

CITY OF CORPUS CHRISTI PARKS AND RECREATION

JUVENILE ASSESSMENT CENTER (JAC)

FY 2007-08 ANNUAL REPORT

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Parks and Recreation- Juvenile Assessment Center (JAC)

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Program Summary

The City of Corpus Christi's Parks and Recreation's Juvenile Assessment Center (JAC) opened its doors in September 1999 as a new program partially funded by the City of Corpus Christi's Parks and Recreation General Fund and the Corpus Christi Crime Control and Prevention District. It is designed to decrease juvenile crime in Corpus Christi by providing assessment and case management services to all at-risk youth and their families who are displaying problematic behavior. The center also serves as a processing unit for youth who are detained by local law enforcement for violations of the daytime and nighttime curfew ordinance. The Corpus Christi Police Department and the Corpus Christi ISD Police Department bring youth to the center because they see that curfew violations are a gateway offense that could lead to more serious crimes and are in need of services. The Parks and Recreation Department believes that curfew violations and problematic behavior are symptoms of something bigger going on in the family unit and that a social service is needed. The Parks and Recreation – JAC provides assistance to families with these issues via assessment of needs, case management plan development and most importantly case management follow-up care.

While at the center, youth and their families are asked to participate in intake and assessments and are given information about services in the community that can help them with their needs. All families are offered free and comprehensive case management services to assist them with their problems. When a family participates in case management, a case manager will meet regularly with the family to plan problem-solving strategies and to follow-up with the family's progress. Case managers help families connect with and follow through with needed services in the community.

The Corpus Christi City Marshall's Office provides on-site law enforcement during the center's intake hours during the day and at night. The center employs a professional staff of administrators, case managers and has a small support staff. In addition, the JAC has several community partners to provide services to the youth and their families. Some of the partners are: Rio Grande, Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, PDAP, Planned Parenthood, Family Counseling Services, Texas A & M Corpus Christi and Nueces County MHMR to name a few.

History

The Truancy Reduction Impact Program (TRIP) was a project of the Coastal Bend Alliance for Youth (CBAY) aimed at addressing the problems of truancy and juvenile crime in Corpus Christi. The idea of TRIP came about through community concerns expressed in meetings and forums addressing youth-related issues, and through evidence found in school, law enforcement and juvenile justice files and intervention activities. The H.E. Butt Foundation contributed the start-up funds for TRIP, the YMCA donated space in its downtown facilities for the program and the TRIP Center opened its doors in January of 1993. Local youth service professionals agree with the philosophy of early intervention for at-risk children before they become school dropouts and before they enter the penal justice systems. The consensus of this group was that the investment of our collective energies in addressing truancy and other status offenses such as curfew violations will have a definite impact in our community as it relates to issues such as youth crime, substance abuse and dropout rates. In keeping with this consensus, the Corpus Christi Police Department opened the Corona Curfew Center in 1996 to serve juveniles in violation of the nighttime curfew and thus curb the tide of nighttime juvenile crime as well.

TRIP, because of its interactive process with social services, schools and law enforcement, was well equipped to address youth problems as they were occurring. Data showed that juvenile crime decreased in Corpus Christi after TRIP's inception, and attendance in area schools increased. TRIP became a much sought-after national model, providing information on replicating the program to communities across the nation. TRIP was the forerunner and model of all other truancy/curfew centers in Texas. It was cited as a model program in the report of the Texas Commission on Children and Youth and in the U. S. Department of Justice Community Policing Information Access Guide. Corpus Christi saw even further decreases in juvenile crime after the opening of the Corona Curfew Center.

TRIP and the Corona Curfew Center meant for years to join together into one program so that night-time curfew violators could receive the same services given to day-time curfew violators in a central location. Case management, an important element always needed by both, would be part of this new program if funding could be found. Fortunately, the Corpus Christi Crime Control and Prevention District and the City of Corpus Christi Parks and Recreation General Fund – funded the JAC; hence, the doors opened on September 2, 1999.

Staffing

Parks and Recreation currently has the following positions budgeted for the JAC: a superintendent, a program manager, an administrative assistant and 8 professional case managers. Four of the case managers are funded through the City of Corpus Christi's Parks and Recreation - General Fund. All other positions are funded by the Corpus Christi Crime Control and Prevention District.

