

**The Co-Occurrence of Youth Violence and
Family Violence in Geographically Specific Neighborhoods**

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by

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Abstract

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Previous research demonstrated that there are many factors that place communities at risk for youth violence. The community factors that have previously been found to place youth at risk include high rates of poverty, the availability of guns, the density of liquor outlets, poor educational attainment, and poor health outcomes. When these and other factors occur at high rates in a neighborhood, they significantly impact the levels of youth violence.

Just as these risk factors have been found to correlate to high rates of youth violence, it is the contention of this research that high rates of family violence are significantly correlated to high rates of youth violence. While this may appear obvious, previous research has not specifically tested the impact of rates of domestic violence on rates of youth violence in specific neighborhoods.

This research assesses and synthesizes the cumulative results of police incidents reports of domestic violence and youth violence for the 3-year period of 1998-2000. It utilizes other specific data sets to test the statistical significance of domestic violence in relationships to youth violence when these other factors are controlled.

An initial analysis found a correlation of .579 between domestic violence and youth violence ($r^2=.335$). This was the second highest correlation among 22 independent variables examined, and higher than any indicators of economic distress or family

dysfunction whose association with youth crime has been well-established in the literature.

The next phase of model development utilized a theory-based multiple regression analysis to develop a model of youth violence. The final model—including domestic violence, female-headed households, prevalence of liquor stores, and children below poverty—had an r^2 of .416.

Focus groups were held in neighborhoods that the data analysis indicated had particularly high levels of youth violence. The 117 youth participants expressed their beliefs—inter alia—that family violence was a major contributing factor to youth violence.

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Chapter One: Introduction

A. Background

This focus of this research is juvenile violence, particularly violence perpetrated and experienced by juveniles in American inner city neighborhoods, and its relationship to family violence. Although juvenile violence is by no means restricted to inner cities, violent incidents involving juveniles are more likely to occur in such environments (Bell & Jenkins, 1993; Bennett & Fraser, 2000; Boyle & Lipman, 2002; Chalken, 2000).

Cited by the U.S. Surgeon General (2001) as a national epidemic, the phenomenon of juvenile violence bodes poorly for the future of our society. Violence robs victims, often juveniles themselves, of life and limb and creates scars, both physical and emotional, that are hard, if not impossible, to heal (Halfon, Shulman, & Hochstein, 2001). It robs those who are apprehended as juvenile offenders of their freedom and full participation in the larger society where they might develop into functional adults prepared to participate in their communities as productive citizens. It robs local neighborhood communities of a sense of trust, which reduces social capital thus depleting a primary protective factor against community crime and violence (Fukuyama, 1999).

Juvenile violence acts to reduce society's hope that the next generation will further the development of a civil and just society. It offends all those who maintain hopeful sentiments regarding the promise of youth and alienates our faith in the promise of the future. To the degree that we can understand the causes and conditions under which juvenile violence is most likely to occur, we are more able to develop interventions and prevention strategies to reduce its occurrence. We are then able to create safer community

environments in the here and now, and emotionally invest ourselves in our collective futures.

There are many causes for the national concern regarding juvenile violence. Some of these causes are ill founded and created by isolated events sensationalized in the media. Other causes are the results of a culture that has developed a generalized fear and negative stereotypes about young people. However, at least part of the concern is founded in the data that paints an alarming picture of juvenile violence beginning in 1985.

- Between the years of 1985 and 1995, American youth were at once increasingly the victims of violent crime (U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1998) and the perpetrators of violent crime. (Zimring, 1998)
- During the same years, youth firearm-related homicides increased 15% and non-firearm related homicides increased by 9%. (Blumstein, 1995)
- As reported by the U.S. Surgeon General in 2001, between 30-40% of boys and 15-30% of girls reports having committed a serious violent offense by age 17. [U.S. Surgeon General, 2001 #174]
- In the United States, juveniles murder almost 10 people every day, which is nearly _ of all murders committed. [U.S. Surgeon General, 2001 #173]
- Juvenile arrests for violent crimes including homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault increased by 67% between 1985 and 1995. (U.S. Surgeon General, 1999)
- According to arrest and victimization data collected by State and Federal governments, youth violence has begun to slowly decrease since it peaked in

1993. However, self-reports by youth reveal that involvement in some violent behaviors remain at 1993 levels. [U.S. Surgeon General, 2001 #7]

- Though gun use and lethal violence among young people declined since the peak year of 1993, nonfatal violence has not. [U.S. Surgeon General, 2001 #172]

While many have argued the overall significance of these facts, when they are understood in the context of longer demographic trends, the public perception that youth are more violent has led to the formation of public policy that has increased the lengths of sentencing for youth convicted of violent crimes, lowered the age at which youth can be treated as adults in the criminal justice system, and greatly increased the numbers of youth who are incarcerated (Currie, 1998; Zimring, 1998). These public policies have yielded little by way of increasing public safety or allaying the public's fear of juvenile violence.

At the same time that these public policies were being implemented, researchers have been interested in trying to understand the causes and conditions that give rise to youth violence and how it can be prevented. Often funded by the Federal government and private foundations, the past 10 years of research has yielded a deeper understanding of the causes and conditions related to youth violence and what can be done to prevent it.

We have come to understand youth violence as a product of many different factors that occur at the individual, peer group, family and community levels (Hawkins & Herrenkohl, 2000). We continue to try and discover the root causes of youth violence including such factors as the impact of structural and economic disadvantage of youth and young adults within a neighborhood context (Bennett & Fraser, 2000). We examine

issues of race, poverty, gang affiliation and the ease with which guns can be obtained. The use of drugs, the availability of drugs and drug trafficking within a specific neighborhood are all examined and documented as being related to the occurrence of youth violence. Last but not least, the influence of the media, popular culture, and the history of American culture itself (Currie, 1998) have been called into question regarding their negative impact on youth and violence. By furthering the understanding of the conditions that create youth violence we may be able to prevent its occurrence by creating meaningful public policy, implementing programs that are evidence based, and target resources where they will have the greatest impact.

The selection of youth violence as a research topic evolved from a research and planning effort conducted in and around school sites for the East Bay Public Safety Corridor Partnership of California in 1995. Founded in 1993, the East Bay Public Safety Corridor Partnership (EBPSCP) is the nation's largest anti-violence collaboration. Its formidable service area stretches along the Interstate Highway 80-880 corridor, and 75 miles to the east. The northernmost point is the unincorporated community of Crockett, home to some 3,300 people and to the south is Fremont, population 203,000. The geographic center is Oakland, the Corridor's largest city, with a population of almost 400,000. In this vast and highly diverse region, EBPSCP has joined with 26 communities (16 cities and 10 unincorporated areas), two counties, two County Offices of Education, 23 law enforcement agencies and 14 school districts. The Corridor Partnership convenes regular meetings that bring together mayors, city managers, police chiefs, school

officials, community constituents, and other stakeholders to focus on regional issues that impact the safety of the Corridor populace.

The planning and research project identified specific street addresses in several cities in the Bay Area of California where disproportionately high levels of youth violence were occurring. Using police databases that contained individual records of police arrests and incident reports, we produced maps of this information and specified areas by face block and census block where a disproportionately high level of youth violence was occurring (Bennett & Bennett, 1997). The maps also included other visual information such as locations of schools, liquor stores, public housing projects, churches, and community-based organizations. These maps were used to inform a community organizing process that was undertaken collaboratively between community members, the police and community-based organizations in the neighborhoods identified as having disproportionately high levels of youth violence. Police and community organizations also used the maps as the basis of discussion and decision-making regarding such subjects as resource allocation and community policing. There were many stakeholders involved in the effort—all committed to reducing youth violence in their neighborhoods.

As part of this same project, a series of interviews and focus groups were conducted with members of these communities. The results from the mapping exercise focused the community listening process on those communities and neighborhoods that contained disproportionately high levels of youth violence. This information also served to aid in developing problem solving oriented policing activities in these specific neighborhoods as we used the focus groups to inquire about specific youth crime hotspots and types of

crimes as indicated by the data. Information from youth, teachers, community leaders, and others helped to describe more fully the information we had mapped and suggested potential solutions to the problem of youth violence.

While the tools developed for the interviews were not designed to examine the incidence of family violence in these neighborhoods, a high level of direct and indirect evidence implied that family violence was occurring at disproportionately high levels in these same neighborhoods. We found that many youth had witnessed violence at home and among family members. A significant number of youth had family members who had died as a result of violence (Bennett & Bennett, 1997).

Another finding from the interviews and focus groups was that many of the youth living in these neighborhoods, particularly youth involved in youth gangs, had come to accept violence as normal behavior. They expressed the belief that violent behavior “was just the way it was” and that they could not do anything about it. They also expressed the belief that violence was a normal phenomenon in all neighborhoods and communities (Bennett & Bennett, 1999).

The findings from these focus groups and interviews have led to this formal and systematic investigation of the linkage between family violence and public youth violence at the community level.

B. Research Question

- ø Is the occurrence of family violence in a neighborhood a significant factor in explaining public youth violence in the same neighborhood, and, if so, what are the implications for intervention and prevention activities?

The research questions will direct the overall research effort goals including:

1. To spatially examine, discover and describe an association between family violence and public youth violence at the census tract level and neighborhood level;
2. To examine the principal community factors and characteristics that impact the association between family violence and public youth violence, either as risk or protective factors.
3. To contribute to the body of knowledge that will enhance efforts to coordinate service delivery and interventions for family violence and youth violence at the individual and community levels.

C. Purpose of the Research

A national movement has developed to coordinate policy and service delivery to victims of family violence among the various public jurisdictions that are responsible for these issues both within human services and law enforcement. One example of these types of efforts is the Federally funded *Safe From the Start* program, which recognizes the negative consequences that young children face from being subjected to family violence either as witnesses or victims. Efforts are now underway to address the individual level ill effects of this phenomenon through coordination and collaboration of services, interventions, and prevention activities. *Safe From the Start: Taking Action on Children Exposed to Violence* is a federally-funded initiative bringing together practitioners and policymakers from the public and private sectors including:

- o Child protective services;
- o Domestic violence prevention services,

- o Juvenile and family courts,
- o Law enforcement,
- o Mental health and other and other professional human service providers.

Their overarching goal is to develop and evaluate pilot strategies for the coordination of integrated prevention, intervention, and accountability measures that will result in the reduction of children being exposed to violence while mitigating the ill effects experienced by children who are exposed to violence.

Safe Passages, a program in the City of Oakland, California is another example of this type of effort arising at the local level that is attempting to address these intertwined issues. The Oakland Police Department has begun to partner police officers responding to calls of domestic violence with a social worker that arrives on the scene to specifically address the needs of children who have witnessed the violent episode.

These types of efforts are aimed at coordination of services at the individual level. They encourage the coordination of police activities with health and social service systems and community-based service providers so that activities among the different jurisdictions are coordinated, resources are leveraged, and goals and objectives are not conflicted.

It is hoped that the results of the research conducted as part of this dissertation further the efforts that are occurring to coordinate efforts on the individual level, as well as expand these efforts so that they can be addressed at the community level. It is conceivable that coordinated community resources and service delivery systems will focus efforts on highly impacted communities in a way that transcends delivery of

services to individuals and has community level impact. Research demonstrating that communities containing high levels of drugs, guns, or gangs were more at risk for violence provided the impetus for development of national initiatives to reduce these risk factors within targeted communities. Demonstrating a similar linkage for communities where there are disproportionately high levels of youth violence and family violence may result in resources and efforts being specifically targeted.

An example of this type of comprehensive community initiative is the Healthy Start Initiative whose primary goal is to reduce infant mortality. Prior to 1996, the national effort to reduce the incidence of infant mortality was focused on a strategy of providing individual case management services to at-risk populations. Today, that strategy has been supplemented and in some communities supplanted by a community approach to delivery of services, education, and interventions that target those communities where there is the highest incidence of infant mortality. Rather than just serving the individual wherever they may reside, an entire impacted community is addressed by bringing a continuum of services directly into the community. This research may lead to similar efforts to reduce public youth violence at the community level.

Another immediate impact of this research is that it will serve to deepen and further the work of several initiatives that are already underway in the cities from which the data will be collected and analyzed. In the cities of Richmond, Hayward, and Oakland, the analysis will be used for a regional planning effort to develop policies, strategies and interventions that link responses and resources addressing youth and family violence. If the examination of the data indicate such a co-occurrence, there will be significant

implications regarding how we shape and deliver human services, conduct interventions, and formulate public policy. Allocation of resources may become substantially more targeted and partnerships may develop between what has operated until now as separate bureaucracies and service delivery systems. If, in fact, co-occurrence of youth violence and family violence can be demonstrated in geographically specific areas, we may be able to add another strategy for prevention of youth violence by more systemically addressing family violence.

The results of this project will be utilized immediately by the 23 cities that are part of the East Bay Public Safety Corridor Partnership. This multi-jurisdictional regional collaboration has recently been awarded funds from the National Funding Collaborative on Youth Violence Prevention to develop a plan to address the linkages between youth and family violence. The results of the mapping will help to focus attention on those areas within the region that are particularly impacted by these dual phenomena and will help determine what resources and institutions need to be brought to bear on the problem. It will also serve as a mechanism for focusing community listening efforts.

Chapter Two: Review of the Literature

A. The Impact of Violence on Children and Adolescents

There is a wealth of research on the impact of violence on children and adolescents. However, the academic disciplines and methods of inquiry supporting this research are not found in any one unified school of thought or body of knowledge. Instead, the literature is derived from diverse research questions and methodologies that give rise to many and often differing findings. Some of these findings complement and support each other and serve to collectively deepen our understanding of the causes and impact of violence while other research findings appear to argue previous works. This diversity of perspective stems from the multitude of societal problems that are caused by or related to violence and its impact on children, adolescents, families and the communities in which they live (Dodge, 2001; World Health Organization, 1995).

The complexity and the enormity of the issue of violence have urged the pursuit of knowledge regarding its impact and causality by many and differing academic disciplines. A combination of many factors including personality attributes, norms within culture and subcultures, exposure to violence, family relations and environment, and community structures and conditions, particularly poverty and neighborhood disorganization, are all argued to contribute to the phenomena of violence (Williams, Van Dorn, Hawkins, Abbot, & Catalano, 2001). Research on this topic is scattered throughout the fields of criminology, child development, education, mental health, neuropsychological, neurobiology psychology, public health, sociology, urban studies, and other disciplines and professions.

Much of the research is aimed at describing the impact of the experience of violence to the individual child and/or adolescent and the effect on his or her social development. Very little research documents the impact of violence on the larger community in which the child resides (Morenoff & Sampson, 1997). This may be a product of the methodological difficulties inherent in trying to assess neighborhood or community impact or effect (Sampson, 2000). Some of the research on the impact of the experience of violence per individual child focuses on the risk factors associated with a child or adolescent being victimized while other research focuses on the risk factors for a child or adolescent perpetrating violence.

The research for understanding what places a child or adolescent at risk for violence was greatly enhanced beginning in the 1990s when researchers began to try and understand what particular conditions exist within specific spheres of influence that place a child or adolescent at risk for juvenile delinquency (Hawkins & Herrenkohl, 2000; Hill, Howell, Hawkins, & Battin-Pearson, 1999; Howell, Krisberg, Hawkins, & Wilson, 1995). Juvenile delinquency includes a long list of deviant behaviors and social development problems, including but not limited to violent crime. Other behaviors categorized within the framework of delinquency include truancy, running away from home, dropping out of school, gang affiliation, teen pregnancy, alcohol, and drug use, and so forth. Many of these risk factors or behaviors are co-occurring (Huizinga, Loeber, Thornberry, & Cothorn, 2000) and they are also found to place a child at risk for either being a victim of violence or perpetrating violence.

It is important to note that not all children and adolescents deemed to be juvenile delinquents are involved in violence. The majority of youth who are arrested or who otherwise come into the juvenile justice system do so as a result of non-violent incidents. However, numerous studies have found that individuals in both the juvenile and adult correctional systems have a much higher rate of childhood abuse than does the general population (Pawaserat, 1991).

Hawkins, Jensen, and Catalano (1988) have developed an influential typology that explains sets of risk factors for juvenile delinquency. These risk factors are clustered together through the domains of the individual, the family, the peer group, the school and the community (Hawkins & Herrenkohl, 2000). Specific behaviors and attributes or environmental conditions are highly correlated with particular outcomes. For example, an individual's rebelliousness, having friends who engage in problem behaviors, family conflict, and extreme economic deprivation have all been found to correlate with substance abuse among adolescents (Hawkins et al., 1988; O'Donnell, Hawkins, Abbott, & Robert, 1995; O'Donnell, Hawkins, Catalano, Abbott, & Day, 1995).

B. Theoretical Frameworks

The overarching examination of the conditions and causes of violence among children and adolescents can be divided into three primary frameworks that have particular theoretical underpinnings and belief systems. Again these frameworks purport to explain the larger realm of juvenile delinquent behavior and thus include violence but are not limited to violence.

The first of these theoretical frameworks is primarily behavioral and focuses on explaining the causes of individual juvenile delinquent behaviors of youth. Specific theoretical frames that emerge from this category include control theory and all of its antecedents including social control theory, labeling theory (Lernert, 1955) and interactional theory (Downs, Robertson, & Harrison, 1997; Hirschi, 1969; Thornberry, 1987).

Classical social control theory inverts the question that is usually examined regarding delinquent, violent or criminal behavior and instead asks, “Why is it that everyone does not commit crime?” Based on the notion that at heart humans are animals with appetites and impulses that can by their nature be destructive, that we are thus all naturally capable of behaviors that are antisocial and delinquent, the research stemming from this theory attempts to examine what keeps most children and youth from not engaging in antisocial activities (*Casual Theories of Juvenile Delinquency: Social Perspectives*). The examination of what constitutes protective factors for children and youth who would otherwise be at risk for juvenile delinquent behaviors has grown out of this theoretical framework. The discovery of protective factors and advancing the promotion of them is also seen as a way to overcome the stereotyping that has often resulted from focusing on problem behaviors and risk factors for juveniles.

Social control theory hypothesizes that it is the effect of the social bond and attachment within the family, connections with institutions within the community, and with significant others that inhibits most of us from acting badly. The theory stresses the need for the development of a commitment to social norms of behavior in regard to such

values as getting a good education, a good job, and being successful. Involvement in pro-social activities are seen to be very important because the more positive activities a person is involved in, the less time he or she will have to get into trouble. By creating these positive bonds with individuals and internalizing positive values, the individual creates higher levels of social capital and internalizes the norms of society thus becoming a law-abiding citizen (Hirschi, 1969).

Another set of theories relating to individual behaviors includes interactional theories which lead many to debate as to whether or not delinquent behavior is learned from non-conformist others or whether lack of ties to conformist others encourages delinquent behavior (Sutherland, 1934; Teevan & Dryburgh, 2000). These theories have implications when examining the sphere of influence of peers on delinquent and violent behaviors.

Differential Association Theory is a learning theory, which focuses on the processes by which individuals come to commit criminal acts. The theory is based on the idea that criminal behavior is learned in interaction with other persons, particularly within intimate personal groups. The learning includes:

1. Techniques of committing crime, both complex and very simple;
2. Motives, drives, rationalizations, and attitudes

The theory specifies that motives and drives are directional and can be learned from the legal codes as favorable or unfavorable. When a youth becomes delinquent it is because they have learned an excess of definitions, rationalizations, and attitudes that are favorable to violations of the law. Differential associations may vary in frequency,

duration, and intensity. The process of learning criminal behavior by association with criminal or anti-criminal patterns involves all of the mechanisms that are involved in any other learning. Thus, while criminal behavior is often seen as an expression of general needs and values, the theory states that criminal behavior it is not explained by those general needs and values, since non-criminal behavior is an expression of the same needs and values. Differential association theory states that delinquent definitions, values and techniques are learned and supported and reinforced in intimate peer groups in much the same way that mainstream social norms and behavior are learned (Sutherland & Cressey, 1978).

A related theory that provides reasoning for individual behaviors focuses on social norms and how youth respond to the strains society creates as it encourages individuals to achieve goals or to avoid negative consequences (Agnew, 1994). Another theory that also focuses on social norms—*anomie theory*—states that a lack of legitimate means to achieve socially sanctioned ends encourages some youth to use illegitimate means and it encourages others to lower their goals. Delinquent behavior is seen as being associated with a need to find alternative illegitimate ways to get things a society values when legitimate means are not available (Cohen, 1955; Merton, 1957).

Juvenile delinquent behavior is also explained through the utilization of a social development model, which hypothesizes that opportunities to be delinquent have a direct effect on antisocial behaviors. The structural inducement of opportunities and social acceptability of antisocial behaviors are considered to be strongly associated with all types of antisocial behaviors, including violence. An individual's interactions and

involvement with peers and family members that are involved in criminal behaviors provide emotional and tangible rewards (Catalano & Hawkins, 1996; Williams et al., 2001).

Thus far, theories explaining delinquent and or violent behavior have focused on an examination of the individual. Frameworks that do not utilize the individual as the locus of examination instead center on the environmental, ecological or structural conditions of specific places or neighborhoods. A primary origin of this type of analysis stems from the work of William Julius Wilson. His work entitled *The Truly Disadvantaged*, created a structural analysis of the then emerging Black underclass, and the economic conditions in which they lived (Wilson, 1987). This framework appears to be in complete opposition to the theory of social control because it argued that conditions outside of the individual, such as poverty, lack of availability of jobs, and the availability of guns and drugs, (Bennett & Fraser, 2000; Blackman, 1998; Blumstein, 1995; Margolin & Gordis, 2000; Potter, 1999; Sampson, Morenoff, & Gannon-Rowley, 2002; Wilson, 1987, 1996) are largely responsible for placing children and youth at risk for violence. Proponents of this framework believe that violence, as other types of public health diseases and epidemics can be environmentally controlled if key factors that foster the “disease” are given attention. In this type of analysis the physical space such as the neighborhood or community is the important area of research and examination.

The most recent research is intended to help allay the controversy regarding which of these frameworks are correct in explaining juvenile delinquency. Instead, research now examines both the environmental factors and the individual and family factors. The

interaction between the environment and individual behaviors are explained and describe what fosters positive norms within the child or adolescent. This research successfully represents the complexity of the issue of violence (Sheidow, Gorman-Smith, Tolan, & Henry, 2001).

The final and most recent framework of research on violence is found in the biological sciences and stems from work being conducted in the fields of neurobiology, and neuropsychology. This research focuses on the development of the brain and the interface between environmental factors, interpersonal relationships and physical brain development (Halfon et al., 2001; Perry, 2002; Shonkoff & Phillips, 2001; Shore, 1997; Siegel, 2001). Of particular importance in this area of research is the role of early childhood development and the ages between 0-3. Human development hinges on the interplay between nature and nurture. The impact of the environment is dramatic and specific, not merely influencing the general direction of development, but actually affecting how the intricate circuits of the brain are “wired.”

Early experiences of trauma or ongoing abuse, whether in utero or after birth, can interfere with the development of the sub cortical and limbic areas of the brain, resulting in extreme anxiety, depression, and/or the inability to form healthy attachments to others. Adverse experiences throughout childhood can also impair cognitive abilities (Shore, 1997). This research provides evidence that early experiences of violence either as victim or witness can have a physiological impact on the way in which the brain develops and later perceives situations and the world at large as either hostile or hospitable (Jacobson, 2000; Shonkoff & Phillips, 2001). Problems stemming from clinical depression in

mothers impair the development of the brain of the infant because of the debilitating affects of successful attachment formation, as does the existence of posttraumatic stress syndrome in mothers.

Children are often exposed to violence in their homes, at school, and in their neighborhoods. At Boston City Hospital, one out of every 10 children seen in the primary care clinic reported witnessing a shooting or stabbing before 6 years of age. Half of their experiences were in the home and the other half was on the streets. Among boys in some high schools, as many as 21% reported seeing someone sexually assaulted and 82% reported witnessing a beating or mugging in school while 62% had witnessed a shooting (Marans, Berkowitz, & Cohen, 1998; Singer, Anglin, Song, & Lunghofer, 1995).

Witnessing violence has been found to disrupt the basic conditions that are deemed necessary for healthy child development. The child exposed to violence may be traumatized and display psychological and neurophysiologic impairment such as sleeping, eating and toileting disruptions. They may become fearful and display over sensitivity to normal street noises or have flashback images of the violent event. Very often they become distracted, unable to concentrate or pay attention (Marans, 1994).

C. Violence Prevention

The U.S. Surgeon General (1999) has defined youth violence in America as a public health epidemic and has utilized an epidemiological model of disease prevention to reduce its occurrence in society at the individual and community levels. This perspective defines violence as preventable. This perspective has given rise to a host of research in

many fields that looks at what works to prevent violence among children, including infants and preschools and for delinquent and at-risk adolescents (Sherman, Gottfredson, MacKenzie, Eck, Reuter, & Bushway, 1998).

Protective factors for children and adolescents that would reduce their involvement with violence and mediate its effect are also being examined and researched (Osofsky, 1999). The question of what creates resiliency in youth, so that even in the face of risk factors they can be protected from engaging in problem behaviors or violence, is the primary subject of a growing field of research endeavor. These protective factors are framed within spheres of influence of the individual, the family, the peer group, the school, and the community. Much of this research has been done as part of an inquiry into what protects children and adolescents from becoming juvenile delinquents.

The fact of the existence of high rates of youth violence in our society and the new knowledge base that has been formulated about the neurobiological effects of exposure to violence and its impact on the development of children is beginning to cause us to recognize the importance of responding to exposure to violence as a public health issue. The Child Development-Community Policing project, developed in New Haven, Connecticut, is a collaboration of the Yale University Child Study Center and the New Haven Department of Police Service. Its primary goal is to assist children and adolescents who have been exposed to or victimized by violence.

Too often, police officers would arrive at a violent scene and ignore or avoid the children present. The Child Development-Community Policing project is an attempt to intervene quickly and effectively with those children who are the psychological victims

of violence. The project is currently being duplicated in nine sites throughout the United States and will be expanded to train police officers, prosecutors, and probation and parole officers in child development so that they will actually be equipped to handle situations involving young children (Marans et al., 1998).

There is a great overlap in areas of concern for harmful impacts on children including not only their propensity to commit violent acts but also their risk for alcohol and drug use, school failure, teen pregnancy, and a host of other problem behaviors that put them at risk for succeeding in life. Many of the same behaviors, conditions, and structural or community factors that place children at risk for these problems are also found to place them at risk regarding violence.

D. Violence At Home—Violence In the Community

Another sphere of the research has to do with the type of violence that is studied. Much of the literature is aimed at violence in the home and includes violence between adults and witnessed by children as well as violence committed against children through abuse and neglect (Benda & Corwyn, 2002; Osofsky, 1995). Some of the research examines the impact of violence on children or youth within the community setting (Bell & Jenkins, 1993; Miller, Wasserman, Neugebauer, Gorman-Smith, & Kamboukos, 1999; Schwab-Stowe, Chen, Greenberger, 1999). Much of this research examines how children who witness violence develop other types of antisocial or delinquent behaviors (Schwartz & Proctor, 2000). Still some of the literature does not distinguish between these types of violence. Little research examines the impact of violence in the home and in the community or if there is any significant or underlying relationship between these two

types of violence. This research includes the effects both in terms of the impact of violence being witnessed by children and adolescents or by virtue of the fact that children and adolescents are the victims of violence.

Most of the research begins by documenting the degree to which violence is experienced by children and youth. Depending upon the context or sphere of influence being examined within the research, data are presented regarding the number of children who either:

- ø Witness violence within their home, school, community, or among their peer group;
- ø Become victims of violence, or;
- ø Perpetrate violent acts

Children can be injured as a direct result of witnessing domestic or family violence. The occurrence of violence between cohabitating adults is also linked to child abuse. In a nationwide study of more than 6,000 American families, 50% of the men who frequently battered their wives also frequently abused their children (*The Effects of Domestic Violence on Children*, 2001).

The most important study to date on the impact of child abuse on children was initially conducted in 1988 and led to the development of the theory known as “Cycle of Violence” (Widom, 1992). Initial results from this study were gathered in 1988, when the average age of subjects was 26 years of age. Findings showed that childhood abuse increased the odds of future delinquency and adult criminality overall by 29 %. A

recent follow up study demonstrated that data on the same subjects 6 years later showed increases of 59% for arrest as a juvenile, 28% for arrest as an adult, and most importantly, 30% for arrest for a violent crime (Widom & Masfield, 2001).

The Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods found that 76%-85% of children ages 12-15 witness violence in their communities including reports of hearing gunfire or seeing someone attacked with a knife or even shot (Earls, 1998). In this same study, researchers found a strong correlation between exposure to violence and self-reports of violent behavior. According to the study's finding, between 30% to 40% of the children who reported exposure to violence also displayed significant violent behavior themselves.

The Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods is a long-term research project that examines individual child development and behaviors in low-income neighborhoods. Because the forces that drive a child or adolescent to delinquency are complex, the researchers in this project examined multiple levels of informal and formal controls exerted on a youngster's individual and family life as well as such factors as impulse control, temperament, and reading skill. The researchers measure levels of social control and cohesion as typified by collective rearing of children and regulation of behavior to develop what they call the "collective efficacy" of each of the study communities. The researchers of this study defined collective efficacy as mutual trust and a willingness to intervene in the supervision of children and the maintenance of public order.

Previous research has found that communities with high collective efficacy generally experience low homicide and violence rates and low levels of physical and social disorder. They have correspondently found that neighborhoods with low collective efficacy suffer high rates of violence and significant physical and social disorder (Sampson & Raudenbush, 1999).

Many studies have documented the fact that children are most likely to encounter violence during the hours immediately before and after school (Bennett & Bennett, 1997; Chalken, 2000; Gouvis, Johnson, & Roth, 1997; Schwartz & Proctor, 2000). This research has led to an examination of the environmental conditions within the neighborhoods that children travel to and from school to examine the factors that may contribute to violent behavior. Nuisance liquor stores, the presence of drug dealers and drug trade, and unsupervised playgrounds are all examined for their impact. This analysis has also led to the national effort to establish after school programs where children and youth will be assured of a supervised and safe environment during these high-risk hours.

The Rochester Youth Development Study is an ongoing longitudinal investigation of the development of antisocial behavior, including delinquency and drug use. The study began in 1988 when 1,000 adolescents and their parents from Rochester, New York were interviewed about topics including their family relationships, peers, gang membership, delinquency, drug use, and education. The panel members were interviewed 12 times between 1988 and 1997. In addition, data were collected from official records such as police, schools, and social services.

The oldest biological children (ages 2-11) of the original sample of adolescents (now ages 24-26), are the focal subjects of a new phase of this study. Data are collected via videotaped observations of parent-child interactions, parent interviews, child interviews, and official records. Many of the topics are the same as those in the original study, with special emphasis on parenting behaviors and parent-child interactions. This new phase of the study focuses on transmission of antisocial behavior across generations, examining both continuities and discontinuities in these behaviors (Browing, Thornberry, & Porter, 1999).

Children from this study who had been victims of violence within their families were 24% more likely to report violent behavior as adolescents than those who had not been maltreated in childhood. Adolescents who were not personally victimized but who had grown up in families in which partner violence occurred were 21% more likely to report violent delinquency than those not so exposed. Overall, children exposed to multiple forms of family violence reported twice the rate of youth violence as those from nonviolent families (Thornberry, 1994).

E. Summary of Previous Research

The wealth of research conducted over the past 12 years on youth violence has provided the means for us to understand and effectively intervene in the lives of individual youth, their families and their communities by identifying and then impacting risk and protective factors. This valuable and extensive body of information can be categorized into three fundamental models for addressing youth violence:

- o **Prevention**—Embodies public health, epidemiological models of applying disease control methodologies to youth violence prevention and intervention.

