2014 - 2015 Strategic Plan

Drafted By

Hillsborough County Violence Prevention Collaborative

Safe & Sound
HILLSBOROUGH

Working together to build strong families, safe schools and healthy neighborhoods.

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Foreword

Columbine. Virginia Tech. Aurora. Oak Creek. Sandy Hook. As if on cue, a sequence of events begins: Multi-media saturation of the tragedy. Fruitless debate about gun control versus 2nd Amendment rights. Calls for a moment of silence and flags lowered to half-mast.

Until the next mass shooting occurs…

After the brutal murders of 20 first-graders and 6 adults in Newtown, Connecticut, I felt compelled to look at the issue of violence more closely and from a different perspective.

A **focus** on mass shootings is misplaced.

In 2012, a record-breaking 88 deaths received significant media attention, but according to the FBI, 1,214,462 violent crimes occurred nationwide during the same period.[1]

Each year there are 1.3 million victims of physical assault by an intimate partner, 16,800 homicides and 2.2 million medically treated injuries due to intimate partner violence.[2] (Given that domestic violence is one of the most chronically underreported crimes, these figures are conservative.) There are in excess of 3 million reports of child abuse annually that involve more than 6 million children; this earns the U.S. the worst record among industrialized nations, losing five children every day due to abuse-related deaths.[3]

Despite a 45% decrease in violent crime in Hillsborough County since 2008, violence still plagues us. In 2012, there were 4,570 violent crimes[4], 7,036 domestic violence incidents, and 10,279 reports of child abuse[5].

We must make **meaningful** policy changes.

Elected officials are vested with enormous power and authority to solve real problems; by comparison, calling for a moment of silence with flags at half-mast is a grossly inadequate response to senseless acts of violence.

1. Crime in the United States, 2012 U.S. Department of Justice—Federal Bureau of Investigation Released Fall 2013

2. The Cost of Violence in the United States. 2007. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Centers for Injury Prevention and Control. Atlanta, GA.

3. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2012). Child Maltreatment 2011. Available from http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research/child-maltreatment

4. Florida Department of Law Enforcement 2012 Crime Report

5. Florida Department of Children and Families 2012 Report

For decades, we have placed the burden of preventing violence on the very broad shoulders of law enforcement agencies. While law enforcement is critical to the security and safety of any community, its primary focus is enforcement and suppression. We cannot arrest our way to prevention.

The experiences of other communities and public health experts tell us that a paradigm shift is necessary to address the complexity of issues, policies and systems at the core of all forms of violence. Violence has so fully saturated our lives that it occurs in our homes, schools, churches, workplaces, shopping centers and transportation systems. Rather than react to events after they occur, we must turn our sights to the business of preventing violence before injury or death happen in the first place. No single organization can be expected to solve a social problem of this magnitude. No single entity can succeed in isolation.

Harness the power of **collective** impact.

The Hillsborough County Board of County Commissioners launched the Violence Prevention Collaborative along with the Mayors of Tampa, Plant City, Temple Terrace, the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, the Plant City, Tampa and Temple Terrace Police Departments, the School Board of Hillsborough County, the 13th Judicial Circuit Court Chief Judge, the State Attorney's Office, and the Public Defender's Office. These policy makers appointed 77 committee members to serve on seven specialized committees.

We selected Prevention Institute to serve as our expert consultant, based on its track record of developing strategic violence prevention plans that reduce violent crime through a public health approach grounded in science.[6] This is the same methodology used to develop a public health policy requiring the use of seat belts; implemented in 1975, that policy had saved an estimated 255,000 lives by 2008.[7]

Beginning with the premise that violence is preventable, the Collaborative entered into a yearlong process to establish data driven and evidence-based priorities for action. We learned that the implementation of a public health policy

6. Centers for Disease Control at http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/overview/publichealthapproach.html

7. Guide to Community Preventive Services. Use of Safety Belts: Enhanced Enforcement Programs. [cited 2010 Nov 24]. Available at URL: http://www.thecommunityguide.org/mvoi/safetybelts/enforcementprograms.html

complements the efforts of law enforcement. We named violence for what it is: a public health crisis.

Through facilitated large group dialogue, small group work and individual reflection, the Collaborative prioritized the strengths and needs of Hillsborough County. The Data committee collected 18 data points to provide a snapshot of socio-economic risk and protective factors, crime and school performance statistics unique to Hillsborough County and known to increase or lessen violence in a community. At the request of the Collaborative, the School Board of Hillsborough County, Court Administrator's Office and Public Defender's Office randomly surveyed 1,987 youth, aged 14 - 19, to gather information about their perceptions of relationships and attachments in families, community connectedness, mental health, alcohol and substance abuse issues, and neighborhood deterioration. The University of South Florida (USF) College of Public Health analyzed the frequency data from the survey and provided an executive summary of it and key findings in the population. Throughout the process, specialized subcommittees reviewed all material and made recommendations for violence reduction strategies using the best prevention science available.

We came together for the sole purpose of making a collective investment in the health and safety of our communities and the people who inhabit them. We worked together across agencies, communities and jurisdictions to develop a strategic plan that prevents violence. We committed to change the environment in which we live in order to grow healthy neighbors, families and children.

My deepest appreciation goes to the following individuals for their incredibly hard work and dedication to this project over the past year:

Leadership Council

Mayor Bob Buckhorn
Vice Chair, City of Tampa

Mayor Frank Chillura
City of Temple Terrace

The Honorable April Griffin
Hillsborough County School Board Member

The Honorable Julianne Holt
Public Defender

Col. Donna Lusczynski
Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office

The Honorable Manuel Menendez, Jr.
Chief Judge, 13th Judicial District

Michael Sinacore
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While each and every person involved played an important role in the development of the plan, three members of the team deserve individual recognition:

Brandon Wagner, Hillsborough County's Operations and Legislative Affairs Officer, was involved in this project from its inception. His critical thinking and organizational skills were always at work behind the scenes to keep this process in forward motion. Brandon, you are a rising and shining star within our organization. Thank you for all that you do!

Robert Salmon, Hillsborough County's Intergovernmental Relations & Special Projects Coordinator, produced our monthly meetings, 24 in all, including logistics, contact lists, webpage updates, citizen inquiries, troubleshooting. He was the point person extraordinaire who insisted there be room for humor in this massive and often messy undertaking. Thank you, Robert, for your attention to detail and commitment to excellence!

My Senior Legislative Aide, Holly East, provided unwavering commitment and devotion to the success of this Collaborative and the people of Hillsborough County. She effectively served as the project manager for the initiative, taking on additional responsibilities to ensure that deadlines were met and key decisions were made. Her firm belief that violence is preventable, along with her relentless drive and determination, provided the inspiration beneath the wings of the project and caused it to soar beyond my greatest expectations. We honestly could not have accomplished this without you, Holly. You are simply amazing and I thank you.

I proudly present the Violence Prevention Collaborative Strategic Plan for "***Safe & Sound Hillsborough***", the product of a year of cooperation across sectors that incorporates national best practices and lessons learned for preventing violence, blended with successful intervention and enforcement strategies already in place in our community.

Commissioner Kevin Beckner
Hillsborough County Board of County Commissioners
Chair, Violence Prevention Collaborative

Community Violence:

Acts of interpersonal violence committed by people who are not related and may or may not know one another. This usually takes place outside the home in public places.

Vision

Working together to build strong families, safe schools and healthy neighborhoods.

Values

- Violence is preventable.
- Address the gaps to ensure all children and youth have nurturing and supportive families and communities.
- Build on strengths of youth, families, professionals and community.
- Promote the value of equity and ensure equal opportunities by investing resources where they will have the greatest impact and improving the infrastructure of neighborhoods where social problems have accumulated.
- Focus on those at risk due to exposure to child maltreatment, intimate partner violence and community violence.

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The short term outcomes above are the risk and protective factors prioritized by the VPC. These five factors serve as the foundation of the VPC strategic plan. As detailed in the Logic Model (Appendix V), improvements in these five areas will lead to decreases in community violence and an increased sense of safety among young.

Outcomes - Short Term

Increase

- Coordination of resources and services among agencies
- Positive relationships and attachments in families
- Community connectedness

Decrease

- Mental health problems, alcohol and substance use
- Neighborhood deterioration

"We all have a vested interest in our community at large. Working with the VPC on prevention will impact generations to come."

— Michael L. Bridenback, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit

Outcomes - Long Term

Increase

- Youth feel safe in their school and community
- Prevent community violence

Local Data

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention advises that effective initiatives use three types of data to better understand health problems and craft potential solutions. Their standard asks local initiatives to:

1. review the best available research evidence on the topic
2. tap the experiential wisdom of current and historical partners also working the area and
3. survey the current norms and context in the environment where change is desired

Based on that standard the Violence Prevention Collaborative (VPC) has used all three sources of data to guide the Safe and Sound Initiative. Prevention Institute is well-versed in the most current research on community violence prevention and used in-person and online facilitation allow the experiential wisdom (and knowledge of research) of VPC members to guide the strategic plan.

