Beginning in February, the parking garage elevators at Wells Fargo Plaza will undergo a six-month mechanical modernization. During this period, only one garage elevator will be in service. Please allow yourself extra time to make your way up from the garage to the SANDAG offices and Board Room. For those requiring special assistance, please call the SANDAG front desk in advance of any meetings at (619) 699-1900.

AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

- PATHWAYS TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTERVENTION
- PULSEPOINT
- CRIME IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION 1985 - 2014

PLEASE SILENCE ALL ELECTRONIC DEVICES DURING THE MEETING

YOU CAN LISTEN TO THE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE MEETING BY VISITING OUR WEBSITE AT SANDAG.ORG

MISSION STATEMENT
The 18 cities and county government are SANDAG serving as the forum for regional decision-making. SANDAG builds consensus, makes strategic plans, obtains and allocates resources, plans, engineers, and builds public transit, and provides information on a broad range of topics pertinent to the region's quality of life.
Welcome to SANDAG. Members of the public may speak to the Public Safety Committee on any item at the time the Committee is considering the item. Please complete a Speaker’s Slip, which is located in the rear of the room, and then present the slip to the Committee Clerk seated at the front table. Members of the public may address the Committee on any issue under the agenda item entitled Public Comments/Communications/Member Comments. Public speakers are limited to three minutes or less per person. The Public Safety Committee may take action on any item appearing on the agenda.

Public comments regarding the agenda can be sent to SANDAG via comment@sandag.org. Please include the agenda item, your name, and your organization. Email comments should be received no later than 12 noon, two working days prior to the Public Safety Committee meeting. Any handouts, presentations, or other materials from the public intended for distribution at the Public Safety Committee meeting should be received by the Committee Clerk no later than 12 noon, two working days prior to the meeting.

In order to keep the public informed in an efficient manner and facilitate public participation, SANDAG also provides access to all agenda and meeting materials online at www.sandag.org/meetings. Additionally, interested persons can sign up for e-notifications via our e-distribution list at either the SANDAG website or by sending an email request to webmaster@sandag.org.

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SANDAG agenda materials can be made available in alternative languages. To make a request call (619) 699-1900 at least 72 hours in advance of the meeting.

Los materiales de la agenda de SANDAG están disponibles en otros idiomas. Para hacer una solicitud, llame al (619) 699-1900 al menos 72 horas antes de la reunión.

如有需要，我们可以把SANDAG议程材料翻译成其他语言。

请在会议前至少 72 小时打电话 (619) 699-1900 提出请求。

SANDAG offices are accessible by public transit. Phone 511 or see 511sd.com for route information. Bicycle parking is available in the parking garage of the SANDAG offices.
The Public Safety Committee is asked to review and approve the minutes from its April 17, 2015, meeting.

Members of the public shall have the opportunity to address the Public Safety Committee on any issue within the jurisdiction of the Committee that is not on this agenda. Anyone desiring to speak shall reserve time by completing a “Request to Speak” form and giving it to the Clerk prior to speaking. Public speakers should notify the Clerk if they have a handout for distribution to Committee members. Public speakers are limited to three minutes or less per person. Committee members also may provide information and announcements under this agenda item.

Chair Sinnott will recognize Mayor Mary Sessom for her contributions as the Chair of the Public Safety Committee for the past year.

Chief Butz, Viejas Tribal Government Fire Department, will report on the May 7, 2015, meeting of the San Diego County Fire Chiefs’ Association.

SANDAG, The Children’s Initiative, and the San Diego County Probation Department recently completed an effort with the goal of learning more about serious and chronic juvenile offenders and opportunities for early intervention. An overview of this study will be provided, as well as recommendations for stakeholders from this research.

PulsePoint is a smart phone application that notifies users when a cardiac arrest patient is nearby and promotes bystander provision of CPR prior to the arrival of first responders. An overview of PulsePoint will be provided, along with information regarding the impetus behind its creation and its launch in the San Diego region.
7. CRIME IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION 1985 - 2014 (Cynthia Burke)  

As part of a cooperative agreement with local law enforcement agencies, SANDAG compiles regional violent and property crime statistics on a semiannual basis to track changes and trends in crime rates and numbers. Thirty years of crime trend data from the region (1985 through 2014) will be presented, including violent and property crime rates for the nation, region, and local jurisdictions.

