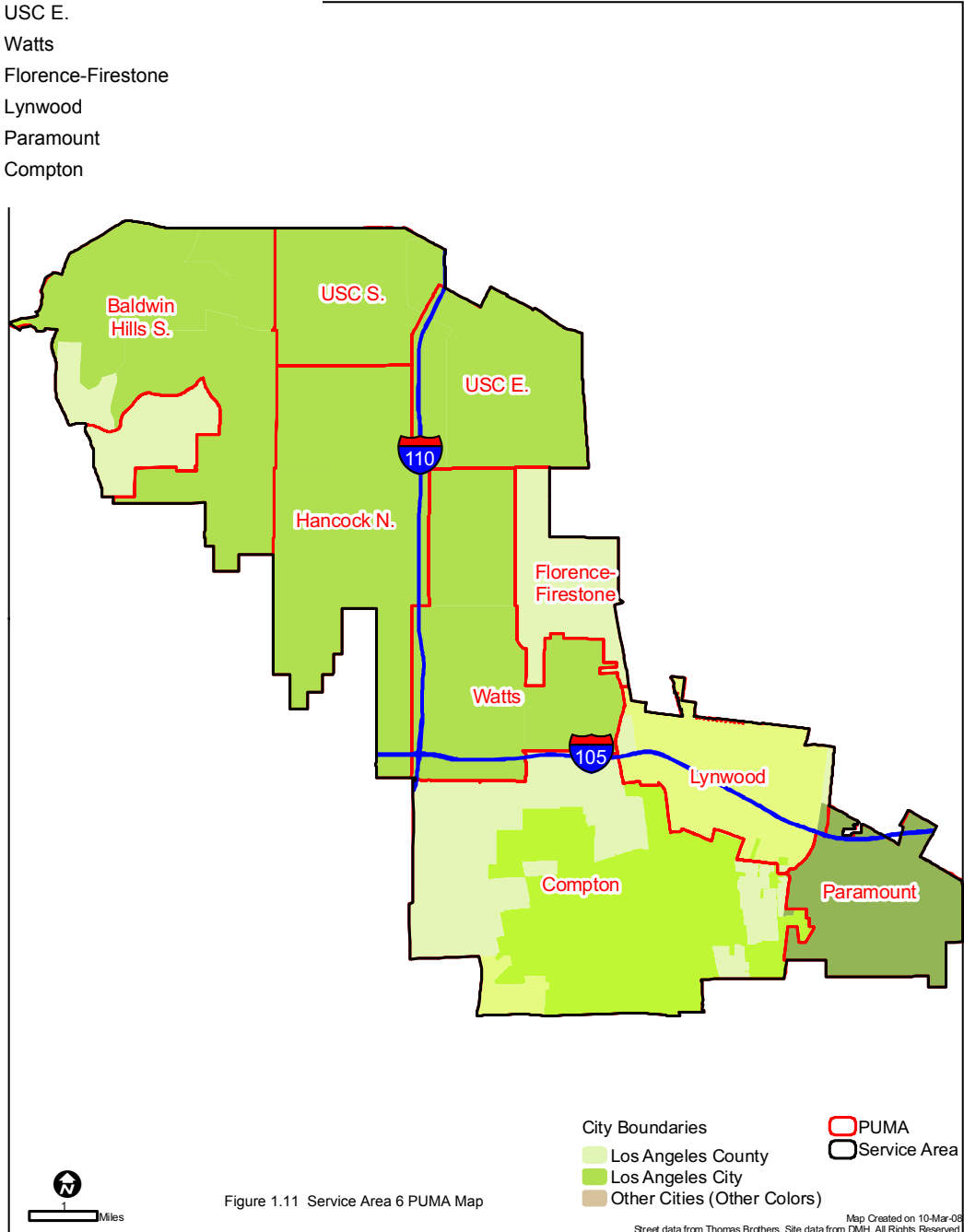
Demographic Profile

Ethnic Diversity: Latino Majority

The majority group in SA6 is Latino (65.9%), followed by African-American (28.2%), Western European White (2.8%), and Asian (1.6%). Russian, Iranian, Other Middle Eastern, South Asian, American Indian, Pacific Islander, and Multi-ethnic Individuals are other ancestry groups and number over 1,000 individuals. Latinos are the majority group in all the SA6 communities except Baldwin Hills S., where African-American's are the majority. Western European Whites and Asians are less than 5% of the population in all of the communities. Spanish is the primary language spoken in most homes throughout the service area. This is most evident in the communities of Florence-Firestone (81.9%), Lynwood (76.6%), and USC E. (73.5%).

Age Distribution:
Youngest Population in the County

A greater percentage of Service Area 6's population is 25 years of age or less (47.9) than any other service area in the county.

With 30% of its population 0-15 years of age, it is second only to Service Area 1 in the relative numbers of young children in the area. On the other end of the lifespan, there are correspondingly fewer older adults in the service area communities (10.0%). The USC E. community, for example, has an older adult population (60+ years) of 5.4%, which is quite a bit below the countywide proportion of 13.5%.

Economic Diversity:
Widespread Poverty and Lack of Assets

The median household income in the service area of $30,576 was the lowest figure across the county and substantially below the county median of $48,282. It is important to consider both median and mean statistics when examining incomes. The median or mid-point gives a better indication of the typical level of income reported by individuals within the service area. The mean or arithmetic average, however, is a better statistic to compare different geographical areas, such as between and across service ar-

eas. Mean incomes across communities were similarly depressed and well below the county average of $63,244. Mean household incomes ranged from the low of $25,417 in the USC E. area to $47,686 in the Paramount area. Home ownership of 39.6% was well below the county average of 48.9%. Only the communities of Lynwood and Compton had home ownership rates above 50%.

In terms of household size, the Watts (3.7 persons/household) and Lynwood (3.8 persons/household) areas had households that tended to be larger than other parts of the service area.

Memory and Educational Attainment:
High Memory Problems,
Low Educational Attainment
In terms of mental disability as measured by the ACS, 5.2% of individuals in Service Area 6 reported memory problems, above the countywide average of 4.6%. The Florence-Firestone area had the lowest rates of memory problems reported at 2.3%, while the Baldwin Hills S. community (7.6%) reported the highest levels of memory problems in the service area and the county. Educationally, Service Area 6 had a college graduation rate of 9.4% (in adults 25+), well below the countywide average of 27.8%. The community of Watts had the fewest college graduates (2.6%) throughout the entire county. In other communities such as USC E., Florence-Firestone, and Lynwood, fewer than 4% of their respective populations were college graduates.

Key Indicators: Summary and Excerpts

Underserved Cultural Populations

Ethnicity
Service Area 6 is populated by a majority of Hispanics (65.9%), followed by African-Americans (28.2%); together, these two groups account for 94.1% of the entire population of the service area. Four of the largest African-American communities are found within this service area (the Baldwin Hills S., Hancock N., Watts, and Compton areas). Two of the largest Hispanic communities are found here, as well (the USC E. and Watts areas). The only other identified ethnic group in relatively sizeable numbers, Pacific Islanders, make up less than 10% of the Service Area 6 total population.

Primary Language
Primary Spanish speakers are the majority in Service Area 6 (56.7), followed by primary English speakers (30.9%). No other identified primary language group accounts for more than 1% of the service area population. Six of the composite communities have a majority of primary Spanish speakers (the USC S., Hancock N., USC E., Watts, Florence-Firestone, and Lynwood areas); one has a majority of primary English speakers (Baldwin Hills S.); and two have no clear majority. Only one community, Paramount, has primary language speakers accounting for more than 1% of its population: Cambodian speakers (1.0%) and Tagalog speakers (3.6%).

Linguistic Isolation

Service Area 6 had a Linguistic Isolation score of 10.3%, which was above the county-wide score, 7.8%, and second only to Service Area 4. Four of its composite communities had isolation scores above 10%, and the four were quite similar in their demographic make up: USC S. (15.1%), USC E. (16.2%), Florence-Firestone (14.8), and Lynwood (11.9%) All four areas are characterized by a majority of primary Spanish speakers and all have very few numbers of language groups other than English. There is little question that isolated households in the service area are primarily monolingual Spanish speaking.

Individuals Experiencing Onset of Serious Psychiatric Illness

Serious Mental Illness Penetration Rate

The overall Penetration Rate for Service Area 6 was 0.32, very close to the countywide rate of 0.34. Along with Service Area 1, this was the highest rate seen in the county. Across service area ethnicities, Latinos (0.17) were the least-served by county mental health services. Following this, in order of Penetration Rates, were the Asian population (0.24), the Native American population (0.40), the African-American population (0.56), and the White population (0.83). Service Area 6 differed considerably from the other service areas in the relative rates across ethnicities. It is the only service area where the Asian population did not have the lowest Penetration Rate, and the only service area where the White population had the highest Penetration Rate.

Depression

Age Groups

Service Area 6 accounted for 11.6% of depressed clients served in the county. Overall, a majority of depressed clients were adults, 26-59 (60.4%). This was the largest proportion seen for the adult population across all service areas. Examining the service area communities revealed that four areas treated a majority of adults: the Baldwin Hills S., Hancock N., USC E., and Compton areas. Three communities treated a majority of child (0-15) clients: the Florence-Firestone, Lynwood, and Watts areas. And one community treated a majority of TAY (16-25) clients: the Paramount area. Across the service area, 41.9% of all depressed clients were treated in the Compton area.

Ethnicity

African-Americans were a majority of depressed clients served in Service Area 6 (52.4%). This was followed by Latino clients, 34.3%, and White clients; 3.4%. Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander clients each accounted for less than 1% of the population served in the service area. Examining the composite communities revealed that in five communities, African-Americans were a majority of depressed clients: the USC S., Baldwin Hills S., Hancock N., USC E., and Florence-Firestone areas. In two communities, Latinos were a majority of depressed clients receiving treatment: the Watts and Lynwood areas. No other community saw an ethnic majority receiving treatment for depressive disorders.

Co-occurring Disorders (COD)

Age Groups

Service Area 6 clients accounted for 8.4% of individuals with COD treated in the county's mental health system. Like other parts of the county, adults (26-59) accounted for a majority of COD cases in the service area (73.6%). This large proportion of adult clients was second only to Service Area 5. Differing from this, three communities appeared to have children (0-15) and TAY (16-25) groups as a majority of clients with COD (the Watts, Florence-Firestone, and Paramount areas), but the relative numbers of cases in these areas was relatively small (in sum accounting for only 2.8% of all COD cases in the service area). All other composite communities saw an large percentages of COD cases from the adult group. Three communities saw these figures greater than 80%: the Baldwin Hills S. area (82.2%), the Hancock N. area (81.8%), and the Lynwood area (82.6%). Across the service area, treatment for 49.2% of clients with a COD occurred in the Compton area.