In order to quickly understand the environment, existing data most directly related to community violence and the prevention of community violence was collected and shared (Appendix I and II). A few key risk factors were mapped through a collaborative data sharing process led by the Data Collection Committee. This committee developed six maps showing the geographic distribution of poverty, violence crime, truancy, domestic violence and child abuse (Appendix III). To better understand the perspective of youth culture and the environment surrounding young people in Hillsborough County, a first of its kind survey was created, distributed and analyzed through a collaborative effort of VPC members (Appendix IV). Additional recent reports also added valuable information including the Health Care Advisory Board Mental Health Task Force Report on Mental Health and Hillsborough County Health Rankings.

A Public Health Approach

Moving Upstream

While walking along the banks of a river, a passerby notices that someone in the water is drowning. After pulling the person ashore, the rescuer notices another person in the river in need of help. Before long, the river is filled with drowning people, and more rescuers are required to assist the initial rescuer.

Unfortunately, some people are not saved, and some victims fall back into the river after they have been pulled ashore. At this time, one of the rescuers starts walking upstream.

“Where are you going?” the other rescuers ask, disconcerted. The upstream rescuer replies, “I’m going upstream to see why so many people keep falling into the river.”

As it turns out, the bridge leading across the river upstream has a hole through which people are falling. The upstream rescuer realizes that fixing the hole in the bridge will prevent many people from ever falling into the river in the first place.

Community Violence is **Preventable**

Violence is among the most serious health threats in the nation today. It is a leading cause of injury, disability and premature death, and it jeopardizes public health and safety. It represents a significant disparity by disproportionately affecting young people and people of color, and it increases the risk of other poor health outcomes. The devastating social impacts of violence include diminished academic achievement, employment productivity, and the deterioration of families and communities.

Oakland

Oakland's City-County Neighborhood Initiative engages residents from Sobrante Park in community-strengthening efforts such as neighbor-to-neighbor bartering and youth economic development programs. Evaluation shows a more than 40-percent reduction in Sobrante Park's violent crime between 2004 and 2007, even as overall rates of violent crime in Oakland increased.

The Nurse Family Partnership

The Nurse Family Partnership trains public health nurses to make regular home visits to low-income, first-time mothers. Children who did not participate were up to twice as likely to be arrested by age 15, compared to children involved in the program, and a RAND study demonstrated that the program saves at least $4 for every $1 spent.

Mayors and police chiefs are increasingly asserting that we cannot arrest our way out of this problem. As a result, the U.S. Conference of Mayors adopted a resolution naming youth violence a public health crisis and urged local governments to recognize youth violence as a public health epidemic that requires a sustained multi-faceted approach focused on prevention. Violence is a learned behavior that can be unlearned or not learned in the first place; it is preventable. Prevention strategies have a demonstrated track record in reducing violence. For example:

Minneapolis

Minneapolis has documented a 40-percent drop in juvenile crime in priority neighborhoods in two years since implementing its public health-based Blueprint for Action to prevent youth violence.

Baltimore

The public health-based Cure Violence model has reduced shootings and killings by 41 to 73 percent, dropped retaliation murders by 100 percent, and promoted norms change in communities. The Baltimore Safe Streets program, a Cure Violence replication, not only reduced overall gun violence but also reduced non-fatal shootings by up to 44 percent and homicides by up to 56 percent.

Understanding violence as a public health issue acknowledges that it can be prevented. It maximizes limited resources and moves from treating the effects of violence after the fact to stopping it from happening in the first place. It also calls us to understand that effective prevention cannot be directed to individuals, but must include a comprehensive community focus. Understanding the root causes of a disease, injury or behavior can better inform effective prevention strategies. “Moving upstream,” i.e., taking action before a problem arises in order to avoid it entirely, rather than treating or alleviating its consequences, is called primary prevention.

Background: Three Keys to **Preventing Violence**

The Three Keys to Preventing Violence are the core steps in successful efforts to prevent violence. This comprehensive framework relies on successful collaboration with public health, local government, law enforcement, social services and educational organizations.

Key 1

Violence Requires a Comprehensive Approach

The causes of violence are multiple and interrelated. A successful strategy must involve community collaboration and include activities in every level of the Spectrum of Prevention. Developed by Prevention Institute Executive Director Larry Cohen, the Spectrum of Prevention identifies six levels for activity that are necessary for developing a sustainable prevention initiative:

Spectrum of Prevention[8]

Level of Spectrum	Definition of Level	Examples
Influencing Policy and Legislation	Developing strategies to change laws and policies to influence outcomes	Establish joint-use policies between schools, community-based organizations, and others to increase after-school programming and opportunities for youth
Changing Organizational Practices	Adopting regulations and shaping norms to improve health and safety	Intentionally increasing meaningful youth employment opportunities in the community
Fostering Coalitions and Networks	Bringing together groups and individuals for broader goals and greater impact	Engage grassroots, community-based organizations and sectors of government
Educating Providers	Informing providers who will transmit skills and knowledge to others	Train teachers to build skills to interrupt inappropriate comments and promote behaviors that foster nonviolence
Promoting Community Education	Reaching groups of people with information and resources to promote health and safety	Stage community performances that reinforce positive cultural norms and change the existing culture of violence
Strengthening Individual Knowledge and Skills	Enhancing an individual's capacity to prevent injury and promote safety	Train youth and provide them with important job skills

Key 2

Risk and Resilience Factors Must be Addressed

Successful violence prevention requires strengthening factors that protect and support individuals, families and communities, as well as reducing factors that threaten well-being. Research demonstrates the inter-relationship between risk and resilience—resilience has the ability to mitigate the effects of some risks, for example—so it is important to focus on both sets of factors.

Key 3

Preventing Violence Requires an Integrated Strategy for Action

Successful efforts to prevent violence require an understanding of the policies, and systems that affect individuals, families and communities. That understanding must be integrated into an action plan that strategically coordinates, supports and strengthens multiple efforts across all levels of the Spectrum of Prevention.

Prevention Institute. (1999). The Spectrum of Prevention: Developing a Comprehensive Approach to Injury Prevention.

Goals, Strategies, Activities for the Violence Prevention Collaborative

The Strategic Plan offers a structure to unite the efforts of those involved in criminal justice, economic development, education, community building and health. It was created with the understanding that success is derived from the collective action and alignment of all the sectors. With this commitment to accountability, representatives from multiple committees acknowledged that while their roles might be different, all of the work is complementary and essential to a Safe and Sound Hillsborough.

Goal: Support the Health and Well-Being of all Families

Strategies

- Mental health support
- Substance abuse prevention
- Economic development and job opportunities
- Successful re-entry
- Family support services

Recommendations

Community

- Develop school-based family support systems including coordinated cross-sector diagnostic systems and practices for identifying and supporting families and youth at risk. Include home visitation, integrated, comprehensive case management, mental health and substance abuse services, and bilingual services.
- Reentry: Create more viable connections between communities and inside detention facilities, provide incentives for hiring ex-felons, and support transition from detention to the community through mental health services, substance abuse treatment, job training and employment services, and supports for family members.
- Offer coordinated mental health services in schools.
- Foster parent-school relationships: Enhance adult involvement and presence on school campuses, through opportunities for parental/caregiver participation in school day activities.
- Increase Economic Stability: Advocate for policies that ensure community members can earn a living wage and access to local employment. Tie job training and placement programs for community residents to neighborhood beautification and maintenance, infrastructure and commerce development, and female economic empowerment.
- Engage Businesses: Support business development districts and other community-level efforts that increase economic growth and sustainability. Highlight fiscal benefits of improving community appearance and social cohesion to recruit local businesses.

Family

- Family support: Provide case management, family support and coordinated service provisions to support families in highly-impacted neighborhoods. Expand support services for new parents and families, so parenting classes and home visitation programs become community-wide affairs, emphasizing community connections and support.
- Parenting skills: Integrate parenting skills and child development classes into pre- and post-natal healthcare and other settings for parents. Offer universal classes to parents and other caregivers on developmental milestones and culturally appropriate, effective parenting practices to support a nurturing, safe, structured environment for children and youth, including the ability to recognize risk factors and to know what to do and where to get help.

Individual

- Peer support for parents: Establish drop-in Parent Centers where parents who may be isolated during the day can connect with other parents and community services through service projects, literacy or other adult education classes and support groups.

Goal: Cultivate a Connected Community

Strategies

- Quality education and school climate
- Social connections in neighborhoods

Recommendations

"Having regular community activities that are positive in nature and not organized around a traumatic event is critical to building community. There has to be consistency so the ways in which people experience the community starts to shifts on a daily basis and is sustained for a prolonged period of time."

- Howard Pinderhughes
UC San Francisco

"It is exciting to see a plan to improve and restore neighborhoods where the need is greatest in order to prevent violence."

- Trish Waterman,
Administrative Office of the Courts
Children's Justice Center

Access to Public Spaces: Ensure community members have access to safe, clean and inviting public spaces in order to foster resident interaction, relationship building and trust. In addition to outdoor parks and town squares, increase access to cultural spaces including libraries and museums. Elements of safe spaces include: well maintained, proper lighting, adequate sidewalks, a sense of openness and an absence of trash and debris.

Honor Culture: Celebrate community culture and engage community members in cross-cultural celebrations and exchanges.

Restorative Justice: Implement restorative justice programs with community organizations and the justice system.