8. CONTINUED PUBLIC COMMENT

If the five speaker limit for public comments was exceeded at the beginning of this agenda, other public comments will be taken at this time. Subjects of previous agenda items may not again be addressed under public comment.

9. UPCOMING MEETINGS  

The next meeting of the Public Safety Committee is scheduled for Friday, June 19, 2015, at 1 p.m.

10. ADJOURNMENT

+ next to an agenda item indicates an attachment
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE DISCUSSION AND ACTIONS

APRIL 17, 2015

The meeting of the Public Safety Committee was called to order by Chair Mary Sessom (East County) at 1:04 p.m. See the attached attendance sheet for Public Safety Committee member attendance.

1. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES (APPROVE)

Action: Upon a motion by Councilmember Myrtle Cole (City of San Diego), and a second by Mayor Steve Vaus (North County Inland), the Public Safety Committee approved the meeting minutes of March 20, 2015. Yes - Chair Sessom, Vice Chair Terry Sinnott (North County Coastal), Councilmember Cole, Chief Jim Redman (County Chiefs'/Sheriff's Association-Seat A), Chief Manuel Rodriguez (County Chiefs'/Sheriff's Association-Seat B), Mayor Vaus, Chief Donald Butz (Regional Fire/Emergency Medical Services), and Sheriff William D. Gore (San Diego County Sheriff). No - None. Abstain - None. Absent – County of San Diego, San Diego County District Attorney’s Office, San Diego Police Department, and South County.

2. PUBLIC COMMENTS/COMMUNICATIONS/MEMBER COMMENTS

None.

REPORTS

3. REPORT FROM CHIEFS'/SHERIFF’S MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (INFORMATION)

Chief Redman reported on the April 1, 2015, meeting of the Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Management Committee.

Action: This item was presented for information only.

4. REPORT FROM THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY FIRE CHIEFS’ ASSOCIATION (INFORMATION)

Chief Butz reported on the April 2, 2015, meeting of the San Diego County Fire Chiefs’ Association.

Action: This item was presented for information only.

5. DRAFT FY 2016 PUBLIC SAFETY WORK PROGRAM AND BUDGET (RECOMMEND)

Dr. Cynthia Burke (Director, Applied Policy/Criminal Justice Research), Pam Scanlon (Director, Automated Regional Justice Information System [ARJIS]), and Cathlyn Coons (Business Manager,
ARJIS) presented the proposed FY 2016 Public Safety Work Program and Budget for ARJIS and the Criminal Justice Research programs.

**Action:** Upon a motion by Chief Rodriguez, and a second by Councilmember Cole, the Public Safety Committee recommended that the Board of Directors accept the Public Safety Work Program and Budget as part of the final FY 2016 Program Budget. Yes - Chair Sessom, Vice Chair Sinnott, Councilmember Cole, Chief Redman, Chief Rodriguez, Mayor Vaus, Chief Butz, Sheriff Gore, and Chief Shelley Zimmerman (San Diego Police Department). No - None. Abstain - None. Absent – South County, County of San Diego, and San Diego County District Attorney's Office.

6. AUTOMATED REGIONAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM DATA SHARING DRAFT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (INFORMATION)

Ms. Scanlon presented an overview of the draft Data Sharing Memorandum of Understanding, which outlines the responsibilities of the SANDAG-ARJIS and law enforcement agencies that contribute to and access data from the ARJIS Enterprise system.

**Action:** This item was presented for information only.

7. AUTOMATED REGIONAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM PROJECTS FOR POTENTIAL URBAN AREA SECURITY INITIATIVE FUNDING (APPROVE)

Ms. Scanlon reviewed the proposed ARJIS projects to be submitted in the application for the FY 2015 Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) funding.