Ethnicity

African-American clients accounted for a majority (63.0%) of the COD population treated in Service Area 6, the only service area where this occurred. Following this, Latino clients (21.9%) and White clients (5.8%) were the next most numerous ethnic groups represented. Native American, Asian, and Pacific Islander clients each accounted for less than 1% of the COD population. When compared with population estimates, African-Americans (28.2%) appeared to be over-represented in the COD client counts; Latinos (65.9%) were underrepresented.

Children/Youth in Stressed Families

Poverty

Service Area 6 had the highest poverty rate within the county with 60.6% of its residents living beneath the 200% FPL. This is substantially above the countywide percentage of 38.7%. The USC E. community had the highest poverty rate in the county with 80.4% of its residents living beneath the 200% FPL. The USC S. area had the second highest rate in the county with 72.3% of its residents below the 200% FPL. The Watts area (65.3%) had the fourth-highest rate in the county. Poverty was widespread across all ethnic groups. The Hispanic population saw 67.6% of its population living below the 200% FPL; African-Americans, 48.3%; Asians, 48.8%; American Indians 48.3%; and Whites, 33.8%. The Hispanic population saw a majority of its population living below the 200% FPL in every service area community, a finding unique to Service Area 6. Over 50% of the African-American population in four communities were below the 200% FPL: the USC S. area (59.4%), the USC E. area (62.1%), the Watts area (66.2%), and the Florence-Firestone area (60.2%). For the White population, there were four areas, as well: the USC S. area (71.4%), the USC E. area (63.1%), the Watts area (100%), and the Florence-Firestone area (60.2%). For the Asian population there were also four areas: the USC S. area (76.8%), the Hancock N. area (53.3%), the Watts area (100%), and the Compton area (53.9%).

Unemployment Rate

Service Area 6 had a self-reported unemploy-

ment rate of 11.4%, the highest in the county and substantially above the countywide rate of 7.4%. Seven communities in the service area were characterized by unemployment rates well above 10%: the USC S. area (11.7%), the Baldwin Hills S. area (11.7%), the Hancock N. area (10.3%), the USC E. area (15.8% -- highest in the county), the Watts area (12.2%), the Paramount area (11.1%), and the Compton area (12.1%). Only the Florence-Firestone area (5.1%) had a self-reported unemployment rate below the county average.

Disrupted Families

Service Area 6 had a DF ratio of 2.0, which was slightly lower than the countywide average of 2.2. Of the named communities within the service area, four had DF ratios below 2.0 indicating greater levels of single parents for a given area: USC S. (1.2), Baldwin Hills S. (1.0), USC E. (1.8), and the Lynwood area (1.8). The Watts area (3.1) had the highest DF ratio in the service area; there, intact families outnumbered single-parent families about 3 to 1.

Safe Place to Play (Countywide Summary Only)

Age Groups

Across the three age groups reported, there appeared to be a trend in parent-report. Parents were more likely to report that a safe place to play was less available for older children than for younger ones

Ethnicity

There did not appear to be any significant difference between parent reports across ethnicities.

Trauma-exposed Individuals

Child Abuse
Child Abuse and Neglect Base Rates
Service Area 6 had the second-highest CAN Rate seen across service areas and several communities had very high rates. The Watts area (2.15) had the highest CAN Rate (along with Palmdale) in the county. Additionally, three other communities had CAN Rates that were greater than 84% or more of the county's communities: the Hancock N. area (1.66), the Florence-Firestone area (1.51), and the Compton area (1.67).

Triage Response Acuity
Service Area 6 had the second-highest Acuity score (0.23) within the county (whose overall score was 0.15). All Communities within the service area, save the Lynwood area, had Acuity scores above the county score. The Watts area (.32) had the highest Acuity score in the county. Other communities with very high Acuity scores included the Baldwin Hills S. area (0.22), the Hancock N. area (0.26), the Florence-Firestone area (0.22), and the Compton area (0.21).

Ethnicity
Across Service Area 6, 92.1% of SCAN Reports involved two ethnic groups: African-Americans and Hispanics. Overall, African-American children accounted for 42.1% of SCAN Reports and Hispanic children, 50%. Only two other ethnic groups accounted for more than 1% of the victimized children in the area: Mexican, 2.1%, and White, 1.4%. African-American children were a majority of victims in two communities: the Baldwin Hills S. area and the Hancock N. area. His-

panic children were a majority of victims in five communities: the USC S. area, the USC E. area, the Florence-Firestone area, the Lynwood area, and the Paramount area.

Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse

Service Area 6 (3.9) had the highest APS Rate[1] among all county service areas. Three of the six most at-risk communities across the county were contained within the service area in terms of their respective APS Rate[1] scores. The Baldwin Hills S. area (5.8) had the highest rate found within the county, followed by the Hancock N. area (4.7) and the Watts area (4.4).

Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Age Groups

Service Area 6 accounted for 13% of the county's PTSD cases. It was the only service area where adults (26-59) accounted for a greater proportion of cases than children (0-15). 46.2% of cases treated in the service area came from the Adult group while 38.0% came from the Child group. Examining the composite communities revealed that several did treat a majority of child cases, though their relative proportions may have been small (the USC S., Hancock N., USC E., Watts, Florence-Firestone, Lynwood, and Paramount areas). The Baldwin Hills S. area, which saw the greatest proportion of cases in the service area (32.9%), also saw mostly adult PTSD cases. The Compton area saw about a quarter of the PTSD cases in the service area and a large proportion of these clients were from the Adult group.

Ethnicity

African-American clients accounted for a

majority (58.0%) of the PTSD population treated in Service Area 6, the only service area where this occurred. Following this, Latino clients (33.0%) and White clients (2.5%) were the next most numerous ethnic groups represented. Native American, Asian, and Pacific Islander clients each accounted for less than 1% of the PTSD population. When compared with population estimates, African-Americans (28.2%) appeared to be over-represented in the PTSD client counts, whereas, Latinos (65.9%) were underrepresented. Examining the composite communities revealed that African-American clients formed a majority of PTSD clients in four areas (the Baldwin Hills S., Hancock N., Florence-Firestone, and Compton areas). Latino clients constituted a majority of PTSD cases in the Watts area. The Paramount area was equally split between Latinos and African-American clients.

Homelessness

Age Groups

In Service Area 6, annual homeless estimates for 2007 indicated that the 25-55 Age Group constituted a majority (64.0%) of the homeless population. This was followed by the Under 18 Age Group at 15.3%, the 56+ Age Group at 14.2%, and the 18-24 Age Group at 6.5%.

Ethnicity

Within Service Area 6, Black/African-Americans accounted for a majority of the homeless population (81.7%). Hispanic or Latinos accounted for 12.3%, Whites, 3.5%, and Multi-Racial or Others accounted for 2.5% of the homeless population.

Sub-populations

In Service Area 6, 32.1% of the homeless population reported that they had a mental illness; 37.1% of homeless individuals reported they were substance abusers; and 12.5% reported they were victims of domestic violence.

Children/Youth at Risk for School Failure

4-year Dropout Rate (Countywide Summary Only)

State figures indicated that over a quarter of all students in Los Angeles County drop out of high school over a four-year period. Examining ethnic categories indicated that African-American students were most at risk for not finishing high school, followed by Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hispanic or Latino Students. 15.5% of White students drop out of high school. Two ethnic groups had dropout rates below this: Asian, 7.4%, and Filipino, 12.8%.

High School Graduation Rates

Across the county, Service Area 6 had the lowest graduation rate, 55.7%, or slightly more than half of all students. Four communities within the service area had overall graduation rates below 50%, indicating that less than half of all students in the area graduate. The most at-risk community, Watts, had a 35.8% graduation rate, the lowest in the county. Hispanic and African-American students were particularly at risk for not graduating. In the Watts area, for example, the graduation rate for Hispanic students was 37.6%; in the Florence-Firestone

area, the graduation rate for African-Americans was 15.4%, or fewer than two students out of ten.

English Fluency

Across the county, Service Area 6 had the lowest English Fluency (52.7%) rate in its student population across the service areas. It was also the service area with the lowest high school graduation rate, as identified above. English Fluency in the USC E., Florence-Firestone, and Compton areas was below 50%. These areas had correspondingly low high school graduation rates (this was especially true in the USC E. and Florence-Firestone areas ,and to a lesser degree in the Compton area.)

3rd Grade Reading Level

Overall, 15.9% of third graders in Service Area 6 scored at or above the 50th percentile in standardized reading tests. This was the lowest proportion of students failing to reach the 50th percentile across all service areas. Within the service area, the lowest reading scores were found in the USC E. area (10.4%), where about one in ten third graders were at or above the 50th percentile. Together, with the indicators listed above (e.g. service area 6 had the lowest high school graduation rate and the lowest English Fluency rate among the other service areas), Service Area 6 is clearly the most at-risk service area for school failure.

Children/Youth at Risk of or Experiencing Juvenile Justice Involvement

School Discipline

Service Area 6 had an overall suspension rate of 4.8%, which was above the countywide rate of 3.7%. The Compton (8.2%), Paramount (7.7%), and Baldwin Hills S. (5.6%) areas had the highest suspension rates in the service area. Few students were expelled in the service area. The Paramount (0.4%) and the Compton (0.1%) areas had the highest expulsion rates in the service area.

Juvenile Felony Arrests (Countywide Summary Only)

Of the 23,787 youths arrested on felony charges during the reporting period, 84.2% were males, 15.8%, females. Ethnically, Hispanic youths were involved in the majority of felony arrests (57.2%) followed by Black/ African-American youths (30.3%) and Whites (9.1%). All other ethnicities combined accounted for less than 4% of the juvenile felony arrests.

Youths on Probation

Camp Population

Across the county, Service Area 6 had the largest numbers of youth sent to camp: 567; the majority of these were African-Americans (55.4%), followed by Hispanic youth (44.2%). The Hancock N. area had the largest population of youth in camp (108) across the county. This was followed closely by the Watts area (98), the Compton area (94), and the USC E. area (87). Combined, these four communities had more youths in camp than any single service area.

Supervised Youths

Service Area 6 had the highest numbers of supervised youth across the county: 3,322. Of these, a majority were African-American (51.4%), followed by Hispanic youth at 47%. No other ethnicity exceeded 1% of the population. Three communities had over 500 youths under supervision: the Watts area (714), the Compton area (651), and the Hancock N. area (584).