Out-of-School Time (OST): Utilize OST activities to provide opportunities for youth to build relationships with positive peer groups. OST opportunities offer youth meaningful ways to influence the world around them, nurture their interests and talents, practice and enhance their skills and competencies, and increase their connectedness to community.

Peer Support: Foster community connectedness by sponsoring social activities in areas with the highest concentration of caseloads and community violence. Activities would foster trust, build skills, and bring residents together.

Nurture Parent-School Relationships: Enhance adult involvement and presence on school campuses, by expanding opportunities to participate in school-day activities. Utilize schools and other local institutions as hubs to foster connection among residents.

Intergenerational Connections: Intergenerational connections foster community connectedness and support healthy youth development. Build up the places and spaces where intergenerational connections exist to make these types of relationships common.

Celebrate role models: Highlight the contributions of existing community role models and natural mentors to emphasize understanding in the community about the importance of adult relationships to youth and provide model relationships.

Goal: Improve Conditions in Neighborhoods Most Impacted by Violence

Strategies

- Neighborhood environment
- Trauma-informed systems

Recommendations

"None of us can tackle these massive issues alone. If we can create critical mass by all moving in the same direction together, then we can make real progress with individuals, institutions, communities and our policies."

- Dan Jurman
University Area Community Development Corporation, Inc.

Access to Public Spaces: Ensure community members have access to safe, clean, and inviting public spaces in order to foster resident interaction, relationship building, and trust. In addition to outdoor parks and town squares, increase access to cultural spaces including libraries and museums. Elements of safe spaces include: well maintained, proper lighting, adequate sidewalks, a sense of openness and an absense of trash and debris.

Physical Appearance: Improve the physical appearance of neighborhoods by fostering arts programs and community gardens, improving park and neighborhood maintenance, and removing graffiti and blight.

Decreased Alcohol Availability: Decrease the density of alcohol outlets and related advertising in neighborhoods afflicted with high crime and violence.

Day of Service: Host community-wide volunteer days throughout the year to encourage community members to work together, support each other, harness community assets, and enhance their neighborhood.

Trauma-Informed Services: Provide trauma-informed services to both parents and children who may have been exposed to violence. For parents, such services should be provided to support their capacity to provide their children with emotional security and support their healthy development. Ensure that all sectors understand the impact of trauma at the individual, family and community level, and help them to integrate this understanding into their own policies and practices.

Trauma-Informed Approach: In addition to providing trauma-informed services to individuals, adopt a trauma-informed approach to community meetings and projects. Support communities so they heal from violence and can take collective action to prevent future violence. Healing circles can bringing people together and provide a way to start mending rifts in community connections.

Goal: Coordinate Efforts to Maximize our Impact

Strategies

- Coordinated approach

Recommendations

"Meeting with different sectors in the same room for the planning process showed me how much we rely on the knowledge of others and how important it is to work together rather than trying to prevent violence alone."

- Chakita Hargrove, Faith-based Community Subcommittee Chair

"When community partners and other stakeholders sit at the same table from inception to execution, it's a great opportunity for input, partnerships, and collaboration toward a common goal."

- Captain Scott Wellinger Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office Homeland Security Division

Violence Prevention Coordinator: Design and implement policy that establishes a violence prevention coordinator position. This role can carry out major responsibilities associated with successful implementation of prevention efforts, such as promoting accountability, acting as a neutral organizer and working with all relevant stakeholders at all levels.

Coordinate Multi-Sector Initiatives: The public sector can more effectively coordinate departments and jurisdictions to maximize efficiency, leverage limited resources, and model collaboration. This includes coordination with complimentary initiatives such as the County's recent Mental Health initiative.

Ensure initiative impacts all residents: Consider establishing geographic or demographic specific areas of focus to ensure those most impacted benefit from the work. Using the data collected (maps, indicators and surveys), assess the relevance of focuses on specific populations or zip codes for prioritized services.

Increase Capacity: Offer continued opportunities for VPC members and partners to better understand efforts at the community and societal level, new research and trends in preventing violence. Invest more strategically to increase capacity to achieve violence prevention.

Develop Shared Outcomes to Measure Accountability. Agree on short and longer-term outcomes that provide evidence that a prevention program is making a difference and develop a method to track, assess, align and leverage resources. Not only do these measures ensure that public funds are being used efficiently, they also provide a framework for evaluating the effectiveness of violence prevention programs and services, and enhance opportunities to attract funding from outside sources.

Coordinate Data Systems: Establish data systems that enable effective tracking and sharing of risk and resilience factors, indicators and milestones associated with preventing violence to inform policy and enable sound decision-making across departments and agencies.

Early Intervention: Create processes for systems to take action at the very first signs of risk for involvement in violence. Such action can include intervening with youth who have issues with truancy, meeting curfew and low-level offenses, addressing and directing services toward youth who have been victims or who are at risk of becoming victims of street or community violence, and targeting outreach and community-based programming to disconnected youth.

Appendix I: Data Table

In 2011 the Community Safety Scorecard for Los Angeles was developed by UCLA and the Advancement Project. Through their extensive research they identified protective, and risk factors were most strongly related to safety indicators. From this list, the researchers from Healthy City, Urban Peace, and The Violence Prevention Coalition of Greater Los Angeles selected the most relevant indicators for the purpose of the Community Safety Scorecard.

In their work, which Hillsborough has built upon here, the indicators were grouped into four broad categories: safety, school, risk factors and protective factors. Each category of the Scorecard had a minimum of three indicators. For example, indicators for the safety category included: gang-related crime rate per 1,000 residents, violent crime rate per 1,000 residents, and child abuse rate per 1,000 children. Below are the 19 Data Indicators adopted by the VPC as a way to better understand the problem of community violence but also the risk and resilience factors that can prevent it.

INDICATOR	YEAR	SOURCE	DATA			SOURCES/COMMENTS
1. Gang Related Crime	2012	HCSO	643 arrests (+37.98%)			Data drawn from HCSO arrests marking gang activity and TPD incident reports indicating gang activity. This data is reported separately for discussion, but the data is not comparable.
		TPD	930 incidents (-7.96%)			
2. Violent Crime	2012	FDLE	4,570 (-1.3%)			FBI Part 1 Index Crimes
3. Child Abuse (total reports)	2012	DCF	2,434 Verified abuse	3,837 Indicated abuse	4,008 No indication of abuse	Includes all 20 factors from the DCF Maltreatment Index and is drawn from HCSO Child Protective Investigation Division Sheltered Children for physical abuse cases, including sexual battery.
	2013	CPS	2,713 Verified Cases			Summary data from Child Protective Services reflects initial removal of child from home due to evidence of abuse. Child abuse is defined in F.S.S. 827.03. Neglect cases are reflected in data.
4. Domestic Violence	2010-2013	HCSO SAO	14,230 (verified arrest data)			DV Statistics were drawn from the "charge books (codes)" maintained by SAO and HCSO, and reflect arrests for crimes with DV component.

INDICATOR	YEAR	SOURCE	DATA		SOURCES/COMMENTS
5. High School State Assessment Score	2013	HCSB	Algebra EOC Test		FCAT Scores are not averaged and percentages reflect scores above satisfactory level (Level III or above). Grade 11, 12 do not take state assessments. Both FCAT and end-of-course scores affect school grade. Data related to assessment is defined in Florida State Statute 1003.428. Percentages represent students assessed at satisfactory or above. Percentiles represent the percentage of students assessed lower on continuum. Updated statistics from HCSB with following notations; Judgment about Alt. Ed. Scores is difficult because students have often arrived shortly before testing date and do not stay for extended periods. Scores do not reflect work of Alt. Ed. Teachers. Algebra EOC scores may appear lower because students usually take and pass these tests in Middle School indicating that HS students failed in Middle School or are otherwise struggling in math.
			% below satisfactory	% above satisfactory	
		Traditional	Grade 9: 66% Grade10: 78%	Grade 9: 34% Grade10: 22%	
		Alt Ed	Grade 9: 90% Grade10: 91%	Grade 9: 10% Grade10: 9%	
		Magnet	Grade 9: 72% Grade10: 75%	Grade 9: 28% Grade10: 25%	
		IB	Grade 9: 75% Grade10: 82%	Grade 9: 25% Grade10: 18%	
	2012	HCSB	Grade 9: 62nd Percentile -SAT Reading Grade 10: 66th Percentile -SAT Reading	EOC Math: 66% EOC Science: 65%	
6. High School Truancy	2012-2013	HCSB	3.7%		At least 30 days unexcused in a 180 day period. Data is drawn based on truancy definition in School Board Policy 5200.
7. Middle School State Assessment Score	2013	HCSB	FCAT Math		FCAT Scores are not averaged and percentages reflect scores above satisfactory level (Level III or above). Both FCAT and end-of-course scores affect school grade. Data related to assessment is defined in Florida State Statute 1003.428. Percentages represent students assessed at satisfactory or above. Percentiles represent the percentage of students assessed lower on continuum.
			% below satisfactory	% above satisfactory	
		Traditional	Grade 6: 51% Grade 7: 47% Grade 8: 47%	Grade 6: 49% Grade 7: 53% Grade 8: 53%	
		Alt Ed	Grade 6: 82% Grade 7: 96% Grade 8: 91%	Grade 6: 18% Grade 7: 4% Grade 8: 9%	
		Magnet	Grade 6: 45% Grade 7: 42% Grade 8: 46%	Grade 6: 55% Grade 7: 58% Grade 8: 54%	
			Algebra EOC Test		
		Traditional	Grade 7: 1% Grade 8: 14%	Grade 7: 99% Grade 8: 86%	
		Alt Ed	Grade 8: 87%	Grade 8: 13%	
		Magnet	Grade 7: 0% Grade 8: 13%	Grade 7: 100% Grade 8: 87%	
8. Middle School Truancy	2012-2013	HCSB	1.6%		At least 30 days unexcused in 180 day period. Data is drawn based on truancy definition in School Board Policy 5200.