**Action:** Upon a motion by Chief Rodriguez, and a second by Councilmember Cole, the Public Safety Committee recommended approval for the inclusion of the ARJIS projects in the FY 2015 San Diego UASI grant application to the Urban Area Working Group. Yes - Chair Sessom, Vice Chair Sinnott, Councilmember Cole, Chief Redman, Chief Rodriguez, Mayor Vaus, Sheriff Gore, and Chief Zimmerman. No - None. Abstain – Chief Butz. Absent – South County, County of San Diego, and San Diego County District Attorney's Office.

8. CONTINUED PUBLIC COMMENT

None.

9. UPCOMING MEETINGS

The next meeting of the Public Safety Committee is scheduled for Friday, May 15, 2015, at 1 p.m.

10. ADJOURNMENT

Chair Sessom adjourned the meeting at 1:59 p.m.
## CONFIRMED ATTENDANCE

### SANDAG PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE MEETING

**April 17, 2015**

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<tr>
<th>JURISDICTION</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>MEMBER/ALTERNATE</th>
<th>ATTENDING</th>
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<td>Hon. Mary Sessom, Chair</td>
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<td>Hon. Bill Wells</td>
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<td>Hon. Terry Sinnott, Vice Chair</td>
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<td>Hon. Tony Kranz</td>
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<td>South County</td>
<td>Hon. Alejandra Sotelo-Solis</td>
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<td>Hon. Brian P. Bilbray</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hon. Amanda Rigby</td>
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<td>City of San Diego</td>
<td>Hon. Myrtle Cole</td>
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<td>Hon. Lorie Zapf</td>
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<td>Supervisor Greg Cox</td>
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<td>Supervisor Dianne Jacob</td>
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<td>County Chiefs' Sheriff's Association</td>
<td>Chief Jim Redman</td>
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<td>Chief Manuel Rodriguez</td>
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<td>Chief Craig Carter</td>
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<td>Chief David Bejarano</td>
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<td>San Diego Police Department</td>
<td>Chief Shelley Zimmerman</td>
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<td>Ex. Assistant Chief David Ramirez</td>
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<td>John Valencia</td>
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<td>Holly Crawford</td>
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<td>Chief Tim Isbell</td>
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<td>San Diego County District Attorney</td>
<td>Bonnie Dumanis</td>
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<td>Chief Adolfo Gonzales</td>
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<td>Miguel Rosario-Yes</td>
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### ADVISORY MEMBERS

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<td>County Public Safety</td>
<td>Mack Jenkins</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>Yvette Klepin</td>
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<td>Department of Defense</td>
<td>Joseph Stuyvesant</td>
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<td>Michial Michalovich</td>
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<td>BC Bell</td>
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<td>Gregory Archambeault</td>
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<td>Laura Duffy</td>
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<td>Cindy Ciprani-Yes</td>
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<td>Bill Sherman</td>
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<td>Gary Hill-Yes</td>
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<td>Jaime Becerra</td>
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<td>Bill Burke</td>
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<td>Southern CA Tribal Chairmen's Association (SCTCA)</td>
<td>Eric LaChappa</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>Leia Arviso</td>
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<td>Chief Jim Abele</td>
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<td>Chief Tracy Sturges</td>
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Understanding the Pathways to Incarceration of High-Risk Juvenile Offenders
Building a Supportive System of Care

Partnering Agencies
San Diego County Probation Department
San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG)
The Children’s Initiative

Funded by
The California Wellness Foundation
Project Goal

• To decrease the number of youth entering or escalating in juvenile justice system by developing recommendations to advance a supportive system of care for young people
Background

• Impetus for study began with the Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparity (RED) Committee

• Support from the California Wellness Foundation

• Learn more about:
  • The paths that took these youth deeper into the juvenile justice system
  • The types of interventions provided and when those interventions were provided
Methodology

• Sample population
  • 40 youthful offenders at the highest level of Probation Supervision

• Data Collection Methods and Validated Assessment
  • Case file review
  • Structured Individual Interviews
Challenges and Risks of the Population