- o **Public Safety**—Emphasizes the use of correction, law enforcement, and treatment.
- o **Social Justice**—Emphasizes systemic structural change to economic and social conditions.

Since youth violence is a complex phenomenon, the information from all three of these overarching categories must be utilized to effectively prevent youth violence.

Chapter Three: Methodology

A. Hypothesis

The hypothesis for this research is charted as follows:

Table 1.

Risk Levels of Youth & Family Violence at a Community Level

	Individual family violence: LOW LEVELS	Individual family violence: HIGH LEVELS
Neighborhood violence: LOW LEVELS	<i>Lowest risk</i>	<i>Moderate risk</i>
Neighborhood violence HIGH LEVELS	<i>Moderate risk</i>	<i>Highest risk</i>

Just as high rates of poverty, drug use, liquor outlets, availability of drugs, unemployment, and youth gangs within a specific geographic neighborhood have been found to create community conditions that can contribute to and predict high rates of youth violence, it is the contention of this research that high rates of family violence are correlated with high rates of youth violence within the same neighborhood. Because human behavior, particularly violent behavior, is a complex phenomena, not to be explained by any one theory or factor, it is hoped that this research which identifies another risk factor, at the community level, will assist communities to better predict and prevent youth violence. Based upon previous research on community conditions that have been found to have an impact on rates of juvenile violence, a theoretical model that incorporates family violence might look like this.

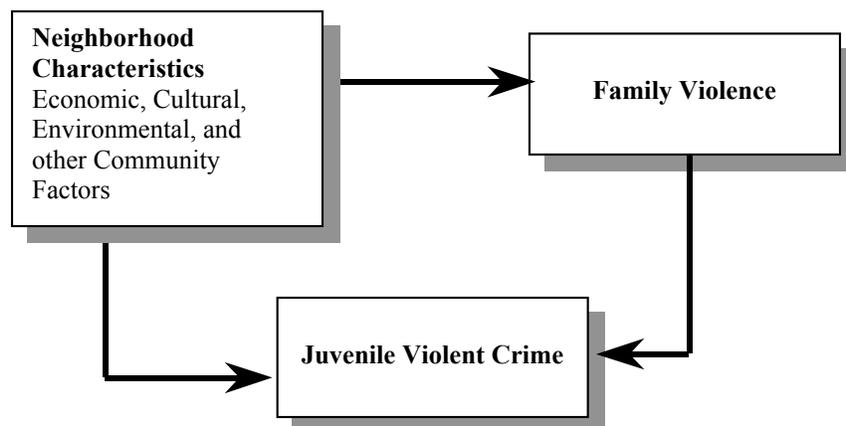


Figure 1. Theoretical model of juvenile violence.

The primary methodological approach utilized to test this hypothesis is quantitative in nature. Utilizing multiple regression analysis, a variety of **independent** variables representing structural, environmental, cultural, and economic conditions at the census tract level were analyzed to determine their relationship to the **dependent** variable of juvenile violent crime. Included in the matrix of community conditions are the following:

Table 2

Community Categorical Domains & Independent Variables

Community Categorical Domains	Independent Variables	Previous Research
Environmental	Population Density Percentage of residents 0-17 as percentage of total population Percentage of residents 0-18 Percentage of residents 0-24 Liquor Stores per 1000 population Churches Community-Based Organizations	[Zimring, 1998 #35] [Currie, 1998 #54] [Gorman, Speer, Labouvie, & Subaitya, 1984 #177] [Gorman, Speer, Gruenwald, & Labouvie, 2001 #175] [Sampson, 2002 #98]
Cultural	Race and Ethnicity as a percentage of population	[Gilligan, 1997 #191]
Educational Attainment	Percentage of the population age 25 or greater that have obtained a high school diploma or equivalent.	[Grogger, 1997 #185]
Family Structure	Female Headed Households as a percentage of family households	[Popenoe, 1996 #183] [Hawkins, 2000 #22]

Community Categorical Domains	Independent Variables	Previous Research
Economic	<p>Children 0-17 living below Poverty level as a percentage of all children 0-17</p> <p>Family households with children ages 0-17 below poverty level as a percentage of all family households with children 0-17</p> <p>Median household income</p> <p>Employed population 16 to 64 as a percentage of total population 16 to 64¹</p> <p>Unemployed individuals as a percentage of all individuals in the workforce.</p> <p>Individuals living below poverty level as a percentage of the total population</p>	<p>[Gilligan, 2001 #190]</p> <p>[Wilson, 1987 #99]</p> <p>[Wilson, 1996 #122]</p> <p>[Wacquant & Wilson, 1993 #189]</p>
Health	<p>Low birth weight births per 1000 live births</p> <p>Births to mothers under age 18 per 1000 live births</p>	<p>(Campbell, Torres, Ryan, King, Campbell, Stallings, & Fuchs, 1999)</p>

The literature on juvenile violence indicates that these independent variables serve as risk or protective factors. Because juvenile violence is a complex phenomenon, which can be analyzed from the individual perspective as well as the community perspective, there is much diversity in the literature regarding which factor or group of factors are

¹ We have included in the denominator people who are not in the workforce as well as those who are in the workforce.

most important. The construction of the regression analysis incorporates those variables that have been found to be most strongly associated at the community level. The additional independent variable of family violence is included as part of the regression analysis to determine if it has an added and significant impact.

The incidents of youth violence and family violence are taken directly from police records of incident reports for the years 1998-2000. The data are mapped using GIS software and analyzed by census tract to identify the neighborhoods where there are disproportionately high levels of both youth violence and family violence. Census tracts, block groups, and blocks are small geographical areas, with blocks being the smallest unit of analysis. By aggregating the data to the census tract level, we begin with an N of 107 because there are 107 census tracts in Oakland.

In recent years the use of a mixed methods approach to social science research has begun to bridge the gap between segregating research methodologies that rely solely on quantitative from those that rely on qualitative methods. The recognition of the often complex and interdisciplinary nature of many social problems requires an iterative approach to framing the questions for inquiry that utilizes both quantitative and qualitative data in order to provide a more holistic analysis of complex phenomena (Creswell, 1999; Sampson, 2000; Tashakkori & Teddlie, 2003). The results of the quantitative data analysis gathered from multi-year police data incident reports and other archival data sources is then enriched by the addition of findings from focus groups conducted with youth from the communities where high levels of both youth violence and family violence were found.

An emphasis is placed on the results from the quantitative data mapping and analysis with the expectation that the results from the qualitative data will enrich these findings by validating and expanding what the quantitative data analysis reveals. The information from the focus groups also enhances our understanding of how youth violence and family violence are interrelated phenomena by sharing the experiences of youth who live in the impacted communities.

For this study, data are collected and analyzed sequentially beginning with the quantitative data from the police departments and then the community structural indicator data from the U.S. Census and other archival data sources. Collection of the qualitative data from focus groups occurs after the quantitative data from the police departments are mapped and analyzed and targets the communities from which the stories are gathered and the voices of youth are heard.

The first product of this study is visually descriptive and focuses on the places where juvenile violence and family violence occur. For each year and for each census tract within the chosen study areas of Oakland, the absolute number of crimes of youth violence and family violence is calculated and each incident is mapped. The incident maps are then translated into rate maps, which reveal the geographic areas of the least and the most density of violence. Special attention and additional mapping designs and analysis are given to those census tract areas where both youth violence and family violence occur at disproportionately high numbers and rates.

Some of the questions asked of the data during this first phase of inquiry are:

- Is youth violence evenly dispersed throughout the city?

- Is family violence evenly dispersed?
- Are there any specific areas where both youth and family violence are occurring more frequently than in other parts of the city?
- What are the characteristics of those communities where both are occurring at disproportionately high rates?
- What can we tell from “drilling down” into the police data regarding locations for youth violence and family violence by address?

The second product of this study is a description of the community structural characteristics that may impact the levels of public youth violence. For this phase of the analysis, census tracts are examined by income, educational attainment levels, employment, and other factors found to be related to youth violence in previous research.

The third product of this study determines if the inclusion of family violence as a factor in explaining rates of youth violence is statistically significant when other variables that have previously been proven to impact the level of youth violence are controlled.

The final element of this study describes the findings from focus groups held with youth within the neighborhoods most impacted by youth and family violence as evidenced by the mapping and analysis of the police data. The primary purpose of this phase of the study is to elaborate on the findings from the previous phases as well as to determine if individuals are experiencing what the data appear to indicate.

B. Geographic Mapping of Data

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is a type of computer technology that enhances one’s ability to analyze spatial relationships and create information about a wide variety of phenomena. In the simplest terms, the use of this technology enables the creation of maps that assist in a wide variety of inquires by geographically locating a

particular phenomena. The maps are then used as a guide to make further inquiry regarding how phenomena within a specific place may be related to other phenomena within that same place. GIS mapping permits its user to summarize data by and within a physical area. GIS mapping can be used to determine where particular occurrences of a phenomena are and the intensity or degree to which they are occurring (Mitchell, 1999). GIS mapping also provides assistance with measuring and understanding changes occurring over time of a particular phenomenon in a specific place.

For example, GIS mapping has been used to create a visual picture of rates of juvenile violence in a city for a series of years. If the results of the maps indicate that juvenile crime is decreasing in a specific area from year to year, the causes of this improvement might be attributed to specific changes in policing strategies or changes in other environmental factors within the specific area. Also, maps that reveal steady increases in the rates of juvenile crime can help community members target their investigation of the phenomena by indicating the places that need to be studied for understanding and intervening by reducing risk factors. Community members and other stakeholders now have a view of juvenile violence that is not just statistical, it is specific to place and time and further inquiry is targeted and manageable by examining the exact locations of the juvenile violent incidents and by involving the people who live in the areas in the inquiry.

GIS mapping can be compared to the utilization of a survey design as it provides a quantitative or numeric description of trends or phenomena of a population. From the mapping results, generalizations about the population can be inferred and further investigation will focus specifically on a place.

C. Definition of Terms and Assumptions

In order to avoid confusion regarding what constitutes juvenile crime and what constitutes family violence the following terms are defined. Within law enforcement arenas, the term domestic violence is used to represent a variety of types of family violence.

Table 3

Crime Variable Categories

Family Violence Domestic Violence	Public Juvenile Violent Crime	
a. <u>Partner violence</u> : both victim and suspect are adults b. <u>Child abuse</u> : victim is a child; suspect is a related adult c. <u>Sibling violence</u> : both victim and suspect are juveniles who are related. d. <u>Elder Abuse</u> : victim is an older person who is being abused by a member of their family	a. <i>Adults as perpetrators/Youth as victims</i>	a. Juveniles as perpetrators of violent crime b. Juveniles as victims of violent crime

Because the of study of violence, its causes, and the conditions under which it occurs, encompasses a wide variety of differing experiences, it is best to closely define terms

commonly used to describe the many differing categories. The following definitions will be adhered to for this study:

1. Family Violence—Domestic Violence

The term family violence is at times purposely used instead of domestic violence. Family violence includes violence that occurs between cohabiting adults, whether married or not, and may include same sex couples. Family violence also includes violence committed by adults where the child is a victim and is related to the offending adult. Family violence can occur between any members of the same family and can include violence between aunts and uncles, children and parents, elders, or any member or members of the same family. (Please see attached list of Oakland Police Incident Data that will be utilized for family violence mapping and analysis, Appendix E). In the analysis in chapter 4, the term domestic violence is used because that is the term that the police use in categorizing and reporting such incidents.

2. Public Youth Violence

For the purpose of this study, public youth violence is defined as acts of physical violence, with or without the use of weapons, which are perpetrated by youth, to youth, and between youth within the community or neighborhood. Only crimes committed by youth ages 17 and younger will be included.

Public space is defined as places where violence occurs that is not within the home. This will include locations in or around school sites, playgrounds and parks or any other public area outside of the home.

3. Cultural Characteristics

For the purpose of this study, neighborhood cultural characteristics refer to characteristics of the population that live in the neighborhood such as race and ethnicity.

4. Environmental Characteristics

Neighborhood environmental factors differ from structural characteristics in that they are aspects of the physical environment of the neighborhood—such as the number of liquor stores, churches, and community-based organizations. Also referred to as ecological factors, they comprise the physical environment of the area. Included are population density, number of churches, liquor stores, and so forth.

5. Definition of Neighborhoods and Unit of Analysis

We begin with the initial unit of primary analysis as the census tract. However, the census tract is usually not a neighborhood. It is a marker or unit of measurement in some part of a neighborhood. Neighborhoods are usually comprised of contiguous and or adjacent census tracts. However, there is really no clear operational definition of a neighborhood, and the definition may vary by the person defining it. A definition of a neighborhood may depend on the definers age, race, sex, income status, and may be influenced by their mobility or lack of it.

City planning departments typically create maps which display planning areas that are given names. These names may have to do with community history or a geographic orientation such as north, south, east, or west. We have generally utilized the planning area boundaries as denoting the neighborhoods for general descriptive purposes.

In order to examine the neighborhood impact of family violence, we have visually enlarged the area of analysis by combining populated census tracts that are contiguous and have recognizable adherence to the definition of neighborhoods by virtue of physical geographical boundaries such as freeways and railroads, are commonly recognized by the residents of the neighborhood and city, and are defined by city planners.

D. Questions Asked of the Data

1. *Based on the results of the police data mapping, are there observable areas in the maps that reflect disproportionately high levels of youth violence and family violence? Are these factors present over a period of years?* Yes.
2. *Is population density a potential factor in explaining these findings and if so how might it be explained?* Not in Oakland. However, this may be due to the fact that unlike other cities across the United States, the poorest neighborhoods are not the most populated and housing is generally not as concentrated in the poorer neighborhoods as it is in the middle class and working class neighborhoods.
3. *When other data such as economic conditions are examined within these impacted communities, is the occurrence of youth and family violence still found to be statistically significant?* Yes
4. *How do the race and ethnicity impact the analysis?* In the City of Oakland, race and ethnicity appear to have very little impact. This is a surprising finding and will need to be tested in other locations. It is possible that due to the highly integrated nature of Oakland neighborhoods in general, this previously known factor is not operative.

5. *Are there any community features, such as the presence of churches, social service organizations, schools, or community-based organizations that might be mediating the occurrence of family and youth violence?* As we will see in chapter 4, we did not find a relationship between churches and youth violence in any form. We did find a statistically significant relationship between community-based organizations and youth violence but it is difficult to understand what these results actually mean.

E. Data Collection Sources and Analysis

Three years of police data from Oakland, California has been geocoded and mapped. One of the primary purposes of these maps was to direct further inquiry into the nature of co-occurrence of youth and family violence through focus groups. The maps helped to locate communities where high rates of both youth and family violence are occurring. The maps developed for Oakland additionally served the purpose of demonstrating the co-occurrence of youth and family violence to other risk and protective factors.

F. Description of Police Data

The City of Oakland, California is an urban city. The table in Appendix F represents the file structures and type of data that has been provided for police incidents from 1991 to the present. This table provides a comprehensive description of the content and structure of the police data files that were used for this analysis.

Information from these police databases were used for analysis and mapping and include:

- Incident Report ID Number

- Date of Incident
- Time of Incident
- Location /address of Incident
- Code violation
- Weapons involved
- Demographics of suspects(s)
- Age, race, gender of victims
- Outcome of incident
- Name of suspect
- Age, race, and gender of suspect(s)
- Any additional or secondary report codes to indicate the nature of the incident

The analysis included Oakland police data from 1998 through 2000. For every arrest and for every incident the address can be geocoded and mapped. The arrest and incident data was sorted by code of violation indicating violence, by age of victim or suspect, and by domestic violence. A visual was created that will indicate specific geographic areas within a neighborhood where arrests or incident reports regarding these activities occurred.

The census tract served as the level of analysis for the police data. As previously stated, there are a total of 107 census tracts in Oakland, which contain a total population of 399,484. The absolute counts were supplemented with rates per 1,000 population, per 1,000 households, per 1,000 adults ages 18-64, and per 1,000 children ages 0-17, based upon population data interpolated from the 2000 U.S. Census.

G. Data Mapping and Analysis

Although much research has been done on the effect of concentrated poverty on crime (e.g., Sampson & Laub, 1994; Wilson, 1987), Sampson and others have expanded the concept to include other dimensions of resource availability and constraint. This conceptual framework has now been applied to a growing body of literature linking community characteristics to crime and delinquency (Morenoff & Sampson, 1997; Sampson & Raudenbush, 1999; Sheidow et al., 2001). For each of the 107 census tracts in Oakland only, independent variables have been selected from these data sets to provide a broader perspective of the community and its environment for the City of Oakland.

H. Limitations of the Police Data

Every time the police are called to the scene of a crime², they record specific information that is then entered into a database. The records that we selected for our mapping included all incidents of violent crimes committed by or involving youth and all domestic violence incidents.³ The data were then mapped by census tracts.

The primary emphasis in this research design is placed on conducting a multiple regression analysis of archival data from a variety of sources including Oakland police data. The maps created from the police data serve to provide a visual understanding of the co-occurrence of youth and family violence within specific census tracts while the

² Police are often called for events that are not crimes—every call, whether an arrest made or not, is recorded as an incident

³ All cities within Alameda and Contra Costa Counties code every domestic violence incident separately and distinctly from all other crimes or incidents. This is not the case in all cities. For example, in San Francisco, DV incidents are not coded separately but have a secondary column that describes them as DV incidents.

regression analysis determined statistical significance. The addition of the information conducted from focus groups provided further insight into the day-to-day experiences of people within the neighborhoods comprised of the census tracts under examination.

There is a common assumption that police data are unreliable. Among the reasons given for this mistrust:

1. Many believe that police data are shaped by the racial and class biases of police departments because police are more likely to arrest minorities than they are Whites. This criticism is only marginally relevant to this study, since we have used crime report data rather than arrest data. There may be some residual bias in the data, since police presence is more likely to be greater in low-income and minority areas (and hence crimes are more likely to be observed and recorded) and there may be ethnic differences in propensities to summon the police when crimes are occurring. However, since all ethnicity variables dropped out of the final regression analysis, this would appear to be less of a concern than would appear at first.
2. Others suggest that police incident reports are a function of population density. People living in communities such as public housing projects, or other closely packed housing structures and neighborhoods, are more likely to hear or see incidents for which they will call the police. Since the economic status of these people tends to be poor, these are often the same people who come into contact with police. While this may be true in other jurisdictions, this analysis found only very weak correlations ($r^2 < .05$ in all cases) between juvenile crime and population density, and between

domestic violence and population density, suggesting that this is not a major issue for this analysis.

3. Another criticism of police data has to do with the ways in which individual police officers define and record incidents. This is particularly true in the case of family or domestic violence incidents. For many years, police officers would not record or report a domestic violence incident because they believed that such matters did not rise to the level of a crime. What transpired between family members, particularly husbands and wives, was viewed as a private matter. Over the course of the past 10 years, laws and protocols have been put in place in many local jurisdictions that require all domestic violence incidents to be reported. In many jurisdictions these incidents are coded as specific domestic violence incidents. In fact, this change in police practice has caused the Department of Justice's annual reporting numbers of domestic violence incidents to increase nationally. In 1996, the Oakland Police Department, along with 16 other police departments in the East Bay Region, adopted comprehensive administrative policies, procedures and instituted training of all police officers regarding the mandatory guidelines for reporting of domestic violence. Undoubtedly, it may have taken several years for practices to become fully adopted. However, the analyses presented in this study are point-in-time analyses, and will not be substantially affected by an increased level of reporting, provided that there were no geographic biases in how quickly these new standards were adopted. We have no reason to believe that this was the case.

4. Another problem with police data is that it is often based on information that is incomplete or poorly recorded. In most local jurisdictions, police data is seldom reviewed by supervisors or revisited by the police officers that collect it. In Oakland, as in most jurisdictions, a handwritten police report is submitted and is entered into a database by a clerical employee. Once a year, these data are provided to the State from which an annual report is created that describes the numbers and categories of crimes that occurred in the locality. However, a closer examination of the database from which this report is derived finds names and addresses misspelled or missing, and whole fields of data categories missing. Fortunately, this study relies only on the most basic elements of this report, those that are least likely to be entered in error: the location of the crime, the nature of the charge, and the demographics of the victim and suspect. One window into the level of error was the rate of successful geocoding of crime locations. For juvenile violence, 93% of crime incidents were successfully geocoded. Of the remainder, 3% had no address given, while 4% had a defective address. For domestic violence, the rate was somewhat better: 95% of domestic violence incidents were successfully geocoded; 2% had no address given and 3% had a defective address. In terms of the charges recorded, 99.6% of the records had a recorded charge; 98.4% had a charge that could be validly linked to a charge in the California Criminal, Civil, or Traffic codes, or to local municipal codes, or to a customized set of codes that the Oakland police use for non-criminal incidents. There is no reason to believe that there is a systematic bias in data entry errors.

5. Finally, there is some anecdotal evidence that there may be bias in the nature of the criminal charges that are brought against arrestees. Racial or class bias, or the perceived attitudes of the arrestee (which in turn may be linked to class and racial factors) may affect the seriousness or number of crimes that are charged. It is not possible to assess the magnitude of this bias. However, the study design (which uses a dichotomous strategy asking simply “Was this a violent crime?” or “Was this a crime of domestic violence?”) tends to minimize this type of error. Cases in which a crime of minor violence was escalated to a more serious violent charge, or vice versa, would have no impact on these analyses. The only type of event that would impact this analysis is one in which a violent crime was recorded as a non-violent crime. It is not possible to quantify how often this occurs.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics publishes results each year from the National Crime Victimization Survey. Many believe that this is a more useful index of crime as it measures self-reports and is therefore not prone to the bias of police data collection and reporting practices. Survey data report how many rapes, sexual assaults, robberies, assaults, thefts, household burglaries, and motor vehicle thefts U.S. residents’ age 12 or older and their households report experiencing each year. However, this survey provides no information at the census tract level and its sample size is too small to say anything definitive about trends on the local level.

The use of police incident reports for local planning and policy making is gaining acceptance throughout the United States. Several major cities including Boston and New York City have developed highly sophisticated data mapping and analysis systems that

have helped them target specific neighborhoods for crime abatement. Many local police jurisdictions now publish incident data by neighborhood on their websites. As the potential of community policing for reducing crime and building safer neighborhoods evolved over the past 10 years, the need for data driven decision-making regarding resource allocation has brought to light the necessity of maintaining and utilizing police data in a more comprehensive and efficient manner. This has increased the quality of the incident data and may impact racial bias as well.

Chapter Four: Analysis

A. Overview of the City of Oakland

Located on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay, Oakland is the eighth largest city in California and is the center of a metropolitan region of some 1.3 million inhabitants. With a population of 399,484 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000) it is among the most ethnically diverse communities in the nation. No ethnic or racial group comprises a majority in Oakland where there are at least 81 different languages and dialects spoken.

Table 4

Oakland Population Race/Ethnicity

Oakland Population Race/Ethnicity	Total	Percentage
White	125,013	31.3%
Black or African American	142,480	35.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,655	0.7%
Asian	60,851	15.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders	2,002	0.5%
Some other race	46,592	11.7%
Two or more races	19,911	5.0%
Hispanic or Latino of any Race	87,467	21.9%

Oakland has long had a reputation as one of the most violent cities in America. For many of these years, the blame for much of this violence was placed on the Oakland drug

trade that was centered in East Oakland. This low income, primarily African American community became known as the killing fields. Figure 2 demonstrates violent crime trends from 1996-2000 and includes incidents of domestic violence. What is interesting about this figure is that while all other violent crimes were steadily decreasing in Oakland domestic violence was continuing to rise until 1999.

Some have speculated that this was a product of more incidents of domestic violence being reported by the police and not reflective of change. However, the year that police reporting techniques began to change nationally was 1988 when a study in Minnesota was published stating that it was more effective to arrest perpetrators of domestic violence than to cite and release. Also, the Oakland Police Department, along with 16 other police departments in the East Bay Region, adopted comprehensive administrative policies and procedures, and instituted training of all police officers regarding the mandatory guidelines for reporting of domestic violence in 1996. Both of these dates were long before the peak of domestic violence in Oakland in 2000.

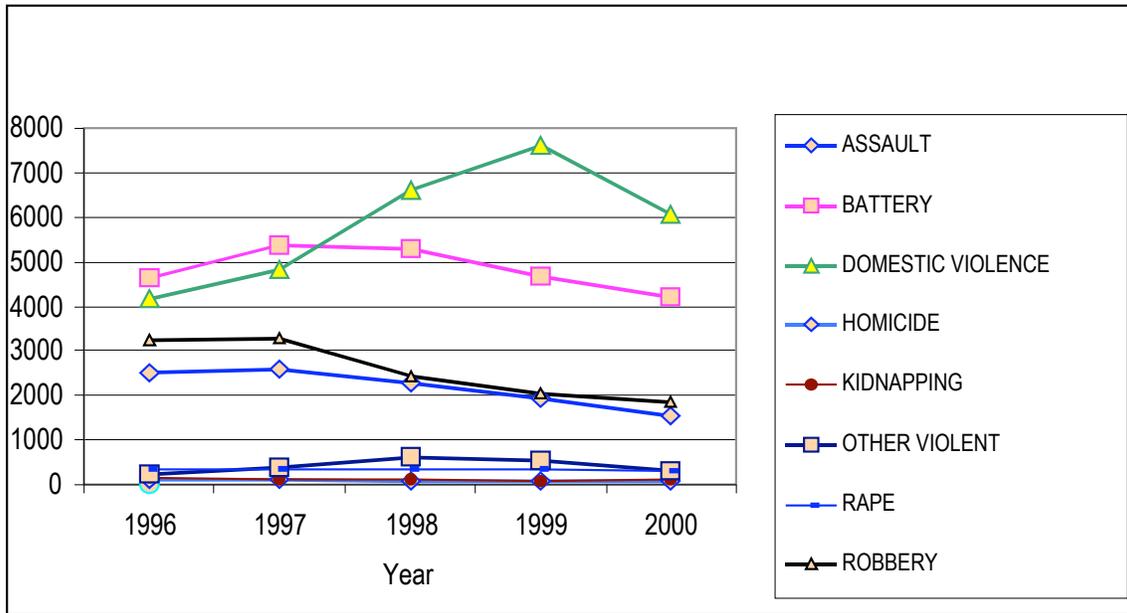


Figure 2. City of Oakland violent crime trends 1996-2000.

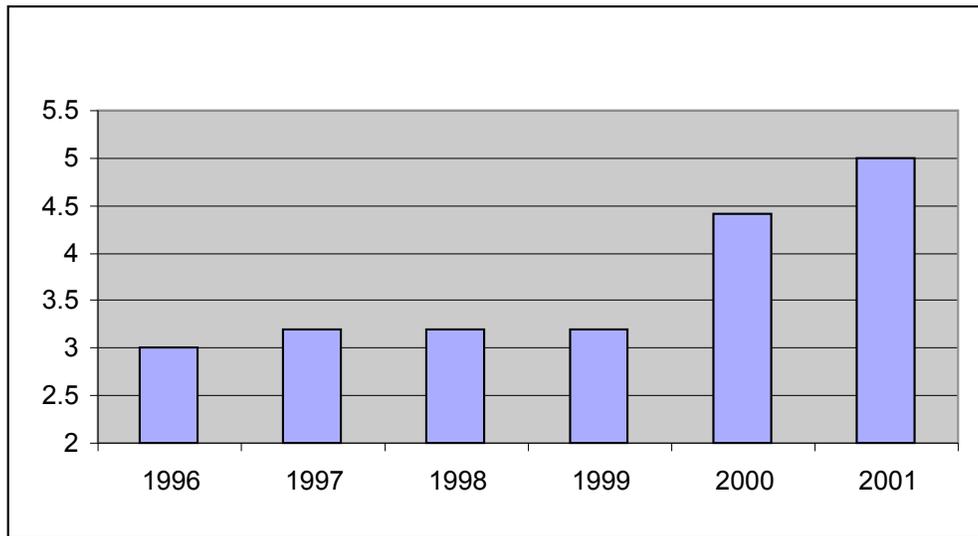


Figure 3. All violent crimes involving juveniles as a percentage of all crimes.

While trend lines of all violent crimes except domestic violence seem to be decreasing, the numbers of violent crimes involving juveniles was increasing. On a

national level, juvenile violent crime began to hold steady and then continually decrease beginning in 1998.

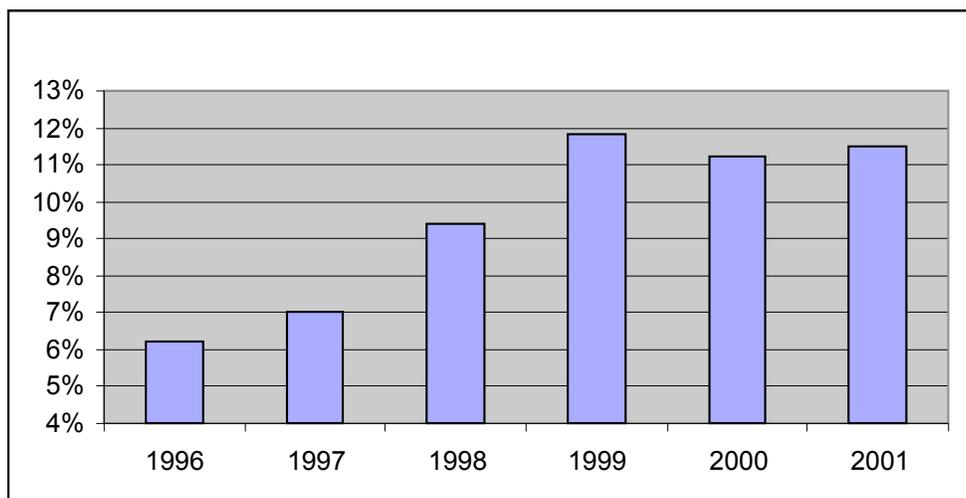


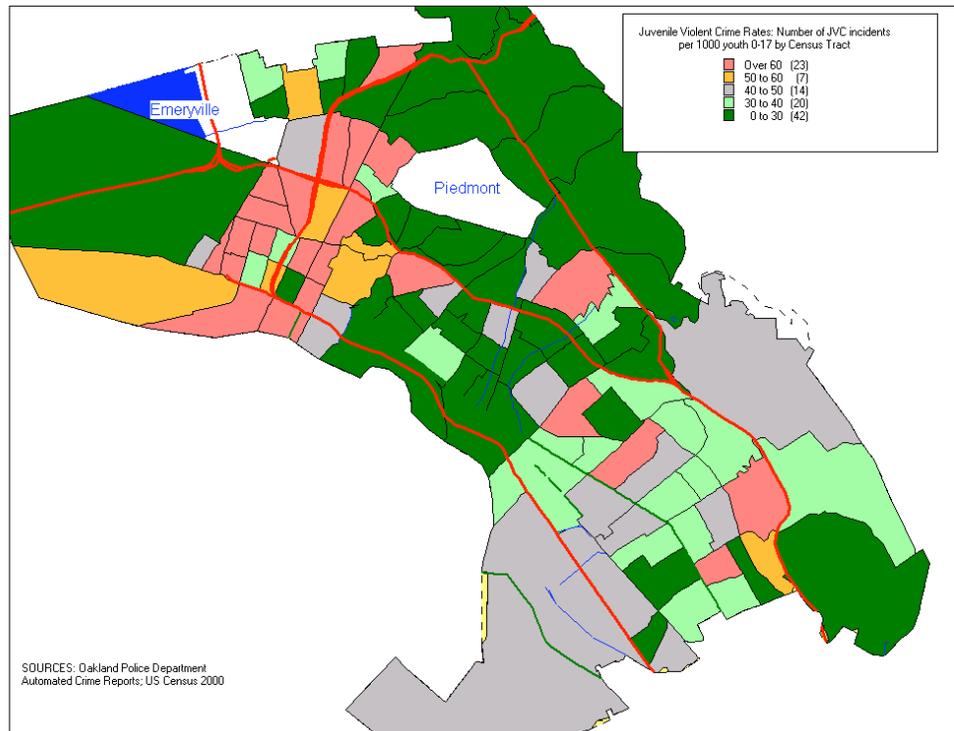
Figure 4. Domestic violence incidents as a percentage of all crimes.