Key Indicators of Stigma and Discrimination

Language Capacity of Mental Health Providers

Across the service area, Chinese speakers (52), Korean speakers (170), and Tagalog speakers (60) had about the same or more staffing resources allocated to them compared to English speakers (57). Of the language groups with over 1,000 residents, Spanish speakers (8) had the fewest staff resources allocated to them, even though Spanish speakers were a majority of the population in the service area. In five communities, there were fewer than five Spanish speaking therapists/10,000 Spanish speakers.

Key Indicators of Suicide Risk

Deaths by Suicide

Service Area 6 had an overall suicide rate of 3.8, which was the lowest seen in the county. Even so, the countywide trends were still evidenced here: the highest suicide rates were found in Males, Whites, and Older Adults. Whites were most at risk in the USC

S. (40.8) and Baldwin Hills S. (49.2) areas, African-Americans were most at risk in the Lynwood area (33.6), and Asians (38.2) in the USC S. area. Older Adults had the highest risks across categories with the USC S. area (56.1) having the highest suicide rate within the service area. Three other communities, the USC E. area (30.2), the Lynwood area (33), and the Compton area (36.8), had rates for Older Adults exceeding 25.

Mental Health Emergency Statistics
Service Area 6 had the second-highest MHE-Rate (8.2) across the county. Two communi-ties, the Baldwin Hills S. area (1,574) and the Hancock N. area (1,624), had more than 1,500 calls; two other areas had over 1,000 calls: the Watts area (1,290) and the Compton area (1,176). Three of the five highest MHE-Rates across the county were found in Service Area 6: the USC S. area (10.7), the Baldwin Hills S. area (11.9), and the Hancock N. area (10.9).

SPECIAL EDITION *for*

Prevention and Early Intervention Roundtable
October 2, 2008

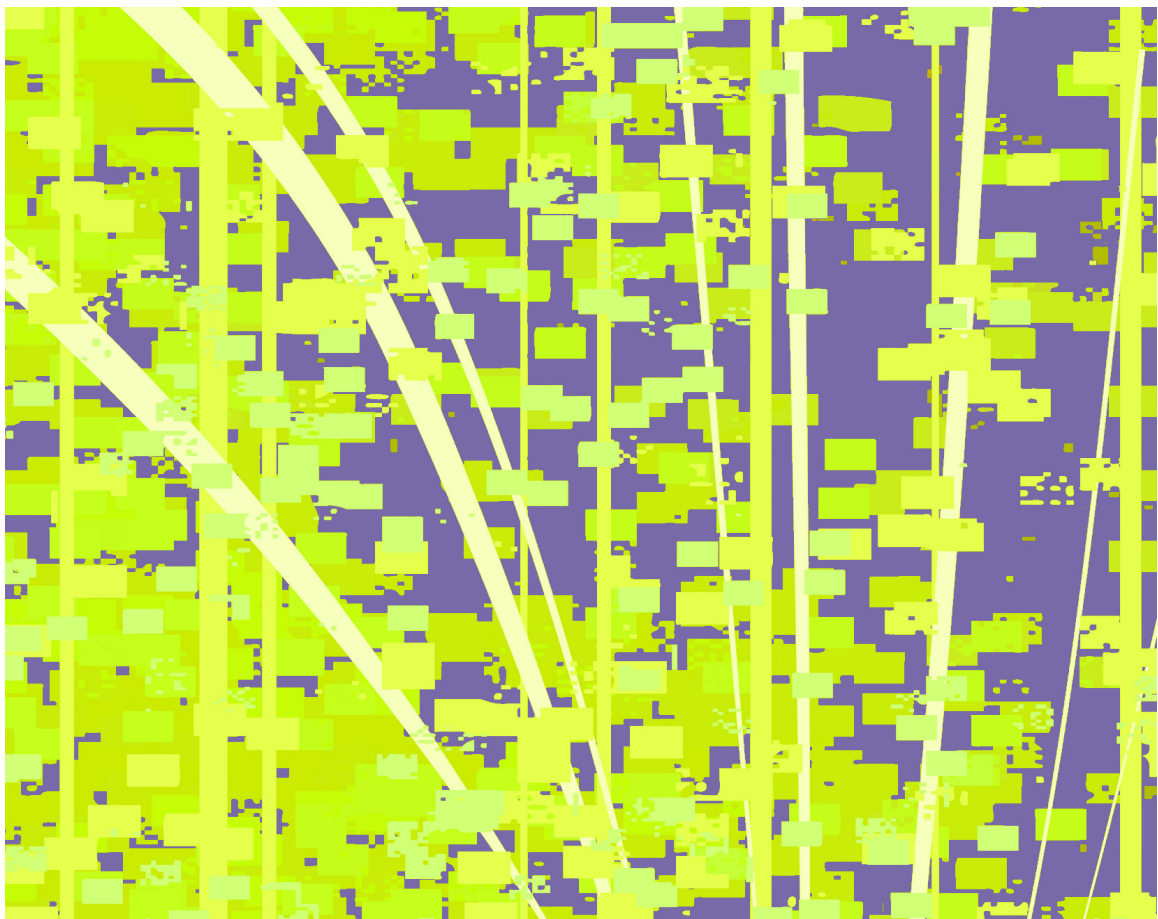VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN LOS ANGELES

PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION

SERVICE AREA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PUMA REFERENCE MAP
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
KEY INDICATORS SUMMARY

7

SERVICE AREA

East

Service Area 7: East

Communities

East LA

Downey

Norwalk

Whittier

Montebello

Bell Gardens-Bell-Maywood-Cudahy-Commerce

Huntington Park

South Gate

Bellflower

La Mirada-Santa Fe Springs

Lakewood-Cerritos-Artesia-Hawaiian Gardens

Signal Hill

ZIP Codes

90255	90603	90608	90637	90651	90662	90703	90713
90270	90604	90609	90638	90652	90665	90706	90714
90280	90605	90610	90639	90659	90670	90707	90715
90601	90606	90631	90640	90660	90701	90711	90716
90602	90607	90633	90650	90661	90702	90712	90809
							90888

City Boundaries

Los Angeles County
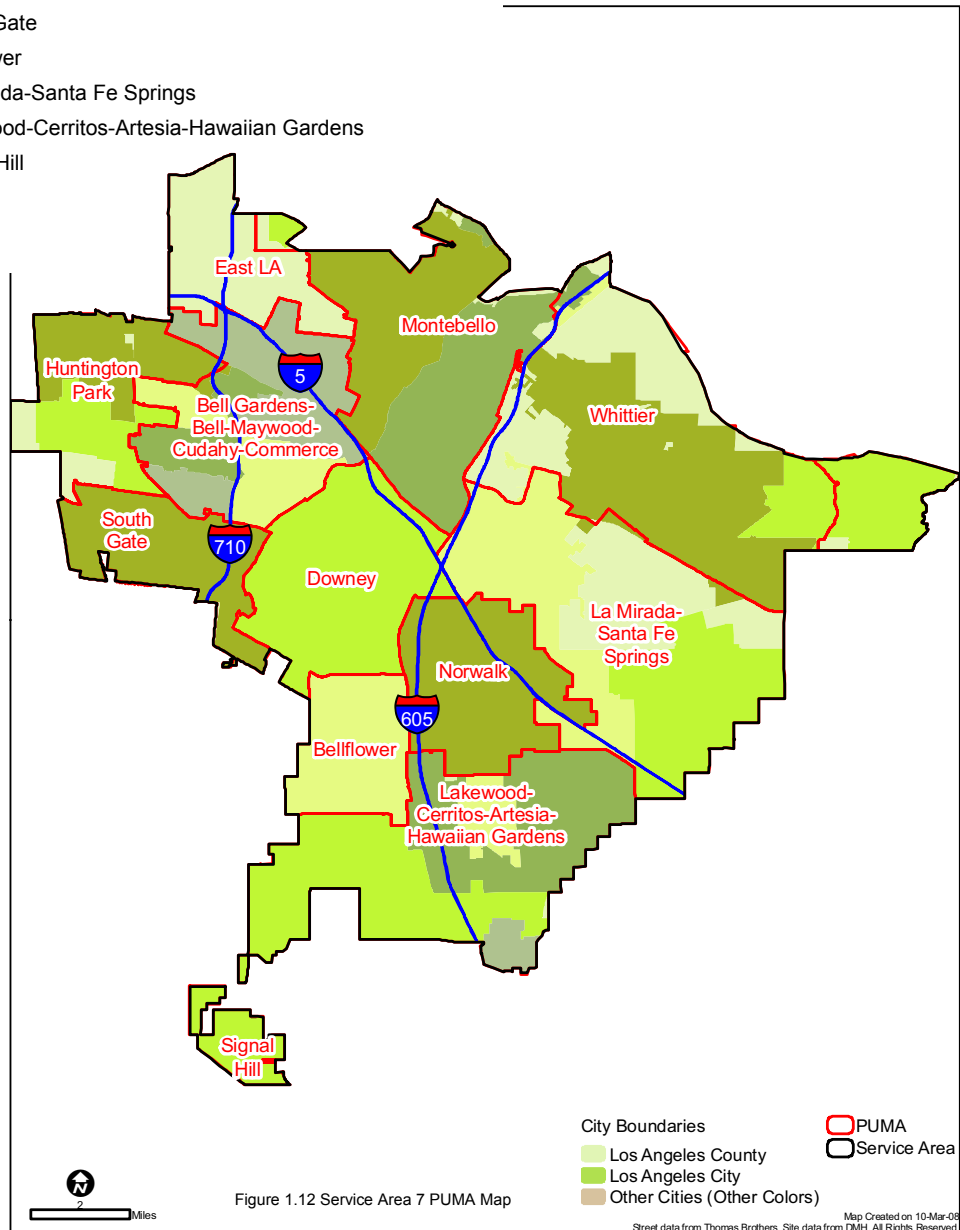Los Angeles City
Other Cities (Other Colors)

PUMA
Service Area

Figure 1.12 Service Area 7 PUMA Map

Map Created on 10-Mar-08
Street data from Thomas Brothers, Site data from DMH, All Rights Reserved.