INDICATOR	YEAR	SOURCE	DATA			SOURCES/COMMENTS
9. High School Grad Rate	2011-2012	HCSB	72.6%	Standard Diploma		Special diplomas and GEDs do not count in the graduation rate. Graduation data drawn based on guidelines contained in Florida State Statute 1003.428.
	2010-2011		84.3% National Governors Assoc.	Includes special diplomas and GED		This secondary data source is presented for comparative purposes.
10. Government Allocations to Non-Profits	**Year**	**Agency**	**Allocation to Non-Profits**	**Budget**	**% of Total Annual Budget**	Total budget drawn from public record of last fiscal year budget. Allocations self-reported by each agency and/or public record sources. Data is rounded. Total of all cited allocations to non-profits is $64.09 million.
	FY13	BOCC	$16.7 million	$3.38 billion	.5%	
	3-1-13 thru 3-18-14	School Board	$3.01 million	$2.83 billion	1.06%	
	FY13	Court Administrator	$1.13 million	$35 million	3.22%	
	FYE 9-30-13	HCSO	$280.6 thousand	$379.6 million	.07 %	
	FY13	State Attorney	$ 0	Undetermined	0%	
	FY13	Tampa	$14.97 million	$804.4 million	1.87%	
	FY 12/13	Plant City	$32.9 thousand	$82.64 million	.03%	
	FY 11/12	Temple Terrace	$12.5 thousand	$48 million	.003%	
	FY13	Public Defender	$35.4 thousand	Undetermined	Undetermined	
	FY14	Children's Board	$27.95 million	$29.6 million	94.25%	
11. % High School Teachers Fully Credentialed	2012-2013	HCSB	93.47% teaching in subject area on certificate = highly qualified	100% have educator's certificate, but sign agreement to take coursework necessary to become highly qualified.		Fully credentialed indicates a valid Florida Teaching Certificate. Credentialing data drawn based on guidelines contained in School Board Policy 3120.
12. % Middle School Teachers Fully Credentialed	2012-2013	HCSB	96.77% teaching in subject area on certificate = highly qualified			Fully credentialed indicates a valid Florida Teaching Certificate. Credentialing data drawn based on guidelines contained in School Board Policy 3120.
13. % Active Voting Population	2012	Supervisor of Elections	73% of voters participated in 2012 election in Hillsborough County.	58% of eligible voters participated in 2012 election.	89.6% of voters participated nationally.	Active Voting Population is defined by Data Committee as registered voters that participated in 2012 election. Both active and eligible voters are reported for purposes of discussion. Active registered voters are those eligible to vote in 2012 General Election. Both are reported. Definitions based on guidelines provided by the Supervisor of Elections and U.S. Census public websites. *http://www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p20-562.pdf* *Note: LC agreed at 3/13/14 meeting that both participating and eligible voters would be considered the 'active voting population'.* Hillsborough County Election Office Website reports percentage of registered voters voting. It is possible to extrapolate local data in form federal data is presented if it contributes to strategic report. The data is presented in the form it is presented in public data.

INDICATOR	YEAR	SOURCE	DATA			SOURCES/COMMENTS
14. % of Families in Poverty	2012	US Census	12.4% Family income below poverty level in the past 12 months.			Based on 2012 American Community Survey 5 year estimate (direct link to the county wide data can be found here: *http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/12_5YR/B17010/0500000US12057*
	2014	School Free Lunch Eligibility	61.32%			For a Family of Four (4) – Qualifying Income for program is $30615. 2014 Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program qualifying income is $23,850 (100% Federal Poverty Level). The different thresholds cause a difference in percentages; therefore the two percentages are not comparable. This is supplemental information not part of the PI Data Point.
15. % Unemployment	2013	Bureau of Labor Statistics	8.5%			Based on 2012 American Community Survey 5 year estimate (direct link to the county wide data can be found here: *http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/12_5YR/B17010/0500000US12057*
	2012	US Census	10.7%	32.9% of civilian labor force (16 and older) not participating in employment.	28.9% 16-19 years of age	Based on 2012 American Community Survey 5 year estimate (direct link to the county wide data can be found here: *http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/12_5YR/B17010/0500000US12057*
16. % Single Parent Families	2012	US Census	17% Single householder with own children under 18	3.8% male head of household	13.2% female head of household	Based on 2012 American Community Survey 5 year estimate (direct link to the county wide data can be found here): *http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/12_5YR/B11003/0500000US12057*
17. % High School Students scoring below Level III on FCAT reading scale	2012-2013	HCSB	% below satisfactory	% above satisfactory		11th/ 12th grade do not take assessments. May also be reported with grade level combined. Data is reported using guidelines provided in Florida State Statute 1008.22. Updated statistics from HCSB with following notations; Judgment about Alt. Ed. Scores is difficult because students have often arrived shortly before testing date and do not stay for extended periods. Scores do not reflect work of Alt. Ed. Teachers.
		Traditional	9th Grade: 48% 10th Grade: 47%	9th Grade: 52% 10th Grade: 53%		
		Alt Ed	9th Grade: 89% 10th Grade: 96%	9th Grade: 11% 10th Grade: 4%		
		Magnet	9th Grade: 54% 10th Grade: 54%	9th Grade: 46% 10th Grade: 46%		
		IB	9th Grade: 46% 10th Grade: 54%	9th Grade: 54% 10th Grade:46%		
18. % Middle School Students scoring below Level III on FCAT reading scale	2012-2013	HCSB	% below satisfactory	% above satisfactory		May also be reported with grade level combined. Data is reported using guidelines provided in Florida State Statute 1008.22. Updated statistics from HCSB with following notations; Judgment about Alt. Ed. Scores is difficult because students have often arrived shortly before testing date and do not stay for extended periods. Scores do not reflect work of Alt. Ed. Teachers.
		Traditional	6th Grade: 47% 7th Grade: 51% 8th Grade: 50%	6th Grade: 53% 7th Grade: 49% 8th Grade: 50%		
		Alt Ed	6th Grade: 94% 7th Grade: 98% 8th Grade: 92%	6th Grade: 6% 7th Grade: 2% 8th Grade: 8%		
		Magnet	6th Grade: 39% 7th Grade: 44% 8th Grade: 46%	6th Grade: 61% 7th Grade: 56% 8th Grade: 54%		

Appendix II: Detailed Data Definitions for the 19 Indicators

Active Voting Population – Hillsborough County Supervisor of Elections
According to the Supervisor of Elections Office there were 747,605 active registered voters in the 2012 general elections. 545,134 actually voted for a 72.92% turnout.

In 2012 the U.S. Census reported that 58.2 % of total population voted in national election, 63.6% of the citizen population voted in the national election, and 89.65 of registered voters voted in the national elections. The U.S. Census Bureau and the Federal Elections Commission report voter registration and voter turnout using ratios between total populations (those over the age of 18), citizen population (those over 18 and U.S. citizens) and registered voters. There is only one state that does not require voter registration.

Sources:
http://www.votehillsborough.org/ew_pages/Election%20Results/2012%20General%20Election
http://www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p20-562.pdf

Census Bureau Data
Based on 2012 American Community Survey 5 year estimate (direct link to the county wide data can be found at:
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/12_5YR/B17010/0500000US12057.

Child Abuse (Statute Definition)
F.S. 827.03 Abuse, aggravated abuse, and neglect of a child; penalties.—

(1) DEFINITIONS. As used in this section, the term:
(a) "Aggravated child abuse" occurs when a person:
1. Commits aggravated battery on a child;
2. Willfully tortures, maliciously punishes, or willfully and unlawfully cages a child; or
3. Knowingly or willfully abuses a child and in so doing causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement to the child.
(b) "Child abuse" means:
1. Intentional infliction of physical or mental injury upon a child;
2. An intentional act that could reasonably be expected to result in physical or mental injury to a child; or
3. Active encouragement of any person to commit an act that results or could reasonably be expected to result in physical or mental injury to a child.
(c) "Neglect of a child" means:
1. A caregiver's failure or omission to provide a child with the care, supervision, and services necessary to maintain the child's physical and mental health, including, but not limited to, food, nutrition, clothing, shelter, supervision, medicine, and medical services that a prudent person would consider essential for the well-being of the child; or
2. A caregiver's failure to make a reasonable effort to protect a child from abuse, neglect, or exploitation by another person.

The cited DCF information is drawn from the DCF Public Website for 2012. The data provides a total of 10, 279 reports of child abuse. Investigation of those complaints lead to conclusions that 2,434 cases were verified instances of child abuse, 3,837 cases indicated abuse may have occurred, and 4008 cases in which no abuse was indicated.