Domestic Violence reached a peak in 1999 and represented almost 12% of all crimes.

B. Geographic Distribution of Juvenile Violence and Domestic Violence in Oakland

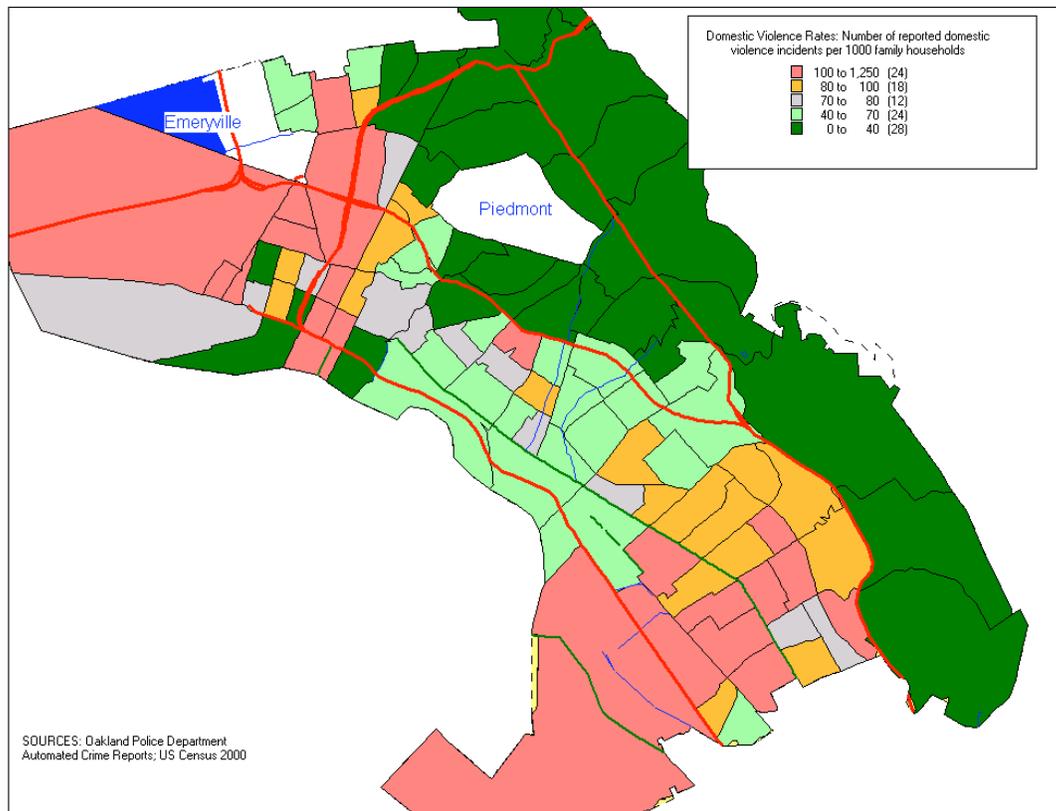
Map 1 indicates rates of youth violence for the years 1998 through 2000 per 1,000 youth ages 0-17 by census tract. From this perspective, it is clear that juvenile violent crime is not evenly dispersed throughout the city. Juvenile violent crimes appear to be concentrated in the neighborhoods of West Oakland, and in the corridor adjoining Broadway Avenue, Oakland's principal commercial thoroughfare. East Oakland, although less impacted by juvenile violence than West Oakland, nevertheless has elevated levels of juvenile violence with several tracts of high concentration.

Map 1

Juvenile Violent Crime Rates by Census Tracts

Map 2 represents police reports of domestic violence per 1,000 family households for the years 1998-2000 cumulative. Again, we see that the highest rates are in the areas of West Oakland and the Broadway corridor. The major difference between the domestic violence rate map and the juvenile violence rate maps is the relatively higher rates throughout most of East Oakland of domestic violence.

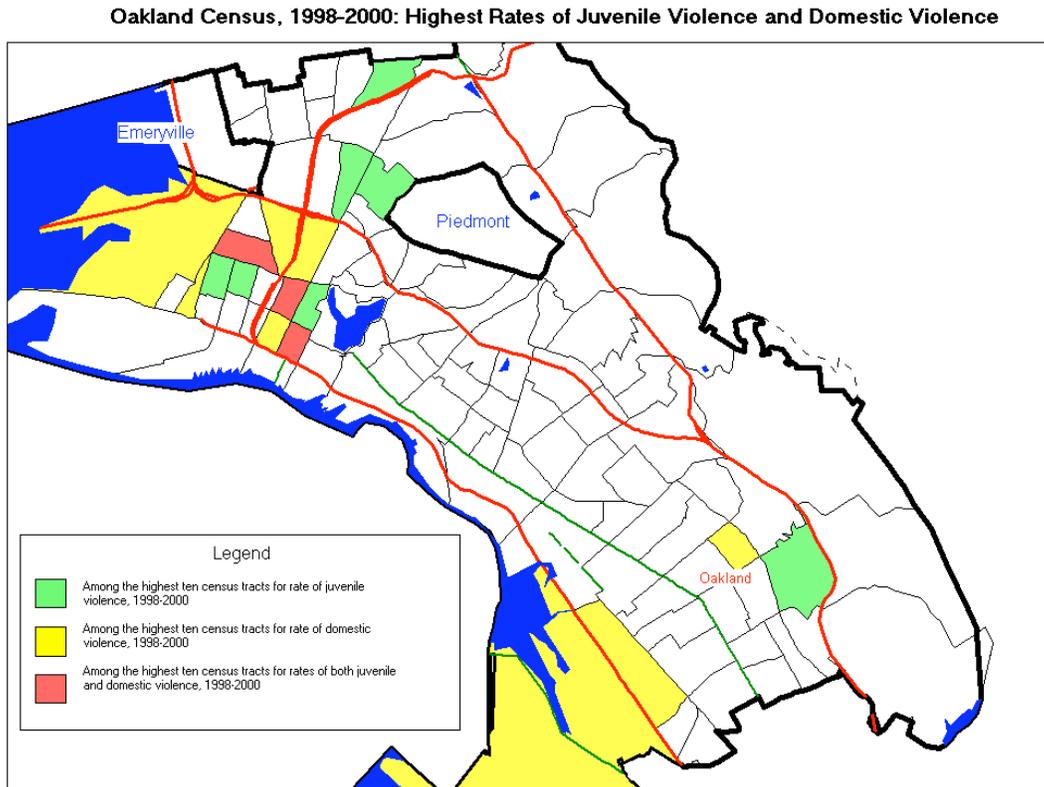
Map 2

Domestic Violence Crime Rates by Census Tracts

Map 3 presents the census tracts containing the ten highest rates of domestic violence and the 10 highest rates of juvenile violence. Although these tracts tend to cluster together, the overlap is not perfect. Three tracts are among the 10 highest in both categories. Of the remaining seven tracts with the highest rates of juvenile violence, five are contiguous to tracts that are among the 10 highest for domestic violence. Similarly six of the remaining seven domestic violence tracts are contiguous to a tract that is among the top 10 in rates of juvenile violence.

Map 3

Oakland Census, 1998-2000: Highest Rates of Juvenile Violence and Domestic Violence



The highest rates of domestic violence per 1,000 family households occurred in the following census tracts (Table 5):

Table 5

Domestic Violence Rates: Ten Highest Census Tracts

Census Tract	Incidents per 1,000 family households, 1998-2000, cumulative	Neighborhood
4013	204.82	Downtown
4028	188.89	Downtown
4030	174.81	Downtown
4014	155.02	West Oakland
4016	149.56	West Oakland
4031	145.16	Downtown
4090	139.00	East Oakland
4017	133.33	West Oakland
4022	131.02	West Oakland
4084	130.73	East Oakland

The highest rates of juvenile violence per 1000 youth ages 0-17 occurred in the following census tracts (Table 6):

Table 6

Juvenile Violence Rates: Ten Highest Census Tracts

Census Tract	Incidents per 1,000 youth ages 0-17, 1998-2000, cumulative	Neighborhood
4029	305.88	Downtown
4012	202.31	North Oakland
4041	198.44	North Oakland
4098	187.64	East Oakland
4023	182.69	West Oakland
4030	121.43	Downtown
4024	109.42	West Oakland
4028	108.25	Downtown
4002	105.06	Rockridge
4016	101.91	West Oakland

C. Methods

The data presented thus far only indicate coincidence of place where both domestic and youth violence are occurring in the city of Oakland. In and of itself, this is not a surprising finding. The conditions of poverty, hopelessness, and social malaise that afflict large areas of Oakland might well be expected to produce elevated levels of both youth violence and domestic violence. The research question at issue is whether domestic violence has an independent causal effect on juvenile violence, or whether they are merely collateral consequences of underlying socioeconomic factors (Field, 2000; Pearl, 2000). To examine this question, we undertook to develop a multiple regression model of the geographic distribution of youth violence in Oakland.

D. Data

Data pertaining to neighborhood environmental, economic, family structure, educational attainment, cultural, and health characteristics were collected and aggregated at the census tract level. Along with these data sets, 3 years of Oakland automated police incidents reports, 1998 through 2000, were compiled and all incidents of juvenile violence and domestic violence were extracted. These data were geocoded and aggregated to the census tract level.⁴

1. juvenile violent crime

For both the mapping and the statistical analysis, juvenile violent crimes included homicide, rape, assault, battery, arson, and robbery where the victim and/or the suspect

⁴ 93% of juvenile violent crimes were successfully geocoded. Of the remainder, 3% had no address given, while 4% had a defective address. 95% of domestic violence incidents were successfully geocoded; 2% had no address given and 3% had a defective address.

were ages 0-17. All other crimes involving a juvenile in which the police report indicated that a weapon was used were also included.

In most studies, juvenile crime is measured by the number of arrests. We, however, have included all incidents that generated a police report in which juveniles were suspects, even if no arrest was made, so as to approximate more closely the universe of juvenile violent crimes.⁵

In the exploratory data analyses, when we examined tracts that appeared to have anomalously high levels of juvenile violence, we found that these were uniformly tracts in which a middle or high school was located that had a high number of violent incidents occurring at the school location during school hours or immediately after school. This finding confirms in part numerous national studies that have determined that juvenile violence occurs most frequently between the hours when children and youth are traveling to and from school. It also confirms many other studies indicating that in any given month, approximately 13% of middle and high school students and 12 % of teachers are involved in a student perpetrated incident.

This posed a problem for the analysis. Since we are studying the community conditions that give rise to youth violence, what we ideally want to know are the rates of violent crimes committed by youth who live in a particular census tract. Unfortunately, given the limitations of the data which did not include the home address of the victim or the suspect, all we could know was the location of the crime itself, and not the residence of the suspect. Our examination of the anomalous tracts suggested (and common sense

⁵ 28% of violent incidents with juvenile suspects did not result in an arrest.

concurr) that, in some sense, juvenile violence was being “exported” from the home census tract of the offender to the census tract in which the school was located.⁶

To correct for this problem in what seemed to be the best possible way within the limitations of the data, the dependent variable used in developing the regression model excluded crimes committed between 8:00 AM and 2:30 PM, Monday through Friday, between September 1 and June 15—which is to say that it excluded crimes committed when school was in session.⁷ However, we conducted the analysis using both data sets—with all juvenile violent crimes and with crimes only outside of school hours.

2. domestic violence

Incidents were judged to be domestic violence if they were charged as child abuse, child neglect, battery on a spouse, cohabitant, or child, or coded by the police as a “domestic disturbance.” “Domestic Disturbance” is a code specific to the Oakland Police Department that is used to track incidents in which suspected family violence is the initiating cause for the police call, but in which no one is charged with a criminal violation. “Domestic Disturbances” constituted 58% of the crimes coded as domestic violence.⁸ Comparing census tracts rates of domestic violence including versus excluding domestic disturbances yielded a Pearson’s r of .988, which suggests that this decision did not have a major impact on the analysis.

⁶ In 2000, Oakland Unified School District had 14 middle and junior high schools drawing from Oakland’s 107 census tracts. Consequently, each middle school draws from an average of 7.5 tracts. *Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest, <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>.*

⁷ This reduced data set excluded 32% of all juvenile violent crimes. Pearson’s r for all juvenile violent crime versus juvenile violent crime in non-school hours was .767.

⁸ Recognizing that not all domestic disturbances constituted acts of violence, we examined domestic violence rates and correlations when we took out domestic disturbances and found that it did little to change the results.

Domestic violence rates were calculated by taking the number of domestic violence incidents per 1,000 family households. Family households (as defined by the U.S. Census) was selected for the denominator in preference to Households, since family households include only households in which at least two of the residents are related. Households includes single individuals and individuals living with roommates. This choice reflects a compromise with the ideal, since it is well-known that many domestic households are comprised of partners who are not married or related to each other by blood, yet who function in all respects like a family household.⁹

3. independent variables

To provide a theoretical framework within which to develop the model, we developed a typology of six domains within which the independent variables were grouped: environmental, cultural, economic, family structure, educational attainment, and health characteristics. The categorization of community characteristics into domains was created to insure that the complex and interrelated variables that mediate juvenile violence rates were taken into account. Although much of the literature on the community correlates of youth violence has focused on poverty and its consequences, youth violence is, in fact, a consequence of multiple social, economic, and cultural factors of which economic disadvantage is only one.

For example, low birth weight has often been viewed as being a proxy for low economic status. However, recent research has discovered that low birth weight affects the immediate healthy bonding of mother and infant, which may impact the child

⁹ Pearson's χ^2 comparing domestic violence rates using all households as a denominator versus domestic violence rates using only family households as a denominator was .865.

developmentally and emotionally in later years. Low birth weight has been found to place a child at higher risk for child abuse, which may be related to parental bonding or the lack of it. Low birth weight may indicate that the mother was using drugs during pregnancy. Low birth weight may also reflect problems related to the ability of a pregnant woman to access health care services, which may be a product of the mother's culture or the availability of health facilities within her neighborhood. Therefore, high rates of low birth weight babies in a community may represent many characteristics of a community, not just low economic status.

In order to insure that we had taken a broad range of variables into account that might impact the rates of juvenile violence within a community and to test the effect of domestic violence within a model, selected variables, at least one and usually more, within each set of community categorical domains, were constructed. Independent variables that are in line with existing literature on risk and protective community factors for juvenile violence were collected for each of these domains.

Table 7

Variable Definitions and Data Sources

Variable Name	Variable Definition	Data Sources
Environmental Characteristics		
Population Density	Individuals per square mile	Population: U.S. Census 2000; Area: U.S. Census Tiger Files.
Liquor Outlets	Off-sale liquor stores per 1,000 population	Liquor Stores: California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Automated Data File of Off-sale Liquor Licenses; Population: U.S. Census 2000.
Faith-Based Institutions	Faith-based Institutions per 1,000 population include all churches, synagogues, mosques and temples	Faith Institutions: Pacific Bell Yellow Pages, 2000; Population: U.S. Census 2000.
CBO	Community-based Human Service Organizations per 1000 population	CBOs: East Bay Public Safety Corridor Partnership Community Needs Assessment, digital data library; Population: U.S. Census 2000.
Ethnic/Cultural Characteristics		
African American	Percent of the total population that is African American	U.S. Census 2000
Asians	Percent of the total population that is Asian	U.S. Census 2000
Latino	Percent of the total population that is Latino	U.S. Census 2000
Multiracial	Percent of the total population that is multiracial	U.S. Census 2000
Non-White	Percent of the total population that is non-white	U.S. Census 2000
Native American	Percent of the total population that is Native American	U.S. Census 2000
Pacific Islander	Percent of the total population that is Pacific Islander	U.S. Census 2000
White	Percent of the total population that is white	U.S. Census 2000

Variable Name	Variable Definition	Data Sources
Family Characteristics		
Families Living Below the Poverty Level	Percentage of Families whose income is below the Federal Poverty Level compared to the total number of families whose poverty status is determined	U.S. Census 2000
Female Headed Households	Percentage of families with children ages 0-17 headed by a single female compared to the total number of families with children 0-17	U.S. Census 2000
Educational Characteristics		
Individuals 25+ with a High School Diploma or Equivalent	Percentage of individuals ages 25 and older who have at least a high school diploma or equivalent	U.S. Census 2000
Economic Characteristics		
Children 0-17 Living Below the Poverty Level	Children 0-17 living below the Federal poverty level as a percentage of the total number of children 0-17 whose poverty status is determined.	U.S. Census 2000
Median Household Income	Median Household Income	U.S. Census 2000
Employed Population 16-64	Individuals age 16-64 who are employed as a percentage of the total population of individuals 16-64 ¹⁰	U.S. Census 2000
Unemployed Individuals	Unemployed individuals as a percentage of individuals in the labor force	U.S. Census 2000
Individuals Living Below the Poverty Level	Number of Individuals per 1000 population who are living below the Federal poverty level	U.S. Census 2000

¹⁰ Note that—unlike the unemployment rate—the denominator on this measure includes individuals who are both in and out of the work force. It is thus not just the reciprocal of unemployment, but is tapping a different and more general dimension of breadth of employment.

Health Characteristics		
Low birth weight births	Number of low birth weight births per 1,000 live births	Alameda County Public Health Department
Live births to mothers under age 18	Number of live births per 1,000 live births	Alameda County Public Health Department

E. Analysis

Analysis was conducted on the census tract level and included 102 of Oakland’s 107 census tracts. Two excluded tracts were sparsely populated industrial areas each with fewer than 100 residents. One partial tract (4304P) was excluded because it is only contiguous with Oakland proper by water and is policed by the Alameda County Sheriff rather than by the Oakland Police Department. Finally, two downtown census tracts (4012 and 4029) were excluded that were “hot spots” for youth violence—destinations to which youth traveled from other parts of the city and engaged in violent conflict.

Domain 1. Environmental Characteristics

Population Density

Map 4 of population density of Oakland reflects the fact the population is less dense in what is known as “the flatlands” of Oakland. The highest density rates actually occur in what is the working class or lower middle-income neighborhoods of Oakland. This is a product of the fact that housing stock in the flat lands tends to be older, single and two family homes that are spread further apart from each other than the housing units in the middle area of the map. There are also numerous vacant lots and abandoned buildings in the flatlands. The red area of the map reflects neighborhoods where there are apartment buildings and where housing has been constructed closer together.

Map 4

City of Oakland Population Density by Census Tract

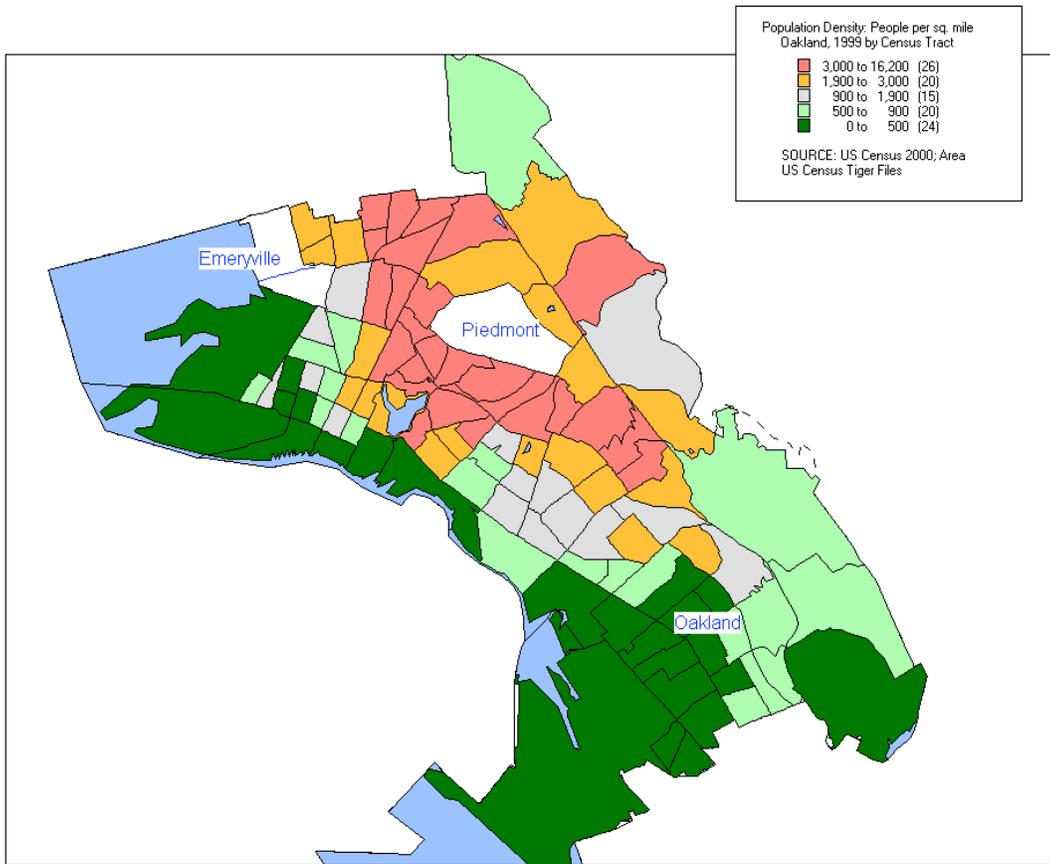


Table 8

Correlations of Juvenile Violence and Population Density

	Population Density
Juvenile Violent Crime Non-School	.069
Juvenile Violent Crime	-.024

** Significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

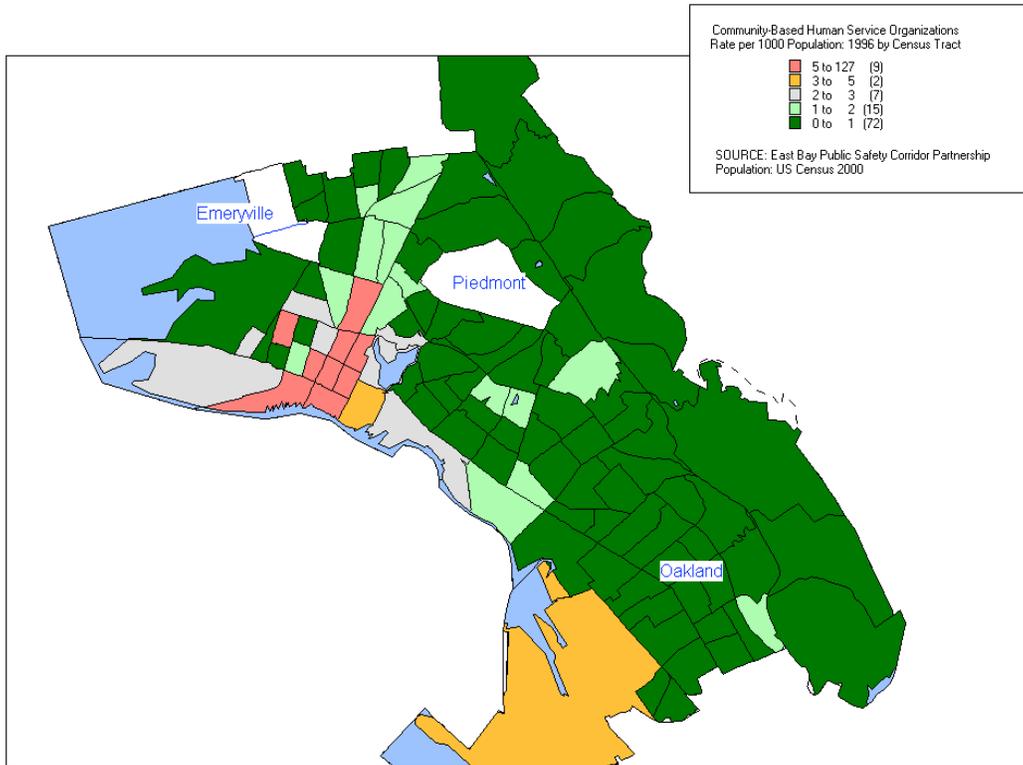
The stereotypical representation of inner cities is modeled on such cities as New York and Chicago, where “the ghetto” is a densely populated area and displays all of the well-documented characteristics of poor neighborhoods that are infested with crime. Oakland, by virtue of its distribution of population, does not fit the bill for this particular stereotype. Therefore, it may not be surprising that population does not correlate to juvenile violence.

Community-Based Organizations

Previous research has found that crime and violence of all types can be reduced by the presence of social processes within a community that mediate social order. (Sampson et. al., 2002; Sampson & Raudenbush, 1999). We chose to examine the impact of the presence of community-based organizations as a surrogate for forces that would mediate social order and enhance social efficacy within a neighborhood.

The rate map below presents the locations of community-based agencies per 1,000 population within the City of Oakland, and illustrates a concentration of such organizations in the flatland areas of Oakland, particularly in West Oakland and East Oakland.

Map 5

Non-Profit Community-Based Organizations Located in Oakland

We can see that most of the community-based organizations are located in West and East Oakland. Community-based organizations are highly correlated positively to juvenile violent crime rates. The correlation is .590 when all juvenile crimes are considered, dropping to .511 when including juvenile violent crime that does not occur in school or on school blocks.

Table 9

Correlation Between Juvenile Violent Crimes and Community-Based Organizations Per 1,000 Population

	CBORATE
Juvenile violent crimes	.405(**)
Juvenile violent crimes non-school	.590(**)

** Significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

We can speculate that without these organizations that may impact social processes on the neighborhood level, juvenile violence might increase. However, another explanation might simply be that community-based organizations usually locate themselves in areas of particularly high need, which tend to be closely correlated with the prevalence of crime and its attendant ills.

Faith-Based Institutions

We included faith-based institutions in our analysis for many of the same reasons that we included community-based organizations. We speculated that they too would serve as a protective factor by positively influencing the social order of a neighborhood. Map 6 represents the locations of faith-based organizations throughout the City of Oakland. We see concentrations of faith-based organizations in the flatlands and far fewer as we go up into the affluent resident areas in the Oakland Hills. When a correlation analysis is run in SPSS we find that rates of churches per 1,000 population are not correlated to either juvenile violence or domestic violence.

Table 10

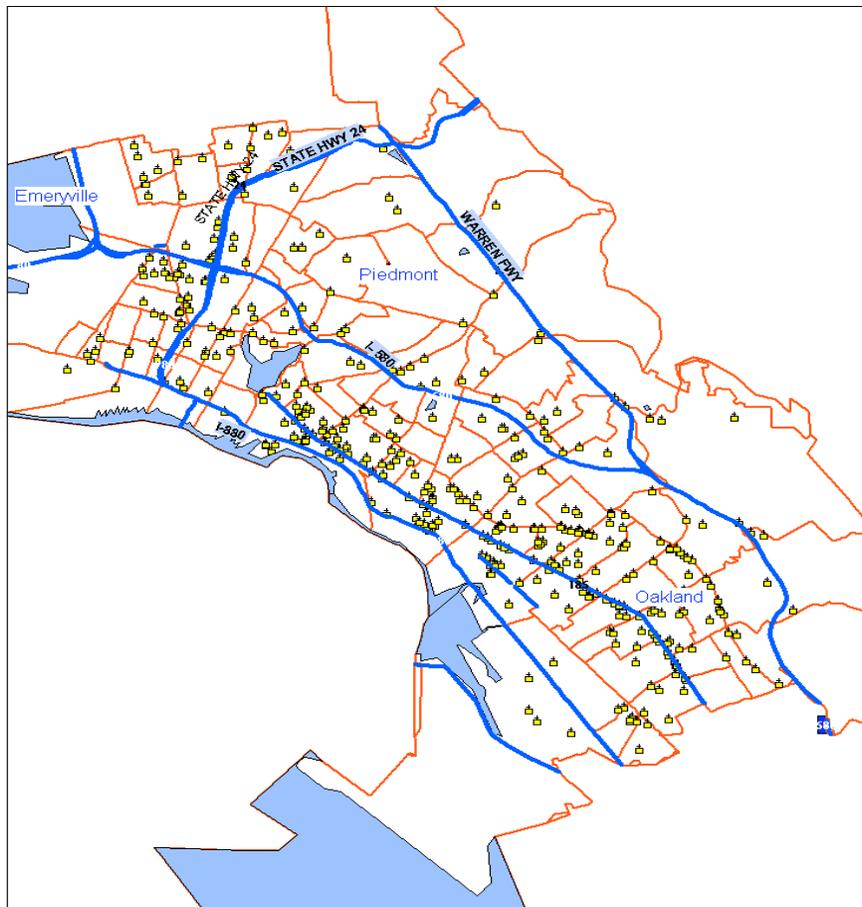
Correlation Between Juvenile Violence and Faith-Based Institutions Per 1,000 Population

	Faith-Based Institutions
Juvenile violent crimes	.024
Juvenile violent crimes non-school	.148

** Significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Map 6

City of Oakland Faith-Based Organizations



City of Oakland: Churches by Census Tract 2000

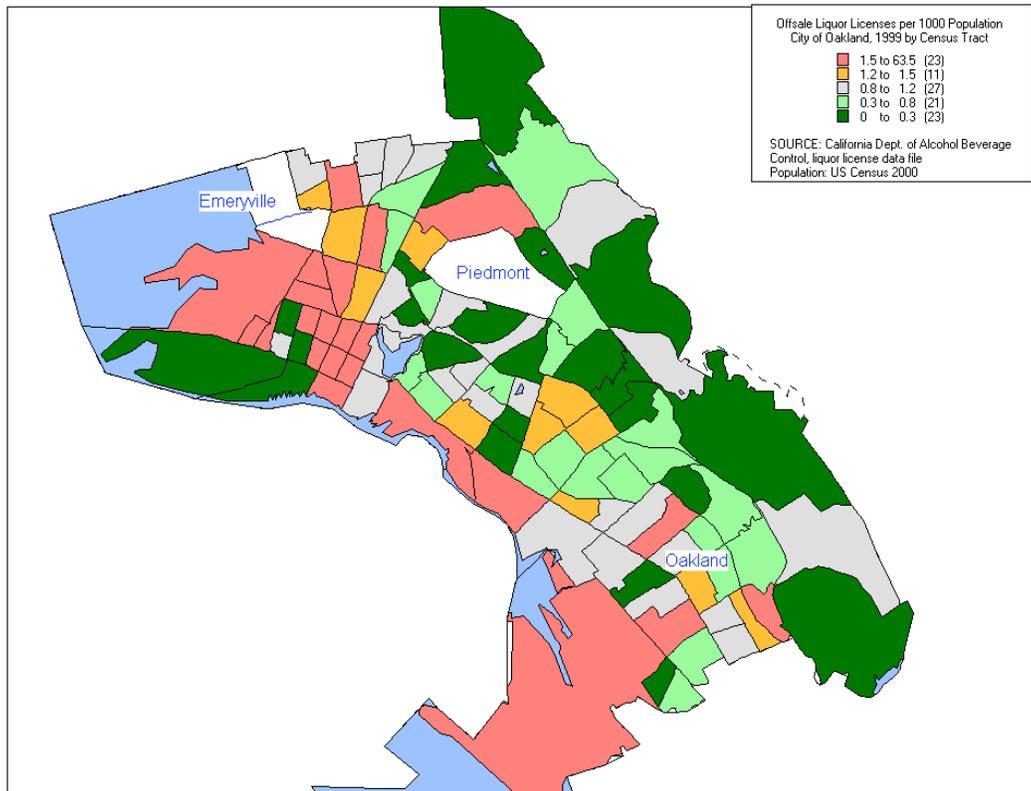
While faith-based institutions represent another environmental, factor they are not, in many ways, the same as community-based organizations. While both churches and community-based organizations are physical structures and represent institutions within a community, they differ in the scope of activities and mission. People may go to a religious organization to receive support for one or more problems. However, addressing problems is not usually the primary purpose of a faith-based institution and not all churches support social services. People who frequent them may or may not request such help. We are assuming, however, that they too may serve as a protective factor by mediating social order at the community level.