Demographic Profile

Ethnic Diversity: Latino Majority

Service Area 7 (SA7) is comprised primarily of eleven communities in the east central portion of the county. The majority of the population in SA7 is Latino (70.9%), followed by Western European Whites (14.8%), Asians (9.1%), and African-Americans (2.9%). Russian, Iranian, Armenian, Other Middle Eastern, South Asian, American Indian, Pacific Islander, and Multi-ethnic individuals are other ancestry groups that number over 1,000 individuals. Latinos are a majority in all the communities except the Lakewood-Cerritos-Artesia-Hawaiian Gardens community, which has no majority group. Latinos account for over 90% of the population in the East Los Angeles, Bell Gardens-Bell-Maywood-Cudahy-Commerce, Huntington Park, and South Gate communities.

Across the service area, Spanish is the primary language in 54% of households. Two communities, East Los Angeles (84.4%) and Huntington Park (81.9%), have the highest Spanish speaking rates in the county. English

is spoken in 28.9% of the households in the service area and a handful of Asian languages account for a few percentage points (Chinese, 1.1%; Korean, 1.4%; and Tagalog, 2.0%).

Age Distribution: Youthful Population

Service Area 7 had a young population with 43.1% under the age of 26. Across the county, this age group accounts for 38.9% of the population. Within the service area, older adults accounted for 12.2% of the population.

Economic Diversity: About Average

The median household income in the service area of $48,717 was equal to the county median of $48,282, though the mean income was a bit lower than the county mean. It is important to consider both median and mean statistics when examining incomes. The median or mid-point gives a better indication of the typical level of income reported by individuals within the service area. The mean or arithmetic average, however, is a better statistic to compare different geographical ar-

eas, such as between and across service areas. Across the service area, mean household incomes ranged from the low of $40,475 in the East Los Angeles area to $119,174 in the Signal Hill area (containing portions of Rancho Palos Verdes). Overall, home ownership in the service area of 55.6% was above the county average of 48.9% The La Mirada-Santa Fe Springs and Lakewood-Cerritos-Artesia-Hawaiian Gardens areas had home ownership rates of 72.5% and 74.6%, respectively. The community with the lowest rate of home ownership was the Bell Gardens-Bell-Maywood-Cudahy-Commerce area (27.4%).

Looking within the service area indicated that the South Gate and Huntington Park area had households that were the largest in the county (median = 4.1).

Memory and Educational Attainment: Low

Memory Problems, Low Educational Attainment

In terms of memory problems as measured by the ACS, 4.1% of individuals in Service Area 7 reported memory problems, lower than the countywide average of 4.6%. The Huntington Park area had the lowest rates of memory problems reported at 2.3%, while the Norwalk and Whittier communities reported the highest levels of memory problems. Educationally, Service Area 7 had a college graduation rate of 15.9% (in adults 25+), much lower than the countywide average of 27.8%. The community of Signal Hill had the highest number of college graduates in the service area (53.1%), while the East Los Angeles, Bell Gardens-Bell-Maywood-Cudahy-Commerce, Huntington Park, and South Gate communities had less than 4% of their respective populations with a college degree.

Key Indicators: Summary and Excerpts

Underserved Cultural Populations

Ethnicity

In Service Area 7, Hispanics are the most populous group, where they account for 70.9% of the area's population. The over 900,000 Hispanics in the area represent over 20% of all Hispanics in the county. Three of the ten largest Hispanic communities are found within this service area (the East LA, Montebello, and Bell Gardens-Bell-Maywood-Cudahy-Commerce areas). Western European Whites, scattered throughout

the service area, account for 14% of the service area population. Three Asian and South Asian communities are represented in relatively large numbers for their population; however, the two South Asian communities in the Downey area and the aggregate area of Lakewood-Cerritos-Artesia-Hawaiian Gardens represent less than 10% of the service area's total population.

Primary Language

Primary Spanish speakers are the majority in Service Area 7 (54%), followed by primary English speakers (28.9%) Tagalog speakers (2.0%), Korean speakers (1.4%), and Chinese speakers (1.1%). The East area is home to the largest proportion of primary Spanish speakers and smallest proportion of primary Farsi speakers in the county. Examining the composite communities revealed that five have large majorities of primary Spanish speakers: the Montebello, Bell Gardens-Bell-Maywood-Cudahy-Commerce, Bellflower, East LA, and Huntington Park areas. The East LA and the Huntington Park areas have over 80% of their respective populations reporting Spanish as their primary language. Three communities (the La Mirada-Santa Fe Springs, Lakewood-Cerritos-Artesia-Hawaiian Gardens, and Signal Hill areas) have a majority of primary English speakers, and four others have no clear majority, though primary English or Spanish speakers are the most numerous in all communities. Relatively large numbers of primary Tagalog speakers are found in the Norwalk and Lakewood-Cerritos-Artesia-Hawaiian.Gardens areas. Primary Korean speakers are found in significant numbers in at least five communities. Primary Chinese speakers may be found in significant numbers in the Montebello and Lakewood-Cerritos-Artesia-Hawaiian Gardens areas. Two communities, Signal Hill and the Lakewood-Cerritos-Artesia-Hawaiian Gardens area, have six primary language groups in excess of 1% of their respective populations.

Linguistic Isolation

Service Area 7 had a Linguistic Isolation score of 8.8%, which was above the county figure of 7.8%. Four named communities within the service area had isolation levels in excess of 10%: South Gate (11.9%), Huntington Park (14.8%), Bell Gardens-Bell-Maywood-Cudahy-Commerce (14.8), and East LA (22.7%). Like Service Area 6, these four communities are demographically similar in terms of primary language composition: a large majority of residents in each of these communities are primary Spanish speakers, (e.g., in the East LA area, 84.4% of the population; in Huntington Park, 81.9%). Each community has very few speakers of other languages besides English. As in Service Area 6, there is little question that isolated households in these communities are likely to be monolingual Spanish speaking.

Individuals Experiencing Onset of Serious Psychiatric Illness

Serious Mental Illness Penetration Rate

The overall Penetration Rate for Service Area 7 was 0.16; this was the lowest rate seen in the county (whose overall rate was 0.34). This suggests that county mental health services may have the least reach into the SMI population here than elsewhere in the county. Across ethnicities, Asians (0.06) were the least-served by county mental health services. Following this, in order of Penetration Rates, were the Latino population (0.14), the White population (0.17), the African-American population (0.57), and the Native American population (1.33). This was the highest Penetration Rate obtained for the Native American population in the county.

Depression

Age Groups

Service Area 7 accounted for 11.1% of depressed clients served in the county. No age group had a majority of depressed clients treated in the service area. 43.6% of depressed clients came from the Adult group and this was below the countywide figure of 49.2%. Children (0-15) were a majority of depressed clients served in four communities (the Whittier, Huntington Park, South Gate, and Signal Hill areas). Two communities saw a majority of depressed clients coming from the TAY (16-25) group: the Downey and Bellflower areas. Two communities treated a majority of depressed Adults (26-59): the La Mirada-Santa Fe Springs and the Lakewood-Cerritos-Artesia-Hawaiian Gardens areas. Across the service area, the large proportion of depressed clients, 32.9%, were treated in the Lakewood-Cerritos-Artesia-Hawaiian Gardens area.

Ethnicity

Latinos were a majority of depressed clients served in Service Area 7 (62.0%). No other service area saw as large a proportion of clients representing a single ethnic group. This was followed by White clients, 12.6%; African-American clients, 10.7%; Native American clients, 2.6%; and Asian clients, 2.8%. Pacific Islander clients accounted for less than 1% of the population served in the service area. Examining the composite communities in further detail showed eight communities where Latinos were the majority of depressed clients served: the East LA, Whittier, Montebello, Bell Gardens-Bell-Maywood-Cudahy-Commerce, South Gate,

La Mirada-Santa Fe Springs, Lakewood-Cerritos-Artesia-Hawaiian Gardens, and Signal Hill areas. African-Americans were a majority of depressed clients in the Huntington Park area.

Co-occurring Disorders (COD)

Age Groups

Service Area 7 clients accounted for 11.5% of individuals with COD treated in the county's mental health system. Unlike other areas of the county, no age group accounted for a majority of clients with a COD. This meant that other age groups, particularly children (0-15) and TAY (16-25), accounted for relatively larger proportions of the COD population. Children accounted for 20.3% of the service area's COD cases, the largest proportion in the county for this age group. The TAY group accounted for 36.5% of the COD population and this was also the largest proportion in the county for this age group. Across the service area, the Lakewood-Cerritos-Hawaiian Gardens community treated the largest proportion of clients with COD (29.9%). This was followed by the Downey area (25.9%), the La Mirada-Santa Fe Springs area (13.6%), the Bell Gardens-Bell-Cudahy-Commerce area (13.3%), and the Norwalk area (10.4%).

Ethnicity

Latino clients accounted for a majority (52.1%) of the COD population treated in Service Area 7, the only service area where this occurred. Following this, White clients (19.7%), African-American clients (14.6%), Native American clients (3.3%), and Asian clients (1.3%), were, in order, the next most numerous ethnic groups represented. Pacific

Islanders accounted for less than 1% of the COD population. When compared with population estimates, African-Americans (2.9%) and Native Americans (0.2%) appeared to be overrepresented in the COD client counts; Latinos (70.9%) and Asians (10.0%) were underrepresented.

Children/Youth in Stressed Families

Poverty

Service Area 7 had an overall poverty rate of 39.5%, which is close to the county rate of 38.7%. Overall, four communities, East LA, the aggregate of Bell Gardens-Bell-Maywood-Cudahy-Commerce, Huntington Park, and South Gate, had a majority of its residents living beneath the 200% FPL. Because of the very large Hispanic population in the service area, Hispanic groups accounted for 83% of the total poverty population within the service area. Five communities saw over 50% of the Hispanic population living below the 200% FPL: the East LA area (57.7%), the Bell Gardens-Bell-Maywood-Cudahy-Commerce area (58.4%), the Huntington Park area (59.2%), the South Gate area (60.8%), and the Bellflower area (55.0%). Two communities had White populations with over 50% of its numbers living in poverty: the East LA area (51.5%) and the Huntington Park area (60.2%). Also above the 50% level were two African-American communities, the East LA area (55.5%) and the Huntington Park area (53.6%); three American Indian communities, the Montebello area (89.2%), the Huntington Park area (100%), and the

South Gate area (100%); and one Asian community, the Downey area (52.3%).

Unemployment Rate

Service Area 7 had an unemployment rate of 7%, which was very close to the countywide average of 7.4%. Two communities had reported unemployment rates of at least 10%: the Norwalk area (10%) and the Bellflower area (11.1%). The Signal Hill area (2.1%) yielded the lowest unemployment rate in the service area and the county (the Palos Verdes-Lomita area in Service Area 8 also had an unemployment rate of 2.1%).