The cited Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office (HCSO) data includes all 20 factors from the DCF Maltreatment Index and is drawn from HCSO Child Protective Investigation Division Sheltered Children for physical abuse cases, including sexual battery. Summary data from Child Protective Services reflects initial removal of child from home due to evidence of abuse.

Domestic Violence (Statute Definition)
F.S.741.28 Domestic violence; definitions.-As used in ss. 741.28-741.31:

(1) "Department" means the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.
(2) "Domestic violence" means any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death of one family or household member by another family or household member.
(3) "Family or household member" means spouses, former spouses, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together as if a family or who have resided together in the past as if a family, and persons who are parents of a child in common regardless of whether they have been married. With the exception of persons who have a child in common, the family or household members must be currently residing or have in the past resided together in the same single dwelling unit.
(4) "Law enforcement officer" means any person who is elected, appointed, or employed by any municipality or the state or any political subdivision thereof who meets the minimum qualifications established in s. 943.13 and is certified as a law enforcement officer under s. 943.1395.

DV Statistics were drawn from the "charge books (codes)" maintained by SAO and HCSO, and reflect arrests for crimes with DV component.

End of Class (EOS) Assessments – Florida Department of Education
The Florida EOC Assessments are part of Florida's Next Generation Strategic Plan for the purpose of increasing student achievement and improving college and career readiness. EOC assessments are computer-based, criterion-referenced assessments that measure the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards for specific courses, as outlined in their course descriptions. The first assessment to begin the transition to end-of-course testing in Florida was the 2011 Algebra 1 EOC Assessment. Biology 1 and Geometry EOC Assessments were administered for the first time in spring 2012, and the U.S. History EOC Assessment was administered for the first time in spring 2013. The Civics EOC Assessment will be administered for the first time in spring 2014. Achievement

Levels for the Algebra 1, Biology 1, and Geometry EOC Assessments were established through a standard-setting process. This process will be followed again for the U.S. History and Civics EOC Assessments. Data related to assessment is drawn based on standards in Florida State Statute 1003.428.

FCAT Assessment – Florida Department of Education
The FCAT 2.0 measures student achievement of the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards in reading, mathematics, science, and writing. New Achievement Levels for FCAT 2.0 Reading and Mathematics were approved in 2011 and for FCAT 2.0 Science in 2012 through a standard-setting process.

FCAT Scores are not averaged. Grade 11, 12 do not take state assessments. Both the FCAT and end-of-course scores affect school grade. Data related to assessment is drawn based on standards in Florida State Statute 1003.428.

Fully Credential Teacher – Hillsborough County School System
Fully credentialed indicates the teacher holds a valid Florida Teaching Certificate. Credentialing data drawn based on guidelines contained in School Board Policy 3120.

Gang Activity (Statute Definition)
F.S. 874.03 Definitions.-As used in this chapter:

(1) "Criminal gang" means a formal or informal ongoing organization, association, or group that has as one of its primary activities the commission of criminal or delinquent acts, and that consists of three or more persons who have a common name or common identifying signs, colors, or symbols, including, but not limited to, terrorist organizations and hate groups.
    (a) As used in this subsection, "ongoing" means that the organization was in existence during the time period charged in a petition, information, indictment, or action for civil injunctive relief.
    (b) As used in this subsection, "primary activities" means that a criminal gang spends a substantial amount of time engaged in such activity, although such activity need not be the only, or even the most important, activity in which the criminal gang engages.
(2) "Criminal gang associate" means a person who:
    (a) Admits to criminal gang association; or
    (b) Meets any single defining criterion for criminal gang membership described in subsection.
(3) "Criminal gang member" is a person who meets two or more of the following criteria:
    (a) Admits to criminal gang membership.
    (b) Is identified as a criminal gang member by a parent or guardian.
    (c) Is identified as a criminal gang member by a documented reliable informant.
    (d) Adopts the style of dress of a criminal gang.
    (e) Adopts the use of a hand sign identified as used by a criminal gang.

(f) Has a tattoo identified as used by a criminal gang.
(g) Associates with one or more known criminal gang members.
(h) Is identified as a criminal gang member by an informant of previously untested reliability and such identification is corroborated by independent information.
(I) Is identified as a criminal gang member by physical evidence.
(j) Has been observed in the company of one or more known criminal gang members four or more times. Observation in a custodial setting requires a willful association. It is the intent of the Legislature to allow this criterion to be used to identify gang members who recruit and organize in jails, prisons, and other detention settings.
(k) Has authored any communication indicating responsibility for the commission of any crime by the criminal gang.

(4) "Criminal gang-related activity" means:
(a) An activity committed with the intent to benefit, promote, or further the interests of a criminal gang, or for the purposes of increasing a person's own standing or position within a criminal gang;
(b) An activity in which the participants are identified as criminal gang members or criminal gang associates acting individually or collectively to further any criminal purpose of a criminal gang;
(c) An activity that is identified as criminal gang activity by a documented reliable informant; or
(d) An activity that is identified as criminal gang activity by an informant of previously untested reliability and such identification is corroborated by independent information.

Data drawn from HCSO arrests marking gang activity and TPD incident reports indicating gang activity. This data is reported separately for discussion, but the data is not comparable. Data collected through the crime analysis units of the respective agencies.

Government Allocations to Non-Profits
Each cited allocation to non-profits is provided by the allocating agency. Each agency provided the identity of the allocation recipient as it is recorded on their records. For discussion purposes the total allocation for each agency is presented on the spreadsheet with the publicly reported total budget for the matching fiscal year, and the percentage of total budget the allocation represents. Reporting periods for each agency are not alike, but none are older that FY 2012.

Graduation Rates – Hillsborough County School System
Special diplomas and GED's do not count in the graduation rate. Graduation data drawn based on guidelines contained in Florida State Statute 1003.428.

Graduation Rates – National Governor's Association
This data includes GED and special diplomas in graduation rates. This presented for discussion and is not comparable data to graduation rate as defined by the State of Florida and the Hillsborough County School Board.

Poverty Levels
For a Family of Four (4) –
Qualifying Income for free lunch program is $30,615. This information was provided by the Hillsborough County School Board.
2014 Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program qualifying income is $23,850 (100% Federal Poverty Level). *http://familiesusa.org/product/federal-poverty-guidelines*

School Truancy – Hillsborough County School System
At least 30 unexcused absence days in a 180-day period. Data is drawn based on truancy definition in School Board Policy 5200.

Violent Crime
The FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program collects data about **Part I** offenses in order to measure the level and scope of crime occurring throughout the Nation. The Program's founders chose these offenses because they are serious crimes, they occur with regularity in all areas of the country, and they are likely to be reported to police. The **Part I** offenses are:

Criminal homicide-
a.) Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded. The Program classifies justifiable homicides separately and limits the definition to:
(1) The killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; or (2) the killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen.
b.) Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded.

Forcible rape - The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim, are included. Statutory offenses (no force used —victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery - The taking or attempted taking of anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault - An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary (breaking or entering) - The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft) - The unlawful taking, carrying,

leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft - The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.

Arson - Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Appendix III: Data Maps

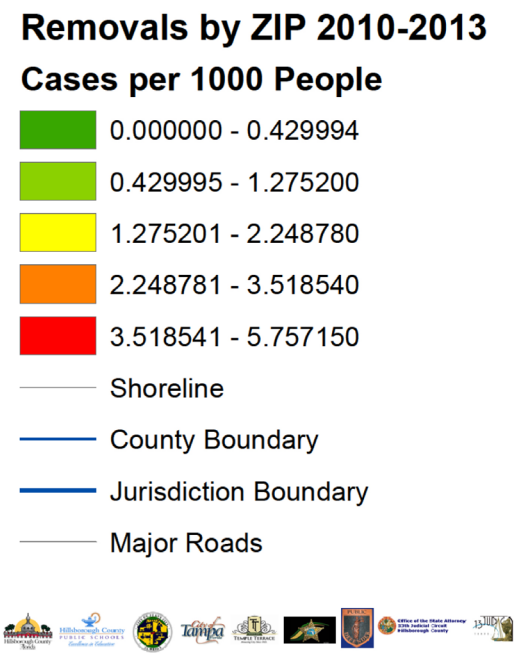
The Data Subcommittee, in partnership with the Leadership Council, coordinated data sharing between local agencies to develop six maps that visually display concentrations of key risk factors for community violence across Hillsborough County.

1. Child Abuse
2. Domestic Violence
3. Violent Crime
4. Families in Poverty
5. Middle School Truancy
6. High School Truancy

Community Violence Prevention Collaborative

Areawide Child Abuse

Using 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 Zip Code Data Supplied By HCSO. Cases where child was removed by Child Protective Investigation Division, Spatially Joined To Zip Code, normalized by 2010 population.



DATA SOURCES: Crime Data from Violence Prevention Collaborative Partners - Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, Tampa Police Department, Temple Terrace Police Department, Plant City Police Department
ZIP Code layer from ESRI
Basemap, roads, water from Hillsborough County Engineering Services. Parcel lines from Hillsborough County Property Appraiser.
REPRODUCTION: This sheet may not be reproduced in part or full for sale to anyone without specific approval of the Hillsborough County City-County Planning Commission.
ACCURACY: It is intended that the accuracy of the base map comply with U.S. national map accuracy standards. However, such accuracy is not guaranteed by the Hillsborough County City-County Planning Commission. This map is for illustrative purposes only. For the most current data and information, see the appropriate source.