However, in Oakland, there are religious organizations that are located in the flatlands that draw participants to Sunday services from all over Oakland, including the affluent communities of the Oakland Hills. This is not as common a practice in community-based organizations where the people served are usually part of the immediate neighborhood.

Liquor Outlets

Map 7 indicates the locations of liquor outlets throughout the City of Oakland. The address-specific data base was obtained from the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control [State of California, 2000 #178]. Several studies have examined the relationship between alcohol outlet density and violent crime and found that liquor stores and other forms of alcohol outlets can explain close to one fifth of the variability in violent crime rates (Bennett, Dilulio, & Walters, 1996; Gorman et al., 2001). Another study found that alcohol outlet density was the single greatest predictor of violent crime (Gorman et al., 1984).

Map 7

City of Oakland Liquor Outlets

Using SPSS, the correlation analysis found that the presence of liquor stores to juvenile violence either at .233 or .452. Again, the different results are a product of using different denominators for calculating rates of juvenile violence. The lower correlation rate of .233 is found when the denominator for calculating juvenile violence rates is comprised of all juvenile violent crimes. The higher correlation, .452 incorporates rates of juvenile violence that are calculated with denominators that exclude the incidents of juvenile violence on school grounds or on school blocks during school hours.

Table 11

Correlation Between Juvenile Violent Crimes and Liquor Outlets Per 1,000 Population

	Liquor Outlets
Juvenile violent crimes	.235(*)
Juvenile violent crime non-school	.452(**)

* Significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

** Significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

When a simple linear regression is conducted, using juvenile violent crime excluding school crimes, the presence of liquor outlets is statistically significant with $R = .452$ and significance = .000.

Domain 2. Ethnic/Cultural Characteristics

Table 12 provides the correlation between juvenile violence and the ethnic distribution of Oakland's census tracts. Only the percentage of African Americans within a tract was significantly correlated with all juvenile crime, while percentages of Latinos, African Americans, and Whites were significantly correlated with crimes not occurring on school grounds or during school hours.

Table 12

Correlation Between Juvenile Violent Crimes and Ethnicity

	White	African American	Latino	Asian	Pacific Islander	Native American	Multiracial
Juvenile Violent Non-School	-.375(**)	.371(**)	.351(**)	.071	.037	.172	-.033
Juvenile Violent Crime	-.175	.303(**)	-.124	-.019	-.012	.066	-.019

* Significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

** Significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

For the purposes of reducing the number of variables, we constructed a category of non-White consisting of all race and ethnicities other than White.

Table 12a

Correlation Between Juvenile Violent Crimes and White/Non-White Ethnicity

	Total Non-White	White
Juvenile Violence Non-School	.374(**)	-.375(**)
Juvenile Violent Crime	.174	-.175

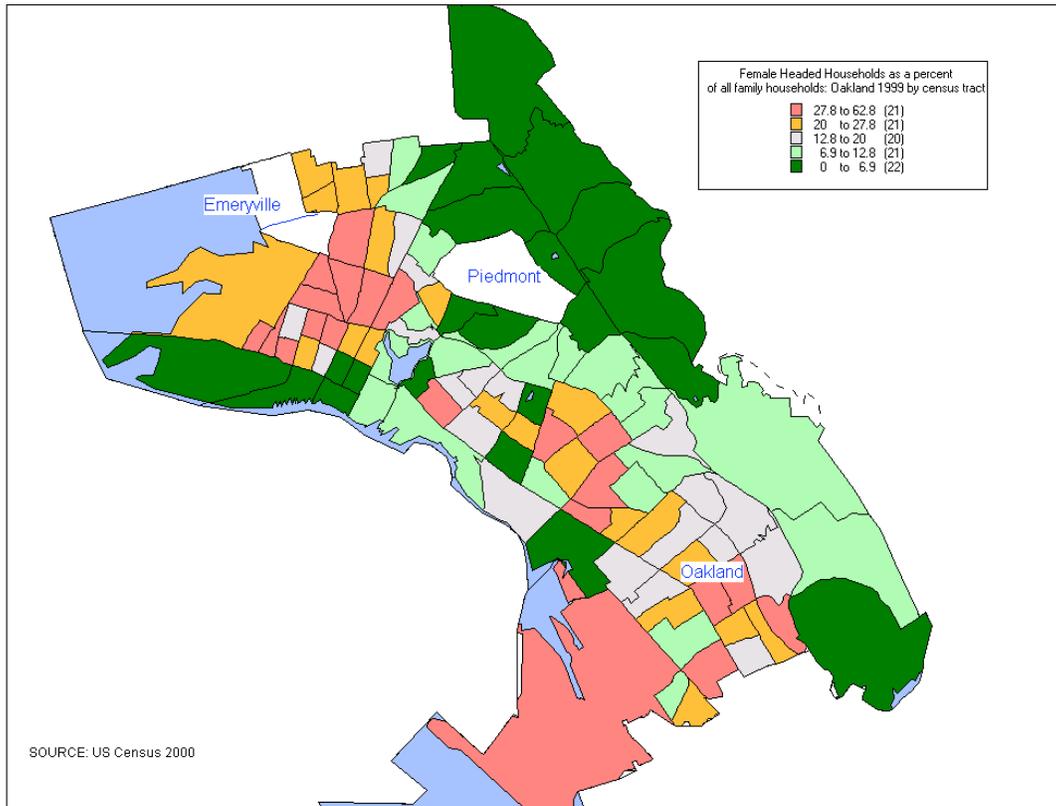
** Significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Although Whites have significantly lower rates of juvenile crime and non-Whites significantly higher rates, they were found to not be significant to our model in a multiple regression analysis.

Domain 3. Family Characteristics

Map 8

Female Headed Households



Previous research has found that neighborhoods that have high rates of households with single parents, usually females, have higher rates of violent crime (Fagan, 1996). Other research has cited the fact that an individual risk factor for juvenile violence is being a member of a single parent household (Bennett, 2000; Hawkins, 1995; Popenoe, 1996). The reasons for this are varied. Being a child in a single female parent household almost always insures lower financial resources as compared to the financial resources

when there is a father present. In short, single female headed households are most often poor.

However, this is not the only factor that plays into association with higher rates of juvenile violence. It is also speculated that the role modeling and parenting that differs from the type of parenting that mothers do may serve as a protective factor against juvenile violence. Single parent households may result in fewer emotional resources being brought to bear in the exhausting and often stressful process of raising a child. Interestingly enough, single parent, female headed households are more at risk for domestic violence than their counter two-parent families of men and women (Popenoe, 1996). Map 8 illustrates where the highest rates of female headed households are in the city of Oakland.(U.S. Census Bureau, 2000).

Table 13

Correlation Between Juvenile Violent Crimes and Female Headed Households

	Female Headed Household
Juvenile violent crime	.383(**)
Juvenile violent non-school	.493(**)

** Significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

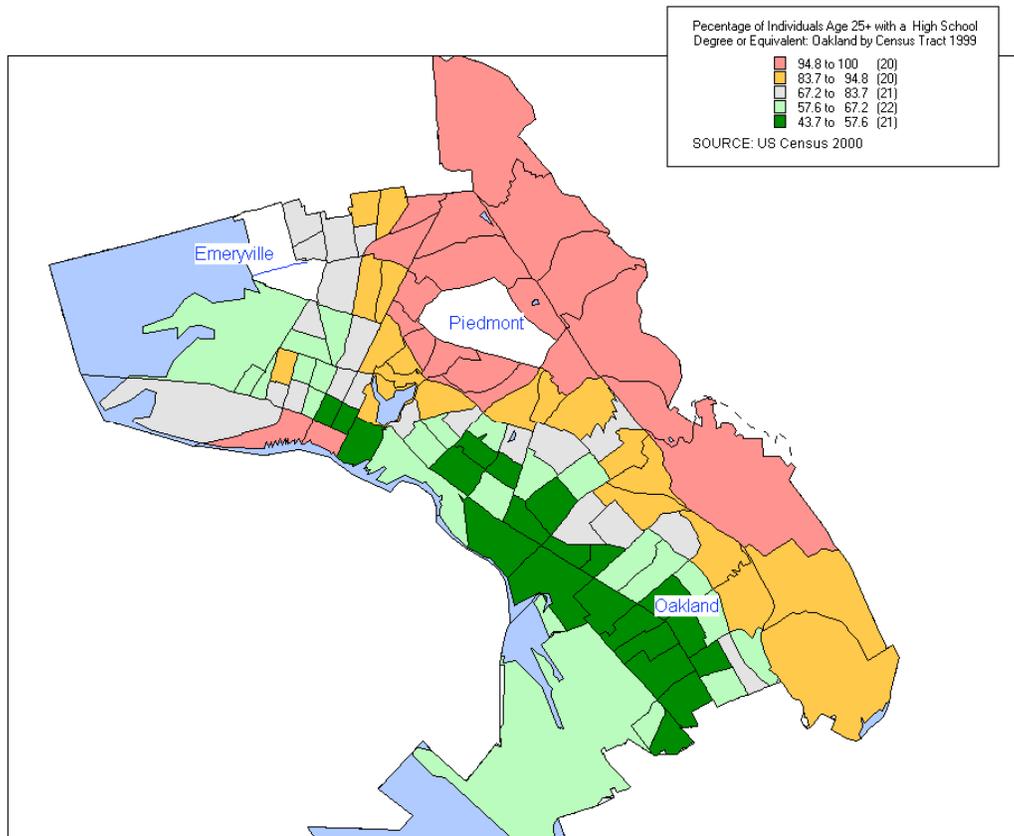
Incidences of female headed households are strongly correlated to juvenile violent crime whether calculated using school crimes as the denominator or not.

Domain 4. Educational Characteristics

High School Graduation Rates

Educational attainment has been found to be related to juvenile violence and crime in numerous ways (Grogger, 1997). Moderate levels of violence have been found to reduce the likelihood of high school graduation by 5.1 percentage points on average and lower the likelihood that a student will attend college by 6.9 percentage points. The lack of high school graduation is found extensively among the prison population. Educational attainment on a community level has also been found to mediate numerous other factors associated with risk factors for juvenile violence including teen pregnancy and births to teen mothers. Such studies have indicated that the greater the number of individuals living in a community that have high school and college education, the lower the rate of teen pregnancy and teen mothers.

Map 9

Percentage of Individuals With High School Diplomas

In East and West Oakland, between 43% to 67% of the population 25 years and older have graduated from high school. This stands in stark comparison to the affluent Oakland Hills where between 95% to 100% of the population have graduated from high school. (See Map 9).

Table 14

Correlation Between Juvenile Violent Crimes and Rate of High School Graduation

	High School Grads
Juvenile violence non-school	-.272(**)
Juvenile Violence	-.046

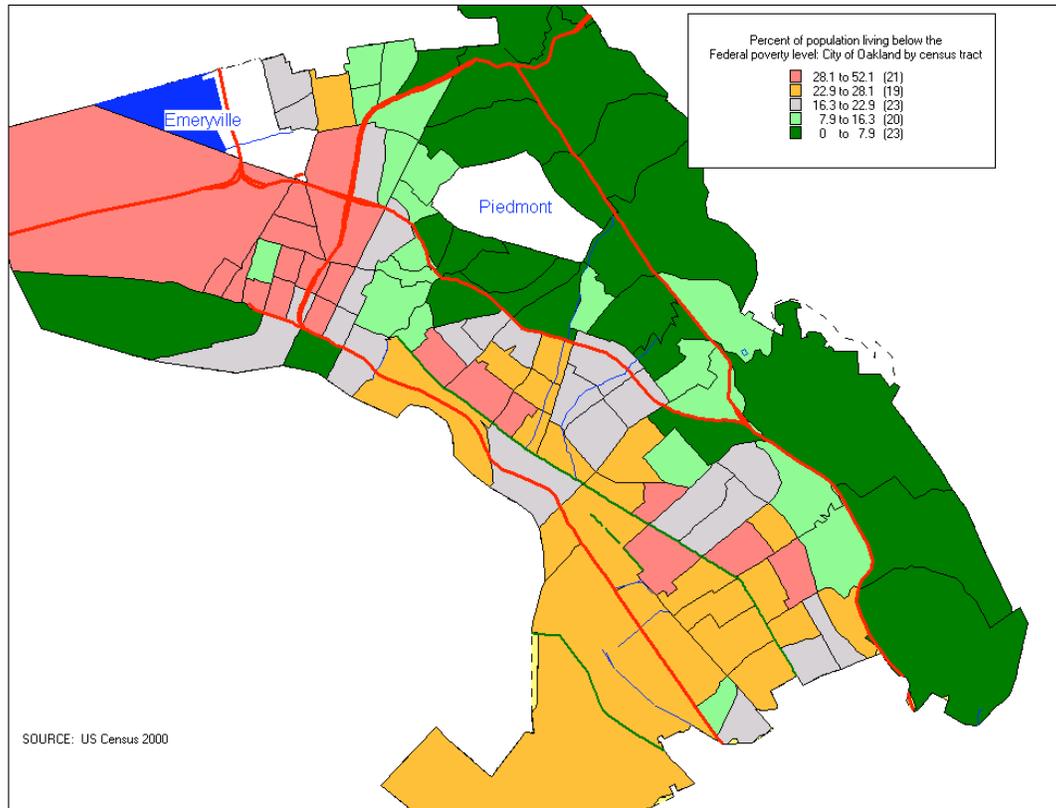
**Significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Domain 5. Economic Characteristics

There are many ways and measures to gauge economic status of people at the census tract level. For this study, we collected census tract data using several economic variables including numbers children ages 0-18 living below the poverty level, individuals living below the poverty level, unemployment for population ages 16–65 (using only members of the workforce), and median household incomes. We wanted to insure that we had tested the many nuances of economic status that can be attributed to this domain of community characteristics. All of these indicators measure poverty, which has always been highly correlated and proven statistically significant in understanding juvenile violent crime rates. All of these economic data were extracted from the 2000 U.S.Census and then aggregated by census tract and computed into rates by census tract.

More than any of the other maps created with these data sets, these maps (Maps 10, 11, and 12) depict the stratification of large areas into the affluent hill neighborhoods and the flatlands. This may indicate a considerable social inequality among neighborhoods in terms of socioeconomic segregation, which has been found to be a significant factor in juvenile delinquency and violent crime of all types (Sampson et al., 2002).

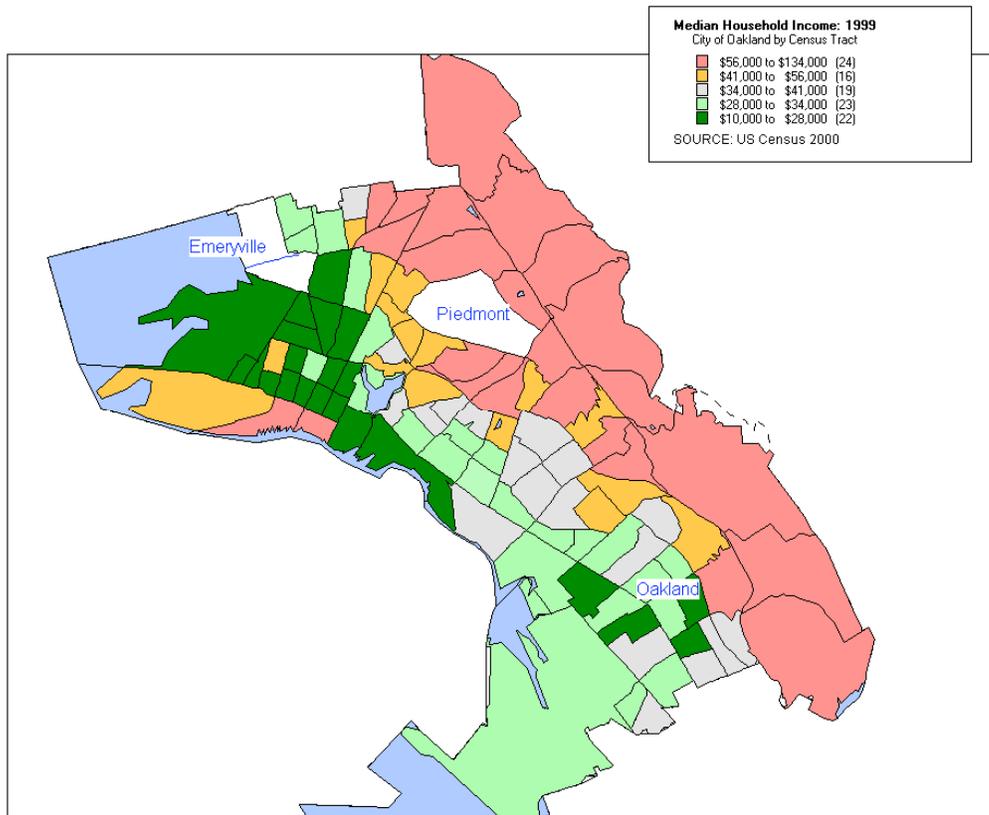
Map 10

Percentage of Population Living Below Poverty

The areas of West Oakland and pockets of East Oakland are where the highest rates of poverty are with areas including some neighborhoods that we have not seen in other maps—Fruitvale/San Antonio District which is a predominantly Latino neighborhood.

Median Household Income (Map 11) is displayed with the highest income levels in the affluent hills as we would expect and the lowest matching again those neighborhoods of East and West Oakland.

Map 11

Median Household Income

West Oakland continues to show up on these maps reflecting lowest economic status characteristics and demonstrating extreme poverty throughout the neighborhood.

Map 12

Children Living Below Poverty

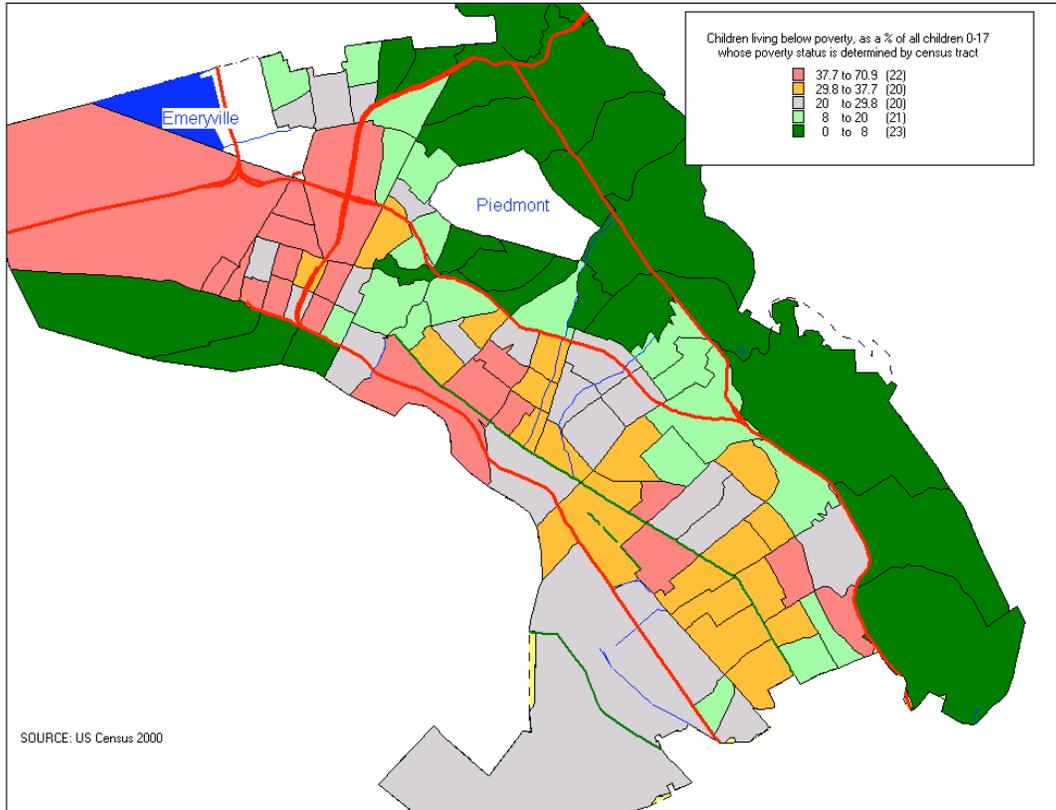


Table 15

Correlation Matrix for Economic Variables

	Children Below Poverty	Individuals Below Poverty	Unemploy- ment	Employment	Median Household Income	Juvenile Violent Crime Non- school
Juvenile Violent Crime	.206(*)	.219(*)	.236(*)	-.241(*)	-.298(**)	.767(**)
Children Below Poverty		.952(**)	.720(**)	-.687(**)	-.763(**)	.407(**)
Individuals Below Poverty			.791(**)	-.764(**)	-.779(**)	.461(**)
Unemployment				-.728(**)	-.646(**)	.407(**)
Employment					.634(**)	-.477(**)
Median Household Income						-.526(**)

* Significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

** Significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

In Table 15 we have included all of the economic indicator data. It is important to notice that medium household income is negatively correlated to juvenile violent crime as is employment. Unemployment, children living below the poverty level, and individuals living below the poverty level are all positively correlated with juvenile violence. This finding is not surprising in light of the extensive previous research confirming that a community's economic condition is very predictive of youth violence.

Domain 6. Community Health Characteristics

Low Birth Weight Births

Map 13 indicates the rates of low birth weight births, which was extracted from automated State birth certificate data records and calculated as a percentage of the total number of births in each census tracts. Low birth weight has been found to be associated

with placing a child at risk for abuse and violence (Campbell et al., 1999) as well as a host of other difficulties including poor academic achievement.

Map 13

Low Birth Weight Births

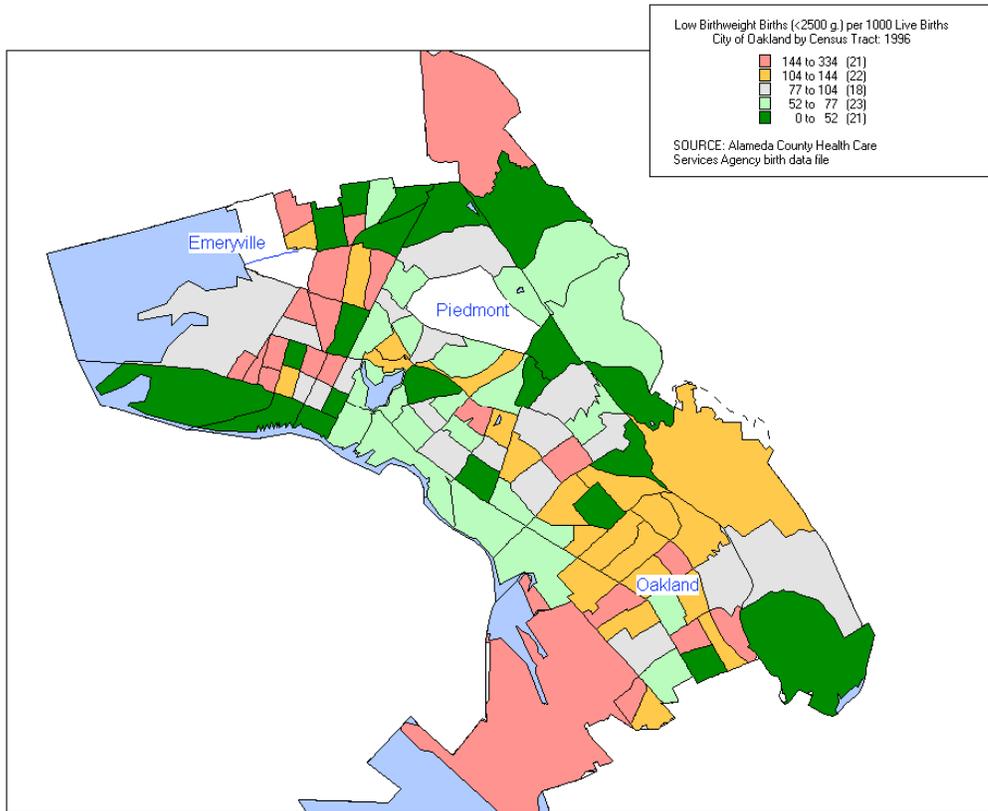


Table 16

Correlation Between Juvenile Violent Crimes and Low Birth Weight Births

	Low Birth Weight
Juvenile violent crime non-school	.210(*)
Juvenile violent crime	.202(*)

* Significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)
** Significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

While it appears that in Oakland, low birth weight is positively correlated with juvenile youth violence, the relationship is not as strong as some of our other indicators.

F. An Integrated Multiple Regression Model

The first phase of the model development was to create a simple correlation matrix of all the study variables. The full matrix is provided as an appendix. Table 17 lists all the variables that were statistically significantly correlated to the dependent variable. It is suggestive that Domestic Violence had the highest coefficient of correlation of all the variables in the study,¹¹ higher even than the economic variables whose significant contribution to crime rates has been confirmed by a large number of studies.

¹¹ Except for CBO rate, whose positive correlation with juvenile violence was one of the more paradoxical findings of this study. However, there is no comprehensible theoretical justification for believing that CBOs are causing juvenile crime. There is, however a lot of reason to believe that the location of CBOs is an artifact of locus of risk, of which one element is juvenile crime.

Table 17

Summary of Correlation Between Juvenile Violence and Key Independent Variables

Independent Variable	Juvenile Violent Crime Non-School	Significance
Domestic Violence	.579	<.01
Economic		
Median Household Income	-.526	<.01
Employment	-.477	<.01
Unemployment	.407	<.01
Children Living Below Poverty	.407	<.01
Individuals Living Below Poverty	.461	<.01
Health		
Births to Teens	.302	<.01
Low Birthweight Births	.210	<.05
Community Organization		
Liquor Outlets	.452	<.01
Community-Based Organizations	.590	<.01
Ethnicity		
White	-.375	<.01
Total Non-White	.374	<.01
Education		
High School Graduates	-.272	<.01
Family		
Female Headed Households	.493	<.01

The next phase of model development was to utilize a theory-based multiple regression analysis to develop a model of youth violence. A hierarchical regression strategy was used beginning with domestic violence. To avoid overparameterization and

to maintain a clear theoretical interpretation of the results, in subsequent blocks we added single variables from successive domains, removing the variables if the F change was not significant at $p < .10$ level. The final model—including domestic violence, female-headed households, liquor stores, and children below poverty—had a final R^2 .416. An adjusted R^2 of .392 indicates that this result is fairly robust.¹²

¹² Adding a fifth variable, the rate of Community-Based organizations, increased the R^2 to .531 and did have a statistically significant ($< .01$) F change. Although the addition of CBO rate as the final variable in our model produces a significant increment in the R^2 (and, indeed, did the same thing in all the competing models tested), we do not believe that there is a significant causal interpretation linking youth violence to the presence of community organizations. (We had initially hypothesized that the presence of a CBO in a neighborhood would be a protective factor; however, in all the models, the β for CBO Rate was positive.) The citing of community organizations is based upon community need and community risks; consequently the positive relationship between CBO rate and juvenile violence would appear to be a consequence, and certainly not a cause, of juvenile violence. We have therefore excluded it from the final model.

Table 18

Multiple Regression Model for Predicting Juvenile Violence

Dependent variable = Juvenile Violent Crime									
Model	R	R ²	Adjusted R ²	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R ² Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1. Predictors: Domestic Violence	.579	.335	.329	13.19	.335	50.910	1	101	.000
2. Predictors: Domestic Violence, Female Headed Household	.601	.361	.349	12.99	.026	4.093	1	100	.046
3. Predictors: Domestic Violence, Female Headed Household, Liquor Outlets	.629	.396	.377	12.70	.034	5.645	1	99	.019
4. Predictors: Domestic Violence, Female Headed Household, Liquor Outlets, Children Below Poverty	.645	.416	.392	12.55	.021	3.456	1	98	.066

Dependent Variable = Juvenile Violent Crime					
Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	6.241	2.600		2.401	.018
Domestic Violence	.098	.045	.266	2.195	.031
Female Headed Household	.296	.096	.310	3.082	.003
Liquor Outlets	1.730	1.427	.105	1.213	.228
Children Below Poverty	-.135	.114	-.141	-1.182	.240

Although collinearity is an issue of concern in models such as these, the final model had no VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) higher than 2.2, suggesting that collinearity is not an issue of concern for this model.

An interesting characteristic of this model is that none of the racial and ethnic variables remained in the final model. In spite of a strong *prima facie* connection between ethnicity and youth violence, the regression analysis suggests that this connection is a consequence of other factors in the model.

Although domestic violence was the study variable most highly correlated with juvenile violence, we tested the robustness of this finding by analyzing potential models in which other variables were substituted for domestic violence. In particular, because the literature stresses the connection between poverty and crime, we examined a number of alternative hierarchical models in which the various economic variables occupy the first block. The most robust of these models is presented below. It is highly similar to our primary model (emphasizing once again the robustness of that model) except that children living below the poverty level is the first variable, and domestic violence is the last variable. While this model has an identical R^2 to our primary model, the R^2 squared of the first variable (children below poverty) is considerably lower than the R^2 squared for domestic violence in our primary model.

Table 19

Alternate Regression Model

Model	\underline{R}	\underline{R}^2	Adjusted \underline{R}^2	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					\underline{R}^2 Change	\underline{F} Change	df1	df2	Sig. \underline{F} Change
1. Predictors: Children Below Poverty	.407	.166	.158	14.78277	.166	20.069	1	101	.000
2. Children Below Poverty, Liquor Outlets	.510	.260	.245	13.99366	.094	12.712	1	100	.001
3. Predictors: Children Below Poverty, Liquor Outlets, Female Headed Households	.590	.348	.329	13.19567	.089	13.460	1	99	.000
4. Predictors: Children Below Poverty, Liquor Outlets, Female Headed Households, Domestic Violence	.645	.416	.392	12.55302	.068	11.396	1	98	.001

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	\underline{B}	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	4.935	2.871		1.719	.089
Children Below Poverty	-.232	.125	-.242	-1.859	.066
Liquor Outlets	3.891	1.506	.236	2.584	.011
Female Headed Households	.303	.107	.317	2.844	.005
Domestic Violence	.161	.048	.435	3.376	.001

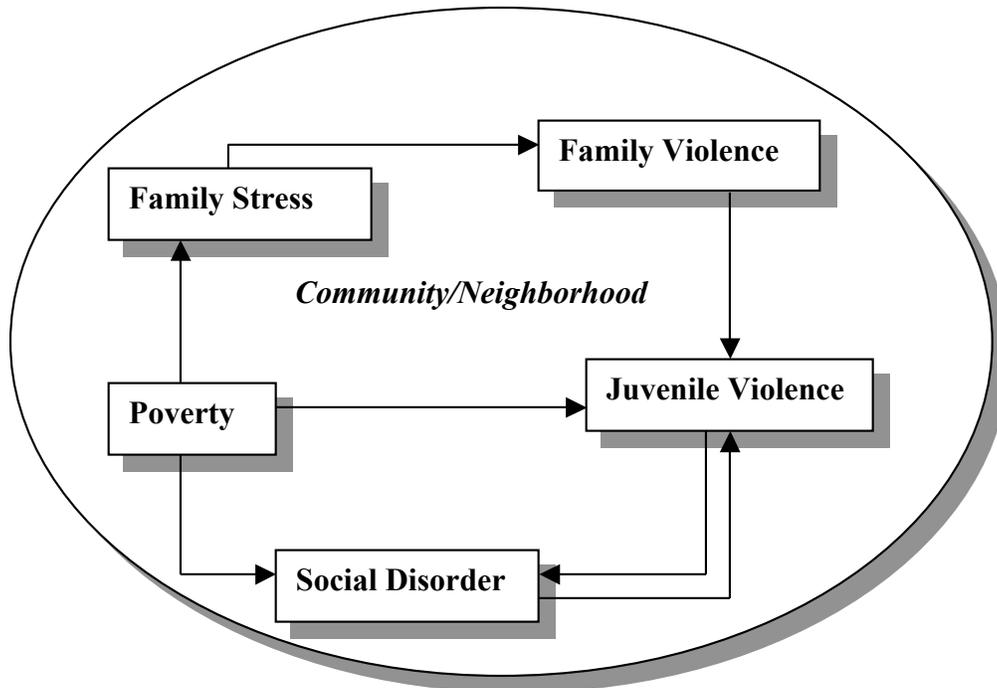


Figure 5. Final model.