Disrupted Families

Service Area 7 had a DF ratio of 2.3, similar to the countywide ratio of 2.2. As in other parts of the county, Service Area 7 had areas with relatively high DF scores, (e.g., Lakewood-Cerritos-Artesia-Hawaiian Gardens, 5.0, and Signal Hill, 5.1), and relatively low DF scores, (e.g., East LA, 1.5, La Mirada-Santa Fe Springs, 1.8, and South Gate, 1.8). In both the Lakewood-Cerritos-Artesia-Hawaiian Gardens area and the Signal Hill area, intact families outnumbered single-parent families 5 to 1.

Safe Place to Play (Countywide Summary Only)

Age Groups

Across the three age groups reported, there appeared to be a trend in parent-report. Parents were more likely to report that a safe place to play was less available for older children than for younger ones

Ethnicity

There did not appear to be any significant difference between parent reports across ethnicities.

Trauma-exposed Individuals

Child Abuse

Child Abuse and Neglect Base Rates
Service Area 7 had an overall CAN Rate of 0.94, which was very close to the countywide Rate of 0.96. Within the service area, 20.5% of all SCAN reports were substantiated by DCFS staff. Examining the composite communities revealed that the East LA area (1.76) had the highest CAN Rate; moreover, this was greater than 84% the county's communities, (i.e., PUMAs). This was followed by the Montebello area (1.38). Both of these areas had high percentages of their SCAN reports substantiated.

Triage Response Acuity
Service Area 7 had an Acuity score of 0.12, which was below the countywide score of 0.15. Three communities had scores which equaled or exceed the countywide figure: the East LA area (0.18), the Norwalk area (0.15), and the Signal Hill area (0.16).

Ethnicity
Across Service Area 7, 92% of SCAN Reports involved three ethnic groups: African-American, White, and Hispanic. Overall, African-American children accounted for 4.4% of SCAN Reports, White children, 10.5%, and Hispanic children, 77.1%. Only one other ethnic group accounted for more than 1% of the victimized children in the area: Mexican at 3.2%. Hispanic children were involved in a majority of SCAN Reports in ten communi-

ties: the East LA area, the Downey area, the Norwalk area, the Whittier area, the Montebello area, the Bell Gardens-Bell-Maywood-Cudahy-Commerce area, the Huntington Park area, the South Gate area, the Bellflower area, and the La Mirada-Santa Fe Springs area.

Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse

Service Area 7 had an overall APS Rate[1] of 2.2, which was a bit below the countywide rate of 2.6. Within the service area, the East LA area (3.1) had the highest APS Rate[1] score.

Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Age Groups
Service Area 7 accounted for 9.9% of the county's PTSD cases. A majority of these cases came from the Child (0-15) group (54.3%). Examining the composite communities revealed that seven areas saw a majority of child PTSD cases: the East LA, Norwalk, Whittier, Huntington Park, South Gate, Bellflower, and Signal Hill areas. One community, the Downey area, saw a majority of TAY (16-25) PTSD cases. In the county, this occurred only in one other community, the Granada Hills area in Service Area 2. Adults (26-59) were seen in a majority of PTSD cases in one community: the La Mirada-Santa Fe Springs area. The communities with the four largest proportions of PTSD cases were, in order: the Lakewood-Cerritos-Hawaiian Gardens area (18.1%), the Bell Gardens-Bell-Maywood-Cudahy-Commerce area (16.3%), the Whittier area (12.2%), and the East LA area (11.5%).

Ethnicity

Latino clients accounted for a majority (62.7%) of the PTSD population treated in Service Area 7. Following this, African-American clients (16.5%), White clients (7.2), Asian clients (6.1), and Native American clients (1.3%) were, in order, the next most numerous ethnic groups represented. Pacific Islanders accounted for less than 1% of the PTSD population. When compared with population estimates, African-Americans (2.9%) and Native Americans (0.2%) appeared to be overrepresented in the COD client counts, whereas, Latinos (70.9%), Whites (15%), and Asians (10.0%) appeared to be underrepresented. African-American clients were a majority in three communities (the Norwalk, Huntington Park, and Bellflower areas); Latino clients were a majority of PTSD cases in six communities (the East LA, Whittier, Bell Gardens-Bell-Maywood-Cudahy-Commerce areas); and White and Latino clients were equally represented in the Signal Hill area.

Homelessness

Age Groups

In Service Area 7, annual homeless estimates for 2007 indicated that the 25-55 Age Group constituted a majority (63.4%) of the homeless population. This was followed by the Under 18Age Group at 15.5%, the 56+ Age Group at 13.1%, and the 18-24 Age Group at 7.9%.

Ethnicity

Within Service Area 7, Black/African-Americans accounted for 24.7% of the homeless population. Hispanic or Latinos accounted for 43.4%; Whites, 24.7%; and

Multi-Racial or Others accounted for 7.2% of the homeless population.

Sub-populations

In Service Area 7, 34.5% of the homeless population reported that they had a mental illness; 40.6% of homeless individuals reported they were substance abusers; and 14.8% reported they were victims of domestic violence.

Children/Youth at Risk for School Failure

4-year Dropout Rate
(Countywide Summary Only)

State figures indicated that over a quarter of all students in Los Angeles County drop out of high school over a four-year period. Examining ethnic categories indicated that African-American students were most at risk for not finishing high school, followed by Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hispanic or Latino Students. 15.5% of White students drop out of high school. Two ethnic groups had dropout rates below this: Asian, 7.4%, and Filipino, 12.8%.

High School Graduation Rates

Service Area 7 had an overall high school graduation rate of 84.8% and saw no one ethnic group below the 80th percentile. However, one community within the service area had a graduation rate lower than 50%: the Huntington Park area (49.6%). Looking within this area revealed that students of all ethnicities found it difficult to succeed in graduating. Hispanic students, for example, graduated there at a rate of 50%, meaning

that one out two students did not graduate. African-American students graduated there at a rate of 15.4%, and Whites at 16.7%.

English Fluency

Service Area 7 had an English Fluency rate of 68% in its student population, which was nearly identical to the countywide rate of 68.3% The Huntington Park area (45.9%) and the South Gate area (55.6%) had low English Fluency rates and, as mentioned above, the two lowest high school graduation rates in the service area. The aggregate community of Bell Gardens-Bell-Maywood-Cudahy-Commerce also had a low English Fluency rate, but a moderate high school graduation rate. All three of these communities have very large numbers of individuals whose primary language is Spanish, (i.e., greater than 75% of the population).

3rd Grade Reading Level

Overall, 27.7% of third graders in Service Area 7 scored at or above the 50th percentile in standardized reading tests. In four communities, less than 20% (or less than one in five third graders) scored at or above the 50th percentile: the East LA area (17.2%), the aggregate of Bell Gardens-Bell-Maywood-Cudahy-Commerce (19.6%), the Huntington Park area (15.3%), and the South Gate area (19%). All four of these communities had the lowest English Fluency rates in the service area. The Huntington Park area, which had the lowest 3rd grade reading scores in the service area, also had the lowest high school graduation rate.

Children/Youth at Risk of or Experiencing Juvenile Justice Involvement

School Discipline

Service Area 7 had an overall suspension rate of 3.5%, which was similar to the countywide rate of 3.7%. The Bellflower (7.7%) and Norwalk (5.4%) areas had the highest suspension rates for the service area. Overall, the service area had an expulsion rate of 0.2%, with the Montebello area (0.7%) having the highest rate, followed by the Downey area (0.6%).

Juvenile Felony Arrests (Countywide Summary Only)

Of the 23,787 youths arrested on felony charges during the reporting period, 84.2% were males, 15.8%, females. Ethnically, Hispanic youths were involved in the majority of felony arrests (57.2%), followed by Black/African-American youths (30.3%) and Whites (9.1%). All other ethnicities combined accounted for less than 4% of the juvenile felony arrests.

Youths on Probation

Camp Population

Service Area 7 had 244 youths who were sent to camp; of these, 86.8% were Hispanic, followed by Whites (6.4%) and African-Americans (5.9%). The Bell Gardens-Bell-Maywood-Cudahy-Commerce area had the greatest number of youths sent to camp (35), followed closely by the East LA area (33) and the Montebello area (33).

Supervised Youths

Service Area 7 had 2,726 youths under supervision. Hispanic youths were a large majority of these individuals (84.1%), followed distantly by Whites (7.0%) and African-Americans (6.8%). Although the aggregate community of Bell Gardens-Bell-Maywood-Cudahy-Commerce had the largest number of probationers, virtually all of the service area communities, save the Signal Hill area, had at least two hundred youths under supervision.

Key Indicators of Stigma and Discrimination

Language Capacity of Mental Health Providers

In Service Area 7, where Spanish speakers were a majority of the population, all language groups with the exception of Chinese speakers (2) had higher staffing ratios than those found for Spanish speakers (7). Four communities with sizeable Spanish speaking populations had fewer than five Spanish speaking therapists/10,000: the Montebello area (0), the Bell Gardens-Bell-Maywood-Cudahy-Commerce area (2), the Huntington Park area (4), and the South Gate area (1).

Key Indicators of Suicide Risk

Deaths by Suicide

Service Area 7 had an overall suicide rate of 6.5, which was a bit below the countywide rate of 7.0. countywide trends seen in other service areas were also in evidence here. Individuals most at risk for suicide were Males, Whites, and Older Adults across their respective demographic categories. The suicide rate was particularly high for Whites in the Montebello area (56.3), followed by the La Mirada-Santa Fe Springs area (33.7), the Downey area (27.3), and the Whittier area (26.9). Within the Older Adult population, the South Gate area (74.6) had the highest suicide rate for the service area. Five other communities had suicide rates above 25.

Mental Health Emergency Statistics

Service Area 7 had a MHE-Rate that reached 6.9 and was above the countywide rate of 5.9 by a full call. No one community reached the 1,000 call mark, but there were many communities that had several hundred calls placed. The Norwalk area (7.9), Bellflower area (6.7), and the Whittier area (6.7) had the highest MHE-Rates in the service area.