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Date: 4-8-2014
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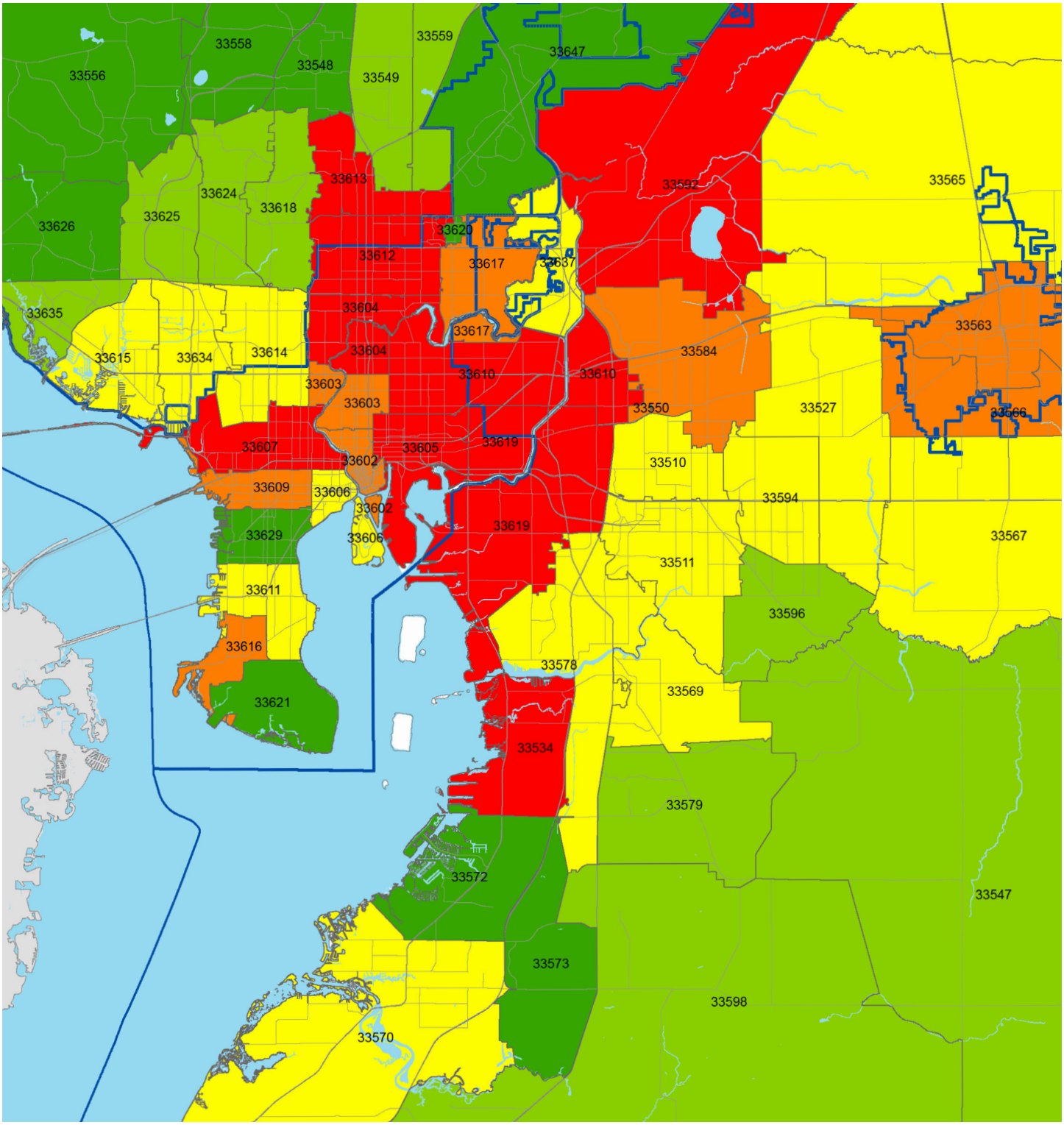
GIS support provided by the Planning Commission
www.planhillsborough.org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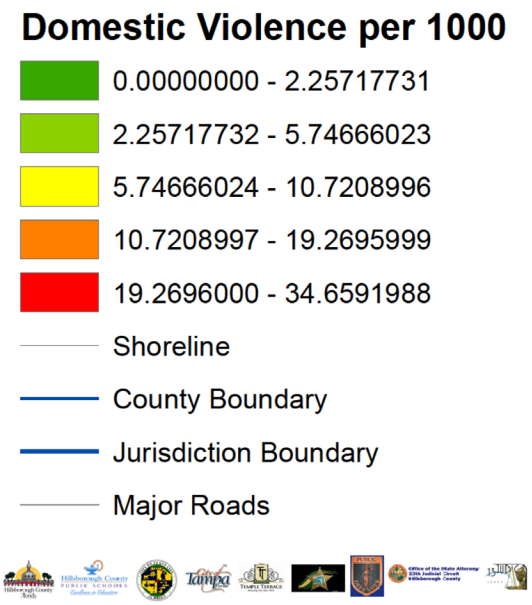
Community Violence Prevention Collaborative

Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence arrest data summarized by zip code for 2010 thru 2013. The data contains approximately 87% of all DV arrests, geocoded by offense location. Juvenile data and data with an unknown of blank offense location was not geocoded.

Spatially Joined to ZIP Code, normalized by 2010 population.



DATA SOURCES: Crime Data from Violence Prevention Collaborative Partners - Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, Tampa Police Department, Temple Terrace Police Department, Plant City Police Department
ZIP Code layer from ESRI
Basemap, roads, water from Hillsborough County Engineering Services. Parcel lines from Hillsborough County Property Appraiser.
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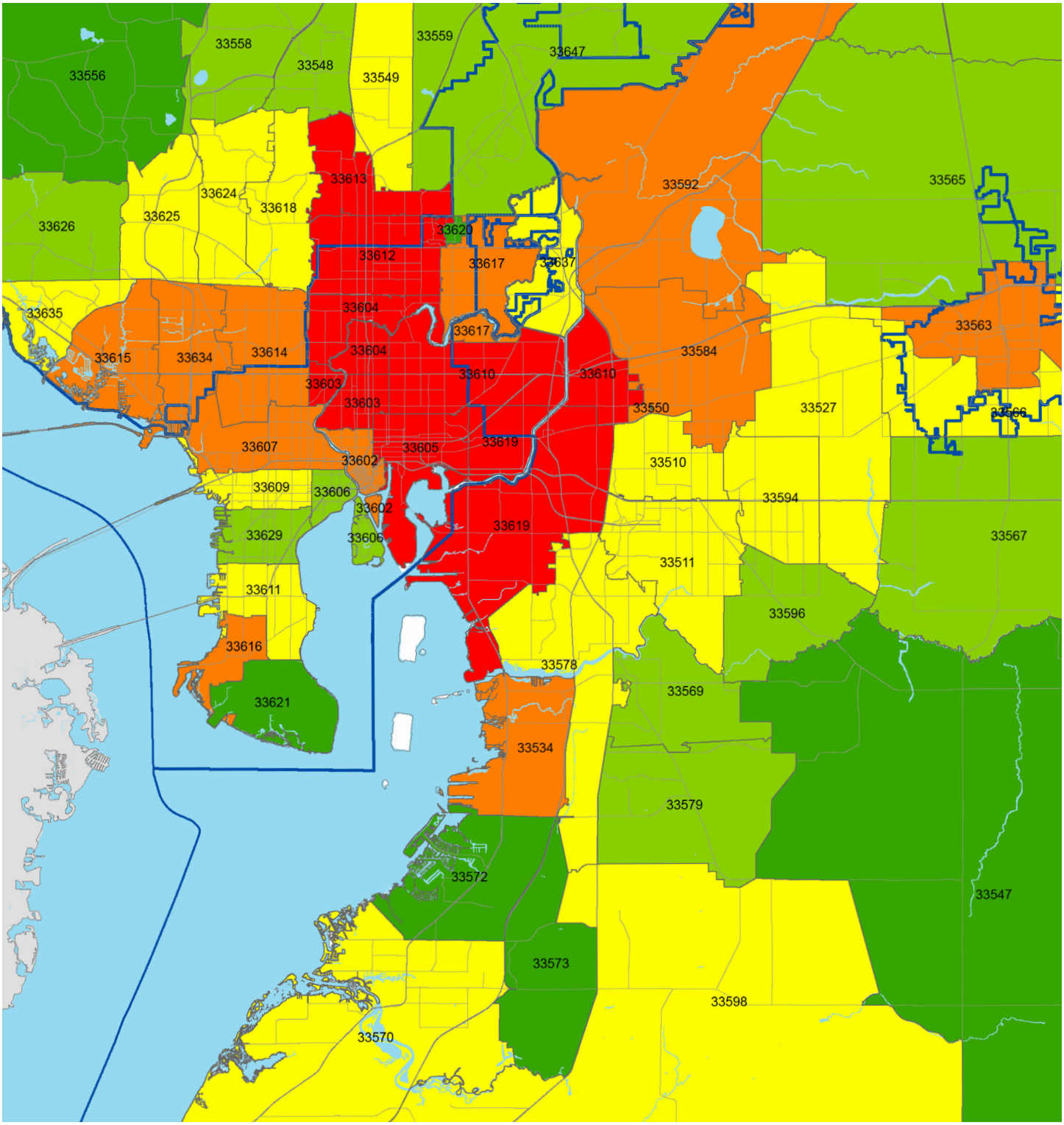
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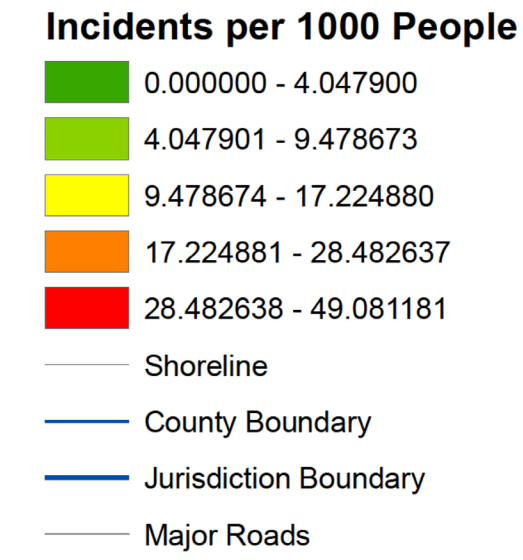
Community Violence Prevention Collaborative