**Trauma and Mental Health**
- 84% had at least one referral to Child Welfare System
- 43% had a family member who had been in prison
- 32% had seen someone killed
- 20% removed from home by Child Welfare System

**School Factors**
- 95% had been suspended from school
- 65% had been expelled from school
- 58% reported having difficulty learning
- 25% had dropped out of school
Challenges and Risks of the Population

- **Alcohol and Drug Use Factors**
  - 100% reported drug use
  - 75% reported regularly using alcohol or drugs before or during school
  - 53% felt drugs were a problem for them

- **Delinquency Factors**
  - Youth were 14 years old on average when received first referral to probation
  - 87% reported carrying a weapon at some point
  - 85% reported gang involvement
Early Identification of Warning Signs Findings

• Chronic youthful offenders pathway toward delinquency often started at a young age with Child Welfare Services and/or poor school attendance and behavior problems

• Professionals in child welfare and education systems were the first to become aware of issues in these youths’ lives
Early Identification of Warning Signs

Recommendations

• Identification of needs and interventions must start at a young age and across systems, i.e. schools, child welfare, and mental health

• Develop policies that support non-discretionary spending across multiple systems

• Require shared outcomes for accountability
Trauma and Behavior

Findings

• Youth were exposed to multiple episodes of trauma at an early age

• Problem behaviors first came to the attention of professionals around the age of middle school
Trauma and Behavior Recommendations

• Institute standardized trauma screening starting at a early age

• Provide family-based trauma treatment

• Develop and implement a coordinated treatment/service delivery system that connects child welfare, schools, law enforcement, behavioral health, juvenile justice, and community-based services to address the trauma
Alcohol and Substance Use

Findings

• All of the youth had a history with Alcohol and Other Drug use (AOD) starting on average around age 13

• Over one-half reported that their drug use was a problem

• Less than one-quarter reported participation in any AOD treatment
Alcohol and Substance Use Recommendations

• Identify and implement early warning systems for alcohol and other drugs use in schools to respond quickly with effective and developmentally appropriate interventions

• Increase the availability and participation of evidence-based and promising practice interventions in schools and communities
Disconnected from Traditional Education

Findings

• The majority of youth had been suspended (95%) or expelled (65%) at least once

• Youth also spent approximately 1/3 of their adolescence (12-17 years old) in custody and were disconnected from their home school
Disconnected from Traditional Education

Recommendations

• Systems need to exhaust every effort to maintain a connection and enrollment to the youth’s home school

• Revision of school policies to reduce reliance on suspensions and expulsions for non zero-tolerance offenses

• For youth leaving detention facilities or attending court schools every effort should be made to re-enroll these youth in their home school
Lack of Detailed Information

Findings

• Complete and comprehensive data were not available on the type, intensity, and outcomes of interventions and treatments that youth received across all systems.
Lack of Detailed Information
Recommendations

• Improve integrated data collection and data sharing across systems to allow for comprehensive documentation of services received, including type, dosage, and outcome.

• Create a system of treatment standards and quality assurance processes across systems in order to ensure fidelity to evidence-based treatment models and maximize treatment outcomes.
Separation from Community

Findings

• Youth spent nearly 1/3 of their adolescence (12-17 years old) incarcerated

• Separation from their family, school and community was considered detrimental and challenging to the youth and their family
Separation from Community Recommendations

• Increase community-based alternatives to detention and confinement such as cool beds, family crisis counseling, immediate case management

• Adoption of policies that increase fiscal resources for effective alternatives to detention for youth who do not pose a threat to public safety

• Develop and use a system of graduated incentives and sanctions

• Utilize proven behavioral modification techniques that can reduce reliance on detention for minor infractions
Inconsistent Individualized Case Planning

Findings

• Limited treatment options were documented in all systems, as well as the lack of matching assessed needs with appropriate interventions.
Inconsistent Individualized Case Planning

Recommendations

• Consistently design and implement individualized service plans for youth that address their specific, trauma, mental health, educational challenges and alcohol and other drug issues