SPECIAL EDITION *for*

**Prevention and Early Intervention Roundtable
October 2, 2008**

VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN LOS ANGELES
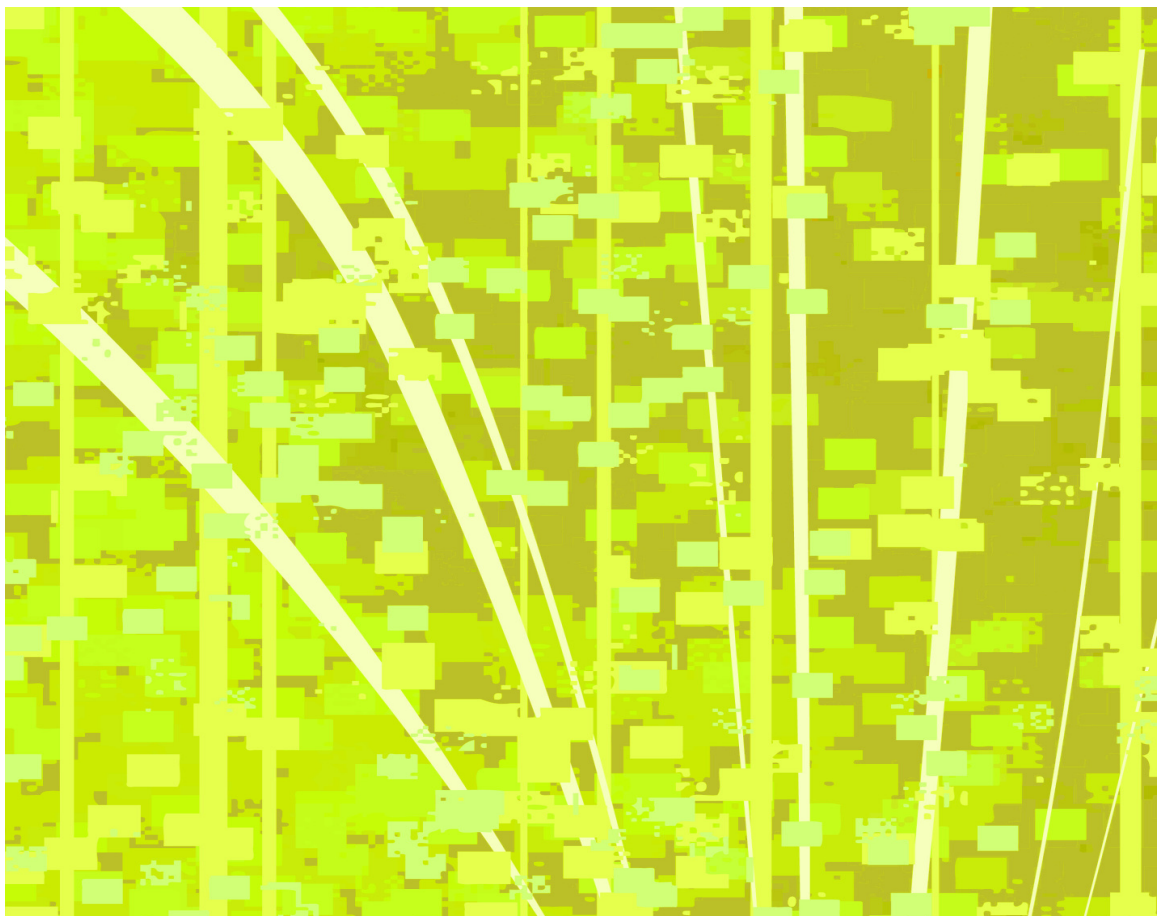
PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION

SERVICE AREA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

South Bay

Service Area 8: South Bay

Communities

Hancock S.

Wilmington

Inglewood

Torrance

Long Beach N.

Long Beach S.

Long Beach E.

Carson

Palos Verdes-Lomita

Redondo-Manhattan-Hermosa-El Segundo

Gardena-Lawndale

Hawthorne

ZIP Codes

90310	90504	90510	90733	90748	90806	90822	90842
90313	90505	90704	90734	90749	90807	90831	90844
90398	90506	90710	90744	90801	90808	90832	90845
90501	90507	90717	90745	90802	90810	90833	90846
90502	90508	90731	90746	90803	90813	90834	90847
90503	90509	90732	90747	90804	90814	90835	90848
				90805	90815	90840	90853

Figure 1.12 Service Area 8 PUMA Map

City Boundaries

Los Angeles County
Los Angeles City
Other Cities (Other Colors)

PUMA
Service Area

Map Created on 06-Mar-08
Street data from Thomas Brothers, Site data from DMH, All Rights Reserved.

Demographic Profile

Ethnic Diversity: Distinct Ethnic Neighborhoods

Service Area 8 (SA8) is comprised of 11 communities in and around the South Bay area of the county. There is no overall ethnic majority group in SA8. The largest group is Latino (36%), followed by Western European White (29%), African-American (15%), and Asian (14%). Russian, Armenian, Iranian, Other Middle Eastern, South Asian, American Indian, Pacific Islander, and Multi-ethnic individuals are other ancestry groups in the service area and number over 1,000 individuals. Examining the communities comprising the service area reveals that Latinos are the majority group in Wilmington, Inglewood, and Hawthorne. Western European Whites are the majority group in Long Beach E. and the beach community composite of Redondo-Manhattan-Hermosa-El Segundo.

English and Spanish are the two main languages spoken at home throughout the service area. The communities of Long Beach E. (76.2%), Redondo-Manhattan-Hermosa-El Segundo (74.0%), and Palos Verdes-Lomita (62.7%) have the highest rates of English speakers. The communities of Hawthorne (46.8%), Inglewood (45.6%), and Long Beach S. (41.2%) have the highest rates of Spanish speakers. Other language groups are in evidence throughout the service area in small numbers. The most prominent of these are Cambodian speakers, who comprise 7.1% of the Long Beach S. population; Korean speakers, who comprise 7.0% of the population in Torrance; and Tagalog speakers, who comprise 14.2% of the Carson population.

Age Distribution: Similar to County Averages

Age groupings across the service area are similar to the countywide average statistics. Children 0-15 years accounted for 25.3% of the population, which is equal to the county average of 25.1%. Transition-age Youths (16-25 years) accounted for 12.7%; countywide, this number was 13.8%. The adult population

(48.3%) was slightly higher than the overall county proportion of 47.6%. The proportion of older adults (13.7%) was very close to the county figure of 13.5%. The communities of Hancock S., Inglewood, Long Beach S., and Hawthorne contained more individuals under the age of 26 than other parts of the service area. Two communities, Long Beach E. (18.8%) and Torrance (20.1%) ,were home to the largest proportion of older adults in the service area.

Economic Diversity:
Average Incomes, Low Home Ownership
The median household income for the service area, $50,960, was a bit higher than the county median of $48,282. Similarly, the service area communities' mean incomes were also elevated over the county mean. It is important to consider both median and mean statistics when examining incomes. The median or mid-point gives a better indication of the typical level of income reported by individuals within the service area. The mean or arithmetic average, however, is a better statistic to compare different geographical areas, such as between and across service areas. Mean household incomes in the service area ranged from $37,900 in the Hancock S. area to $119,174 in the Redondo-Manhattan-Hermosa-El Segundo area. As in other parts of the county, there are marked disparities in wealth throughout the service area. Home ownership of 30.0% was below the county average of 48.9%. The Redondo-Manhattan-Hermosa-El Segundo area had the highest home ownership rate in the service area (57.5%), while the Hancock S. (13.0%) and

Hawthorne (13.7%) areas had the lowest rates.

In terms of household size, the Inglewood (median = 3.7) and Torrance (median = 3.7) areas had households that tended to be larger than other parts of the service area.

Memory and Educational Attainment
In terms of memory problems as measured by the ACS, 4.6% of individuals in Service Area 8 reported memory problems, identical to the countywide average. The Redondo-Manhattan-Hermosa-El Segundo area had the lowest rates of memory problems reported at 2.6%, while the Carson (6.5%) and Long Beach N. (5.6%) communities reported the highest levels of memory problems. Educationally, Service Area 8 had a college graduation rate of 30% (in adults 25+), exceeding the countywide average of 27.8%. The community of Redondo-Manhattan-Hermosa-El Segundo had the highest number of college graduates in the service area (57.5%), while the Hancock S. (13.0%) and Hawthorne (13.7%) communities had the fewest college graduates.

Key Indicators: Summary and Excerpts

Underserved Cultural Populations

Ethnicity

No one ethnic group has a majority in the South Bay area. Hispanics are the most numerous, but no Hispanic community is relatively densely-clustered. Five of the largest African-American communities in the county are found within the service area (the Inglewood, Long Beach N., Long Beach S., Carson, Gardena-Lawndale, and Hawthorne areas); four of the largest communities with multiethnic individuals are there (the Wilmington, Long Beach N., Long Beach S., and Redondo-Manhattan-Hermosa-El Segundo areas); and three of the largest Western European White (the Torrance, Long Beach E., and Redondo-Manhattan-Hermosa-El Segundo areas) and Pacific Islander (the Wilmington, Long Beach N., and Carson areas) communities are there. Asians are most numerous in the Torrance and Long Beach N. communities.

Primary Language

No Primary Language constituted a majority in the South Bay, though primary English speakers account for close to 50% of the population. Primary Spanish speakers are the next most numerous, followed by primary Tagalog speakers (2.7%), Korean speakers (1.5%), and Cambodian speakers (1.2%). By far, though, primary English or Spanish speakers account for the bulk of the population throughout the service area. Drilling down tells us more about the Asian language speaking populations in the South

Bay. Examining the composite communities indicates that primary Cambodian speakers reside in the Long Beach N. and Long Beach S. areas. 62.3% of all Cambodian speakers in the county reside in the South Bay area. Two other Asian language groups have relatively large heritage language speakers: Korean (7%) in the Torrance area and Tagalog (14.2%) in the Carson area. Additionally, the Korean and Tagalog speaking populations have scattered clusters of individuals in significant numbers in about 8-9 composite communities.

Linguistic Isolation

The South Bay area had a Linguistic Isolation score of 5.7%, which was below the county figure of 7.8%. Two of the county's least-isolated communities were found here: Long Beach E. (0.4%) and the beach aggregate of Redondo-Manhattan-Hermosa-El Segundo (0.5%). Both of these communities were among the largest primary English speaking communities in the county. Two communities within the service area did have Linguistic Isolation levels around 10%: the Gardena-Lawndale area (9.5%) and the Long Beach S. area (10.9%). It was not clear whether one or more language groups contribute to these figures, as both areas are ethnically diverse. The Gardena-Lawndale area, for instance, has a large primary Spanish speaking population, but also sizeable numbers of Korean and Vietnamese speaking individuals. The

Long Beach S. area also has a large primary Spanish speaking population and the largest primary Cambodian speaking population in the county. A more in-depth analysis would need to be conducted in order to determine the exact languages that are being spoken within these isolated households.