Court Partnerships

In 1999, Parks and Recreation entered into a partnership with the Corpus Christi Municipal Court and several Nueces County Justices of the Peace to provide case management services to youth who were committing curfew violations and other Class "C" misdemeanors. Municipal Court Judges and Justices of the Peace began ordering youth into case management at the JAC to assist these families with their social service needs along with the provision of follow up care as it pertained to their needs. It quickly became evident that this was a needed service, as it could ensure that at risk youth and their families would receive help in attaining social services and to assist in the prevention of these youth offenders committing more serious crimes.

Risk Factors

According to the research developed by Youth Opportunities United (Nueces County's coalition to address the priorities of the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention), the priority risk factors for delinquency in Nueces County are:

- Family Management Problems and Family Conflict
- Extreme Economic Deprivation
- Favorable Parental Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior
- Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior.

Parks and Recreation has always worked to address these risk factors, as well as each family's individual risk factors for problematic behavior through its case management program. In recent years, case managers have had to spend time strengthening community referral networks to address the substance abuse issues that manifest from "Favorable Parental Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior", a risk factor that has been on the rise in recent years. During FY 2007, however, Parks and Recreation had to focus more particularly on the risk factor of "Family Management Problems and Family Conflict". This is evident by the 69 referrals that were made to local counseling centers. The Parks and Recreation case managers are constantly networking with local community resources to assist in all of the priority risk factors.

The 40 Developmental Assets

By FY 2005, Parks and Recreation had become extremely proficient at its case management model of addressing risk factors in at-risk youth and families. Each year, its statistics showed the effectiveness of a research-based, data-driven, outcome-focused effort to address these risk factors. Addressing risk factors, however, achieves short term changes for families. However dramatic those changes may be, research has shown that a strengths-based approach that builds assets must also be used in order to achieve the sort of lifelong change that many at-risk families need.

Parks and Recreation case managers have always tried to build on family strengths to ensure long term success. In 2005, "Citizens for Educational Excellence" began widely distributing the 40 Developmental Assets which was developed by the Search Institute. This research-based tool listed 40 assets that children in different age groups need in order to become resilient and productive adults. Parks and Recreation's case management model emphasized these "40 Developmental Assets" and incorporated it as part of the case management regime

Urine Analysis Testing

February 1, 2007 was the start date of the Urine Analysis testing program offered by Parks and Recreation. Urine testing for drugs assists the Parks and Recreation case managers in creating more comprehensive and "real" case management plans. It is widely known that illegal drugs can be found in many areas of our community and our local youth are subject to this reality. This is evident due to the 140 referrals were made to local addiction centers for drug behavior assessments.

The Parks and Recreation Department offers urine testing to parents who want to drug test their child at anytime during their case management services and or during intake. In addition, Parks and Recreation has partnered with the Municipal Court to add random urine drug testing on youth offender's court orders if a Municipal Judge determines that random drug testing is necessary.

During FY 2007-08, the JAC facilitated 1,570 urine tests. It is apparent that the JAC saw more "negative" results than positive during the fiscal year; however, it should be noted that at least 19% of the time the JAC did notice a positive result and almost 20% of the students were either a "no show" or "refused" to take the test. Further review of the "Urine Analysis Testing" data can be located on pages 20 to 22.

School Attendance

One focus of the Parks and Recreation- JAC program is to keep youth in school or to get them back into school. The JAC program saw a 64% decline in “poor” attendance when “prior poor attendance” was compared to “post poor attendance”. Further review of attendance statistics can be seen on page 19.

Case Manager Credentials

Parks and Recreation has a firm belief in obtaining professional training and credentials. During the last 2007-08 fiscal year, six JAC staff members became “Case Manager Certified-CMC”. It is anticipated that the remaining staff will become certified by the second to third quarter of FY 2008-09.

The Population

Parks and Recreation saw a total of 761 students during FY 2007-08. Out of this total number of students, 362 participated in the case management program.

A summary of the types of offenses committed by the 394 youth prior to their participation in the Parks and Recreation -case management program is as follows:

Delinquent with violent offenses:	12
Delinquent with non-violent offenses:	59
Status Offenders:	61
No priors:	230

The above summary illustrates that certainly a majority of children participating in the case management program do not have prior juvenile delinquent history ;however, many of the case management participants have engaged in status and delinquent non-violent offenses prior to participating in case management. Parks and Recreation provides services that can be of assistance to many types of youth with various criminal histories through the form of professional case management services that includes intake and assessments, crisis interventions ,referrals, links to local community resources and most importantly “follow up care” with the youth and their families .