• Provide youth with promising practice and/or evidence-based services/treatment while detained and in the community, maintaining continuity of care
Contact Information

The Children’s Initiative
Sandra McBrayer
(858) 581-5880

San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG)
Sandy Keaton
(619) 699-6933
PulsePoint Citizen Responder
CPR/AED Mobile Apps
to improve community response to cardiac arrest

“When Minutes Matter”

Richard Price, Founder/President, PulsePoint Foundation
Dr. Brad Schwartz, Medical Director, Regional Cooperative Care Partnership
Sudden Cardiac Arrest is the Leading Cause of Death in Adults Over Age 40
2007 C.A.R.E.S. data
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<td>9.5%</td>
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Easy to Improve…10 Steps

- Step 1 - Establish a Cardiac Registry
- Step 2 - Implement Dispatcher Assisted CPR
- Step 3 - Hands only Campaign
- Step 4 - Implement High Performance CPR
- Step 5 - Implement Rapid Dispatch Plan of Action
- Step 6 - Begin a Program in Police Defibrillation
- Step 7 - Establish a Public Access Defibrillation Program
- Step 8 - Supplemental Funding & Support for Training & QI
- Step 9 - Institute Hypothermia in All Receiving Hospitals
- Step 10 - Work Toward a Culture of Excellence
How PulsePoint Works

PulsePoint connects to the local 9-1-1 system and alerts CPR-trained citizens to someone nearby having a Sudden Cardiac Arrest.

PulsePoint further directs these citizen rescuers, with a live map, to the nearest publicly available defibrillator (AED).
Response time is the biggest challenge we face with Sudden Cardiac Arrest.

Effective bystander response is crucial to improving out-of-hospital cardiac arrest survival.
The PulsePoint App
Public AED Locations

AED: Crunch Gym Blackhawk...
CARDIO EQUIPMENT AREA (ON PILLAR)
Program Goals

• Improve cardiac arrest survival rate through improved bystander performance
  - CPR initiated more often, sooner, and of higher quality; greater use of public AEDs
  - Renewed conversation; next generation engagement
• Community involvement in maintaining registry helps build much needed AED mindfulness and location awareness
Crime in the San Diego Region
1980 - 2014
What Information is Presented?

• 2014 crime rates per 1,000 population and numbers of crimes
• FBI Index Part I crimes
  – Violent: Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault
  – Property: Burglary, Larceny, Vehicle Theft
• Region and local jurisdictions
• Comparisons to national rates
Violent Crime Types

- **Homicide** = willful (non-negligent) killing of one human by another
- **Rape** = carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will
- **Robbery** = taking or attempting to take anything of value from a person by force or threat of force
- **Aggravated Assault** = unlawful attack (or attempt) by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury
2014 Regional Violent Crime Rate Lowest in 35 Years

Violent Crime Rate per 1,000

Year


San Diego Region - U.S.
Homicide and Rape Up, Robbery and Aggravated Assault Down

Percent Change in Number 2013-14

- Overall: -5%
- Homicide: 6%
- Rape: 14%
- Robbery: -11%
- Assault: -5%
Number of Homicides 3rd Lowest in 2014

Year

Low – 67, 2010
High – 278, 1991

Low – 70, 2014
Rape Shows More Annual Fluctuation Than Other Crimes

Year

Low – 596 (1985)

High – 969 (1991)


Year

0 200 400 600 800 1,000

763

668
Number of Robberies at 35-Year Low in 2014

High - 8,554 (1992)
Low - 2,705 (2014)
Aggravated Assaults at Lowest Point Since 1986

Year

Low - 7,041 (2014)
High - 15,406 (1994)
Mandated DV Reporting 1986
City of San Diego Had Fourth Lowest Violent Crime Rate in 2013

![Violent Crime Rate per 1,000](chart)

- **Lowest - San Jose, CA**: 3.2
- **San Diego**: 4.0
- **Highest - Detroit, MI**: 20.7
City of San Diego Compared to Other Large Western Cities - 2013

Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Population

- San Jose, CA  ........  3.2
- San Diego, CA  ........  4.0
- Los Angeles, CA  ........  4.3
- Portland, OR  ........  4.8
- Fresno, CA  ........  5.0
- Seattle, WA  ........  5.8
- Phoenix, AZ  ........  6.3
- San Francisco, CA  ........  8.5
Violent Crime Down at Mid-Year 2014 Across the Country

-7.6%
-6.6%
-5.0%
-4.6%
-3.0%
-2.7%
-15.0%
-10.0%
-5.0%
0.0%
5.0%
10.0%
15.0%

Midwest
Northeast
Nation
South
West

Mid-Year Violent Crime Numbers, 2014, FBI
2014 Regional Property Crime Rate Also at 35-Year Low

![Graph showing the property crime rate per 1,000 for the San Diego Region and the U.S. from 1980 to 2014. The rate is at a 35-year low in 2014.](image-url)
How Property Crime Affected Residents in 2014

• 1 in 163 households burglarized
• 55% of burglaries involved no forced entry
• 1 in 83 residents victim of a larceny theft
• 1 in 278 registered vehicles stolen
• Over $151.6 million worth of property stolen
• 20% of stolen property recovered
One-Year Decreases Seen in Each of Three Property Crime Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percent Change 2013-14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>-16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>-22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larceny</td>
<td>-14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MV Theft</td>
<td>-16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent Change in Number 2013-14
All Three Property Crimes at 35-Year Lows
City of San Diego Had Fourth Lowest Property Crime Rate in 2013

Property Crime Rate Per 1,000

- Lowest - New York, NY: 16.9
- San Diego: 23.5
- Highest - Tuscon, AZ: 65.8
## City of San Diego Compared to Other Large Western Cities - 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Property Crime Rate per 1,000 Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>San Diego, CA</strong></td>
<td><strong>23.5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose, CA</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix, AZ</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresno, CA</td>
<td>44.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, OR</td>
<td>48.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>55.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>58.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Property Crime Also Down at Mid-Year 2014 Across the Country, After Previous Increase

**Mid-Year Property Crime Numbers, 2014, FBI**

- Midwest: -12.5%
- Northeast: -7.6%
- Nation: -7.5%
- South: -5.9%
- West: -5.8%
Questions for Discussion

• From your perspective, what factors do you give greatest credit to these declines in San Diego County?
• How useful is this information and how do/will you use it?
• What other information would be of additional assistance?
35 Years of Crime in the San Diego Region: 1980 Through 2014

Since the 1930s, local law enforcement agencies have used a standardized coding scheme to ensure that statistics regarding seven types of major crimes are captured in a reliable way across jurisdictions. Since the 1980s, SANDAG has worked with the local jurisdictions to compile their individual statistics to document how violent (homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property (burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft) crimes have changed over time and how they vary across municipalities. To account for changes in the population, crime rates per 1,000 resident population are shown to supplement crime numbers.

San Diego County’s Violent Crime Rate at a 35-Year Low in 2014

- Up from 70 in 2013
- 35-year high of 278 in 1991
- 74 Homicides
- 763 Rapes
- Up from 668 in 2013
- 22% were attempted, 78% completed
- Down from 3,054 in 2013
- New 35-year low
- 2,705 Robberies
- 7,041 Aggravated Assaults
- Down from 7,380 in 2013
- Most common weapon was a blunt instrument (42%)
San Diego County’s Property Crime Rate also at a 35-Year Low in 2014