Individuals Experiencing Onset of Serious Psychiatric Illness

Serious Mental Illness Penetration Rate
The overall Penetration Rate for Service Area 8 was 0.24, lower than the county rate of 0.34. This suggested that county mental health services may have less of a reach into the SMI population in this area than elsewhere in the county. Across ethnicities, Asians (0.10) were the least served by county mental health services. Following this, in order of Penetration Rates, were the Latino population and the White population, both 0.18, the Native American population (0.31), and the African-American population (0.47).

Depression
Age Groups
Service Area 8 accounted for 15.2% of depressed clients served in the county. A majority of the depressed clients in the service area were from the adult (26-59) group (53.1%). Seven communities treated a majority of adults clients for depressive disorders: the Hancock S., Wilmington, Long Beach S., Carson, Redondo-Manhattan-Hermosa-El Segundo, Gardena-Lawndale, and Hawthorne areas. Four communities treated a majority of child (0-15) clients: the Torrance, Long Beach N., Long Beach E., and Palos

Verdes-Lomita areas. Across the service area, the Carson area treated the largest proportion of depressed clients in the service area (30.9%). The Long Beach S. area treated 25.6%.

Ethnicity
No one ethnic group constituted a majority of depressed clients served in Service Area 8. Across all ethnicities, Latinos made up the largest proportion of clients, 33.4%, followed by African-Americans clients, 23.9%, White clients, 20.9%, and Asian clients, 9.3%. Native American and Pacific Islander clients each accounted for less than 1% of all depressed clients served in the service area. Drilling down into the composite communities indicated that that four areas treated a majority of Latino clients: the Torrance, Long Beach N., Long Beach E., and Palos Verdes-Lomita areas. One community, the Redondo-Manhattan-Hermosa-El Segundo area, treated a majority of White clients. Another community, the Hancock S. area, treated a majority of African-American clients. And finally, another community, the Gardena-Lawndale area, treated a majority of Asian clients.

Co-occurring Disorders (COD)
Age Groups
Service Area 8 clients accounted for 14.8% of individuals with COD treated in the county's mental health system. As in other parts of the county, adults (26-59) were a large majority of clients with COD (67.9%) treated in the service area. Eight communities saw an adult majority of its clients with CODs: the Hancock S., Wilmington, Inglewood, Long Beach S., Carson, Redondo-Manhattan-Hermosa-El

Segundo, Gardena-Lawndale, and Haw-thorne areas. In one community, the Long Beach N. area, children (0-15) were a major-ity of COD cases treated there (55.8%). It should be noted, though, that this particular area accounted for only 3.4% of the total COD population in the service area. Simi-larly, the Long Beach E. and Palos Verdes-Lomita areas saw a majority of COD cases from the TAY (16-25) population, but, again, the total COD population figures for these to communities accounted for a combined total of 2.0% of the service area cases. Most COD cases were seen in the Carson area (34.2%), followed by the Long Beach S. area (26.4%), the Hawthorne area (13.1%), and the Wil-mington area (11.3%).

Ethnicity

White clients accounted for 33.2% of the COD population treated in Service Area 8. This was followed by African-American cli-ents (29.2%), Latino clients (26.5%), and Asian clients (3.6%). Native Americans and Pacific Islanders each accounted for less than 1% of the COD population in the service area. When compared with population esti-mates for these groups, African-Americans (15.6%) were overrepresented in the COD client counts; Latinos (37.3%) and Asians (15.3%) appeared to be underrepresented.

Children/Youth in Stressed Families

Poverty

Service Area 8 had an overall poverty rate of 35.5%, which was slightly below the county-wide rate of 38.7%. Two communities, the

Hancock S. area (57.6%) and Long Beach S. area (57.2%), had a majority of its population living beneath the 200% FPL. Across ethnic groups, 54.3% of the Hispanic population were below the 200% FPL, as were 36.2% of the African-American population, 13.5% of the White population, 28.0% of the Asian population, and 18.8% of the American In-dian population. Seven communities saw over 50% of its Hispanic population below the 200% FPL: the Hancock S. area (70.1%), the Wilmington area (53.6%), the Inglewood area (58.8%), the Torrance area (56.5%), the Long Beach N. area (56.5%), the Long Beach S. area (66.8%), the Gardena-Lawndale area (60.5%), and the Hawthorne area (62.9%). 52.4% of African-Americans in the Long Beach S. community were below the 200% FPL. Over 50% of Asians in the Hancock S. area (53.3%) and Long Beach S. area (53.9%) were below the 200% FPL. And two Pacific Islander communities had poverty rates ex-ceeding 50%: Hancock S. (91.1%) and Long Beach N. (63.6%). When looking over these figures, please note that the relative numbers of some populations may be quite low, (e.g., American Indians living in poverty account for 0.1% of the population).

Unemployment Rate

Service Area 8 had an overall self-reported unemployment rate of 6.5%, which was be-low the countywide average of 7.4%. Only one community exceeded a self-reported un-employment rate of 10%: the Hancock S. area (10.3%); however, the Long Beach S. area at 9.6% nearly reached this benchmark, as well. The Palos Verdes-Lomita area (2.1%) had the lowest unemployment rate in the service area and the county (the Signal Hill area in Ser-

vice Area 7 also had an unemployment rate of 2.1%).

Disrupted Families

Service Area 8 had an overall DF ratio of 2.5, which was slightly higher than the countywide ratio of 2.2. Only one community, the Inglewood area (1.5), had a DF ratio below 2.0. On the other end of the spectrum, there were two communities with DF ratios above 5.0: the Palos Verdes-Lomita area (5.1) and the Torrance area (5.8). The Torrance area had the highest DF ratio in the county with nearly a 6:1 ratio of intact families to single-parent families.

Safe Place to Play (Countywide Summary Only)

Age Groups

Across the three age groups reported, there appeared to be a trend in parent-report. Parents were more likely to report that a safe place to play was less available for older children than for younger ones

Ethnicity

There did not appear to be any significant difference between parent reports across ethnicities.

Trauma-exposed Individuals

Child Abuse

Child Abuse and Neglect Base Rates

Service Area 8 had an overall CAN Rate of 0.98, which was close to the countywide Rate of 0.96. 19.5% of the SCAN reports in the area were substantiated by DCFS. Within the service area, two communities had very high CAN Rates that were greater than 84% of the county communities, (i.e., PUMAs): the Hancock S. area (1.62) and the Long Beach S. area (1.62).

Triage Response Acuity

Service Area 8 had an Acuity score of 0.14, which was close to the countywide score of 0.15. About half of the communities in the service area had Acuity scores above this figure: the Hancock S. area (0.20), the Wilmington area (0.16), the Long Beach N. area (0.19), the Gardena-Lawndale area (0.18), the Hawthorne area (0.16), and the Long Beach S. area (0.22), which had the highest Acuity score in the service area.

Ethnicity

Across Service Area 8, 88.4% of SCAN Reports involved three ethnic groups: African-American, White, and Hispanic. Overall, African-American children accounted for 28.6% of SCAN Reports, White children, 14.7%, and Hispanic children, 45.1%. Only three other ethnic groups accounted for more than 1% of the victimized children in the area: Mexican, 2.1%, Filipino, 1.1%, and Cambodian, 1.2%. White children accounted for a majority of SCAN Reports in two communities: the Long Beach E. area and the Redondo-Manhattan-Hermosa-El Segundo area. Hispanic children were a majority of victims in two communities: the Wilmington and Hawthorne areas. African-American children were nearly a majority of victims in two communities: the Inglewood area (49.7%) and the Gardena-Lawndale area (49.0%).

Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse

Service Area 8 had an overall APS Rate[1] score of 2.7, which was slightly above the countywide rate of 2.6. Within the service area, a few communities had relatively high APS rates. For example, the Long Beach S. area (3.9) had the highest rate seen within the service area, followed by the Long Beach N. area (3.2) and the Hancock S. area (3.2).

Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
Age Groups
Service Area 8 accounted for 17.7% of the county's PTSD, second only to Service Area 4. Children (0-15) accounted for the largest proportion of PTSD cases in the service area, 46. 3%, followed by Adult (26-59) cases, 36.1%, TAY (16-25), 13.4%, and Older Adults (60+), 4.2%. Nine of the composite communities saw a majority of Child cases (the Hancock S., Wilmington, Inglewood, Torrance, Long Beach N., Long Beach E., Carson, Palos Verdes-Lomita, Redondo-Manhattan-Hermosa-El Segundo, areas). And two communities, the Long Beach S. and Gardena-Lawndale areas, saw a majority of Adult cases. Across the service area, the Long Beach N. area saw the greatest proportion of cases, 26.2% followed by the Long Beach S. area, 21.7% and the Carson area, 19.4%.

Ethnicity
No ethnic group constituted a majority of PTSD cases in Service Area 8., though, Latino clients accounted for the largest proportion of PTSD cases, 36.4%. This was followed by African-American clients (25.7%), Asian cli-

ents (15.5%), and White clients (10.8%). Native Americans and Pacific Islanders each accounted for less than 1% of the PTSD population in the service area. When compared with population estimates for these groups, African-Americans (15.6%) were over represented in the PTSD client counts; Latinos (37.3%) and Asians (15.3%) had client counts consistent with their population; White clients were under represented in the PTSD population.

Homelessness
Age Groups
In Service Area 8, annual homeless estimates for 2007 indicated that the 25-55 Age Group constituted a majority (63.2%) of the homeless population. This was followed by the Under 18 Age Group at 16.0%, the 56+ Age Group at 12.6%, and the 18-24 Age Group at 8.2%.

Ethnicity
Within Service Area 8, Black/African-Americans accounted for a majority of the homeless population (56.2%). Hispanic or Latinos accounted for 16.7%; Whites, 20.5%; and Multi-Racial or Others accounted for 6.6% of the homeless population.

Sub-populations
In Service Area 8, 18.5% of the homeless population reported that they had a mental illness; 34.3% of homeless individuals reported they were substance abusers; and 5.4% reported they were victims of domestic violence.

Children/Youth at Risk for School Failure

4-year Dropout Rate (Countywide Summary Only)

State figures indicated that over a quarter of all students in Los Angeles County drop out of high school over a four-year period. Examining ethnic categories indicated that African-American students were most at risk for not finishing high school, followed by Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hispanic or Latino Students. 15.5% of White students drop out of high school. Two ethnic groups had dropout rates below this: Asian, 7.4%, and Filipino, 12.8%.