What is equally important to note is the summary below that illustrates the types of offenses committed AFTER these participants completed the Parks and Recreation’s case management program:

Delinquent with violent offenses:	2
Delinquent with non-violent offenses:	14
Status Offenders:	15
No posts:	346

This summary illustrates that even though many of the youth who had delinquent histories prior to JAC participation, their criminal history activity DECREASED AFTER their participation in this Parks and Recreation program. Out of the 362 case management participants, 16 committed delinquent offenses (delinquent non-violent & violent). This is a 6% JAC case management recidivism rate. This summary also illustrates that the Parks and Recreation-JAC program is effective in working with youth who not only have negative criminal histories or have status offenses, but also youth who have started to engage in more serious crimes like delinquent non-violent and violent offenses. It is the philosophy of the Corpus Christi Parks and Recreation Department that having a persistent, caring and knowledgeable staff in social services and case management can provide effective assistance to all families who are at risk for many types of problematic behaviors to include some delinquent type problems.

The Parks and Recreation case management program not only addresses “pre-delinquency” issues but it is also a program that can provide needed and beneficial services to youth and their families who have already engaged in true “delinquent” behavior. This year, the Parks and Recreation –JAC program saw a 64% decrease in problematic behavior to include delinquent behavior when PRIOR County Level Offenses were compared to POST County Level Offenses of all JAC participants for the FY2007-2008. This means that many of our participants already had a “delinquent” type history before engaging in our services; however, a large decrease was seen when their county level offenses histories were reviewed after engaging in our services. A review of recidivism rates and county level offense statistics by referral agency can be seen on pages 12 to 17 .

Case Management Activities

Case management is at the “heart” of the Parks and Recreation-JAC program. The Parks and Recreation case managers see about 30 cases a month. Most of the case manager time is consumed with making contacts with the case management participants and or referring and linking the participants to local resources. A summary of the case management activities from August 1, 2007 through July 31, 2008 are as follows:

Total number of families who have accessed case management services: **362**

Case Management Services:

Phone contacts:	2448
Office Visits:	2221
School visits:	39
Home Visits:	16
Psychosocial Assessments:	362
Youth/Family Assessments of Strengths/Obstacles:	362
Case Management Plans:	362
Number of cases closed:	330

Disposition at closure:

Successful:	227
Client Could Not Be Located:	1
Client Discontinued Services/Closed Unsuccessful:	102
Closed Due To Long-Term Placement of Juvenile - Treatment:	0
Closed Due To Long-Term Placement of Juvenile - Incarceration:	0

Youth receiving case management and intake services , number of referrals to:

MHMR	93
Spohn Memorial Psych-triage	2
Palmer Drug Abuse	56
Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse	129
Anger Management	57
Planned Parenthood	102
Women's Shelter	1
Family Counseling Services	32
Texas Workforce Commission	5
Drug Testing	1338
Psychologist	5
Psychiatrist	33
Child Protective Services	14
School Counselor	5
Padre Behavioral Hospital	6
TAMU-CC Family Counseling Program	12
Choice Living Program/Family Matters	25
Tutoring at School	25
Rio Grande Valley	15
Youth Odyssey	3
Texas Connections	6
Victims Impact	28
Alice MHMR	2
Special Ed. Advocate	8
Ring of Champions	1
Children's Advocacy Center	1
Humane Society- Power for Positive	6

Of parents participating in case management, number of referrals to:

MHMR Services	93
Women's Shelter	1
Family Counseling Service	32
Choice Living Program/Family Matters	25
Arlington Heights Food Pantry	3
Medicaid/Chips	3
Salvation Army	1
Catholic Social Services	5
County Health Dept	2

A summary of intake and case management services from August 1, 2007 through July 31, 2008 follows:

Total # of Intakes	821
Total # of Referrals	1232
Total # Assessments	821
Total # of Parent/Guardian Communications	985
Total # of School Communications	1545