Figure 5 is a theoretical model of the results of this analysis and represents how these factors may be interacting with each other to impact juvenile violence at the community level. Starting with social disorder, which has been previously found to be correlated with juvenile violent crime, liquor outlets, can represent an approximation of social disorder in impoverished neighborhoods. Family stress is considerably higher in single parent households, especially when you include the added stress that arises from poverty.

Chapter Five: Augmentation Findings from Qualitative Data

A. Introduction

The mapping derived from police incident data identify specific neighborhoods where both juvenile violence and family violence are occurring at disproportionately high levels. The statistical analysis finds that the incidence of juvenile violence and family violence are correlated and that the correlation is statistically significant. When a model is created and tested using factors that have been previously proven to impact juvenile violence, domestic violence remains a strong predictor.

In order to more fully comprehend the association between youth violence and family violence, we have incorporated the results of focus groups that we conducted with a total of 117 youth who live in the neighborhoods of Oakland, Richmond, and Hayward. We wanted the focus groups to serve as a means to listen to the impressions, insights, and experiences of people living in these neighborhoods¹³ and learn what they thought were the causes and interconnections between youth and family violence.

Many of these youth lived in the neighborhoods that the mapping and data analysis indicated had disproportionately high levels of violence—both domestic and youth violence. Some were closely affiliated with neighborhood community-based organizations that were located in or near the impacted areas. We attempted to insure that we would hear from youth who had direct experience with these targeted communities by

¹³ The majority of youth that we spoke with lived in Oakland. A smaller number lived in Hayward, Richmond and the cities of Berkeley, San Pablo and El Cerrito. These cities along with several others form a region called the East Bay Corridor.

holding the focus groups in community-based organizations and churches located in or near those census tracts identified in the mapping and data analysis.

B. The Opportunity for Focus Groups

In September 2002, we issued results from these focus groups as part of a study that we conducted on behalf of the East Bay Public Safety Corridor Partnership. The report is entitled *Linkages: Making the Connection between Youth Violence and Family Violence*. The East Bay Public Safety Corridor Partnership is a collaborative whose membership includes 16 cities, 2 counties, 18 school districts and 23 law enforcement agencies committed to working together to find solutions to the problems of crime, drugs, and violence in their communities. With jurisdictions totaling over 1.2 million in population, the Corridor is the largest local public safety partnership in the nation.

In November of 2000, the EBPSCP voted to address the issues of family violence and youth violence in and around school sites. An organizational consensus was developed that these issues were of paramount importance and deserving of focused attention and resources. The Corridor provided leadership and other resources to engage in a comprehensive planning effort to develop policies and programs that would reduce youth and family violence.

The focus groups, therefore, served several purposes. For the Corridor, we wanted to collect information to be used for planning. Both the Corridor leadership and I wanted to learn how youth who were members of the community felt about issues of youth violence and family violence. The Corridor was particularly interested in learning how community members viewed the many organizations and public jurisdictions that address these issues

(e.g., the police, child protective services, community-based organizations) and if youth experienced these groups as being helpful agents who were collaborating and coordinating their efforts within the communities. Both The Corridor and I wanted to learn what youth who lived within the communities thought were causal factors in either youth violence or family violence and what they felt might be done to prevent such violence.

Finally, the Corridor intended to inform their development of public policies or that would further efforts to reduce the occurrences of family violence and youth violence. In order to obtain this information, the focus group questions were constructed to:

- discover what people saw to be the assets or strengths of their community which could be used to reduce youth and family violence;
- ascertain what people believed were the causes of youth and family violence, what could serve as protective factors, and what might help prevent the occurrence of family and youth violence;
- determine whether or not people believed that there was a relationship between youth violence and family violence;
- discover what people believe is needed to create safer communities with a particular interest in identifying program needs, resources or activities;
- gauge the impressions of people in the community regarding the role of the police and other public organizations in addressing the issues.

In addition, the focus groups were looked upon as a way to invite people into the process of developing and implementing a plan that addresses reduction of violence in the region.

While the results from these focus groups was rich with a lot of different types of information, only those responses that added information to the research questions have been included here.

C. Focus Group Participants

We conducted focus groups with a total of 117 young people, 52 of whom were males and 65 of whom were females. Table 20 breaks down the race and ethnicity of participants.

Table 20

Ethnicity of Focus Group Participants

Race/Ethnicity	Total Number of Participants
African American	65
Asian/Filipino/Pacific Islander	6
Latino	24
White	15
Multiracial/Unknown	6
Total	116

The focus groups were organized by a variety of community-based non-profit organizations (see Appendix G). The community-based organizations served as a conduit for reaching the targeted focus group participants by virtue of their association with youth from the communities. In that sense, organizations became the gateway to the individuals that we spoke with and from whom we gathered information. The organizations invited the focus group participants and introduced and welcomed the facilitators for each group. The participants were either recipients of services provided by the organization or in some way related to the organization as a volunteer or member.

The individuals that we spoke with were youths ages 14-21. This is a significant factor to be considered when reviewing the responses to the focus group questions, which at times appeared contradictory. It may be that young people edit their responses less than adults do in order to formulate a more seamless story or picture of their experiences.

Alternatively, the experiences of youth may be more contradictory than the experiences of adults.

While we did not assume that all participants had been the victims or perpetrators of violence, we knew by virtue of the organizations that they were associated with that many of them were seeking support or were mandated by courts, parents or schools to obtain support.

D. Focus Group Tools, Facilitators and Training

For each of the focus groups, the same set of open-ended questions was asked (see Appendix H). These questions were developed from input from a variety of people including Corridor staff, Steering Committee members and the facilitators of the focus groups.

Because we realized that the topic of family violence is highly emotional and that talking about it can trigger strong feelings, we took precautions to try and create questions that permitted people to share as much or as little of their own experiences as they felt comfortable doing. At the beginning of each meeting, we stated that total confidentiality would be maintained—no one's name would be associated with any response. We also invited anyone who felt upset after the focus group discussion to contact the organizational group leader who would be provided with the name and number of an organization for counseling and support.

Facilitators for the focus groups were volunteers from several of the communities within the Corridor region. Each facilitator was paired with a recorder who took notes during the discussion. Facilitators and recorders attended a 2-hour training session prior

to attending any focus groups. The training session provided guidelines for conducting focus groups and general discussion on the purpose of the effort. Many of the focus groups were facilitated and/or recorded by Corridor staff members who also participated in the training session. Facilitators and recorders attended follow-up meetings to debrief their experiences of the focus groups and to share with each other what they heard.

E. Overarching Findings from Focus Groups

- ⊖ Almost every participant stated or agreed that family violence exists in his or her community and that it is an extensive problem.
- ⊖ Participants believe that youth violence is related to family violence for a wide variety of reasons.
- ⊖ Participants did not feel safe in at least one place in their communities. Many participants stated that they did not feel safe anywhere, including their homes.
- ⊖ Responses indicating what constitutes risk factors and protective factors were sometimes contradictory. For example, some participants felt that protective factors included having guns or other weapons, while some participants cited the availability of guns as causing violence.
- ⊖ Alcohol and drug abuse was cited repeatedly as contributing to youth violence and family violence.
- ⊖ It was clear from the number of responses, that participants felt that youth violence could be prevented. However, it is not clear that there is a consensus or many shared opinions regarding what might prevent family violence or even what one should do about it.

F. Responses Specific to Public and Family Violence

The questions formulated for the focus groups began with broad topics regarding what participants experienced as positive aspects of community and proceeded to focus in on more specific questions regarding experiences of violence. As the discussion proceeded, the questions became more specific to the experience of family violence.

In each and every focus group that we held, the vast majority of participants stated that family violence was a very frequent occurrence in their neighborhood and among their peers. A few participants spoke of their own experience of family violence. Participants stated that they could hear it, (particularly screaming at night), that they saw bruises on family and friends, or that they witnessed it on the streets or in their neighborhood. They believed that they also saw the results of it as evidenced by their peers who would appear depressed or unhappy, and generally not themselves, at school or in the neighborhood.

Youth stated that they were aware of family violence from talking with friends and because they saw police cars in the neighborhood. Some stated that they heard about it in the newspapers and on the radio and they knew the people involved. More than one participant stated that they had experienced it themselves and that they thought everyone else did too.

- ⊖ *I am aware of it because I was being abused myself.*
- ⊖ *I have this one friend who stays at other houses. She stays with her relatives and friends because of the violence at her own house.*
- ⊖ *What you learn in your household effects how you behave outside of your household*
- ⊖ *There is a whole lot of family violence where I live.*
- ⊖ *I heard a girl at school talking about being abused in the counselor offices.*
- ⊖ *I know this girl who is taking medication for depression. I think she is depressed because of her family. They get into a lot of fights.*

- ⊖ *I don't think there is much you can do if someone witnesses family violence except get them out of the house and do nothing because CPS makes things worse.*
- ⊖ *Guys think it is O.K. to act violent because they see their fathers act violently toward their mother.*

We also queried participants about their general feelings of safety in their neighborhoods or communities. The majority of youth reported experiencing feeling unsafe in at least one or more places that many of us think of as generally safe—schools, specific places in their neighborhoods such as parks or playgrounds, neighborhood stores, and even in their homes. Many participants stated that the feeling of lack of safety arose directly from witnessing family violence and public violence or of having a high level of awareness of violence around them.

- ⊖ *I don't feel safe nowhere.*
- ⊖ *The hallways of my school are not safe*
- ⊖ *There are unsafe streets in my neighborhood that I stay away from.*
- ⊖ *I don't feel safe walking by myself on the streets.*
- ⊖ *I go to a relatives house to feel safe sometimes.*
- ⊖ *I feel safer with the baseball bat of justice, a wooden Louisville slugger that I carry with me.*
- ⊖ *My high school is not safe. There is a lot of gay bashing there.*
- ⊖ *Safety doesn't exist in my community. If you want to be safe, you have to protect yourself.*
- ⊖ *Guns can make you safer because if you have a gun and someone knows it they are less likely to bother you.*
- ⊖ *The safest place is jail – especially for gang bangers.*

- ⊖ *Sometimes kids are afraid to tell because they fear foster care more than getting hit.*

A few youth mentioned that staying with other family members made them feel safer. A few stated that staying at a group home made them safer than staying with their own family. Others stated that sometimes school was a safer place than home. A substantial minority of respondents stated that having a gun made them safer. In fact, a small number felt that it was a good thing for parents to have guns in their homes because it meant that parents cared and were trying to protect them.

One group of respondents stated that jail was the safest place for gang members because that person was then removed from the violence in the neighborhoods. Another person stated that there was really no place that was safe if someone wanted to kill you.

One of the questions we asked was if participants thought that family violence impacted the occurrence of youth violence and, if so, how? Every participant who responded to this question stated that they believed there were connections.

- ⊖ *Children who witness violence in their homes become angry and develop short tempers.*
- ⊖ *Children who witness violence, model the parent's behavior.*
- ⊖ *I know youth were living in families where there is violence and they are ran away from home and live on the streets to escape their homes.*
- ⊖ *Children who witness violence may learn that violence is an effective way to solve problems and get what you want.*
- ⊖ *Children who witness violence take out their aggression on their peers.*
- ⊖ *They watch behavior that is modeled in the home is the behavior that young people will use outside of the home.*
- ⊖ *Being abused by violence stays in a young person's head.*

- ⊖ *Violence experienced at home makes you mad and you take your feelings out on others.*
- ⊖ *Many adults are wary and fearful of youth in groups and that such attitudes can lead to violence.*
- ⊖ *Family violence carries over into the school community.*
- ⊖ *The stress is always on your mind.*
- ⊖ *Some people try not to take that anger out on others.*
- ⊖ *Violence is normal in my community.*

G. Perceived Causes of Violence

Some participants stated that it was necessary to address alcohol and drug addiction and its relationship to the cycle of violence in order to stop family violence. Participants talked about a cycle of violence that starts with male children manifesting behaviors at school that they have picked up at home. Many males think that violent behavior is okay because they have seen their fathers act violently toward their mothers and they emulate this behavior in their own relationships.

A sizable number cited the availability and ease with which guns could be acquired in the community as contributing to violence of all kinds. However, other participants were quick to point out that family members were often the perpetrator of violence and were often responsible for physically harming children. Others talked about the high level of violence that is perpetrated upon family members by teenagers within the family. Participants stated that much of the drug abuse, youth homelessness, violence, low self esteem, and youth violence were interrelated and could be traced back to problems in the family. Participants stated that youth often learn that violence is an effective way to

handle problems in their homes. Some felt that unresolved aggression from abuse in childhood is expressed in the form of violence against peers.

H. How Can We Foster Safety?

In response to questions concerning how to make youth safer, a few participants stated that families that kept guns to protect their children were demonstrating that they could protect them and therefore made them feel safer. One participant stated that what made him feel safe was “a wooden Louisville slugger that I carry with me.” Others stated that putting bars on their windows helped them feel safer. However, most participants did not respond with defensive or offensive suggestions. Most participants cited protective factors that would prevent youth violence—such as positive communications with parents or other adults, family rules that are fairly enforced, employment, and so forth.

Participants stated that if youth are supported emotionally at home they learn to have healthier relationships with their peers and later on in life.

- ⊖ *Parents should keep their children at home and teach them how to make good friends.*
- ⊖ *More after school programs and domestic violence programs should be funded.*
- ⊖ *Offer more education on how to communicate without using violence to youth.*
- ⊖ *End poverty and have more jobs for young people.*
- ⊖ *Get the drugs and guns out of the community.*

I. Contradictions and Contrasts

- Many participants stated that strong family relationships and good communication between children and parents helped to keep youth safe. However, other

participants were quick to point out that family members were often the perpetrators of violence and were often responsible for physically harming children.

- When asked where they felt safe, home was often offered as the first response. However, when asked about where people felt the least safe, participants often included home. To underscore this, participants talked about the high level of violence that is perpetrated upon family members by teenagers within the family.
- A few people stated that police presence made them feel safer but others were quick to point out that the police made them fearful and often contributed to creating tense and potentially violent situations.
- While many participants stated that the presence and availability of guns was a factor in violence, a substantial minority of respondents stated that having a gun made them feel safer. A few stated that families that kept guns to protect their children were demonstrating that they could protect them and therefore made them feel safer.
- Participants expressed the feeling that violence was often a learned response and that youth needed to be taught other ways of dealing with conflicts. However, there were responses that seemed to affirm violence as a necessary and acceptable response in certain instances. Some respondents stated that fear of retaliation made some youth refrain from engaging in violent activities. A few respondents stated that vigilantism could be a way parents can protect youth who are being harassed or abused.

One participant stated that what made him feel safe was “*a wooden Louisville slugger that I carry with me.*”

One participant stated that he lived in a community where it was acceptable to beat your wife. He stated that there was a culture of violence in many communities that made family violence okay.

- When asked where youth are most safe, participants mentioned church most frequently. Second to that was at home. By and large, school was seen as safe but a few participants stated that school was not always a safe place and many stated that often they did not feel safe at school. School was mentioned as an unsafe place because it is where youth bring their problems from home and, as a result, conflicts occur. Schools were noted as being particularly unsafe if there were no teachers or site supervisors around to break up fights or disagreements. It was also noted that the lack of counselors for students to talk to about their problems at home contributed to a lack of safety at school. Some participants mentioned that they were often scared to report violence at school because they feared retaliation. One group of respondents stated that jail was the safest place for gang members because that person was then removed from the violence in the neighborhoods. Another person stated that there was really no place that was safe if someone wanted to kill you.
- A few participants in each focus group stated that they had witnessed family violence. Some said that they had tried to break up a fight between family members. Others said they were afraid to try and break up family fights because

there was a possibility that they would be hurt in the process. Some respondents stated that they would be more willing to try and break up a fight between friends than to try and break up a fight between family members.

- The issue of intervention into family fights was controversial. Some participants said that they would not call the police because the police would not respond to their request for help. Some people said that the police do not respond or respond too late—that they do not show up. Others said that if you bring in authority figures you could get a reputation as a snitch. Others said that calling in older family members was sometimes a good thing to do. Many people talked about the unspoken rule of silence that mandates that you do not talk about family violence because it is family business. Some respondents stated that certain groups of people in the community such as immigrants could not seek out help or resources because of a fear of deportation or because of language barriers.

Respondents stated that if the police would get out of their cars and get to know the people in the neighborhoods there would be less violence. They stated that many police intimidate and abuse young people, which creates an aura of distrust and makes young people less likely to call upon the police when they need them. They stated that police need more training about how to interact with youth and particularly gay youth.

- Most respondents stated that they believed family violence does have an impact on the occurrence of youth violence and that the phenomena are interrelated. They stated that witnessing family violence made kids have quick tempers. However, they

pointed out that not everyone who has witnessed family violence or been a victim of family violence is violent.

Chapter Six: Conclusions, Limitations, and Recommendations

A. Use of Findings to Prevent Youth Violence

Domestic violence is a statistically significant factor in explaining rates of juvenile violence when other factors that have been found to correlate to juvenile violence are accounted for and controlled. There may be many explanations to exactly how domestic violence mediates juvenile violence, just as there are an abundance of theories on how other risk and protective factors operate to mediate juvenile violence. However, knowing that it is so strongly related should be of major interest to many individuals and institutions that have a stake in juvenile crime prevention.

As research has fostered more understanding regarding the negative impact that liquor stores have in a neighborhood, local campaigns throughout the United States have been launched to reduce the number of liquor stores that are disproportionately located in poor, inner city neighborhoods. Likewise, efforts to reduce violence have stimulated local campaigns as well as State and National efforts to reduce the availability of guns at the community level through local ordinances that limit guns sales and regulate the licensing of guns. These efforts have brought a higher degree of awareness to the public regarding the environmental factors that foster violence. A similar campaign to reduce family violence might have a positive effect not only in its potential for reducing family violence and youth violence but also raising the level of understanding regarding the interrelationship between youth and family violence.

Public institutions spend large sums of funds on addressing youth violence and family violence. The police respond to calls; the district attorney, public defender and the court system are all involved in law enforcement. Hospitals provide medical care to the injured or wounded. Social services agencies are called upon to place children out of their homes in both instances of violence. However, even though attempts have begun to coordinate the responses to youth and family violence, there is still very little systems wide planning and understanding regarding the interconnectedness of youth violence and family violence. This prohibits us from realizing the gains that could be made to reduce rates of youth violence by addressing family violence as a prevention strategy in those neighborhoods that are most impacted and most at risk. The lack of coordination among jurisdictions also discourages the leveraging of pooled resources that could be brought to bear on prevention and intervention activities that impact both youth and family violence.

We can point to a handful of attempts to better coordinate efforts among public jurisdictions such as the effort underway in Oakland, California to insure that a social worker arrives with the police at the scene of a domestic violence incident to address the needs of the children present. But these types of efforts have not become part of the day-to-day operations of either the police department or the social service agency and when fiscal constraints arise, these efforts are the first to be eliminated. In most every jurisdiction it is still very common for a husband/father to be prosecuted by the district attorney for assault on his wife with the threat of a jail sentence, while social services is attempting reunification of the children with both mother and father.

There are acknowledged limits to this study. We did not have home addresses in order to be able to more fully analyze the incidents of youth and family violence. Another study needs to be undertaken and utilize the street address of victims and suspects in juvenile violence and domestic violence incidents to more completely describe the degree of correlation and its significance. It is hoped that this will happen as the use of police data and other public sector archival data sets are beginning more and more to be used as we make plain the ways to continue to protect the confidentiality of the public.

This study does not explain how domestic violence actually fosters youth violence. It is important to understand this aspect not only as it impacts an individual youth but also how the phenomena of family violence impacts the community. We can speculate that it changes shared values, creates higher levels of community stress, or a variety of other explanations but because it has not previously been recognized as being correlated to youth violence, family violence has not been studied in this way.

B. Use of Mapping for Planning, Resource Allocation and Community Mobilization

A picture is sometimes more useful than a thousand words or even a linear regression analysis. This is particularly true in the case of community mobilization efforts, deployment of community police, and investment in other resources such as health education, and job training. Mapping risk and protective factors can help invite the participation of people living in the community to suggest explanations for the mapping results. People from the community often ask questions of the maps that further inform the process of inquiry. The information when shared with community members can help

to empower them to work with public agencies to address problems within their communities.

C. Correlation of Findings from Focus Groups with Statistical Analysis

The responses of youth who participated in the focus groups confirmed the data analysis in as much as they experienced both juvenile and family violence. This, in and of itself, was not surprising given the fact that most of these youth live in and around the census tracts that were found to contain high levels of multiple risk factors. What was of interest to this study is that the youth felt that there was a relationship, or connectedness, between these two phenomena. Many of their suggestions regarding how to prevent juvenile violence reflected findings from previous studies on protective factors. They did not have many suggestions on how to prevent family violence nor were they of one mind regarding what to do about it when it occurs.

Suggestions and responses from youth participants echo and reinforce previous recommendations concerning the need for public jurisdictions to work as a seamless system. A disturbingly high number of participants reported not calling the police for help in situations involving family violence. The reasons for this ranged from general mistrust of the police to specific criticism of the ways in which they have responded to calls for assistance. This mistrust is extended to Child Protective Services.

While there was not consensus on calling the police there was also a lack of agreement about how to otherwise stop family violence, who to call if it happens, or even whose “business” it is if it does occur. While everyone acknowledges that family violence exists, it is not necessarily something that can be talked about. Every

opportunity should be made to insure that young people are exposed to the latest information regarding family violence so that the shame associated with it can dissipate and the code of silence can be broken.

A number of youth voiced the mistaken idea that guns and other weapons contribute to their safety. Education regarding this mistaken belief needs to occur. The belief that guns or weapons make one safer may be contributing to the disproportionately high levels of violence we see in some of these neighborhoods.

The majority of youth reported experiencing feeling unsafe in at least one or more places that many of us think of as generally safe—their schools, neighborhoods, and even with their families. This finding relates to the issue that we raised in our analysis regarding “exporting” violence into schools or surrounding neighborhoods. Efforts need to be made to insure that within the public institutional setting there are adults present for young people to connect with and talk to about their fears and feelings. Counselors, teachers, school staff, and school volunteers all need to receive training regarding the signs and symptoms of family violence, adolescent depression and anger and be able to provide appropriate support and intervention. Schools must be able to insure that youth will be safe on campus and around campus and that those adults who witness any threat of violence will have the capacity and willingness to appropriately respond.

Many people cited the use of alcohol and drugs as contributing to youth and family violence. A statistical analysis of this information would be useful for the community at large and for the service community to know and on a community level may be tied into the over distribution of liquor outlets in neighborhoods with other multiple risk factors.

It is hoped that this information will fuel further efforts to understand the complexity of youth violence in the context of family violence and other neighborhood risk factors. While recognizing that there is much we do not know, there is so much that we do know, that if applied systemically at the community level, has the potential of great impact.

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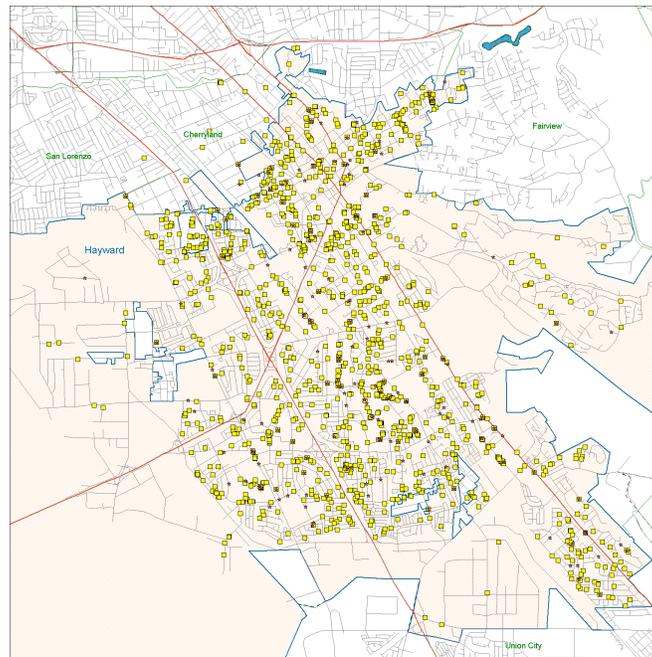
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Appendix A Police Incident Maps—Hayward, California, 2001

While we did not collect and statistically analyze independent variables other than domestic violence in other cities, we did use police data from two additional cities in the East Bay region to examine the geographical co-occurrence of juvenile violence and domestic violence. We took this additional step to help guide the selection of places for focus groups with youth outside of Oakland where domestic and juvenile violence both were found to occur at high rates.

As the maps of Hayward reveal, the incidents of domestic violence seem to be more dispersed than the incidents of juvenile violence.



The yellow squares represent incidents of domestic violence and the red stars represent juvenile violence for the year 2001. Hayward, California is a smaller city with less population than the City of Oakland. It is considered a suburban city and it shares one of its borders with East Oakland.

Appendix B Hayward, California, 2001—Domestic Violence Incidents

Number of Police Incident Reports of Domestic Violence

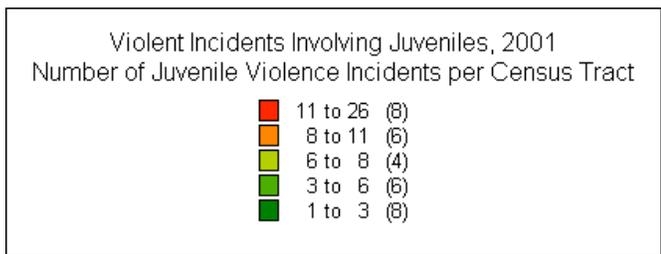


Domestic Violence, 2001
Number of Incidents per Census Tract

82 to 149 (8)
47 to 82 (9)
27 to 47 (9)
2 to 27 (9)
1 to 2 (9)

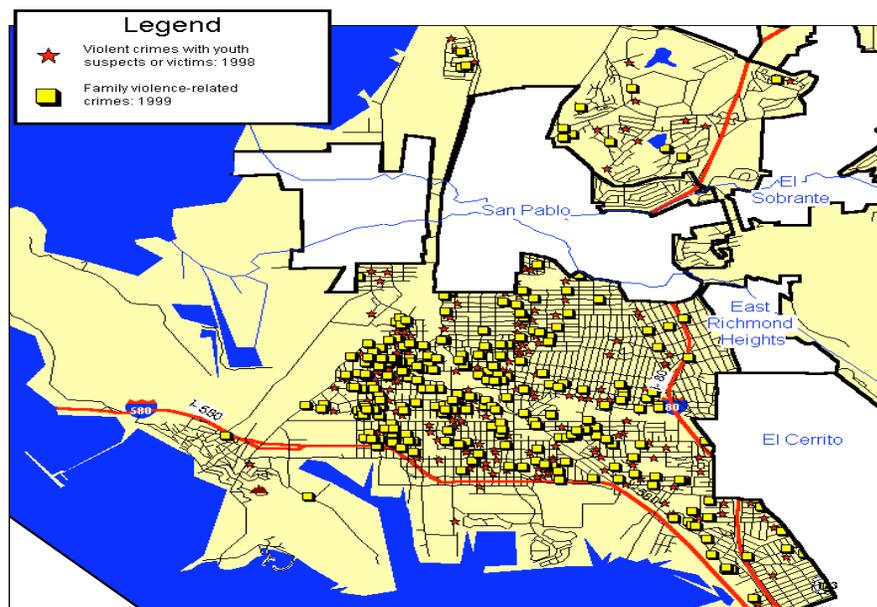
Appendix C Hayward, California, 2001—Juvenile Violence Incidents

Number of Police Incident Reports of Juvenile Violence



Appendix D City of Richmond, California

The map below shows incidents of juvenile violence and domestic violence in Richmond California. The high concentration of crime is occurring in what is known as the Iron Triangle neighborhood. This area contains a very high level of poverty and violent crime (Gibson, 1994).



Source: Richmond Police Dept. Automated Report Management System

Only 30% of youth violence incidence and 40% of family violence incidents were geocoded.¹⁴ However, of all of those incidents that were geocoded, the majority are concentrated in the 6 census tracts within the city. The information is all from the year 1998.

¹⁴ If addresses are not complete or misspelled, the geocoding program excludes them. We are awaiting a fresh run of data from the Richmond police department so that we can create a more accurate map and analysis.