Areawide Violent Crimes

Using 2010, 2011, 2012 XY Point Data Supplied By HCSO, TAPD, TTPD, PCPD, Spatially Joined To ZIP Code.



DATA SOURCES: Crime Data from Violence Prevention Collaborative Partners - Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, Tampa Police Department Temple Terrace Police Department, Plant City Police Department
ZIP Code layer from ESRI
Basemap, roads, water from Hillsborough County Engineering Services. Parcel lines from Hillsborough County Property Appraiser.
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Date: 4-8-2014
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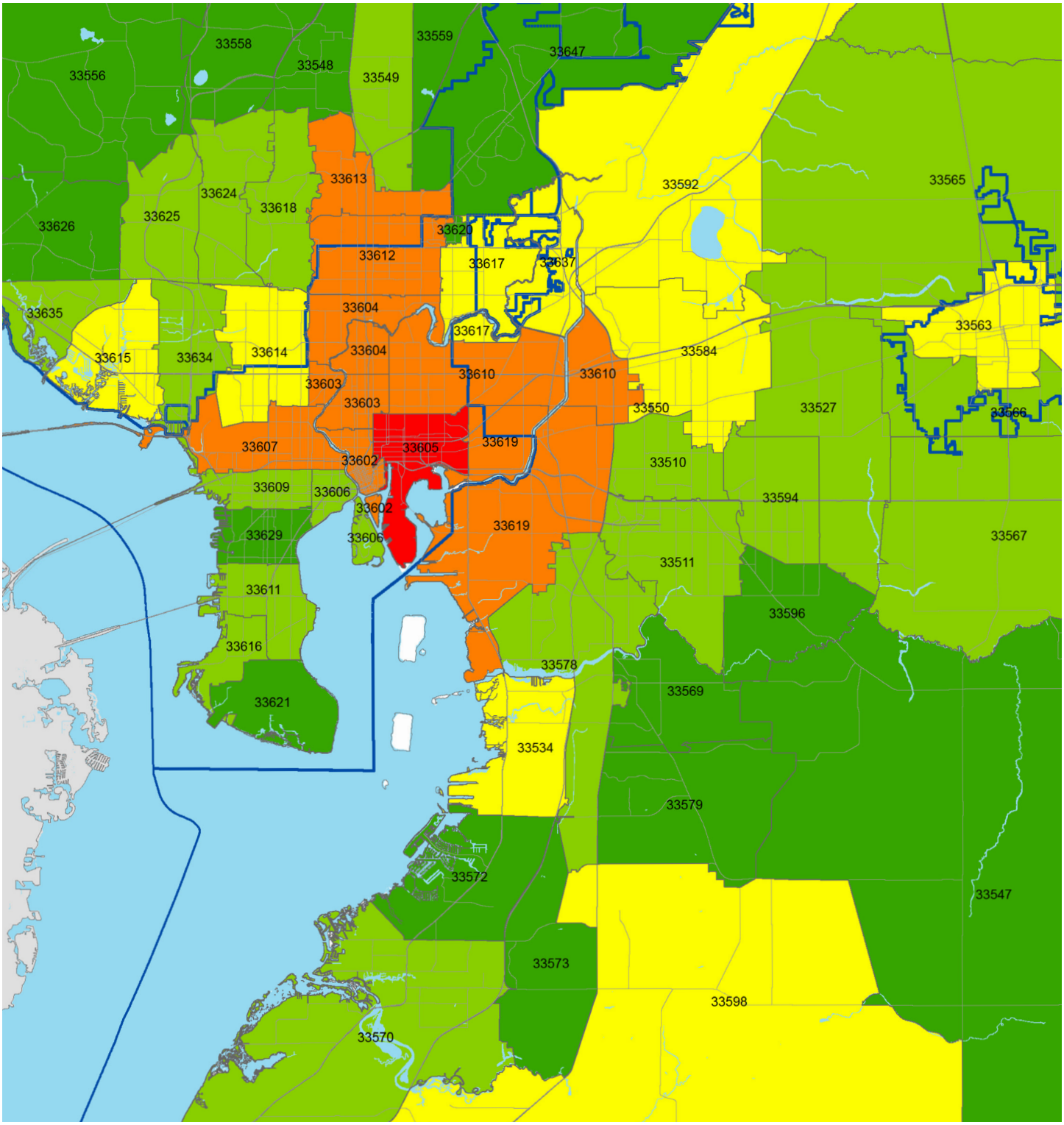
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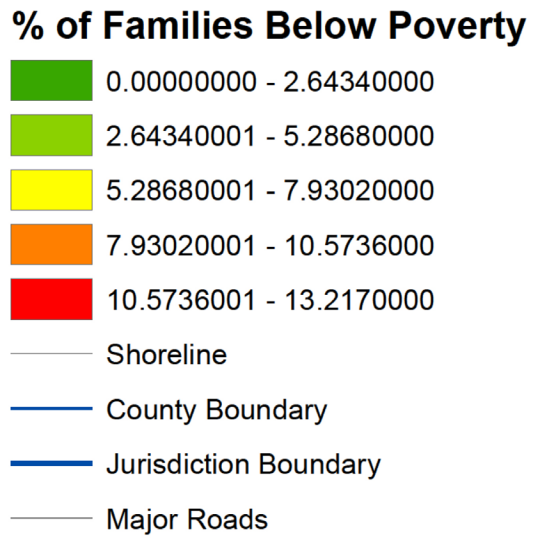
Community Violence Prevention Collaborative

Families In Poverty

Poverty Data provided by US Census from the 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Data shows percentage of families with related children under 18 years of age living below the poverty line. Displayed by ZIP Code.