Positive Results

- Out of the 362 youth who participated in case management during the FY2007-08, all either returned back to school or were referred to their local area school district.
- The school attendance of these youth who participated in the Parks and Recreation JAC program equaled a sum of 38,058 ADA-eligible days, saving local school districts approximately \$1,142,220.00 of ADA funding.
- Out of 362 youth who participated in the Parks and Recreation JAC case management program, 16 youth committed delinquent offenses after program participation. **This is a Parks and Recreation-JAC case management recidivism rate of 6%.**
- Of the 761 non duplicated youth (821 total intakes) who participated in the JAC program as a whole (police intakes, “assessment only” and case management), 704 youth did not commit delinquent offenses AFTER receiving Parks and Recreation-JAC help. ***This means that the Parks and Recreation-JAC was successful in assisting in the intervention of delinquency 93% of the time.***

**Summary of Parks and Recreation-JAC
School Attendance Tracking**

August 1, 2007 through July 31, 2008

Total # ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing:

CCISD:	30,699
CISD:	856
FBISD:	2106
RISD:	259
TMISD:	2199
WOISD:	896
Other:	1043
Total:	38,058

Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts (\$30.00 a day)

CCISD:	\$ 920,970.00
CISD:	\$ 25,680.00
FBISD:	\$ 63,460.00
RISD:	\$ 7,770.00
TMISD:	\$ 65,970.00
WOISD:	\$ 26,880.00
Other:	\$ 31,290.00

Total: \$ 1,142,220.00

**Independent School District Schools
Parks and Recreation -JAC School Attendance Tracking**

Corpus Christi Independent School District

- # of students with “track-able “post” attendance 517
- # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing 30,699
- Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts **\$920,970**

Flour Bluff Independent School District

- # of students with track-able “post attendance” 34
- # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing 2106
- Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts **\$63,460**

West Oso Independent School District

- # of students with track-able “post” attendance 27
- # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing 896
- Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts **\$26,880**

Calallen Independent School District

- # of students with track-able “post attendance” 21
- # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing 856
- Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts **\$25,680**

Tuloso Midway Independent School District

- # of students JAC with track-able “post attendance” 28
- # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing 2,199
- Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts **\$65,970**

Robstown Independent School District

- # of students JAC with track-able “post-attendance” 9
- # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing 259
- Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts **\$7,770**

***Other School Districts**

- # of students with track-able “post attendance” 13
- # of ADA-eligible days attended post JAC processing 1043
- Approximate amount of ADA dollars saved through JAC efforts **\$31,290**

Out of the area school districts that participated with Parks and Recreation on attendance tracking

**Parks and Recreation –JAC
Recidivism Tracking of all of JAC Services as a whole**

Total # of Intakes:	821
# of Duplicated Students between all referral sources:	<u>60</u>
Total # of Intakes minus Student Duplication:	761
 County Level Offense History Prior to JAC Help:	
# Prior County Level Offense History	281
# No Prior County Level Offense History	<u>480</u>
	761
Out of 761.... 281 students had County Level Offense History Before JAC Help:	37%
<i>Out of 288...127 committed a status offense BEFORE JAC Intake:</i>	45%
<i>Out of 288... 125 committed a Non Violent Del. Offense BEFORE JAC Intake:</i>	44%
<i>Out of 288....29 committed a violent del. Offense BEFORE JAC Intake:</i>	11%
 Out of 761...480 students had NO County Level Offense History Before JAC Help	63%
 Out of 761....101 students had County Level Offense History AFTER JAC Help:	13%
Out of 76...44 committed a status offense AFTER JAC Intake:	44%
Out of 76...52 committed a delinquent non violent offense AFTER JAC Intervention:	51%
Out of 76...5 committed a delinquent violent offense AFTER JAC Intervention:	5%
 Out of 761 ...57 total students had committed a Juvenile Delinquent offense AFTER JAC Intervention:	7%
Out of 761...704 total students had NOT committed a Juvenile Delinquent offense AFTER JAC Intervention:	93%
 JAC recidivism rate is:	7%
(includes delinquent non- violent and delinquent violent offenses only)	
status offenses are not considered "delinquent"	
 Decrease when "Prior" County Offenses are compared to "Post" County Offenses:	-64%