High School Graduation Rates

Service Area 8 had an overall graduation rate of 77.9%, which was close to the countywide rate of 77%. Only one ethnic group held a graduation rate that was below 70%: African-American students at 65.4%. Within the service area, the highest risk areas appeared to be the Long Beach N. area (55.3%) and the Gardena-Lawndale area (56.7%). In both of these communities, four of ten students do not graduate. In the Long Beach N. area, White and Hispanic students had graduation rates that were close to 50%, or one out of two students. The American Indian or Alaskan Native graduation rate was very low in the area, but must be interpreted with caution as the numbers of those students was relatively small. In the Gardena-Lawndale area, Hispanic, African-American, and White students all had low graduation rates between 50-60%.

English Fluency

Service Area 8 had an English Fluency rate of 75.8% which was above the countywide rate, 68.3%. The Hancock area (54.8%) and the Hawthorne area (56.1%) had the two lowest English Fluency rates in the service area. The Hawthorne and Hancock S. areas had graduation rates on the lower end in the service area, but were not the most extreme in this regard.

3rd Grade Reading Level

Overall, 35.2% of third graders in Service Area 8 scored at or above the 50th percentile in standardized reading tests, which was above the countywide rate of 22.4%. The Hancock S. area (14.7%) had the lowest reading scores and the lowest English Fluency rates in the service area (but not the lowest high school graduation rate).

Children/Youth at Risk of or Experiencing Juvenile Justice Involvement

School Discipline

Service Area 8 had an overall suspension rate of 3.4%, which was a bit below the countywide rate of 3.7%. The Gardena-Lawndale (8.4%) area had the highest suspension rate, followed by the Hawthorne area (6.6%) and the Carson area (5.7%). The Hawthorne area (0.3%) had the highest expulsion rate in the service area followed by the Gardena-Lawndale area (0.2%) and the Torrance area (0.2%).

Juvenile Felony Arrests (Countywide Summary Only)

Of the 23,787 youths arrested on felony charges during the reporting period, 84.2% were males, 15.8%, females. Ethnically, Hispanic youths were involved in the majority of felony arrests (57.2%) followed by Black/African-American youths (30.3%) and Whites (9.1%). All other ethnicities combined accounted for less than 4% of the juvenile felony arrests.

Youths on Probation

Camp Population

Service Area 8 had the second-highest count of youth consigned to camp: 340. Three communities accounted for 57% of this total: about 21% of these youths came from the Long Beach S. area, 19% from the Hawthorne area, and 17% from the Gardena-Lawndale area. No ethnic group formed a majority of probationers: Hispanic youths (45%), African-American youths (44.2%), and White youths (7%).

Supervised Youths

Service Area 8 had 3,180 youths under supervision, second only to Service Area 6. Within the service area, the Long Beach S. area had the largest number of youth under supervision: 891 (highest total in the county). Three other communities saw over 300 youths under supervision: the Long Beach N. area (522), the Wilmington area (398), and the Gardena-Lawndale area (347). Ethnically, Hispanic youths accounted for 45.4% of the probationers under supervision, followed by African-Americans, 36.6%, and Whites, 9.5%.

Key Indicators of Stigma and Discrimination

Language Capacity of Mental Health Providers

Across the service area, English speakers had a staffing ratio of 32. Only Russian speakers (41), Mandarin speakers (154), and Cantonese speakers (57) had more language-capable therapist resources available to them than for English speakers; all other language groups had fewer. Of these, Arabic speakers, who numbered over 1,000 individuals, had the lowest staffing ratio (5), followed by Tagalog (6) and Farsi speakers (8).

Key Indicators of Suicide Risk

Deaths by Suicide

Service Area 8 had an overall suicide rate of 7.3, which was about the countywide average. As in the other service areas, the South Bay saw similar trends in high-risk populations: Males, Whites, and Older Adults. Whites had the highest rates of suicide within the Carson area (63.6), Hawthorne area (37.1), Long Beach S. area (30.9), and the Gardena-Lawndale area (28.2). The Older Adult population had high suicide rates in virtually all service area communities. Of these, the Long Beach S. area (60.0) had the highest rate, followed by the Redondo-Manhattan-Hermosa-El Segundo area (58.0) and the Long Beach E. area (54.9).

Mental Health Emergency Statistics

Service Area 8 had an overall MHE-Rate of 7.4, above the countywide rate of 5.9. Two

communities were notable for their high call volumes and correspondingly high MHE-Rates: the Wilmington area had a call volume of 1,433 and a MHE-Rate of 8.2; the Long Beach S. area had a call volume of 1,787 (the highest count in the county) and a MHE-Rate of 9.2.

Abbreviations

ACS   American Communities Survey

APA   American Psychiatric Association

                American Psychological Association

APS   Adult Protective Services

CCR   California Code of Regulations

COD   Co-occurring Disorder

DALY   Disability Adjusted Life Years

DCFS   Department of Children and Family Services

DF   Disrupted Families

DHHS   Department of Health and Human Services (United States)

DMH   Department of Mental Health

DSM IV-TR   Diagnostic and Statistical Manual IV – Text Revision

EDD   Employment Development Division (California State)

FBI   Federal Bureau of Investigations

FPL   Federal Poverty Level

IOM   Institute of Medicine

LAC   Los Angeles County

LAHSA   Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority

LAO   Legislative Analyst's Office (California State)

LAPD   Los Angeles Police Department

MEDS   Medi-Cal Eligibility System

MHE-Rate   Mental Health Emergency Rate

MHSA   Mental Health Services Act

PEI   Prevention and Early Intervention

PMRT   Psychiatric Mobile Response Team

PTSD   Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

PUMA   Public Use Microdata Area

SA   Service Area

SCAN   Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect

SES   Socio-economic Status

SMI   Serious Mental Illness

SPA   Service Planning Area

USC   University of Southern California

YLD   Years Lived with a Disability

Data Sources

Abuse and Neglect Statistics. Child abuse and neglect statistics were obtained via special tabulation by the County of Los Angeles, Department of Children and Family Services, 2006. Elder and dependent adult abuse statistics were obtained via special tabulation by the County of Los Angeles, Adult Protective Services, Department of Community and Senior Services, 2008.

Crime Statistics. State of California, Office of the Attorney General, Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center. http://stats.doj.ca.gov/cjsc_stats/prof05/19/11.pdf. More detailed geographic data for the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) is available in their Statistical Digest 2005. Data are published for the Central, South, West and Valley Bureaus; there are 19 stations within these bureaus. For more information, please see the Los Angeles Police Department Statistical Digest 2005, Information Technology Division Management Report Unit, http://www.lapdonline.org/crime_maps_and_compstat/content_basic_view/9098. The County of Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, 2005 Crime and Arrest Statistics, breaks the unincorporated data in to smaller geographic units. For more information, please see County of Los Angeles Sheriff's Department 2005 Crime and Arrest Statistics, Management Information Services, http://www.lasd.org/sites/YIR/index.htm. Probation data was obtained via special tabulation by the County of Los Angeles, Department of Probation, 2008.

Demographic Estimates. The demographic estimates incorporated data from the American Community Survey, 2005, 2006, 2007 (ACS). The ACS, designed by the US Census Bureau to eventually replace the Decennial Census, collects data on a rolling basis, surveying approximately 3 million households each year. This continuous sampling method provides more current and accurate data than the Decennial Census. Additionally the ACS allows for the analysis of small geographic areas such as those found in the present report. Public Use Microdata Areas or PUMAs have made it possible to examine communities within the county's service areas. For more information on the ACS, see http://www.census2010.gov/acs/www/.

Economic Data. Poverty estimates (e.g. the number of Individuals living at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Level in Los Angeles County) and self reported unemployment rates such were obtained from the U.S., Bureau of the Census, 2005 American Community Survey. Other employment data was obtained from the State of California Employment Development Department. Medi-Cal eligibility data was obtained from the California State-Issued Monthly Medi-Cal Eligibility Data Systems (MEDS) Extracted File, May, 2007.

Education Data. High school and college graduation rates were provided by the US Census Bureau's ACS 2005. 3rd grade reading rates, English literacy rates and drop out

data was provided by the State of California, Department of Education.

Homeless Statistics. Homeless statistics were obtained from the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority's Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. For more information, please see http://www.lahsa.org/homelesscount.asp.

Mental Health Statistics. Mental health diagnoses, mental health emergency data, and mental health therapist language data were provided by the County of Los Angeles Department of Mental Health, 2008. SMI estimates were provided by the California State Department of Mental Health, Statistics and Data Analysis, 2008.

Vital and Health Statistics. Vital and Health statistics were provided by the County of Los Angeles, Department of Health Services and the Department of Public Health. Teen Pregnancy Statistics were obtained via special tabulation by the County of Los Angeles, Department of Health Services, 2005.

Data Definitions and Formulae

APS Rate1

(Number of open APS cases * 1000) / 18+ community population

APS Rate2

((Number of open APS cases * 1000) / 65+ community population) * ((65+ community population / 18+ community population) / (65+ County population / 18+ County population))

Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (CAN Rate):

(Number of substantiated case * 100)/child community population

Client/Provider Ratio:

Number of DMH clients / number of DMH rendering providers

Population/Provider Ratio:

(Community ethnic population * 10,000) / number of DMH rendering providers

Disrupted Families:

Number of intact families / number of single parent families

Infant Death Rate:

(Number of Infant Deaths under 1 year of age * 1000)/number of live births

High School Graduation Rate:

(Number of high school seniors who graduated / number students enrolled in senior year of high school) * 100

Mental Health Emergency Rate (MHE-Rate):

(Number of mental health emergency calls * 1000) / community population

Penetration Rate:

Individuals Receiving MHS/(total community population * SMI prevalence)

Suicide Rate:

(Number of suicides * 100,000) / community population

Triage Response Acuity:

((Number of immediate responses * 5) + (number of 3-day responses * 2) + (number of 5-day responses * 1) + (number of 10-day responses * 1))/child community population

Unemployment Rate

(Number of unemployed people/total civilian workforce) * 100

Violent Crime Rate:

(Number of crimes per Sheriff reporting district* 100,000)/total population in the reporting district

4 Year Dropout Rate:

(1-((1-(Reported or Adjusted Gr. 9 Dropouts/Gr. 9 Enrollment))*(1-(Reported or Adjusted Gr. 10 Dropouts/Gr. 10 Enrollment))*(1-(Reported or Adjusted Gr. 11 Dropouts/Gr. 11 Enrollment))*(1-(Reported or Adjusted Gr. 12 Dropouts/Gr. 12 Enrollment))))*100

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