Appendix E Oakland Police Incident Data, 1996-2001

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
ASSAULT	148.10(A)	RESISTS PEACE OFFICER CAUSE DE	4
ASSAULT	149	ASSAULT BY PUBLIC OFFICER	2
ASSAULT	15656(A)	ELDER ABUSE W/ GBI OR DEATH	15
ASSAULT	203	MAYHEM	36
ASSAULT	205	AGGRAVATED MAYHEM	1
ASSAULT	206	TORTURE	1
ASSAULT	220/203	ASSAULT TO COMMIT MAYHEM	1
ASSAULT	236	FALSE IMPRISONMENT	80
ASSAULT	236	FALSE IMPRISONMENT W/VIOL	19
ASSAULT	240	ASSAULT	107
ASSAULT	240	SIMPLE ASSAULT	25
ASSAULT	241(A)	ASSAULT ON PERSON	9
ASSAULT	241(A)	SIMPLE ASSAULT	1
ASSAULT	241(B)	ASSAULT ON PEACE OFFICER/EMERG	31
ASSAULT	241(B)	ASSAULT ON PO/FIREMAN/EME	13
ASSAULT	241.1	ASSAULT ON CUSTODIAL OFFICER	5
ASSAULT	241.2(A)	ASSAULT ON PERSON ON SCHOOL OR	16
ASSAULT	241.4	ASSAULT ON SCHOOL DISTRICT PEA	3
ASSAULT	241.6	ASSAULT ON SCHOOL EMPLOYE	3
ASSAULT	241.6	ASSAULT ON SCHOOL EMPLOYEE	4
ASSAULT	244	ASSAULT WITH CAUSTIC CHEM	23
ASSAULT	244	ASSAULT WITH CAUSTIC CHEMICAL	169
ASSAULT	244.5(B)	ASSAULT W/ STUN GUN/TASER	2
ASSAULT	245(A)(1)	ADW OR GBI FORCE: NOT FIREARM	5926
ASSAULT	245(A)(1)	FELONY ASSAULT, NOT FIREA	1401
ASSAULT	245(A)(2)	ASSAULT WITH FIREARM ON PERSON	1453
ASSAULT	245(A)(2)	FELONY ASSAULT	374
ASSAULT	245(A)(3)	ASSAULT WITH MACHINE GUN ON PE	3
ASSAULT	245(B)	ASSAULT ON PERSON W/ SEMIAUTOM	62
ASSAULT	245(B)	FELONY ASSAULT - PEACE OF	23
ASSAULT	245(C)	ADW NO FIREARM/LIKELY GBI PEAC	58
ASSAULT	245(C)	FELONY ASSAULT, not firea	18
ASSAULT	245(D)(1)	ASSAULT W/FIREARM ON PEACE OFF	11
ASSAULT	245(D)(1)	FELONY ASSAULT	4
ASSAULT	245.3	ADW W/ LIKELY GBI ON CUSTODIAL	1
ASSAULT	245.3	FELONY ASSAULT	1
ASSAULT	245.5(A)	ADW/LIKELY GBI ON SCHOOL EMPLO	13
ASSAULT	245.5(A)	FELONY ASSAULT	17
ASSAULT	245.5(B)	ASSAULT W/ FIREARM ON SCHOOL E	2
ASSAULT	246	SHOOT AT INHABITED DWELLI	107
ASSAULT	246	SHOOT AT INHABITED DWELLING/VE	675

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
ASSAULT	347(A)	WILLFUL POISONING/ETC FOOD/ETC	8
ASSAULT	405A	LYNCHING	11
ASSAULT	417.8	EXHIBIT DEADLY WEAPON AT	5
ASSAULT	417.8	EXHIBIT FIREARM/ETC TO RESIST	3
ASSAULT	451(A)	ARSON CAUSING GBI	21
ASSAULT	451(A)	ARSON CAUSING GREAT BODILY INJ	96
ASSAULT	452(A)	CAUSING FIRE THAT CAUSES GREAT	6
ASSAULT	452(A)	UNLAWFUL FIRE CAUSING GRE	1
ASSAULT	646.9(A)	STALKING	444
ASSAULT	646.9(B)	STALKING: TEMPORARY RESTRAININ	22
ASSAULT	69	OBSTRUCT/RESIST EXECUTIVE OFFI	83
ASSAULT	71	THREATEN SCHOOL OFFICER/EMPLOY	80
BATTERY	240/242	ASSAULT & BATTERY	1
BATTERY	242	BATTERY	14619
BATTERY	242	BATTERY W/ SERIOUS INJURY	2935
BATTERY	243	BATTERY ON CUSTODIAL OFFI	37
BATTERY	243	BATTERY ON PERSON	208
BATTERY	243(A)	BATTERY ON PERSON	86
BATTERY	243(B)	BATTERY ON P/O, FIREMAN W	190
BATTERY	243(B)	BATTERY ON PEACE OFFICER/EMERG	403
BATTERY	243(C)	BATTERY ON P.O./EMERGENCY PERS	89
BATTERY	243(C)	BATTERY P O /EMERGENCY PE	35
BATTERY	243(D)	BATTERY W/ SERIOUS BODILY INJU	1125
BATTERY	243(D)	BATTERY W/SERIOUS BODILY	329
BATTERY	243(E)	BATTERY	59
BATTERY	243(E)	BATTERY ON NONCOHABITATING FOR	621
BATTERY	243(E)(1)	BATTERY ON NON COHABITING	2317
BATTERY	243(E)(1)	BATTERY: SPOUSE/EX SPOUSE/DATE	2149
BATTERY	243.1	BATTERY ON CUSTODIAL OFFI	3
BATTERY	243.1	BATTERY ON CUSTODIAL OFFICER	13
BATTERY	243.2(A)	BATTERY	116
BATTERY	243.2(A)	BATTERY ON PERSON ON SCHOOL OR	347
BATTERY	243.3	BATTERY ON TRANSPORTATION	1
BATTERY	243.3	BATTERY W/ INJURY: TRANSPORTAT	4
BATTERY	243.4(A)	BATTERY	96
BATTERY	243.4(A)	SEXUAL BATTERY	207
BATTERY	243.4(B)	BATTERY	1
BATTERY	243.4(B)	SEXUAL BATTERY ON MEDICALLY IN	3
BATTERY	243.4(C)	BATTERY	2
BATTERY	243.4(C)	SEXUAL BATTERY INVOLVING RESTR	4
BATTERY	243.4(D)	BATTERY	21
BATTERY	243.4(D)	SEXUAL BATTERY: SPECIFIED CIRC	45

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
BATTERY	243.5(A)(1)	ASSAULT OR BATTERY ON SCHOOL P	8
BATTERY	243.5(A)(1)	BATTERY	4
BATTERY	243.6	BATTERY ON SCHOOL EMP	49
BATTERY	243.6	BATTERY ON SCHOOL EMPLOYEE	93
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	262(A)(1)	SPOUSAL RAPE: FORCE/FEAR/ETC	47
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	262(A)(2)	SPOUSAL RAPE: VICTIM DRUGGED	2
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	262(A)(3)	SPOUSAL RAPE: VICTIM UNCONSCIO	2
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	262(A)(5)	SPOUSAL RAPE: VICTIM THREATENE	2
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	270	FAILURE TO PROVIDE	277
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	270	FAILURE TO PROVIDE (MISD)	39
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	270A	FAILURE TO PROVIDE FOR SPOUSE	3
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	270C	FAILURE TO PROVIDE FOR PARENTS	3
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	271	DESERT CHILD UNDER 14 W/I	29
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	271	DESERT CHILD UNDER 14 YRS WITH	117
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	271A	ABANDONMENT/NONSUPPORT/ETC OF	26
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	272	CONTRIBUTE TO THE DELINQUENCY	593
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	272	CONTRIBUTING TO DELINQUEN	204
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	273(A)	AGENCY PAY PARENT FOR ADO	105
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	273(A)	AGENCY/ETC PAY/ETC PARENT FOR	207
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	273(A)(B)	ASSAULT ON CHILD UNDER 8 W/ GB	84
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	273.5(A)	INFLICT CORPORAL INJURY ON SPO	4950
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	273.6(A)	VIOLATE COURT ORDER TO PREVENT	4552
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	273A(A)	WILLFUL CRUELTY TO CHILD W/ PO	140
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	273A(A)(1)	WILLFUL CRUELTY TO CHILD W/ PO	83
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	273A(A)(2)	WILLFUL CRUELTY TO CHILD	376
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	273A(B)	WILLFUL CRUELTY TO CHILD	231
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	273D	INFLICT INJURY UPON CHILD	3060
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	273G	IMMORAL ACTS BEFORE CHILD	3
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	277	DEPRIVE CUSTODY RIGHT OF ANOTH	174
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	277	DEPRIVE CUSTODY RIGHTS	25
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	278	CHILD STEALING	369
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	278.5	VIOLATION OF CUSTODY DECR	196
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	278.5	VIOLATION OF CUSTODY DECREE	543
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	285	INCEST	2
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	300(C)	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY: EMOTIONAL	2
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	300(E)	DEPENDENT CHILDREN: FREED FOR	2
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	368(A)	CRUELTY TO DEP ADULT W GB	10
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	368(A)	CRUELTY TO DEPENDENT/ELDER ADU	12
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	368(B)	CAUSING PAIN SUFF TO DEP	28
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	368(B)	CRUELTY TO DEPENDENT ADULT	41
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	368(C)	ELDERLY ABUSE	12
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	368(C)	STEAL FROM DEPENDENT ADULT [OV	9
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	DD	DOMESTIC DISPUTE	15942

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
HOMICIDE	653F(B)	SOLICIT TO COMMIT MURDER	1
HOMICIDE	187(A)	MURDER	385
HOMICIDE	192(C)(1)	VEHICULAR MANSLAUGHTER W/ GROS	1
HOMICIDE	196	JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE BY PUBLIC	1
HOMICIDE	197	JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE	3
HOMICIDE	664/187(A)	ATTEMPTED MURDER	62
OTHER VIOLENT	137(B)	INFLUENCE TESTIMONY BY FORCE/T	5
OTHER VIOLENT	20001(A)	HIT AND RUN: DEATH OR INJURY	8
OTHER VIOLENT	401	AID/ABET/ETC SUICIDE	2
OTHER VIOLENT	403	DISTURBANCE AT ASSEMBLY	2
OTHER VIOLENT	403	DISTURBING ASSEMBLY	1
OTHER VIOLENT	404(A)	RIOT	2
OTHER VIOLENT	406	ROUT	1
OTHER VIOLENT	415(1)	FIGHT/CHALLENGE FIGHT PUBLIC P	9
OTHER VIOLENT	415(1)	FIGHTING IN PUBLIC	2
OTHER VIOLENT	415.5(A)(1)	FIGHT/CHALLENGE FIGHT: UNIVERS	10
OTHER VIOLENT	422	TERRORIZE	487
OTHER VIOLENT	422	THREATEN CRIME WITH INTENT TO	1588
OTHER VIOLENT	422.6(A)	VIOLATE CIVIL RIGHTS BY FORCE/	34
OTHER VIOLENT	422.6(B)	DAMAGE/ETC PROPERTY TO VIOLATE	13
OTHER VIOLENT	451.5(A)(1)	ARSON WITH INJURY	4
OTHER VIOLENT	452(B)	CAUSE FIRE- INHABITED STR	4
OTHER VIOLENT	452(B)	CAUSING FIRE OF INHABITED STRU	5
OTHER VIOLENT	452(C)	CAUSING FIRE OF STRUCTURE/FORE	14
OTHER VIOLENT	452(C)	UNLAWFUL FIRE OF STRUCTUR	3
OTHER VIOLENT	452(D)	CAUSING FIRE OF PROPERTY	38
OTHER VIOLENT	452(D)	UNLAWFUL FIRE PROPERTY	20
OTHER VIOLENT	453(B)	POSSESS/MANUFACTURE/DISPOSE OF	6
OTHER VIOLENT	467	POSSESS WEAPON TO COMMIT ASSAU	1
OTHER VIOLENT	519.1	EXTORTION BY THREAT: INJURY	6
OTHER VIOLENT	519.1	EXTORTION BY THREAT:INJUR	1
OTHER VIOLENT	519.4	EXTORTION BY THREAT: EXPOSE SE	1
OTHER VIOLENT	524	ATTEMPT TO EXTORT	7
OTHER VIOLENT	524	ATTEMPTED EXTORTION	32
OTHER VIOLENT	600(A)	WILFULLY HARM/ETC PEACE OFF'S	2
OTHER VIOLENT	640(F)	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION: BOISTRO	1
RAPE	220/261	ASSAULT TO COMMIT RAPE	209
RAPE	220/264.1	ASSAULT TO RAPE IN CONCERT W/	2
RAPE	220/286	ASSAULT TO COMMIT SODOMY	5
RAPE	220/288	ASSAULT TO COMMIT LEWD OR LASC	4
RAPE	220/289	ASSAULT TO PENETRATE W/ FOREIG	5
RAPE	261	RAPE NOTE SPECIFIED	112
RAPE	261	RAPE: NOT SPECIFIED	396

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
RAPE	261(A)(1)	RAPE	13
RAPE	261(A)(1)	RAPE: VICTIM INCAPABLE OF GIVI	33
RAPE	261(A)(2)	RAPE	224
RAPE	261(A)(2)	RAPE: FORCE/FEAR/ETC	575
RAPE	261(A)(3)	RAPE	30
RAPE	261(A)(3)	RAPE: VICTIM DRUGGED	33
RAPE	261(A)(4)	RAPE	9
RAPE	261(A)(4)	RAPE: VICTIM UNCONSCIOUS OF TH	21
RAPE	261(A)(5)	RAPE: VICTIM BELIEVE PERSON IS	1
RAPE	261(A)(6)	RAPE	1
RAPE	261(A)(6)	RAPE: THREAT OF RETALIATION	2
RAPE	264.1	RAPE IN CONCERT W/ FORCE/VIOLE	4
RAPE	269(A)(1)	RAPE OF CHILD UNDER 14	6
RAPE	289(A)	SEXUAL PENETRATION FOREIG	19
RAPE	289(A)	SEXUAL PENETRATION W/ FOREIGN	83
RAPE	289(B)	SEXUAL PENETRATION W/ FOREIGN	6
RAPE	289(D)	SEXUAL PENETRATION W/ FOREIGN	1
RAPE	289(J)	SEXUAL PENETRATION W/FOREIGN O	4
RAPE	664/261	ATTEMPTED RAPE	36
RAPE	664/286(D)	ATTEMPTED SODOMY IN CONCERT W/	1
ROBBERY	211	ROBBERY	11730
ROBBERY	212.5(A)	ROBBERY: FIRST DEGREE	794
ROBBERY	212.5(B)	ROBBERY: SECOND DEGREE	35
ROBBERY	215(A)	CARJACKING	825
ROBBERY	215(A)	CARJACKING ROBBERY VEH TA	195

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
			49
	01:00		1
	113980		2
	12020(C)(11)		6
	12021(E)		2
	12024		2
	12028.5(B)		2
	12316(B)(1)		7
	12403.7(A)(8)		13
	25612.5(C)(4)		23
	25612.5(C)(5)		7
	25612.5(C)(7)		8
	417.25(A)		1
	417.4		1
	481		2

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
	481.1(A)		2
	48291		12
	5650(A)(6)		1
	6.08.010		20
	601	INCORRIGIBLE: FAIL TO OBEY ORD	1666
	602.10		5
	664/286(B)(1)		7
	664/286(B)(2)		1
	664/424.1		1
	8.44.030 I		1
	8.44.040I		2
	DISPATCH ANI		2
	TITLE 18, 11		1
	TITLE 18, 17		27
	TITLE 18, 37		3
	Title 18, 47		20
	TITLE 18, 92		1
	TITLE 21, 84		1
	TITLE 8, 132		1
	TITLE18 922(2
ALCOHOL	14601.2(A)	DRIVING WHILE LICENSE SUSPENDE	1
ALCOHOL	21200.5	RIDING BICYCLE UNDER INFLUENCE	1
ALCOHOL	23140(A)	DUI: MINOR 0.05%	1
ALCOHOL	23152(A)	DUI ALCOHOL/DURGS	58
ALCOHOL	23152(B)	DUI ALCOHOL/0.08 PERCENT	2
ALCOHOL	23152(D)	DUI ALCOHOL/0.04% WHILE DRIVIN	1
ALCOHOL	23153(A)	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS CAUSING BODI	3
ALCOHOL	23222(A)	POSS OPEN CONTAINER WHILE DRIV	2
ALCOHOL	23223	POSSESS OPEN CONTAINER IN VEHI	1
ALCOHOL	23224(A)	MINOR DRIVE W/ ALCOHOLIC BEVER	3
ALCOHOL	25563(B)	EMPLOY/USE MINOR IN "OFF-SALE"	1
ALCOHOL	25632	PERMIT ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AFT	6
ALCOHOL	3-4.21	ALCOHOLIC BEN ON PUBLIC STREET	4
ALCOHOL	3-4.22(B)	OPEN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTAI	1
ALCOHOL	647(F)	DISORDERLY CONDUCT UNDER	28
ALCOHOL	647(F)	DISORDERLY CONDUCT: ALCOHOL: D	62
ALCOHOL	647(G)	DISORD CONDUCT/LOITER /PR	5
ALCOHOL	647(G)	DISORDERLY CONDUCT: DRUNK: PRO	21
ALCOHOL	655(B)	USE WATERCRAFT WHILE UNDER INF	1
BURGLARY	459	BURGLARY	63296
BURGLARY	460	BURGLARY	36
BURGLARY	460	BURGLARY/FIRST DEGREE	9
BURGLARY	464	BURGLARY WITH EXPLOSIVES/ETC	1
BURGLARY	664/459	ATTEMPTED BURGLARY	2455

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
DRUGS	11104.5	POSSESS APPARATUS FOR MANUFACT	2
DRUGS	11157	ISSUE FALSE PRESCRIPTION	1
DRUGS	11162.5(A)	COUNTERFEIT/ETC PRESCRIPTION B	4
DRUGS	11172(E)	FAILURE TO REPORT CHILD ABUSE	1
DRUGS	11173(A)	OBTAIN/ETC CONTROLLED SUBSTANC	7
DRUGS	11173(B)	FALSE STATEMENT IN PRESCRIPTIO	1
DRUGS	11173(C)	REPRESENTATION AS DOCTOR/ETC T	1
DRUGS	11350(A)	POSSESS NARCOTIC CONTROLLED SU	10008
DRUGS	11350(B)	POSSESS METHAQUALONE	18
DRUGS	11351	POSS OR PURCHASE FOR SALE CONT	991
DRUGS	11351	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTA	304
DRUGS	11351.5	POSSESS/ETC BASE/ROCK COCAINE	3487
DRUGS	11352(A)	TRANSPORT/SELL NARCOTIC CONTRO	3647
DRUGS	11353	ADULT GIVE/ETC MINOR NARC CONT	5
DRUGS	11354(A)	MINOR GIVE/ETC MINOR NARCOTIC	17
DRUGS	11355	SELL/ETC IN LIEU OF CONTR	6
DRUGS	11355	SELL/ETC IN LIEU OF CONTROLLED	8
DRUGS	11357(A)	POSSESS CONCENTRATED CANNABIS	49
DRUGS	11357(B)	POSSESS MARIJUANA 28.5 GRAMS O	760
DRUGS	11357(C)	POSSESS MARIJUANA OVER 28.5 GR	21
DRUGS	11357(D)	POSSESS MARIJUANA:SPECIFIC CIR	3
DRUGS	11357(E)	POSSESS MARIJUANA:SPECIFIC CIR	28
DRUGS	11358	CULTIVATION OF MARIJUANA	30
DRUGS	11358	PLANT/CULTIVATE/ETC MARIJUANA/	103
DRUGS	11359	POSSESS MARIJUANA/HASHISH	761
DRUGS	11359	POSSESS MARIJUANA/HASHISH FOR	1978
DRUGS	11360(A)	SELL/FURNISH/ETC MARIJUANA/HAS	1576
DRUGS	11360(B)	GIVE/TRANSPORT MARIJUANA/HASHI	17
DRUGS	11361(A)	USE/INDUCE/SELL MINOR MARIJUAN	4
DRUGS	11361(B)	FURNISH/ETC MINOR WITH MARIJUA	2
DRUGS	11364	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE P	1720
DRUGS	11364	POSSESS NARCOTIC PARAPHER	884
DRUGS	11364.7(A)	DELIVER/ETC DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	3
DRUGS	11364.7(B)	DELIVER PARAPHERNALIA TO MINOR	1
DRUGS	11365(A)	VISIT WHERE CONTROLLED SUBSTAN	10
DRUGS	11366	KEEP PLACE TO SELL/ETC CONTROL	21
DRUGS	11366.5(A)	RENT/ETC FOR STORAGE/SALE/ETC	2
DRUGS	11368	FORGE/ALTER NARCOTIC PRESCRIPT	18
DRUGS	11368	FORGE/ALTER PRESCRIPTION	2
DRUGS	11370.1(A)	POSS SPEC CONT SUB WHILE ARMED	69
DRUGS	11377(A)	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	523
DRUGS	11377(B)	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	11
DRUGS	11378	POSSESS CONTROL SUB FOR S	55
DRUGS	11378	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE F	129

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
DRUGS	11379(A)	TRANSPORT/SELL CONTROLLED SUBS	39
DRUGS	11379.6(A)	MANUFACTURING/PRODUCING CONTRO	12
DRUGS	11379.6(B)	OFFERS TO MANUFACTURE/ETC CONT	1
DRUGS	11380(A)	USE/ETC MINOR TO VIOLATE CONTR	1
DRUGS	11382	SELL/ETC IN LIEU OF CONTROLLED	1
DRUGS	11383(A)	POSSESS SUBSTANCES TO MANUFACT	5
DRUGS	11383(C)	POSSESS SUBSTANCES TO MANUFACT	2
DRUGS	11391	CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE MUSHROOM/	3
DRUGS	11532(A)	LOITERING FOR DRUG ACTIVITY	46
DRUGS	11550(A)	USE/UNDER INFLUENCE OF CONTROL	1671
DRUGS	11594	FAIL TO REGISTER AS CONTROLLED	1
DRUGS	11680	POSSESS/MANUFACTURE/ETC IMITAT	1
DRUGS	23222(B)	POSSESS MARIJUANA 1 OZ OR LESS	23
DRUGS	308(A)	FURNISH MINOR W/TOBACCO/S	3
DRUGS	308(A)	FURNISH/ETC MINOR W/ TOBACCO/S	10
DRUGS	308(B)	MINOR PURCHASE/RECEIVE/ETC TOB	9
DRUGS	377	IMPERSONATE TO GET PRESCRIPTIO	2
DRUGS	381(A)	POSSESS/ETC TOLUENE/ETC	2
DRUGS	4143	SALE OF HYPODERMIC NEEDLE/SYRI	5
DRUGS	4149	POSSESS HYPODERMIC NEEDLE	70
DRUGS	4149	POSSESS HYPODERMIC NEEDLE/SYRI	251
DRUGS	4230	POSS DANG DRUG WO PRES	1
DRUGS	4230	POSSESS DANGEROUS DRUG W/O PRE	2
DRUGS	4390(A)	FORGED PRESCRIPTION	30
DRUGS	4390.1	POSSESS/COPY/ETC UNAUTHORIZED	3
DRUGS	4390.5	FALSE REPRESENTATION AS DOCTOR	3
DRUGS	4573.5	BRING ALCOHOL/DRUGS/ETC INTO P	22
DRUGS	4573.6	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE/E	5
ESCAPE	107	ESCAPE DETENTION	3
ESCAPE	107	POSS OF VEH W/MISSING VEH	1
ESCAPE	3002	ESCAPE: NARCOTIC COMMITMENT	1
ESCAPE	4530(A)	PRISONER ESCAPE W/ FORCE	14
ESCAPE	4530(B)	PRISONER ESCAPE W/O FORCE	50
ESCAPE	4532	ESCAPE JAIL/DETENTION	84
ESCAPE	4532(A)	ESCAPE JAIL/ETC CHARGED WITH M	22
ESCAPE	4532(B)	ESCAPE JAIL/ETC CHARGE W/	4
ESCAPE	4532(B)	ESCAPE JAIL/ETC CHARGED WITH F	12
ESCAPE	4534	ANY PERSON AID ESCAPE	4
ESCAPE	4550.2	RESCUE PRISONER OR ATTEMPT RES	1
ESCAPE	836.6(B)	ESCAPE/ATTEMPT ESCAPE AFTER AR	11
ESCAPE	871(A)	MINOR ATTEMPT ESCAPE/ESCAPE CO	6
KIDNAPPING	207(A)	KIDNAPPING	586
KIDNAPPING	207(B)	KIDNAPPING: SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTA	13
KIDNAPPING	209(A)	KIDNAPPING FOR RANSOM	8

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
KIDNAPPING	209(B)	KIDNAPPING TO COMMIT ROBB	7
KIDNAPPING	209(B)	KIDNAPPING TO COMMIT ROBBERY	23
KIDNAPPING	209.5(A)	KIDNAPPING TO FACILITATE CARJA	6
LOCAL ORDINANCES	10.08.110	DIRECTING TRAFFIC BY UNAUTHORI	9
LOCAL ORDINANCES	10.16.150A	RIDE BIKE ON SIDEWALK	3
LOCAL ORDINANCES	10.24.040	STANDING IN ROADWAY	4
LOCAL ORDINANCES	12.04.080	MUNICIPAL CODE	3
LOCAL ORDINANCES	12.24.070	PROHIB USE OF STREET FOR VEH S	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	12.32.060	MAINTAIN, REMOVE, MUTILATE TRE	3
LOCAL ORDINANCES	12.36.040A	MUNICIPAL CODE	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	12.36.040A	TREE REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED	4
LOCAL ORDINANCES	12.56.020	MUNICIPAL CODE	2
LOCAL ORDINANCES	12.56.020	SOUND AMP EQUIPMENT	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	12.64.080	SELL WARES/GAMING IN PUBLIC	4
LOCAL ORDINANCES	12.64.090	INJURING TREES AND OTHER PROPE	2
LOCAL ORDINANCES	12.64.100	MUNICIPAL CODE	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	12.64.110	HOURS OF USE OF PARKS	3
LOCAL ORDINANCES	20	USE/ETC FALSE INFORMATION ON D	4
LOCAL ORDINANCES	5.04.020	BUSINESS LICENSE REQUIRED TO S	11
LOCAL ORDINANCES	5.04.090A	MUNICIPAL CODE	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	5.06.020	POSTER ON PROPERTY W/O PERMISS	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	5.06.040	HANDBILLS ON VEHICLE W/O PERMI	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	5.12.020	CABARET PERMIT	18
LOCAL ORDINANCES	5.12.030	CABARET REGULATIONS	5
LOCAL ORDINANCES	5.18.030	SOLICITING FOR PRIVATE NEEDS	6
LOCAL ORDINANCES	5.18.090	MUNICIPAL CODE	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	5.18.210	FRAUDULENT SOLICITING	2
LOCAL ORDINANCES	5.18.210	MUNICIPAL CODE	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	5.22.010	DANCE HALL PERMIT	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	5.40.110	ELECTRONIC GAME HOURS FOR MINO	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	5.48.010	MUNICIPAL CODE	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	5.48.020	POLICE CERTIFICATE	9
LOCAL ORDINANCES	5.48.080	PEDDLING IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS	4
LOCAL ORDINANCES	5.64.050A	TAXI PERMIT REQ'D IN VEHICLE	2
LOCAL ORDINANCES	5.64.100D	FAILURE TO PAY TAXI FARE	22
LOCAL ORDINANCES	6.04.030	DOG LICENSE	3
LOCAL ORDINANCES	6.04.060	KEEPING DOGS NOT LIC, REG AND	4
LOCAL ORDINANCES	6.04.070	DOGS AT LARGE	150
LOCAL ORDINANCES	6.04.080	DOGS AT LARGE IN PARKS	10
LOCAL ORDINANCES	6.04.190	DOG KENNELS RESTR	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	6.04.200	ANIMAL AT LARGE	21
LOCAL ORDINANCES	6.04.260	BURY DEAD ANIMAL	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	6.04.270	TAKING UP STRAY ANIMALS	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	6.04.300	UNSANITARY KEEPING OF ANIMALS	3

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
LOCAL ORDINANCES	6.04.310	KEEPING CERTAIN ANIMAL AS PUBL	169
LOCAL ORDINANCES	6.04.320	KEEPING OF FOWL	3
LOCAL ORDINANCES	6.04.320	MUNICIPAL CODE	2
LOCAL ORDINANCES	6.04.360	MUNICIPAL CODE	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	6.04.360	NOVELTY ANIMAL SALES	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	8.02.060	AUDIBLE ALARM SYSTEM	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	8.02.100	RESPONSE TO ALARM UPON NOTIFIC	2
LOCAL ORDINANCES	8.06.010	FIREARMS AND FIREWORKS	26
LOCAL ORDINANCES	8.10.030	MUNICIPAL CODE	3
LOCAL ORDINANCES	8.18.010	UNNECESSARY NOISES BY MECHANIC	86
LOCAL ORDINANCES	8.18.020	UNNECESSARY NOISES AT NIGHT (2	55
LOCAL ORDINANCES	8.24.020	BLIGHTED PROPERTY	11
LOCAL ORDINANCES	8.28.070	MUNICIPAL CODE	3
LOCAL ORDINANCES	8.38.020	MUNICIPAL CODE	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	8.38.020	REFUSE IN PUBLIC PARKS AND STR	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	8.38.070	EXPECTORATION	11
LOCAL ORDINANCES	8.40.130	PLAYING IN STREET	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	9.08.110	MUNICIPAL CODE	2
LOCAL ORDINANCES	9.08.170	OBSTRUCTING PEDESTRIAN MOVEMEN	3
LOCAL ORDINANCES	9.08.180	ALCOHOLIC BEV ON PUBLIC STREET	9
LOCAL ORDINANCES	9.08.190A	OPEN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTAI	4
LOCAL ORDINANCES	9.08.230	SOLICITING IN STREET	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	9.08.250	LOITERING ABOUT OHA PROPERTY	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	9.16.020	DEFACE PUBLIC PROPERTY	2
LOCAL ORDINANCES	9.24.020	GAMBLING AND BETTING	5
LOCAL ORDINANCES	9.24.020	MUNICIPAL CODE	3
LOCAL ORDINANCES	9.28.030	MUNICIPAL CODE	1
LOCAL ORDINANCES	9.28.040	BOTTOMLESS	2
LOCAL ORDINANCES	9.36.020	CARRYING DANGEROUS WEAPON	67
LOCAL ORDINANCES	9.36.080	FIRING PROJECTILE WEAPON/DISCH	10
LOCAL ORDINANCES	9.36.130	PROJECTILE WEAPONS-POSSESSION	4
OTHER		NO VIOLATION RECORDED	275
OTHER	10980(G)(2)	FOOD STAMP PROGRAM VIOLATION	8
OTHER	113980		1
OTHER	11411	TERRORISM-SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANC	3
OTHER	12020(C)(11)		2
OTHER	12021(E)		1
OTHER	12028.5(B)		2
OTHER	12316(B)(1)		31
OTHER	12370		1
OTHER	12403.7(A)(8)		5
OTHER	13004(A)	UNLAWFUL USE/ETC OF IDENTIFICA	13
OTHER	13004(G)	UNLAWFUL USE/ETC OF IDENTIFICA	3
OTHER	135	DESTROY EVIDENCE	11

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
OTHER	136.1(A)(1)	PREVENT/DISSUADE WITNESS/VICTI	38
OTHER	136.1(A)(2)	ATTEMPT TO PREVENT/DISSUADE WI	7
OTHER	136.1(B)(1)	PREVENT/DISSUADE WITNESS/ETC R	8
OTHER	136.1(B)(2)	PREVENT/DISSUADE WITNESS/ETC P	12
OTHER	136.1(B)(3)	PREVENT/DISSUADE WITNESS/ETC S	3
OTHER	136.1(C)(1)	PREVENT/DISSUADE WITNESS THREA	40
OTHER	136.1(C)(2)	INTIMIDATE WITNESS INVOLVING C	9
OTHER	136.1(C)(4)	INTIMIDATE WITNESS HIRED BY AN	2
OTHER	137(A)	INFLUENCE TESTIMONY BY BRIBE	3
OTHER	140	THREATEN WITNESS/VICTIM O	2
OTHER	140	THREATEN WITNESS/VICTIM OF CRI	6
OTHER	143	STANDING IN ROADWAY	7
OTHER	143.3	ENTERTAINERS AND CONDUCT	6
OTHER	146A	IMPERSONATE PUBLIC OFFICER/ETC	9
OTHER	148(A)	OBSTRUCTS/RESISTS PUBLIC OFFIC	926
OTHER	148(B)	REMOVE/ETC WEAPON FROM PEACE O	7
OTHER	148(C)	REMOVE/ETC FIREARM FROM PEACE	3
OTHER	148(D)	ATTEMPT REMOVE/ETC FIREARM FRO	8
OTHER	148.1(A)	FALSE BOMB/ETC REPORT TO PEACE	78
OTHER	148.1(B)	FALSE BOMB/ETC REPORT TO ON DU	46
OTHER	148.1(C)	FALSE BOMB/ETC REPORT TO ANY P	112
OTHER	148.2.1	INTERFERE WITH FIREMAN/RESCUER	3
OTHER	148.2.2	DISOBEY ORDER OF FIREMAN/PUBLI	1
OTHER	148.3(A)	FALSE REPORT OF EMERGENCY	25
OTHER	148.4(A)(1)	TAMPER/ETC WITH FIRE ALARM/EQU	6
OTHER	148.5(A)	FALSE REPORT OF CRIME	68
OTHER	148.5(C)	FALSE REPORT OF CRIME	10
OTHER	151(A)(1)	ADVOCATE KILL/INJURE PEACE OFF	2
OTHER	15-1.02	BLIGHTED PROPERTY	18
OTHER	166.4	CONTEMPT OF COURT: DISOBEY COU	75
OTHER	166.4	VIOLATION OF COURT ORDER	38
OTHER	166.5	CONTEMPT OF COURT: RESIST COUR	1
OTHER	1700 S		1
OTHER	182(A)(1)	CONSPIRACY: COMMIT CRIME	11
OTHER	182(A)(2)	CONSPIRACY: FALSE INDICTMENT O	1
OTHER	22435.2(B)	LEAVE SHOPPING/LAUNDRY CART OF	12
OTHER	22658(A)(3)		1
OTHER	23300	SELL LIQUOR W/O LICENSE	1
OTHER	23300	SELL LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE	12
OTHER	2-4.01	BUILDING AS MENACE TO PUBLIC S	2
OTHER	2-4.09	UNSECURED BUILDING	1
OTHER	2-5.24	SWIMMING POOL ENCLOSURE	1
OTHER	25189.5(A)	ILLEGAL DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS	43
OTHER	25189.5(B)	DISPOSES HAZARDOUS WASTE UNAUT	19