**Parks and Recreation-JAC
Recidivism Tracking of Case Management Services**

Total # in Case Management	362
# of Duplicated Students within case management:	<u>0</u>
Total # of Case Management minus duplication:	362
 County Level Offense History Before JAC Help:	
# Prior County Level Offense History:	132
# No Prior County Level Offense History:	230
 Out of 362... 132 students had County Level Offense History BEFORE JAC Help: 36%	
Out of this 132... 61 committed Status Offenses BEFORE JAC Intake:	46%
Out of this 132... 59 committed Delinquent Non Violent Offenses BEFORE JAC Intake:	45%
Out of this 132... 12 committed Delinquent Violent Offenses BEFORE JAC Intake:	9%
 Out of 362... 230 total students had NO County Level Offense History BEFORE JAC Help: 64%	
 Out of 362.... 31 had County Level Offenses AFTER JAC Help: 9%	
Out of 31.... 15 had committed a Status offense after JAC Case Management:	48%
Out of 31....14 had committed a Delinquent Non-Violent Offense after JAC Case Management	46%
Out of 31...2 had committed a Delinquent Violent Offense after JAC Case Management	6%
 Out of 362.... 16 committed Juvenile Delinquent Offenses AFTER JAC Help: 4%	
Out of 362...346 did NOT commit a Juvenile Delinquent Offenses AFTER JAC Help:	96%
 Case Management recidivism rate is: 6%	
(includes delinquent non-violent and delinquent violent offenses)	
status offenses are not considered delinquent	
 Decrease when Prior County Offenses are compared to Post County Offenses: -77%	

**Parks and Recreation-JAC
Recidivism Tracking of Corpus Christi Police Department Intake**

Total # of Corpus Christi Police Department (CCPD) Intakes:	184
# of Duplicated Students from CCPD:	23
Total # of CCPD Intakes minus student duplication:	161
County Level Offense History Before JAC Help:	
# Prior County Level Offense History:	70
# No Prior County Level Offense History:	91
Out of 161... 70 students had County Level Offense History BEFORE JA C Help:	44%
Out of the 70... 30 committed status offenses BEFORE JAC intake:	43%
Out of the 70 ... 36 committed delinquent non violent histories BEFORE JAC Intake:	51%
Out of the 70...4 committed violent histories PRIOR to JAC Intake:	6%
Out of 161109 students had NO County Level History BEFORE JAC Help:	68%
Out of 16125 students had County Level Offense History AFTER JAC Help:	16%
Out of 25...7 had committed a status offense AFTER JAC Intake	28%
Out of 25...16 had committed a Delinquent Non-Violent Offense AFTER JAC Intake	64%
Out of 25...2 had committed a Delinquent Violent Offense AFTER JAC Intake	8%
Out of 161... 18 students committed Juvenile Delinquent Offenses AFTER JAC Help:	11%
Out of 161...143 students did NOT commit Juvenile Delinquent Offenses AFTER JAC Help:	89%
"CCPD" Referral Intake Recidivism Rate:	11%
(includes delinquent non-violent and delinquent violent offenses) status offenses are not considered delinquent	
Decrease when Prior County Offenses are compared to Post County Offenses	-64%

**Parks and Recreation-JAC
Recidivism Tracking of Corpus Christi Independent School District- Police Department (CCISD) Intake**

Total # of CCISD PD Intakes	89
# of Duplicated Students from CCISD-PD	21
Total # of CCISD PD Intakes minus student duplication:	60
 County Level Offense History BEFORE JAC Help:	
# Prior County Level Offense History:	38
# No Prior County Level Offense History:	22
Out of 60.... 38 students had County Level Offense History BEFORE JAC Help:	63%
Out of the 60... 14 committed status offenses BEFORE JAC intake	37%
Out of the 60... 18 committed delinquent non violent offenses BEFORE JAC Intake	47%
Out of the 60... 6 committed delinquent violent histories BEFORE JAC Intake	16%
Out of 60.... 22 students had NO County Level Offense History BEFORE JAC HELP:	37%
Out of 60... 16 students had County Level Offense History AFTER JAC Help:	43%
Out of 26... 10 committed a status offense AFTER JAC Intake	38%
Out of 26...15 committed a Delinquent Non-Violent Offense AFTER JAC Intake	58%
Out of 26...1 committed a Delinquent Violent Offense AFTER JAC Intake	4%
Out of 60 16 committed Juvenile Delinquent Offenses AFTER JAC Help:	27%
Out of 60 44 students did NOT commit Juvenile Delinquent Offenses AFTER JAC Help:	73%
CCISD Referral Intake Recidivism Rate:	27%
(Includes delinquent non-violent and delinquent violent offenses) status offenses are not considered delinquent	
Decrease when Prior County Offenses are compared to Post County Offenses:	-36%