All Three Property Crimes at New 35-Year Lows in 2014

- Down from 13,971 in 2013
- New 35-year low
- 55% no forced entry

10,960 Burglaries

- Down from 45,034 in 2013
- New 35-year low
- 1 in 3 from vehicle

38,629 Larcenies

- Down from 11,273 in 2013
- New 35-year low
- High of 40,897 in 1989

9,460 Motor Vehicle Thefts

- $1 in every $5 recovered
- 40% of cost of stolen property from motor vehicles

$415,324 stolen per day
RAPE: TRENDS, OUTREACH, AND CHANGING DEFINITIONS

As reported in SANDAG’s most recent Annual Crime Report,\(^1\) reported rapes were up 14 percent in 2014 from 2013, despite a 5 percent drop in overall violent crime. However, when looking historically at the number of rapes reported to law enforcement (Figure 1), it is important to note that while the other violent crimes were down considerably from 1980 to 2014 (drops of 59% for homicides and 51% for robberies), there has been a greater number of slight fluctuations in the number of reported rapes, but only a 1 percent decrease from 1980 to 2014.

**Figure 1**

NUMBER OF RAPES REPORTED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION

Similar to domestic violence, an increase in the number of rapes may reflect a greater inclination by survivors to report the crime and not necessarily an increase in the number of actual offenses. For example, according to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS),\(^2\) 46 percent of violent crime overall in 2013 was reported to law enforcement, while only 35 percent of rapes/sexual assaults were reported (compared to 50% and 29%, respectively in 2004). Since 2001, April has been designated as Sexual Assault Awareness Month,\(^3\) and as such, it is timely to more closely examine the characteristics of rape survivors, what we know about the incidents, and highlight national resources available to survivors of rape and sexual assault.

What do we know about survivors of rape, both locally and nationally?

- In 2014, 78 percent of rapes reported to San Diego County law enforcement were categorized as completed and 22 percent as attempted. In 1988, the most historical year available, these percentages were 71 and 29, respectively.

- In 2013 (the most recent statistics available regionally), females between 18 and 24 represented 34 percent (and the largest proportion) of rape survivors, but only 12 percent of the population.

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According to the NCVS, the rate of rape and sexual assault among females between the ages of 18 and 24 was higher for nonstudents (7.6 per 1,000) than for students (6.1 per 1,000). The offender was known to the survivor in about 80 percent of rapes and sexual assaults, regardless of whether the survivor was in college or not.

Nonstudent rape survivors between the ages of 18 and 24 who were surveyed through the NCVS were more likely to report the rape to law enforcement (32%), compared to those who were students (20%). About one-quarter of students (26%) and nonstudents (23%) who did not report to law enforcement believed the incident was a personal matter and one in five each (20%) stated they didn’t report out of a fear of reprisal.

Between 1995 and 2013, 47 percent of rape survivors who were enrolled in college and 40 percent of survivors who were nonstudents, perceived that the offender was drinking or using other drugs.

Between 1994 and 2013, fewer than one in five student (16%) and nonstudent (18%) survivors of rape and sexual assault received assistance from a service agency.

The data presented here dispel some of the myths that persist about rape and sexual assault, chief among them that the offender is typically a stranger, when in fact the offender is someone the survivor knows in the majority of incidents. This personal dynamic may be one reason many survivors choose not to report. Survivors of rape and sexual assault can report the crime to law enforcement by calling 911. They can also find help from the many service agencies staffed by trained personnel who maintain strict client confidentiality. In San Diego County, survivors of rape or sexual assault can call the Center for Community Solutions 24-hour hotline at 1-888-385-4657. RAINN (Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network), a national non-profit organization, also hosts an “on-line” hotline that survivors and their family/friends can use to get help and find more information.

As we begin to prepare mid-year 2015 crime statistics, it is important to note that significant changes to what constitutes a rape will have an impact on numbers and rates as we move forward. Specifically, prior to January 1, 2013, rape was defined as “the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will” according to FBI Uniform Crime Reporting standards. The new definition, which has been considerably broadened to include the victimization of females and males, now states that rape is the “penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sexual organ of another person, without the consent of the victim”. San Diego County law enforcement agencies began using the new definition in January 2015. As a result, 88 sex offenses that were previously Part II crime statistics now will be included in Part I crime statistics under the rape category, which is expected to have an impact on both the number of rapes reported in 2015, as well as violent crime overall.

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Sexual assault is an umbrella term that encompasses all unwanted sexual behaviors, including rape.