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
OTHER	25189.5(C)	TRANSPORT HAZARDOUS WASTE	1
OTHER	25189.5(D)	STORES/ETC HAZARDOUS WASTE W/O	3
OTHER	25601	DISORDERLY HOUSE	6
OTHER	25602(A)	SELL/ETC ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TO	8
OTHER	25604	UNLICENSED CLUB ROOM	2
OTHER	25608	POSSESS/ETC LIQUOR ON SCHOOL P	1
OTHER	25620	OPEN CONTAINER IN PUBLIC	1
OTHER	25658(A)	SELL/ETC LIQUOR TO MINOR	124
OTHER	25658(B)	MINOR PURCHASE/ETC LIQUOR IN B	4
OTHER	25658(C)	LICENSEE LET MINOR CONSUME LIQ	1
OTHER	25661	POSSESS/USE FALSE EVIDENCE OF	3
OTHER	25662(A)	MINOR POSSESS ALCOHOL	53
OTHER	25665	MINOR ENTER/REMAIN IN "ON SALE	5
OTHER	31	GIVE FALSE INFORMATION TO PEAC	86
OTHER	31	POS OF INFO DEPIC SEX CON	18
OTHER	3-1.01	UNNECESSARY NOISES BY MECHANIC	70
OTHER	3-1.02	UNNECESSARY NOISES AT NIGHT (2	81
OTHER	3-1.10	SMOKING IN PUBLIC BUS	2
OTHER	3-10.01	MINOR IN POOLROOM	7
OTHER	3-11.03	SOLICITING IN STREET	1
OTHER	3-12.01	BICYCLE LICENSE REQUIRED	24
OTHER	3-13.10	LOITERING ABOUT OHA PROPERTY	1
OTHER	3-14.11	ELECTRONIC GAME HOURS FOR MINO	1
OTHER	32	ACCESSORY	7
OTHER	3-2.081	SOLICITING FOR PRIVATE NEEDS	14
OTHER	3-2.28	FRAUDULENT SOLICITING	2
OTHER	3-22.02	GUEST REGISTER	4
OTHER	330	GAMBLING	219
OTHER	330A	POSSESS/CONTROL SLOT MACHINE/E	3
OTHER	330B(1)	KEEP SLOT MACHINE	10
OTHER	337A.5	MAINTAIN GAMBLING PREMISES	2
OTHER	3-4.13	DEFACE PUBLIC PROPERTY	1
OTHER	3-4.19	SIT/LIE IN STREET	2
OTHER	3-4.20	OBSTRUCTING PEDESTRIAN MOVEMEN	1
OTHER	346	TICKET SCALPING	39
OTHER	3-5.06	GAMBLING AND BETTING	1
OTHER	3-6.09	SOUND AMP EQUIPMENT	5
OTHER	365	INNKEEPER/CARRIER REFUSE CUSTO	1
OTHER	368(D)		1
OTHER	369G	DRIVE ALONG RAILROAD TRACK	3
OTHER	375(A)	OFFENSIVE/ETC MATTER IN PUBLIC	1
OTHER	382	ADULTERATE FOOD/DRUGS/ETC	2
OTHER	3-9.02	DOG LICENSE	2
OTHER	3-9.06	KEEPING DOGS NOT LIC, REG AND	3

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
OTHER	3-9.07	DOGS AT LARGE	135
OTHER	3-9.07(B)	DOGS AT LARGE IN PARKS	1
OTHER	3-9.071	VICIOUS DOGS	262
OTHER	3-9.09	DOG TAGS TRANSFER/COUNTERFEIT	1
OTHER	3-9.16	ANIMAL AT LARGE	23
OTHER	3-9.21	BURY DEAD ANIMAL	2
OTHER	3-9.22	TAKING UP STRAY ANIMALS	2
OTHER	3-9.25	KEEP CERTAIN ANIMALS IN APT/HO	1
OTHER	3-9.26	UNSANITARY KEEPING OF ANIMALS	1
OTHER	3-9.27	KEEPING CERTAIN ANIMAL AS PUBL	220
OTHER	3-9.28	KEEPING OF FOWL	1
OTHER	3-9.33	NOVELTY ANIMAL SALES	1
OTHER	39002(A)	UNLICENSED BICYCLE	3
OTHER	402(B)	INTERFERES WITH LIFEGUARD DUR	1
OTHER	402B	DISCARD APPLIANCE WITH LOCK	2
OTHER	404.6(A)	URGE RIOT OR DESTROY PROPERTY	8
OTHER	407	UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY	4
OTHER	409	REMAIN AT SCENE OF RIOT/ETC	1
OTHER	415	DISTURB THE PEACE	4268
OTHER	415	DISTURBING THE PEACE	1373
OTHER	415(3)	OFFENSIVE WORDS IN PUBLIC	4
OTHER	415(3)	OFFENSIVE WORDS IN PUBLIC PLAC	42
OTHER	415.5(A)(2)	LOUD/UNREASONABLE NOISE: UNIVE	5
OTHER	415.5(A)(3)	OFFENSIVE WORDS UNIVERSITY/ETC	4
OTHER	416(A)	REFUSE TO DISPERSE	4
OTHER	417.25(A)		1
OTHER	417.4	DRAWING/EXHIBITING IMITAT	5
OTHER	425	FAIL TO PAY BULIC MONEY	1
OTHER	4476	DUMP OFFENSIVE MATTER	5
OTHER	4-5.012	KEEP SIDEWALK CLEAN	1
OTHER	4-5.04	EXPECTORATION	4
OTHER	481		2
OTHER	48291		19
OTHER	5-1.01	BUSINESS LICENSE REQUIRED TO S	13
OTHER	5-1.09(A)	RENEWAL OF BUSINESS TAX CERTIF	18
OTHER	5-10.01	PEDDLER'S PERMIT	1
OTHER	5-10.02	POLICE CERTIFICATE	2
OTHER	5-10.08	PEDDLER'S CART/STAND	4
OTHER	5-10.09	PEDDLING IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS	10
OTHER	5-11.04	PRIVATE WATCHMAN PERMIT	1
OTHER	5150	MENTAL ILLNESS HOLD	123
OTHER	5150	PSYCHO/MENTAL DISORDER	144
OTHER	5-21.05	AUDIBLE ALARM SYSTEM	1
OTHER	5-24.04	UNAUTHORIZED ATTACHMENT/MODIFI	6

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
OTHER	5-29.7A	TAXI DEIVER PERMIT REQ'D	1
OTHER	537C	UNAUTHORIZED ANIMAL/VEHICLE US	1
OTHER	5-4.02	DANCE HALL PERMIT	13
OTHER	5-4.05	CABARET PERMIT	19
OTHER	5-4.06	CABARET REGULATIONS	15
OTHER	5650(A)(6)		1
OTHER	596	ADMINISTER/EXPOSE POISON TO AN	5
OTHER	597(A)	CRUELTY IN TRANSPORTING A	57
OTHER	597(A)	CRUELTY TO ANIMAL	159
OTHER	597(B)	CRUELTY TO ANIMAL: OVERWORK	39
OTHER	597(C)	CRUELTY TO ANIMAL: MAIM/TORTUR	12
OTHER	597A	INHUMANE TRANSPORT OF ANIMAL	51
OTHER	597B	PERMIT/ETC ANIMAL/BIRD FIGHT	64
OTHER	597C	OWN/TRAIN ANIMAL FOR FIGHTING	11
OTHER	597E	IMPOUND ANIMAL W/O FOOD OR WAT	4
OTHER	597F(A)	PERMIT ANIMAL TO GO W/O CARE	19
OTHER	597I	FIGHTING BIRD EQUIP: MANUFR/SE	1
OTHER	6.08.010	MUNICIPAL CODE	61
OTHER	601 INCORRIG	INCORRIGIBLE	72
OTHER	602.4	UNAUTHORIZED ENTRY TO SELL AT	1
OTHER	626.2	DISMISSED STUDENT/EMPLOYEE ON	1
OTHER	626.2	TRESPASS ON SCHOOL PREMIS	1
OTHER	626.4(D)	REMAIN ON CAMPUS W/O CONSENT	3
OTHER	626.6(A)	NONSTUDENT REFUSE TO LEAVE CAM	11
OTHER	626.7(A)	UNAUTHORIZED STAY/RETURN:SCHOO	3
OTHER	626.8(A)(1)	PERSON/SEX OFFENDER REMAIN AT	9
OTHER	626.8(A)(3)	PERSON/SEX OFFENDER CONTINUE D	21
OTHER	6-3.04	MAINTAIN, REMOVE, MUTILATE TRE	1
OTHER	6-3.19	SELL WARES/GAMING IN PUBLIC	33
OTHER	6-3.33	HOURS OF USE OF PARKS	2
OTHER	631(A)	UNAUTH TAP/PHONE RESIDENT	1
OTHER	631(A)	UNAUTHORIZED WIRETAPPING	7
OTHER	632(A)	EAVESDROPPING	5
OTHER	636.5(A)	INTERCEPT CELLULAR PHONE TRANS	1
OTHER	6-4.07	DISPOSAL OF TRASH IN STREET RE	2
OTHER	647	DISORDERLY CONDUCT	363
OTHER	647	PEEPING TOM UNSPECIFIED	11
OTHER	647(C)	DISORDERLY CONDUCT/BEGGIN	3
OTHER	647(C)	DISORDERLY CONDUCT: BEGGING	16
OTHER	647C	OBSTRUCT PERSON'S MOVEMENT: PU	13
OTHER	653	LOITER WHERE CHILDREN PRE	13
OTHER	653	TATOO PERSON UNDER 18 YEARS	174
OTHER	653F(A)	SOLICIT SPECIFIED CRIMINAL ACT	5
OTHER	653F(D)	SOLICIT SPECIFIED HEALTH AND S	209

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
OTHER	653H(A)(1)	TRANSFER SOUND RECORD:INTENT S	2
OTHER	653M(B)	ANNOYING TELEPHONE CALL: REPEA	3833
OTHER	664/286(B)(1)		2
OTHER	664/424.1		3
OTHER	7028(A)	CONTRACTING W/O LICENSE	1
OTHER	7-6.04(A)	TREE REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED	2
OTHER	777(A)(1)	FAIL TO OBEY ORDER OF JUVENILE	63
OTHER	8.44.030 F	MUNICIPAL CODE	1
OTHER	8.44.030 I	MUNICIPAL CODE	3
OTHER	8.44.040I	MUNICIPAL CODE	10
OTHER	900 FO		1
OTHER	BITE	BITE	32
OTHER	CIVIL	CIVIL MATTER	185
OTHER	DISPATCH ANI		1
OTHER	FP	FOUND PROPERTY	77
OTHER	FV	FOUND VEHICILE	3
OTHER	LP	LOST PROPERTY	4026
OTHER	LV	LOST VEHICLE	10
OTHER	MP	MISSING PERSON	584
OTHER	OAR	OUTSIDE AGENCY REPORT	74
OTHER	SK	SAFEKEEPING	14
OTHER	SU	SUICIDE	117
OTHER	TITLE 18, 17	MAIL THEFT	9
OTHER	Title 18, 47	PASSING COUNTERFEIT	2
OTHER	TRO	PROOF OF SERVICE OF TRO	139
OTHER	UD	UNEXPLAINED DEATH	2570
OTHER	WO	WARRANT, OUTSIDE (FELONY)	1
OTHER PROPERTY	16-1.03	GRAFFITI PROHIBITED	2
OTHER PROPERTY	25190	VIOLATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE C	2
OTHER PROPERTY	25191	FALSE STATEMENT, ETC RE HAZ WA	1
OTHER PROPERTY	370	PUBLIC NUISANCE	9
OTHER PROPERTY	372	MAINTAIN PUBLIC NUISANCE	6
OTHER PROPERTY	373A	MAINTAIN NUISANCE AFTER NOTICE	3
OTHER PROPERTY	374(A)	LITTERING: WASTE WATER	87
OTHER PROPERTY	374.3	DUMP WASTE/OFFENSIVE MATTER	172
OTHER PROPERTY	374.3	ILLEGAL DUMPING	24
OTHER PROPERTY	374.3(A)	DUMP WASTE MATTER ON ROAD/PRIV	154
OTHER PROPERTY	374.4	LITTER PUBLIC/PRIVATE PROPERTY	139
OTHER PROPERTY	374.4(A)	LITTERING ON PUBLIC/PRIVATE PR	148
OTHER PROPERTY	374.8(B)	KNOWINGLY CAUSE HAZARD SUB DEP	44
OTHER PROPERTY	418	FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER	33
OTHER PROPERTY	418	UNLAWFUL SEIZURE/ DETAINE	13
OTHER PROPERTY	419	RETAKE LAND AFTER LEGAL REMOVA	2
OTHER PROPERTY	41950(A)	UNAUTHORIZED REMOVAL OF RECYCL	50

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
OTHER PROPERTY	4-5.011	REFUSE IN PUBLIC PARKS AND STR	3
OTHER PROPERTY	451(B)	ARSON/INHABITED STRUCTURE	51
OTHER PROPERTY	451(B)	ARSON: INHABITED STRUCTURE/PRO	244
OTHER PROPERTY	451(C)	ARSON STRUCTURE OF FOREST	14
OTHER PROPERTY	451(C)	ARSON: STRUCTURE/FOREST LAND	49
OTHER PROPERTY	451(D)	ARSON OF PROPERTY	345
OTHER PROPERTY	451(D)	ARSON: PROPERTY	925
OTHER PROPERTY	455	ATTEMPT/AID/COUNSEL/PROCURE AR	18
OTHER PROPERTY	455	ATTEMPTED/AID/COUNSEL/PRO	4
OTHER PROPERTY	4600	DAMAGE PRISON/JAIL [OVER \$400]	8
OTHER PROPERTY	4600	DAMAGE TO JAIL	3
OTHER PROPERTY	5-3.02	POSTER ON PROPERTY W/O PERMISS	4
OTHER PROPERTY	556.1	POST SIGN ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	4
OTHER PROPERTY	5650	WATER POLLUTION	4
OTHER PROPERTY	587B	TRESPASS: RAILROAD TRAIN	6
OTHER PROPERTY	591	DAMAGE TELEPHONE/POWER LI	38
OTHER PROPERTY	591	INJURE TELEPHONE/POWER LINE	53
OTHER PROPERTY	593	INTERFERE WITH POWER LINE	18
OTHER PROPERTY	594(A)	MISD VANDALISM, UNDER \$1,	403
OTHER PROPERTY	594(A)	VANDALISM	1571
OTHER PROPERTY	594(A)(1)	VANDALISM BY WRITING/ETC	32
OTHER PROPERTY	594(A)(2)	VANDALISM BY DAMAGE	100
OTHER PROPERTY	594(A)(3)	VANDALISM BY DESTRUCTION	23
OTHER PROPERTY	594(B)(1)	VANDALISM [\$50,000 OR MORE]	53
OTHER PROPERTY	594(B)(2)	VANDALISM [\$5,000 TO UNDER \$50	199
OTHER PROPERTY	594(B)(3)	VANDALISM: [\$1,000 TO UNDER \$5	1029
OTHER PROPERTY	594(B)(4)	VANDALISM [UNDER \$1,000]	18766
OTHER PROPERTY	594.1(A)	SELL/FURNISH SPRAY PAINT TO MI	1
OTHER PROPERTY	594.1(B)	MINOR PURCHASE SPRAY PAINT	4
OTHER PROPERTY	594.1(C)	SPRAY PAINT RETAILER FAIL TO P	2
OTHER PROPERTY	594.1(D)	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF SPRAY P	2
OTHER PROPERTY	594.1(E)	MINOR POSSESS SPRAY PAINT	6
OTHER PROPERTY	594.3(A)	VANDALIZE PLACE OF WORSHIP	1
OTHER PROPERTY	602(B)	TRESPASS: REMOVE TIMBER	5
OTHER PROPERTY	602(I)	TRESPASS: BUILD FIRES	7
OTHER PROPERTY	602(J)	TRESPASS TO INJURE PROPER	4
OTHER PROPERTY	602(J)	TRESPASS: INJURE PROPERTY	31
OTHER PROPERTY	602(K)(1)	TRESPASS ON POSTED LAND: REFUS	4
OTHER PROPERTY	602(L)	TRESPASS W/O OWNER CONSEN	258
OTHER PROPERTY	602(L)	TRESPASS: OCCUPY PROPERTY W/O	806
OTHER PROPERTY	602(M)	TRESPASS: DRIVE ON PRIVATE PRO	7
OTHER PROPERTY	602(N)(1)	TRESPASS: REFUSE TO LEAVE PROP	89
OTHER PROPERTY	602(P)	TRESSPASS: REFUSE TO LEAVE PUB	10
OTHER PROPERTY	602.1	TRESPASS/OBSTRUCT BUSINES	1

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
OTHER PROPERTY	602.1(A)	TRESPASS: OBSTRUCT/ETC PUBLIC	235
OTHER PROPERTY	602.5	ENTER NONCOMMERICAL DWELL	28
OTHER PROPERTY	602.5	ENTER/ETC NONCOMMERICAL DWELLI	75
OTHER PROPERTY	603	FORCIBLE ENTRY: PROPERTY DAMAG	1
OTHER PROPERTY	605.1	REMOVE BOUNDARY MONUMENT	1
OTHER PROPERTY	6-1.09	SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTION BY BUSINE	1
OTHER PROPERTY	6-2.66	PROHIB USE OF STREET FOR VEH S	6
OTHER PROPERTY	647(J)	DISORDERLY CONDUCT: LODGE W/O	7
OTHER SEX	261.5	UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOUR	217
OTHER SEX	261.5	UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WI	353
OTHER SEX	273E	SEND MINOR TO IMPROPER PLACE	2
OTHER SEX	281(A)	BIGAMY	13
OTHER SEX	286(A)	SODOMY	39
OTHER SEX	286(B)(1)	SODOMY W/ PERSON UNDER 18 YEAR	17
OTHER SEX	286(B)(2)	SODOMY W/ PERSON UNDER 16 YEAR	3
OTHER SEX	286(C)	SODOMY W/ PERSON UNDER 14 YEAR	16
OTHER SEX	286(C)	SODOMY/W PERSON UNDER 14	1
OTHER SEX	286(D)	SODOMY IN CONCERT W/FORCE	2
OTHER SEX	286(D)	SODOMY IN CONCERT WITH FORCE	6
OTHER SEX	286(F)	SODOMY: VICTIM UNCONSCIOUS OF	5
OTHER SEX	286(G)	SODOMY: VICTIM INCAPABLE OF GI	7
OTHER SEX	286(H)	SODOMY: VICITM CONFINED TO STA	1
OTHER SEX	286(I)	SODOMY: VICTIM UNDER INFLUENCE	1
OTHER SEX	288	CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN/L	279
OTHER SEX	288	CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN/LEWD O	651
OTHER SEX	288(A)	LEWD OR LASCIVIOUS ACTS W	385
OTHER SEX	288(A)	LEWD OR LASCIVIOUS ACTS W/ CHI	956
OTHER SEX	288(B)	LEWD OR LASCIVIOUS ACTS W/ CHI	33
OTHER SEX	288(B)	LEWD/LASCIVIOUS ACTS/CHIL	9
OTHER SEX	288(C)	LEWD OR LASCIVIOUS ACTS W/ CHI	27
OTHER SEX	288.5(A)	CONTINUOUS SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHI	19
OTHER SEX	288A(A)	ORAL COPULATION	23
OTHER SEX	288A(B)(1)	ORAL COPULATION W/ PERSON UNDE	23
OTHER SEX	288A(B)(2)	ORAL COPULATION W/ PERSON UNDE	8
OTHER SEX	288A(C)	ORAL COPULATION W/ PERSON UNDE	12
OTHER SEX	288A(D)(1)	ORAL COPULATION IN CONCERT W/	20
OTHER SEX	288A(D)(2)	ORAL COPULATION BY THREAT OF R	2
OTHER SEX	288A(F)	ORAL COPULATION: VICTIM UNCONS	3
OTHER SEX	288A(G)	ORAL COPULATION: VICTIM INCAPA	1
OTHER SEX	288A(I)	ORAL COPULATION: VICTIM INTOXI	1
OTHER SEX	289(H)	SEXUAL PENETRATION W/ FOREIGN	1
OTHER SEX	289(I)	SEXUAL PENETRATION W/FOREIGN O	3
OTHER SEX	290(G)(1)	FAILURE TO REGISTER AS SEX OFF	15
OTHER SEX	290(G)(2)	FAIL TO REGISTER AS FELONY SEX	38

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
OTHER SEX	311.11(A)	POSS OBSCENE MATTER DEPICTING	7
OTHER SEX	311.2(A)	SEND/POSSESS/ETC OBSCENE MATTE	1
OTHER SEX	311.2(B)	POSS OBSCENE MATTER FOR COMMER	1
OTHER SEX	311.2(C)	POSS OBSCENE MATTER DEPICTING	6
OTHER SEX	311.3(A)	DEPICT SEX CONDUCT OF CHILD UN	3
OTHER SEX	311.3A	DEPICT SEX CONDUCT OF CHILD UN	6
OTHER SEX	311.4(A)	USE/ETC MINOR FOR OBSCENE MATT	3
OTHER SEX	311.4(B)	USE/ETC UNDERAGE PERSON: OBSCE	3
OTHER SEX	311.6	PARTICIPATE PUBLICLY IN OBSCEN	3
OTHER SEX	313.1(A)	GIVE HARMFUL MATTER TO MINOR	10
OTHER SEX	313.1(C)	HARMFUL MATTER IN VEND MACHINE	1
OTHER SEX	313.1C	HARMFUL MAT VEND MACHINE PUB P	1
OTHER SEX	314.1	EXPOSE SELF IN PUBLIC PLA	86
OTHER SEX	314.1	INDECENT EXPOSURE	265
OTHER SEX	314.2	ASSIST ACT OF INDECENT EX	4
OTHER SEX	314.2	ASSIST ACT OF INDECENT EXPOSUR	32
OTHER SEX	3-15.03	TOPLESS	1
OTHER SEX	316	KEEP DISORDERLY HOUSE	1
OTHER SEX	626.8(A)(2)	PERSON/SEX OFFENDER REENTER SC	1
OTHER SEX	647(A)	ANNOY OR MOLEST CHILDREN	26
OTHER SEX	647(A)	DISORDERLY CONDUCT: SOLICIT LE	93
OTHER SEX	647(D)	DISORDERLY CONDUCT: LOITER ABO	6
OTHER SEX	647(H)	DISORD CONDUCT/PEEPING TO	10
OTHER SEX	647(H)	DISORDERLY CONDUCT: LOITER ON	22
OTHER SEX	647(I)	DISORDERLY CONDUCT/LODGE	11
OTHER SEX	647(I)	DISORDERLY CONDUCT: PEEK INTO	16
OTHER SEX	647(K)	DISORDERLY CONDUCT: PEEK THROU	6
OTHER SEX	647.6	ANNOY OR MOLEST CHILDREN	55
OTHER SEX	647.6	ANNOY/MOLEST CHILDREN	158
OTHER SEX	647B	LOITER ADULT SCHOOL/MOLEST PUP	139
OTHER SEX	653G	LOITER WHERE CHILDREN PRESENT	78
OTHER SEX	653M(A)	ANNOYING TELEPHONE CALL: OBSCE	3478
PROBATION/PAROLE/FTA	1203.2(A)	REVOKE PROBATION (FELONY)	840
PROBATION/PAROLE/FTA	1203.3(C)	REVOKE PROBATION (FELONY)	5
PROBATION/PAROLE/FTA	1320(B)	FTA ON FELONY CHARGE	1
PROBATION/PAROLE/FTA	1767.3	REVOKE PAROLE	3
PROBATION/PAROLE/FTA	3056	PC3056	94
PROBATION/PAROLE/FTA	3056	VIOLATION OF PAROLE: FELONY	39
PROBATION/PAROLE/FTA	40508(A)	FAIL TO APPEAR: WARRANT, TRAFF	2
PROBATION/PAROLE/FTA	4530(C)	FAILURE TO RETURN TO CONFINEME	56

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
PROBATION/PAROLE/FTA	978.5	BENCH WARRANT/FTA ON FELONY CH	2
PROBATION/PAROLE/FTA	WB	WARRANT, BENCH (FELONY)	4
PROSTITUTION	266	ENTICE MINOR FEMALE FOR PROSTI	7
PROSTITUTION	266	PIMPING	11
PROSTITUTION	266C	INDUCE SEX ACTS/ETC BY REPRES	3
PROSTITUTION	266H	PIMPING	16
PROSTITUTION	266I	PANDERING	11
PROSTITUTION	266J	PROCURE/ETC CHILD UNDER 16 YRS	10
PROSTITUTION	267	ABDUCT MINOR FOR PROSTITUTION	5
PROSTITUTION	26708>5(A)	TRANSPARENT MATERIAL ON WINDOW	1
PROSTITUTION	315	KEEP/LIVE IN HOUSE OF ILL FAME	1
PROSTITUTION	318	URGE VISIT FOR GAMBLING/PROSTI	2
PROSTITUTION	647(B)	DISORD CONDUCT/PROSTITUTI	1039
PROSTITUTION	647(B)	DISORDERLY CONDUCT: PROSTITUTI	5346
PROSTITUTION	647F	FELONY PROSTITUTION	102
PROSTITUTION	653.22(A)	LOITERING FOR THE PURPOSE OF P	48
STATUS	300(A)	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY: PHYSICAL H	278
STATUS	300(B)	FAILURE TO SUPERVISE	28
STATUS	300(B)	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY: NEGLECT	124
STATUS	300(G)	MINOR WITHOUT CARE,SUPPORT;PAR	35
STATUS	601 INCORRIG	INCORRIGIBLE	351
STATUS	601 RUNAWAY	PLACEMENT RUNAWAY	5775
STATUS	601 RUNAWAY	RUNAWAY	855
THEFT-FRAUD	10752(A)	POSSESS MANUFACTURER'S ID NO W	1
THEFT-FRAUD	10752(A)	POSSESS STOLEN VEHICLE	1
THEFT-FRAUD	10801	CHOP SHOP OWNERSHIP/OPERATION	1
THEFT-FRAUD	10851(A)	STOLEN VEHICLE	7421
THEFT-FRAUD	10851(A)	TAKE VEHICLE W/O OWNER'S CONSE	20424
THEFT-FRAUD	11483(2)	OBTAIN AID BY FRAUD OVER \$400	1
THEFT-FRAUD	118(A)	FALSE REPORT	9
THEFT-FRAUD	118(A)	PERJURY	40
THEFT-FRAUD	14610(A)	UNLAWFUL USE OF DRIVER'S LICEN	19
THEFT-FRAUD	148.9(A)	FALSE IDENTIFICATION TO PEACE	171
THEFT-FRAUD	148.9(B)	FALSE IDENTIFICATION TO PEACE	321
THEFT-FRAUD	332(A)	OBTAIN MONEY BY FRAUD/TRICK [O	1
THEFT-FRAUD	350(A)	MANUFACTURE/SELL COUNTERFEIT R	59
THEFT-FRAUD	466	POSSESS/ETC BURGLARY TOOLS	73
THEFT-FRAUD	466	POSSESSION BURGLARY TOOLS	37
THEFT-FRAUD	466.3(A)	POSSESS DEVICE TO TAMPER W/ VE	3
THEFT-FRAUD	466.5(A)	POSSESS WITH INTENT TO USE VEH	1
THEFT-FRAUD	469	MAKE/USE/POSSESS PUBLIC BUILDI	1
THEFT-FRAUD	470(A)	FORGERY	1154
THEFT-FRAUD	470A	ALTER/FORGE/FALSIFY DL/OTHER I	344

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
THEFT-FRAUD	470B	POSSESS DRIVER'S LICENSE/ID TO	35
THEFT-FRAUD	471	MAKE FALSE ENTRIES IN RECORDS	5
THEFT-FRAUD	472	FORGE OFFICIAL SEAL	10
THEFT-FRAUD	474	SEND FORGED MESSAGE TO DEFRAUD	1
THEFT-FRAUD	475	POSSESS FORGED NOTES	71
THEFT-FRAUD	475A	POSSESS BAD CHECK/MONEY ORDER	16
THEFT-FRAUD	476	MAKE/PASS FICTITIOUS CHEC	42
THEFT-FRAUD	476	MAKE/PASS FICTITIOUS CHECK	109
THEFT-FRAUD	476A(A)	NONSUFFICIENT FUNDS: CHECKS	32
THEFT-FRAUD	476A(B)	NONSUFFICIENT FUNDS: CHECKS W/	10
THEFT-FRAUD	479	POSSESS/RECEIVE COUNTERFEIT CO	2
THEFT-FRAUD	483	SELL TICKET TO IMPROPER PERSON	2
THEFT-FRAUD	484	PETTY THEFT	2289
THEFT-FRAUD	484	THEFT: PERSONAL PROPERTY [OVER	11469
THEFT-FRAUD	484(A)	PETTY THEFT: TILL TAP	18057
THEFT-FRAUD	484(A)	THEFT OVER \$400	5491
THEFT-FRAUD	484(B)	THEFT: NONRETURN OF RENTAL PRO	23
THEFT-FRAUD	484.1(A)	FALSE INFO/ID TO PAWN BROKER/E	6
THEFT-FRAUD	484B	DIVERSION OF FUNDS [OVER \$1000	16
THEFT-FRAUD	484C	OBTAIN MONEY BY FALSE VOUCHER	16
THEFT-FRAUD	484E(1)	PETTY THEFT OF ACCESS CARD: AC	112
THEFT-FRAUD	484E(1)	PETTY THEFT OF CREDIT CAR	33
THEFT-FRAUD	484E(2)	PETTY THEFT OF ACCESS CARD: AC	67
THEFT-FRAUD	484E(3)	GRAND THEFT OF ACCESS CARD: SE	28
THEFT-FRAUD	484E(4)	GRAND THEFT OF ACCESS CARDS	99
THEFT-FRAUD	484F(1)	FORGE ACCESS CARD TO DEFRAUD	23
THEFT-FRAUD	484F(1)	FORGED CREDIT CARD	11
THEFT-FRAUD	484F(2)	FORGE NAME ON ACCESS CARD	10
THEFT-FRAUD	484G(A)	THEFT BY FORGED/INVALID ACCESS	203
THEFT-FRAUD	484G(B)	THEFT:MISREPRESENT AS ACCESS C	312
THEFT-FRAUD	484H(A)	GIVE GOODS: KNOWN ILLEGAL ACCE	1
THEFT-FRAUD	484I(A)	POSSESS INCOMPLETE CREDIT CARD	12
THEFT-FRAUD	484J	PUBLISH ACCESS CARD NUMBER/ETC	3
THEFT-FRAUD	485	APPROPRIATE LOST PROPERTY	15
THEFT-FRAUD	485	APPROPRIATE LOST PROPERTY [OVE	29
THEFT-FRAUD	487	GRAND THEFT	5768
THEFT-FRAUD	487	GRAND THEFT AUTO OR FIREA	1552
THEFT-FRAUD	487.1	GRAND THEFT: PROPERTY	2819
THEFT-FRAUD	487.2	GRAND THEFT: FROM PERSON	723
THEFT-FRAUD	487.3	GRAND THEFT AUTO OR FIREA	29
THEFT-FRAUD	487.3	GRAND THEFT: MISCELLANEOUS	224
THEFT-FRAUD	487A(A)	GRAND THEFT: ANIMAL CARCASS	22
THEFT-FRAUD	487A(B)	GRAND THEFT: CARCASS PORTION	1
THEFT-FRAUD	487E	GRAND THEFT: DOG	41