**Parks and Recreation-JAC
Recidivism Tracking of “Assessment Only” Intake**

Total # of "Assessment Only" Intakes:	141
# of Duplicated Students from Assessment Only:	<u>2</u>
Total # of Assessment Intakes minus student duplication:	139
 County Level Offense History BEFORE JAC help:	
# Prior County Level Offense History:	36
# No Prior County Level Offense History:	103
Out of 109.... 26 students had County Level Offense History BEFORE JAC help:	26%
Out of the 26... 8 committed status offenses BEFORE JAC intake	56%
Out of the 26 ... 13 committed delinquent non violent histories BEFORE JAC Intake	31%
Out of the 26... 5 committed delinquent violent histories BEFORE JAC Intake	13%
Out of 10983 students had NO County Level History BEFORE JAC Help:	74%
Out of 1093 students had County Level Offense AFTER JAC Help:	8%
Out of 3...2 had committed a status offense AFTER JAC Intake	73%
Out of 3...1 had committed a Delinquent Non-Violent Offense AFTER JAC Intake	27%
Out of 3...0 had committed a Delinquent Violent Offense AFTER JAC Intake	0
Out of 109...1 committed a Juvenile Delinquent Offenses AFTER JAC Help:	2%
Out of 109...108 did NOT commit Juvenile Delinquent Offenses AFTER JAC Help:	98%
Assessment Only Recidivism Rate:	2%
Decrease when Prior County Offenses are compared to Post County Offenses:	-69%

**Parks and Recreation-JAC
Recidivism Tracking of "Other" Intake**

Total # of "other referral" Intakes	38
# of duplicated from "other" referral sources:	2
Total # of "other referral" Intakes minus duplication:	36
County Level Offense History BEFORE JAC Help:	
# Prior County Level Offense History:	4
# No Prior County Level Offense History:	32
Out of 36... 4 students had County Level Offense History BEFORE JAC Help:	11%
Out of 4... 3 committed status offenses BEFORE JAC intake	75%
Out of 4... 0 committed delinquent non violent offenses BEFORE JAC intake	0
Out of 4...1 committed delinquent violent offenses BEFORE JAC intake	25%
Out of 36... 32 students had NO County Level Offense History BEFORE JAC Help	89%
Out of 36... 3 student had County Level Offense AFTER JAC Help	8%
Out of 1... 1 committed status offenses AFTER JAC Intake	33%
Out of 2...2 committed delinquent non violent offenses AFTER JAC Intake	67%
out of 1...0 committed delinquent violent offenses AFTER JAC Intake	0
Out of 36... 2 committed a Juvenile Delinquent Offense AFTER JAC Help:	6%
Out of 36...34 did NOT committed Juvenile Delinquent Offenses AFTER JAC Help:	94%
"Other Intake" Referral Recidivism Rate:	6%
includes delinquent non-violent and delinquent violent offenses)	
status offenses are not considered delinquent	
Decrease when Prior County Offenses are compared to Post County Offenses:	-25%

Parks and Recreation –JAC
Socio-Demographics of Participants- Gender, Ethnicity, Age and School District Attendance

**Total of Students
Participants: 761**

Gender

	#	%
Male:	442	58%
Female:	319	42%
	761	100%

Ethnicity

	#	%
Asian:	3	1%
African American:	56	7%
Anglo :	122	16%
Hispanic:	563	74%
Other:	17	2%
	761	100%

Age at Time of Service

	#	%
9	1	.4%
10	2	.6%
11	12	2%
12	38	5%
13	77	10%
14	136	18%
15	214	28%
16	217	29%
17	57	6%
18	7	1%
No Age	0	0%
	761	100%

of Students Attending Local Districts

	#	%
Corpus Christi ISD	535	70%
Flour Bluff ISD	38	5%
West OSO ISD	30	4%
Tuloso Midway ISD	32	4%
Calallen ISD	26	3%
Robstown ISD	10	1%
"Other"	53	7%
Not Enrolled	23	3%
Home Schooled	3	.7%
NCJJAEP	3	.7%
Richard Milburn	4	.8%
La Raza	4	.8%
	761	100%

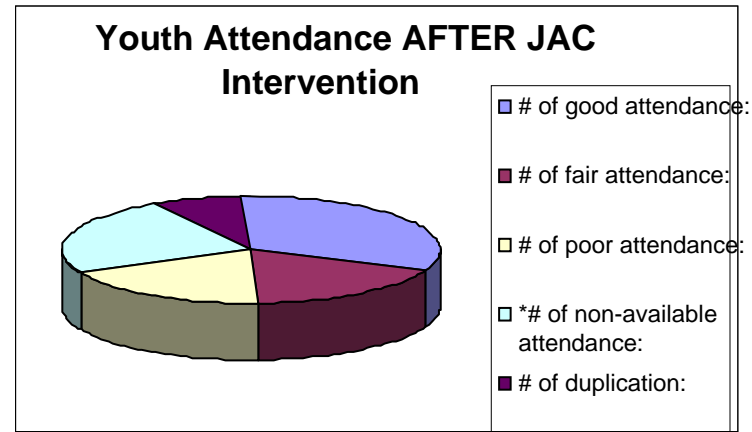
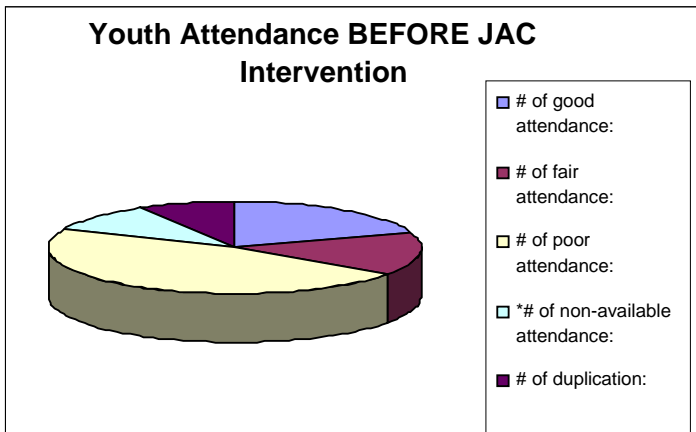
**Parks and Recreation-JAC
Attendance and Zip Code Statistics of Participants**

Youth Attendance History BEFORE JAC Help

# of Good Attendance:	158
# of Fair Attendance:	146
# of Poor Attendance:	431
# of non-available Attendance:	26
# of Duplication:	<u>60</u>
	821

Youth Attendance history AFTER JAC Help

# of Good Attendance:	384
# of Fair Attendance:	211
# of Poor Attendance:	136
# of Non-Available Attendance:	30
# of Duplication:	<u>60</u>
	821



Zip Code Statistics- Top Ten

78415 (119)	78412 (58)
78405 (66)	78410 (45)
78416 (64)	78404 (40)
78413 (63)	78408 (31)
78411 (62)	78414 (31)

**Parks and Recreation-JAC
Participant Urine Analysis Data**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	negative	943	60
	positive	302	19
	damaged specimen	10	.6
	client refusal	1	.4
	no show	314	20
	Total	1570	100
	Missing System	0	0
Total		1570	100

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Male	956	60
	Female	614	40
	Total	1570	100.0

**Parks and Recreation-JAC
Participant Urine Analysis Data**

	Frequency	Percent
Valid 10/-	2	.1
11	15	.9
12	67	4.4
13	151	9.7
14	266	16.9
15	423	26.9
16	496	31.6
17	150	9.5
18/+	0	0
Total	1570	100.0

result * Gender Cross tabulation

Count		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
result	negative	536	407	943
	positive	210	92	302
	damaged specimen	9	1	10
	client refusal	1	0	1
	no show	200	114	314
Total		956	614	1570

**Parks and Recreation-JAC
Participant Urine Analysis Data**

age * result Cross tabulation

		result					Total
		negative	positive	damaged specimen	client refusal	no show	
age	10/-	2	0	0	0	0	2
	11	7	1	0	0	7	15
	12	49	3	0	0	15	67
	13	93	27	1	0	3	151
	14	150	49	2	0	65	266
	15	288	61	1	0	73	423
	16	276	120	5	1	94	496
	17	78	41	1	0	30	150
	18/+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		943	302	10	1	314	1570

age * Gender Cross tabulation

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
age	10/-	1	1	2
	11	8	7	15
	12	50	17	67
	13	81	70	151
	14	160	106	266
	15	250	173	423
	16	304	192	496
	17	102	48	150
	18/+	0	0	0
Total		956	614	1570