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
THEFT-FRAUD	487F	PETTY THEFT: DOG	18
THEFT-FRAUD	487G	GRAND THEFT: ANIMAL FOR SALE/R	6
THEFT-FRAUD	487H(A)	GRAND THEFT: VEHICLES, VESSELS	2
THEFT-FRAUD	488	PETTY THEFT	85
THEFT-FRAUD	495	REMOVE PART OF REALTY	3
THEFT-FRAUD	496	RECEIVE/ETC KNOWN STOLEN PROPE	799
THEFT-FRAUD	496	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	203
THEFT-FRAUD	496(A)	RECEIVE/ETC KNOWN STOLEN PROPE	202
THEFT-FRAUD	496(A)	RECEIVE/POSS STOLEN PROPE	73
THEFT-FRAUD	496(B)	DEALER/ETC NOT DETERMINE OWNER	1
THEFT-FRAUD	498(B)(1)	THEFT OF UTILITY SERVICES	105
THEFT-FRAUD	498(B)(2)	THEFT OF UTILITY SERVICES	3
THEFT-FRAUD	498(B)(3)	THEFT OF UTILITY SERVICES	6
THEFT-FRAUD	498(B)(4)	THEFT OF UTILITY SERVICES	8
THEFT-FRAUD	498(B)(5)	THEFT OF UTILITY SERVICES	15
THEFT-FRAUD	498(D)	THEFT OF UTILITY SERVICES [OVE	17
THEFT-FRAUD	499B	TAKE VEHICLE FOR TEMPORARY USE	30
THEFT-FRAUD	499B.1(B)	TAKE VEHICLE FOR TEMPORARY USE	1
THEFT-FRAUD	499C(B)(4)	THEFT OF TRADE SECRETS: UNLAWF	1
THEFT-FRAUD	502(C)(1)	ACCESSING COMPUTER (ATM) TO DE	4
THEFT-FRAUD	502(C)(2)	UNAUTH COPY/USE COMPUTER DATA	2
THEFT-FRAUD	502(C)(4)	UNAUTH ALTER/ETC COMPUTER DATA	1
THEFT-FRAUD	502(C)(5)	UNAUTH DISRUPT/DENIAL COMPUTER	1
THEFT-FRAUD	502(C)(7)	UNAUTH ACCESS COMPUTER SYSTEM	5
THEFT-FRAUD	502.7(A)(1)	FRAUDULENT USE OF PHONE/TELEGR	90
THEFT-FRAUD	502.7(A)(2)	PROVIDE MEANS TO OBTAIN TELEPH	8
THEFT-FRAUD	502.7(B)(1)	FRAUDULENT USE OF TELEPHONE/TE	93
THEFT-FRAUD	503	EMBEZZLEMENT	126
THEFT-FRAUD	503	EMBEZZLEMENT [OVER \$400]	277
THEFT-FRAUD	504	EMBEZZLE PROP BY PUBLIC/PRIVAT	1
THEFT-FRAUD	508	EMBEZZLEMENT BY EMPLOYEE [OVER	8
THEFT-FRAUD	518	EXTORTION	74
THEFT-FRAUD	523	THREATENING LETTER W/ INTENT T	4
THEFT-FRAUD	523	WRITTEN EXTORTION THREAT	1
THEFT-FRAUD	529	FALSE IMPERSONATION	195
THEFT-FRAUD	529	FALSE PERSONATION OF ANOTHER	416
THEFT-FRAUD	5-29.10(D)	FAILURE TO PAY TAXI FARE	38
THEFT-FRAUD	529.3	FALSE PERSONATION OF ANOT	22
THEFT-FRAUD	529.3	PERSONATE TO MAKE OTHER LIABLE	188
THEFT-FRAUD	530	PERSONATE TO GET MONEY/PROPERT	345
THEFT-FRAUD	530	RECEIVE PROPERTY IN ASSUM	698
THEFT-FRAUD	531	FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES	7
THEFT-FRAUD	532(A)	OBTAIN MONEY/ETC BY FALSE PRET	88
THEFT-FRAUD	532A(1)	MAKE/ETC FALSE FINAN STATE USI	20

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
THEFT-FRAUD	532A(2)	BENEFIT BY FALSE FINAN STATE U	10
THEFT-FRAUD	532A(3)	REAFFIRM FALSE FINAN STATE USI	2
THEFT-FRAUD	532D	FRAUDULENT CHARITY SOLICITATIO	2
THEFT-FRAUD	536	FALSE STATEMENT BY BROKERS/TEC	3
THEFT-FRAUD	537(A)(1)	DEFRAUDING AN INNKEEPER [\$400	145
THEFT-FRAUD	537(A)(2)	DEFRAUDING AN INNKEEPER [OVER	17
THEFT-FRAUD	537E(A)	BUY/SELL ARTICLES W/ID REMOVED	21
THEFT-FRAUD	538D	IMPERSONATE PEACE OFFICER	4
THEFT-FRAUD	550(A)(4)	FILE FALSE/ETC INS CLAIM FOR T	1
THEFT-FRAUD	593D(A)	UNAUTHORIZED CABLE TV CONNECTI	9
THEFT-FRAUD	593D(B)	SELL UNAUTHORIZED DECODING DEV	1
THEFT-FRAUD	620	ALTER MEANING OF TELEPHONE/TEL	1
THEFT-FRAUD	640(B)	PUBLIC TRANSPORATION: MISUSE T	2
THEFT-FRAUD	6454	FAIL TO FILE TAX RETURN W/ REM	1
THEFT-FRAUD	648	MAKE/ETC UNAUTHORIZED PAPER MO	136
THEFT-FRAUD	648A	HAVE/MANUFACTURE/SELL SLUG LIK	1
THEFT-FRAUD	651	MISUSE FOOD STAMPS	3
THEFT-FRAUD	664/10851	ATTEMPTED AUTO THEFT	320
THEFT-FRAUD	664/211	ATTEMPTED ROBBERY	1126
THEFT-FRAUD	664/470	ATTEMPTED FORGERY	9
THEFT-FRAUD	664/487	ATTEMPTED GRAND THEFT	96
THEFT-FRAUD	664/487.3	ATTEMPTED GRAND THEFT AUTO	6
THEFT-FRAUD	666	PETTY THEFT W/ PR FOR THEFT/BU	585
THEFT-FRAUD	666	PETTY THEFT W/PR CONVICTI	229
THEFT-FRAUD	666.5(A)	AUTO THEFT W/ PRIOR	2
THEFT-FRAUD	67	BRIBE EXECUTIVE OFFICER	4
THEFT-FRAUD	68	ASK/RECEIVE BRIBE	1
VEHICLE	10501(A)	FALSE REPORT OF VEHICLE THEFT	1
VEHICLE	10750(A)	ALTER/CHANGE VEHICLE IDENTIFIC	2
VEHICLE	10751(A)	BUY/SELL/POSSESS VEHICLE WITH	111
VEHICLE	10751(A)	POSSESS STOLEN VEHICLE	41
VEHICLE	10851(B)	TAKE ON-CALL EMERGENCY VEHILCE	4
VEHICLE	10852	TAMPER WITH VEHICLE	27
VEHICLE	10852	TAMPERING WITH VEHICLE	13
VEHICLE	10853	MALICIOUS MISCHIEF TO VEHICLE	2
VEHICLE	10855	EMBEZZLE LEASED/RENTED VEHICLE	129
VEHICLE	11500	DISMANTLE VEHICLE W/O PERMIT	5
VEHICLE	116(A)	RIDE BIKE ON SIDEWALK	7
VEHICLE	12951(A)	DRIVER'S LICENSE NOT IN POSSES	1
VEHICLE	12951(B)	REFUSE TO PRESENT DRIVER'S LIC	1
VEHICLE	13002(A)	THROW FLAMING SUBSTANCE FROM V	2
VEHICLE	13004(C)	UNLAWFUL USE/ETC OF IDENTIFICA	2
VEHICLE	13004(F)	UNLAWFUL USE/ETC OF IDENTIFICA	1
VEHICLE	14601(A)	DRIVING WITH SUSPENDED LICENSE	3

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
VEHICLE	14601.1(A)	DRIVING WHILE LICENSE SUSPENDE	10
VEHICLE	14610(C)	DISPLAY ANOTHER DRIVER'S LICEN	6
VEHICLE	20002(A)	HIT AND RUN: PROPERTY DAMAGE	69
VEHICLE	20002(B)	HIT AND RUN BY RUNAWAY VEHICLE	3
VEHICLE	21201(D)	LIGHTS AND REFLECTORS	3
VEHICLE	21453(A)	RED LIGHT	1
VEHICLE	21461(A)	FAILURE TO OBEY SIGN	1
VEHICLE	21628(D)	SECOND-HAND DEALER'S REPORT RE	8
VEHICLE	21650	RIGHT SIDE OF ROADWAY	1
VEHICLE	21712(A)	PERMIT UNLAWFUL RIDING	1
VEHICLE	21712(B)	UNLAWFUL RIDING	1
VEHICLE	21712(E)	UNLAWFUL TOWING	1
VEHICLE	21806(A)	YIELD RIGHT OF WAY TO EMERGENC	1
VEHICLE	219.2	THROW OBJECT AT PASSENGER VEHI	3
VEHICLE	21955	JAYWALKING	1
VEHICLE	22350	SPEED FOR CONDITIONS	2
VEHICLE	22400(A)	IMPEDING TRAFFIC	1
VEHICLE	22435.2(A)	REMOVE/STEAL/POSSESS SHOPPING	15
VEHICLE	22450	STOP REQUIREMENTS	1
VEHICLE	22450	STOP SIGN	1
VEHICLE	22500(E)	BLOCKING DRIVEWAY	1
VEHICLE	22520.5(A)	VENDING ON OR NEAR FREEWAY	7
VEHICLE	22651(B)	HAZARD TO TRAFFIC	5
VEHICLE	22651(C)	TOWED VEH: 10851 VC	29
VEHICLE	22651(D)	TOWED VEH: BLOCKING DRIVEWAY	9
VEHICLE	22651(G)	TOWED VEH: DRIVER INCAPACITATE	1
VEHICLE	22651(H)	TOWED VEH: ARREST	5
VEHICLE	22651(I)	TOWED VEH: 5 CITES/5 DAYS, ETC	8
VEHICLE	22651(J)	TOWED VEH: NO EVIDENCE OF REG,	2
VEHICLE	22651(K)	TOWED VEH: 152 OTC	14
VEHICLE	22651(L)	TOWED VEH: CONSTRUCTION ZONE	4
VEHICLE	22651(O)	TOWED VEH: EXP REG OVER 1 YEAR	37
VEHICLE	22651(P)	TOWED VEH: DRIVER CITED 14601,	31
VEHICLE	22654(A)	TOWED VEH: PROHIBITED PARKING	2
VEHICLE	22655(A)	TOWED VEH: HIT AND RUN	2
VEHICLE	22655.5(A)	TOWED VEH: INVOLVED IN CRIME	1
VEHICLE	22669(A)	REMOVAL OF ABANDONED VEHICLE	4
VEHICLE	22669(D)	MISSING PARTS NEEDED TO OPERAT	10
VEHICLE	23103(A)	RECKLESS DRIVING	174
VEHICLE	23103(B)	RECKLESS DRIVING IN PARKING FA	12
VEHICLE	23104(A)	RECKLESS DRIVING W/ INJURY	3
VEHICLE	23109(A)	ILLEGAL SPEED CONTEST	10
VEHICLE	23109(B)	ILLEGAL EXHIBITION OF SPEED	11
VEHICLE	23109(C)	BLOCK ROAD FOR SPEED CONTEST	32

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
VEHICLE	23110(A)	THROW SUBSTANCE AT VEHICLE	103
VEHICLE	23110(B)	THROW SUBSTANCE AT VEHICLE WIT	35
VEHICLE	23111	THROW CIGARETTE, MATCH (LIT/UN	3
VEHICLE	23112(A)	LITTERING ON HIGHWAY: CAUSE IN	1
VEHICLE	23112.5	DUMPING MATTER ON HIGHWAY	4
VEHICLE	24409(B)	FAIL TO DIM W/IN 300' OF OVERT	7
VEHICLE	2-5.17	EXIT OBSTRUCTIONS	1
VEHICLE	27315(D)(1)	MANDATORY SEAT BELT IN PRIVATE	1
VEHICLE	27465(B)	BALD TIRES (LESS THAN 1/32")	1
VEHICLE	27803(A)	M/C DRIVER OR PASS SHALL WEAR	1
VEHICLE	2800	FAIL TO OBEY PEACE OFFICER	64
VEHICLE	2800	FAILURE TO YIELD EMER VEH	22
VEHICLE	2800.1	EVADING A PEACE OFFICER	51
VEHICLE	2800.1	EVADING PEACE OFFICER	153
VEHICLE	2800.2	EVADE PEACE OFFICER: DISREGARD	139
VEHICLE	2800.2	FLEEING/EVADING A PEACE O	74
VEHICLE	2800.3	EVADE P.O.: CAUSING INJURY/DEA	3
VEHICLE	2818	CROSSING FLARE OR CONE PATTERN	1
VEHICLE	38318(A)	THROW SUBSTANCE AT OFF-HIGHWAY	1
VEHICLE	4454(A)	REGISTRATION NOT IN VEHICLE	1
VEHICLE	4462.5	FALSE TABS	25
VEHICLE	4462.5	UNLAWFUL DISPLAY OF FALSE REGI	167
VEHICLE	4463(A)(1)	FORGE/ALTER VEHICLE REGISTRATI	17
VEHICLE	4463(B)(1)	FORGE/COUNTERFEIT DISABLED PER	2
VEHICLE	4463(B)(3)	POSSESS/SELL/ETC ANY DISABLED	1
VEHICLE	4463(C)	DISPLAY HANDCPD PLCRD W/ INTEN	2
VEHICLE	4464	ALTERED LICENSE PLATES	6
VEHICLE	5200	LICENSE PLATES: TWO REQUIRED	2
VEHICLE	53	DIRECTING TRAFFIC BY UNAUTHORI	3
VEHICLE	588A	THROW INJURIOUS SUBSTANCE ON H	1
WEAPONS	11550(E)	UNDER INFLUENCE OF SPEC CONTRO	7
WEAPONS	12020(A)	POSSESS/MANUFACTURE/SELL DANGE	427
WEAPONS	12021(A)	FELON/ADDICT/ETC POSSESS FIREA	975
WEAPONS	12021(B)	CONVICTED PERSON POSSESS/ETC F	11
WEAPONS	12021(C)(1)	CONVICTED PERSON POSSESS/ETC F	37
WEAPONS	12021(G)	FELON PURCHASE/ETC FIREARM:RES	3
WEAPONS	12021.1(A)	ILLEGAL POSSESSION/ETC OF FIRE	40
WEAPONS	12025(A)(1)	CARRY CONCEALED WEAPON IN VEHI	195
WEAPONS	12025(A)(2)	CARRY CONCEALED WEAPON ON PERS	365
WEAPONS	12031(A)(1)	CARRY LOADED FIREARM IN PUBLIC	263
WEAPONS	12034(D)	DISCHARGE FIREARM FROM VEHICLE	1
WEAPONS	12035(B)(1)	CRIMINAL STORAGE OF FIREARM:FI	2
WEAPONS	12035(B)(2)	CRIMINAL STORAGE OF FIREARM:SE	3
WEAPONS	12090	TAMPER WITH IDENTIFICATION MAR	46

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
WEAPONS	12090	UNAUTHORIZED ALTERATION F	11
WEAPONS	12091	POSSESS FIREARM W/ ALTERED ID	10
WEAPONS	12091	POSSESS FIREARM W/ALTERED	1
WEAPONS	12101(A)	MINOR POSS CONCEALABLE FIREARM	25
WEAPONS	12101(B)	MINOR POSSESS LIVE AMMUNITION	4
WEAPONS	12220(A)	POSSESS/ETC MACHINE GUN	3
WEAPONS	12280(A)(1)	MANUFACTURES/ETC ANY ASSAULT W	7
WEAPONS	12280(B)	POSSESSES ANY ASSAULT WEAPON	49
WEAPONS	12303	POSSESS DESTRUCTIVE DEVICE	26
WEAPONS	12303	USE/ETC EXPLOSIVE/DESTRUC	7
WEAPONS	12303.2	POSSESS DESTRUCTIVE DEVICE/ETC	14
WEAPONS	12303.3	USE/ETC EXPLOSIVE/DESTRUCTIVE	18
WEAPONS	12303.6	SELL/ETC DESTRUCTIVE DEVICE	1
WEAPONS	12305	POSSESS EXPLOSIVE ILLEGALLY	2
WEAPONS	12309	DESTRUCTIVE DEVICE CAUSIN	1
WEAPONS	12309	USE DESTRUCTIVE DEVICE CAUSING	2
WEAPONS	12320	POSSESS ARMOR OR METAL PENETRA	2
WEAPONS	12355(A)	ASSEMBLE/PLACE/ETC BOOBYTRAP	1
WEAPONS	12403.7(A)	POSSESS TEAR GAS/TEAR GAS WEAP	45
WEAPONS	12500(A)	DRIVE W/O LICENSE	11
WEAPONS	12520	POSSESS SILENCER	1
WEAPONS	12651(A)	FELON BUY/POSSESS/USE STUN GUN	6
WEAPONS	12651(D)	MINOR POSSESS STUN GUN W/OUT W	1
WEAPONS	12671	SELL/USE/ETC UNCLASSIFIED FIREWOR	1
WEAPONS	12676	GIVE FIREWORKS TO UNLICENSED P	1
WEAPONS	12677	POSSES FIREWORKS W/O PERM	1
WEAPONS	12677	POSSESS FIREWORKS W/O PERMIT	2
WEAPONS	136.5	CARRY DEADLY WEAPON W/ INTENT	2
WEAPONS	148.1(D)	GIVE/PLACE/ETC FALSE BOMB	27
WEAPONS	2-11.04	FIRING PROJECTILE WEAPON/DISCH	14
WEAPONS	2-12.03(l)	ACTS PROHIBITED W/IN STADIUM/A	3
WEAPONS	2-2.14	FIREARMS AND FIREWORKS	20
WEAPONS	2-2.29	POSSESS/USE SLINGSHOT	1
WEAPONS	2-2.30	FIREARMS/AIR RIFLES: USE/POSSE	16
WEAPONS	246.3	DISCHARGE FIREARM IN NEGL	32
WEAPONS	246.3	WILLFUL DISCHARGE FIREARM IN N	167
WEAPONS	247(A)	SHOOT AT AIRCRAFT	2
WEAPONS	247(A)	SHOOT AT UNOCCUPIED AIRCRAFT	11
WEAPONS	247(B)	SHOOT AT UNOCCUPIED VEH.	40
WEAPONS	247(B)	SHOOT AT UNOCCUPIED VEHICLE	204
WEAPONS	2-7.02	CARRYING DANGEROUS WEAPON	61
WEAPONS	2-9.02	CONVEYANCE OF REPLICA FIREARM	37
WEAPONS	374C	SHOOT FIREARM FROM PUBLIC ROAD	3
WEAPONS	375(D)	USE OF TEAR/MUSTARD GAS/ETC	1

Crime Category	Actual Crime	Crime Description	Count
WEAPONS	417(A)(1)	EXHIBIT DEADLY WEAPON: NOT FIR	840
WEAPONS	417(A)(2)	EXHIBIT FIREARM	955
WEAPONS	417(B)	DRAW/EXHIBIT FIREARM ON GROUND	14
WEAPONS	417(B)	EXHIBIT FIREARM IN PRESEN	1
WEAPONS	417(C)	EXHIBIT FIREARM AT A POLI	3
WEAPONS	417(C)	EXHIBIT FIREARM IN PRESENCE OF	10
WEAPONS	417.1	EXHIBIT FIREARM IN PRESENCE OF	11
WEAPONS	417.2(A)	DRAW/EXHIBIT FIREARM REPLICA	68
WEAPONS	417.3	EXHIBIT FIREARM ON FREEWA	2
WEAPONS	417.3	OCCUPANT OF MOTOR VEHICLE EXHI	4
WEAPONS	4502	PRISONER POSSESS WEAPON	3
WEAPONS	4574(A)	BRING/POSSESS WEAPON IN JAIL	1
WEAPONS	626.10(A)	POSSESS WEAPON/ETC AT SCHOOL	81
WEAPONS	626.10(B)	POSSESS WEAPON/ETC ON CAMPUS	12
WEAPONS	626.9(B)	HAVE FIREARM AT PUBLIC SCHOOL	42
WEAPONS	626.95(A)	LOADED FIREARM AT PLAYGROUND/Y	6
WEAPONS	653K	POSSESS/SELL SWITCH-BLADE KNIF	25
WEAPONS	8102	CONFISCATION AND CUSTODY OF FI	18

Appendix F File Structure of Police Data Incident Reports

Table Name	Column Name	Data Information	Data Types/Structure	
GeneralInfo (RMS)	GeneralInfoID	Table Main Index	Alpha Numeric - Duplicates	
	ReportType	Report Original/Supplement	Alpha "Incident Report" - Original - Single Event	
			Alpha "Supplement Report" – Multiple Events	
	CaseNumber	Incident Report Number	Numeric "YYYY-12345"	
	CaseStatus	Incident Status	Alpha (Pick list)	
	CaseClearanceType	Report Clearance Status	Alpha (Pick list)	
	CaseClearanceDate	Report Clearance Date	Date	
	Case ExceptionClearance Type	Report Exceptional Clearance Type	Alpha (Pick list)	
	BeginDay	Incident Begin Occurrence Day	Alpha Day of the Week	
	BeginDate	Incident Begin Occurrence Date	Date	
	BeginTime	Incident Begin Occurrence Time	Time	
	Incident (RMS)	GeneralInfoID	Table Main Index	Alpha Numeric - Duplicates
		IncidentType	Penal Code And Description	Alpha Numeric
IncidentLocationType		Location Premises Information	Alpha (Pick list)	
IncidentStreetNumber		Address Number	Numeric	
IncidentStreetDirection		Address Street Direction	Alpha	
IncidentStreetName		Address Street Name	Alpha	
Incident StreetSuffix		Address Street Suffix	Alpha	
IncidentStreetUnitNumber		Address Unit Number	Alpha Numeric	
IncidentCity		Incident City	Alpha	
IncidentState		Incident State	Alpha	
IncidentZip		Incident Zip Code	Numeric	
Incident Beat		Incident Beat Location	Alpha	
UCROffenseCode		UCR Code for Incident	Alpha Numeric	
IncidentAttempted		Incident Attempted/Completed	Alpha (Pick list)	
Subjects (RMS)		GeneralInfoID	Table Main Index	Alpha Numeric - Duplicates
	CaseNumber	Incident Report Number	Numeric "YYYY-12345"	

Table Name	Column Name	Data Information	Data Types/Structure
	SubjectID	Table Secondary Index	Alpha Numeric - No Duplicates
	SubjectType	Subject Role	Alpha (Pick list)
	SubjectFirstName	Subject First Name	Alpha
	SubjectMiddleName	Subject Middle Name	Alpha
	SubjectLastName	Subject Last Name	Alpha
	SubjectNameSuffix	Subject Name Suffix	Alpha (Pick list)
	SubjectGender	Subject Gender	Alpha (Pick list)
	SubjectDateOfBirth	Subject Date Of Birth	Date
	SubjectAge	Subject Age	Numeric
	SubjectRaceAppearance	Subject Race	Alpha (Pick list)
SubjectLocations (RMS)			
	GeneralInfoID	Table Main Index	Alpha Numeric - Duplicates
	CaseNumber	Incident Report Number	Numeric "YYYY-12345"
	SubjectLocationType	Location Premises Information	Alpha (Pick list)
	SubjectLocationStreetNumber	Address Street Number	Numeric
	SubjectLocationStreetDirection	Address Street Direction	Alpha
	SubjectLocationStreetName	Address Street Name	Alpha Numeric
	SubjectLocationStreetSuffix	Address Street Suffix	Alpha
	SubjectLocationUnit	Address Unit Number	Alpha Numeric
	SubjectLocationCity	City	Alpha
	SubjectLocationZip	Zip Code	Numeric
	SubjectLocationComments	Comments of Location	Alpha Numeric
Arrest (MUGS)			
	CaseNumber	Incident Report Number - Index	Numeric "YYYY-12345" - Duplicates
	ArrestSubjectJuvNumber	Juvenile System Number	Alpha Numeric - No Duplicates
	ArrestSubjectArrestDate	Date Arrested	Date
	ArrestSubjectUCROffense	UCR Code of Incident to Arrest	Alpha Numeric (Pick list)
	ArrestSubjectAge	Subject Age	Numeric
	ArrestSubjectGender	Subject Gender	Alpha (Pick list)
	ArrestSubjectRace	Subject Race	Alpha (Pick list)
	ArrestSubjectEthnicity	Subject Ethnicity	Alpha (Pick list)
	ArrestSubjectResidentStatus	Subject Resident Status	Alpha (Pick list)
	ArrestSubjectLastName	Subject Last Name	Alpha
	ArrestSubjectFirstName	Subject First Name	Alpha
	ArrestSubjectMidName	Subject Middle Name	Alpha

Table Name	Column Name	Data Information	Data Types/Structure
	ArrestSubjectDateOFBirth	Subject Date Of Birth	Date
	ArrestSubjectStreetNumber	Subject Address Street Number	Numeric
	ArrestSubjectStreetName	Subject Street Name	Alpha Numeric
	ArrestSubjectCity	Subject City	Alpha
	ArrestSubjectState	Subject State	Alpha (Pick list)
	ArrestSubjectZip	Subject Zip Code	Numeric
	ArrestSubjectBirthPlace	Subject Birth County	Alpha (Pick list)
	ArrestSubjectBirthCity	Subject Birth City	Alpha
	ArrestSubjectCitizenship	Subject Citizenship	Alpha (Pick list)
Weapons (Crime Analysis)	IncidentNumber	Incident Report Number - Index	Numeric "YYYY-12345" - No Duplicates
	CodeSection	Penal Code Section	Alpha Numeric
	Force	Force Used	Yes/No
	Alcohol	Alcohol Related	Yes/No
	Drugs	Drugs Related	Yes/No
	Computer	Computer Related	Yes/No
	Gang	Gang Related	Yes/No
	Shooting	Shooting Related (Assault)	Yes/No
	DomesticViolence	Domestic Violence Related	Yes/No
	HateCrime	Hate Crime Related	Yes/No
	Knife/Cutty	Knife/Cutting Instrument Used	Yes/No
	PersonWeapon	Person Weapons used	Yes/No
	FireArm	Firearm used	Yes/No
	StrongArm	Strong Arm Related	Yes/No
Gunfire	Gunfire Involved	Yes/No	

Appendix G Community-Based Organizations who Hosted Focus Groups

Organization	Geographic Area Served	Focus Group Participants	Organizational Information
Berkeley High School Peer Educators	Berkeley	Youth	A domestic violence prevention program that utilizes teen outreach workers to bring awareness to the subject of domestic violence for young people at Berkeley High.
Hayward Community-Day School	Hayward, Alameda County	Youth	Serves at risk students ages 12-17 who have been expelled from their regular neighborhood public schools.
Safe Passages, Oakland-Youth Committee	Oakland	Youth	A partnership between the Oakland Unified School District, the City of Oakland, The East Bay Community Foundation, and Children's Hospital working on strategies for youth exposed to violence at an early age, during middle school years, and after initial experiences with the juvenile justice system
Sexual Minority Alliance of Alameda County (SMAAC)	Oakland, Richmond, Berkeley	Youth	SMACC provides a safe space for youth who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning and are often subject to harassment or violence in their schools, neighborhoods, or homes.
Teens on Target	Oakland	High school youth	The goal of this program that is located at Castlemont High School is to train urban youth who are at risk of violence to become advocates for violence prevention.
The Allen Temple Anger Management Group	Oakland, Hayward, Richmond	Adults	Serves men and women who are court ordered to attend anger management classes.
The Amandela Project	Richmond	Youth	Works to reduce teen pregnancy and is a multicultural collaborative dedicated to the empowerment of Richmond Youth.
The Berkeley Pacific Center	Berkeley, Oakland, Albany	Youth 15-18 year olds	The Center is a lesbian, gay, bisexual transgender, and questioning community service center and is volunteer-based. It offers peer support groups, information and referral, counseling, HIV services, and a safe space.

The Teen Resource Center	Richmond	Youth	A one-stop, multi-purpose service center for teenagers and older youth that provides a wide variety of services aimed at homeless youth.
Youth Together	Richmond, El Cerrito, San Pablo	High school age youth	Provides racial violence prevention and social justice efforts, and is operated by a collaboration of five community-based organizations working in five high schools.

Appendix H Focus Group Tool

Focus Group Interview Questions for
Linkages Planning Process

Jan. 2002

Name of Facilitator _____
Community _____

Number of Participants _____

Number of Males _____
Number of Females _____

Race & Ethnicity

African American _____ Asian _____ Hispanic _____
Native American _____ Other _____ White _____ Unknown _____

Ages of Participants

Young Adults _____ Adults _____ Children _____

Convening Organizations _____

1. What are the things in your community that help keep youth and families safe from violence?
2. Where in your community do you feel that youth are most safe from acts of violence?
3. Where in your community do you feel that youth are least safe?
4. What does your family do to help protect your children from violence?
5. Are you aware of family violence in your community? How do you become aware of it?
6. In your experience, do you think there is a lot or not much family violence that goes on in your neighborhood? How do you know?
7. Are you aware of children or youth in your neighborhoods that have witnessed family violence? What do you think can be done to help them?
8. What is the first organization that you call when you encounter youth violence, family violence?

9. Do the people or organizations you call respond?
10. What do you think could be done to prevent family violence in your community?
11. Do you think that the occurrence of family or domestic violence has an impact on the occurrence of youth violence? How?
12. What do you think that community members can do to help prevent family violence?
13. What about the police? What do you think they can do?
14. Are you familiar with resources in your community that address family violence, or youth violence? What are they?
15. Would you be willing to serve on a committee to do some planning on how your community could best prevent youth and family violence?

OTHER COMMENTS