DATA SOURCES: Demographic Data from Violence Prevention Collaborative partner University of South Florida,
USF Center for Urban Transportation & Research (CUTR)
US Census
ZIP Code layer from ESRI
Basemap, roads, water from Hillsborough County Engineering Services. Parcel lines from Hillsborough County Property Appraiser.
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Author: Jamie Robe
Date: 4-8-2014
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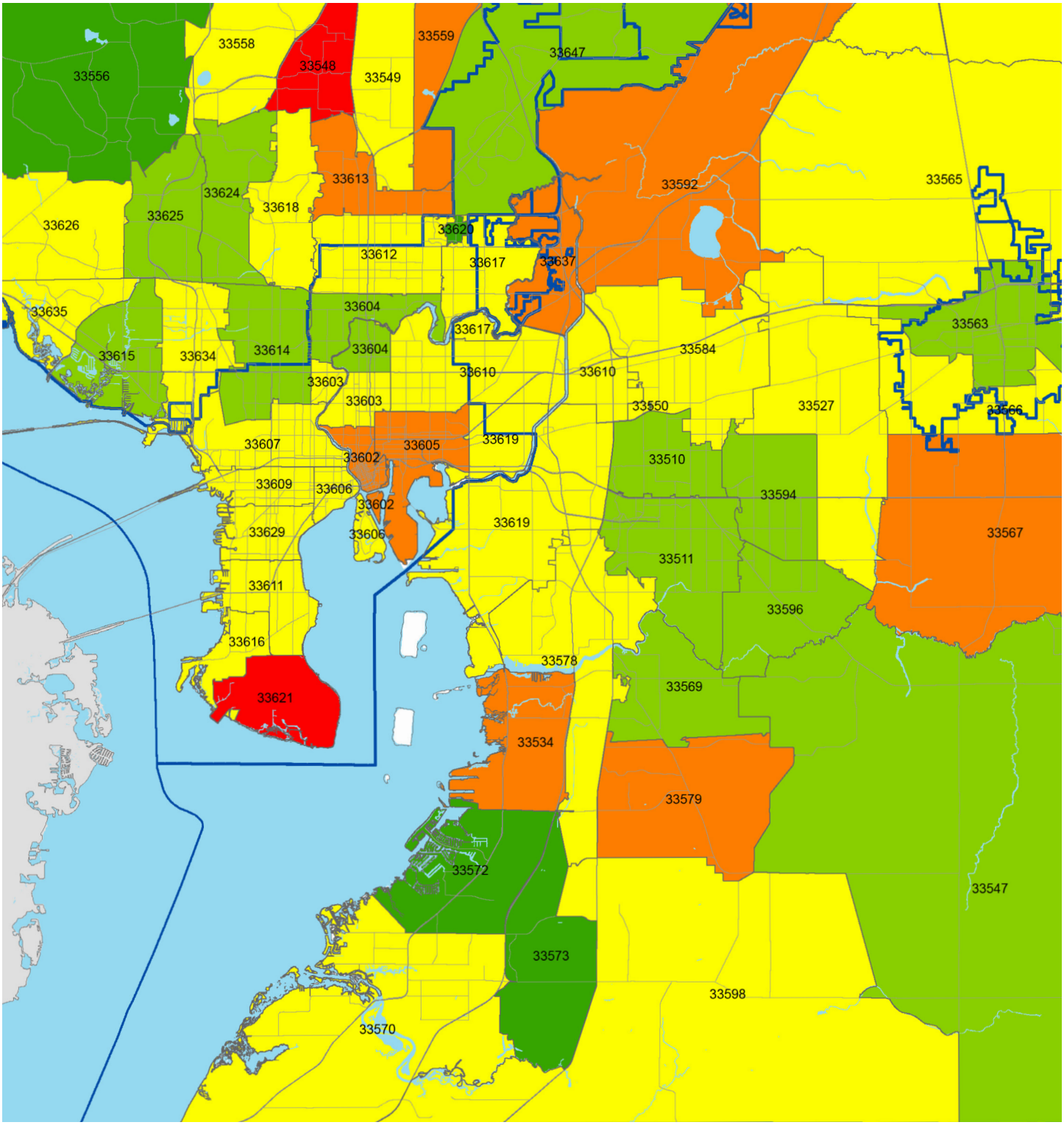
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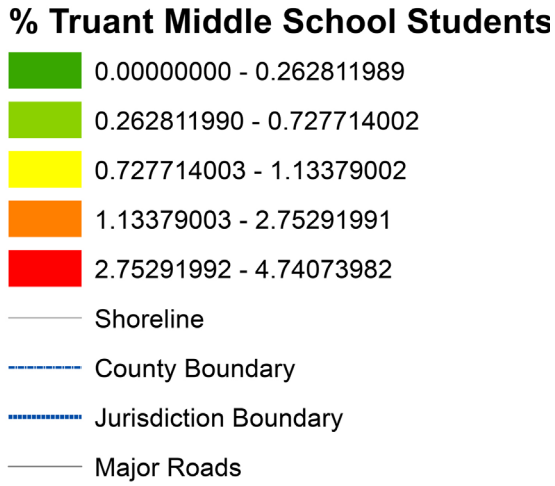
Community Violence Prevention Collaborative

Middle School Truancy

Data provided by the School District of Hillsborough County, Florida.

Students are considered truant when they have at least 30 unexcused absences in a 180 day period. 2012-13 school year by ZIP Code.

County Wide Summary:
Middle School Truancy Rate 1.63%
827 Truant Middle School Students out of 50,662 Enrolled



DATA SOURCES: School Data from Violence Prevention Collaborative partner - the School District of Hillsborough County, Florida
US Census
ZIP Code layer from ESRI
Basemap, roads, water from Hillsborough County Engineering Services. Parcel lines from Hillsborough County Property Appraiser.
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Author: Jamie Robe
Date: 4-8-2014
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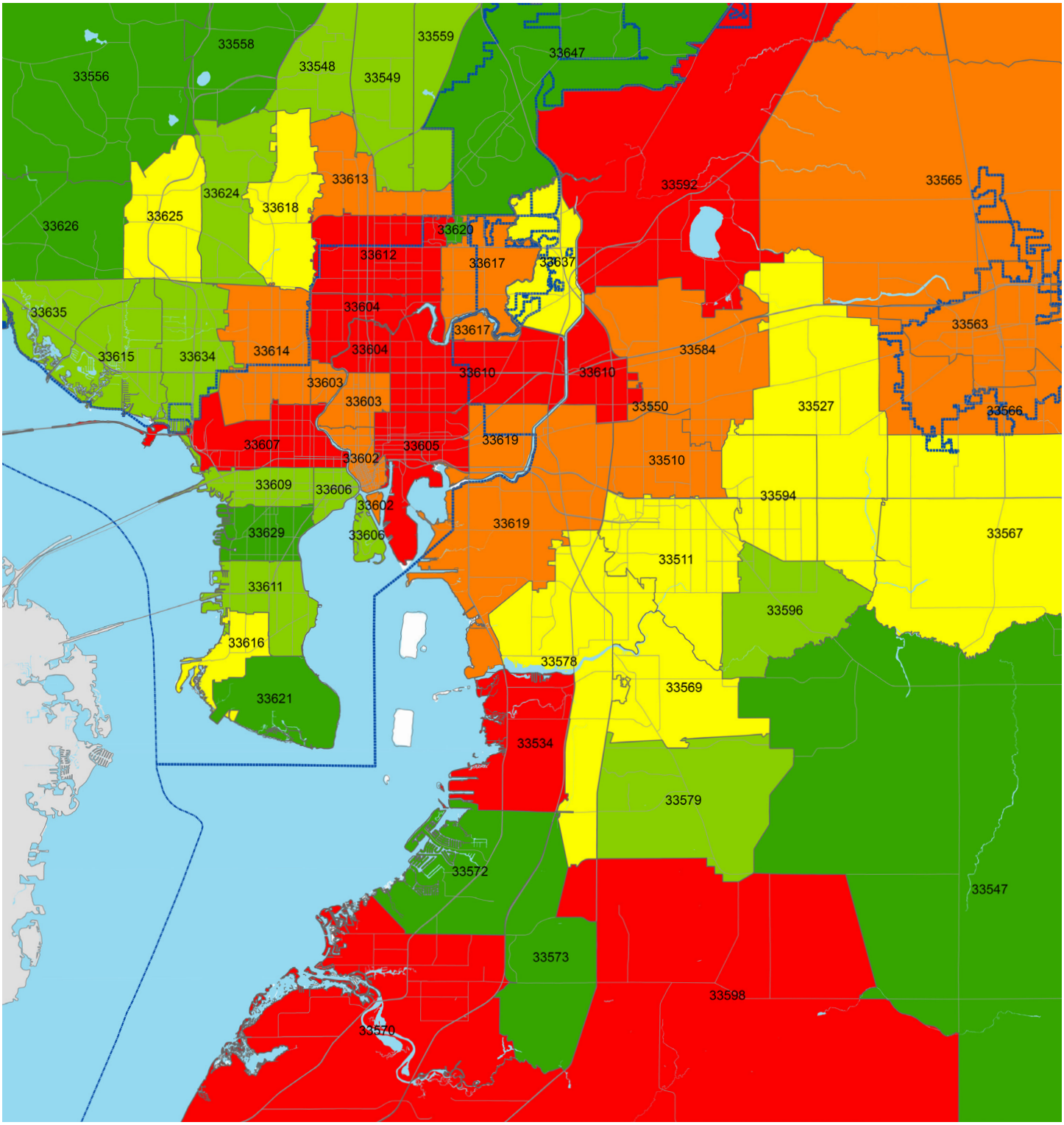
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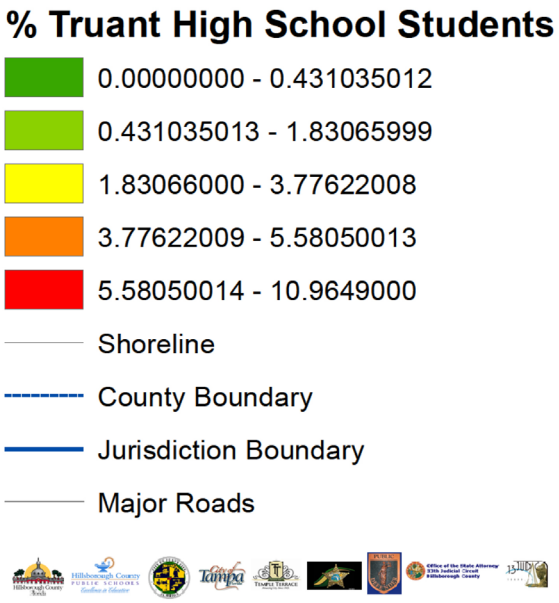
Community Violence Prevention Collaborative

High School Truancy

Data provided by the School District of Hillsborough County, Florida.

Students are considered truant when they have at least 30 unexcused absences in a 180 day period. 2013-13 school year by ZIP code.

County Wide Summary:
Truancy Rate 3.78%
2,313 Truant High School Students out of 61,118 Enrolled



DATA SOURCES: School Data from Violence Prevention Collaborative partner - the School District of Hillsborough County, Florida
US Census
ZIP Code layer from ESRI
Basemap, roads, water from Hillsborough County Engineering Services. Parcel lines from Hillsborough County Property Appraiser.
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Author: Jamie Robe
Date: 4-8-2014
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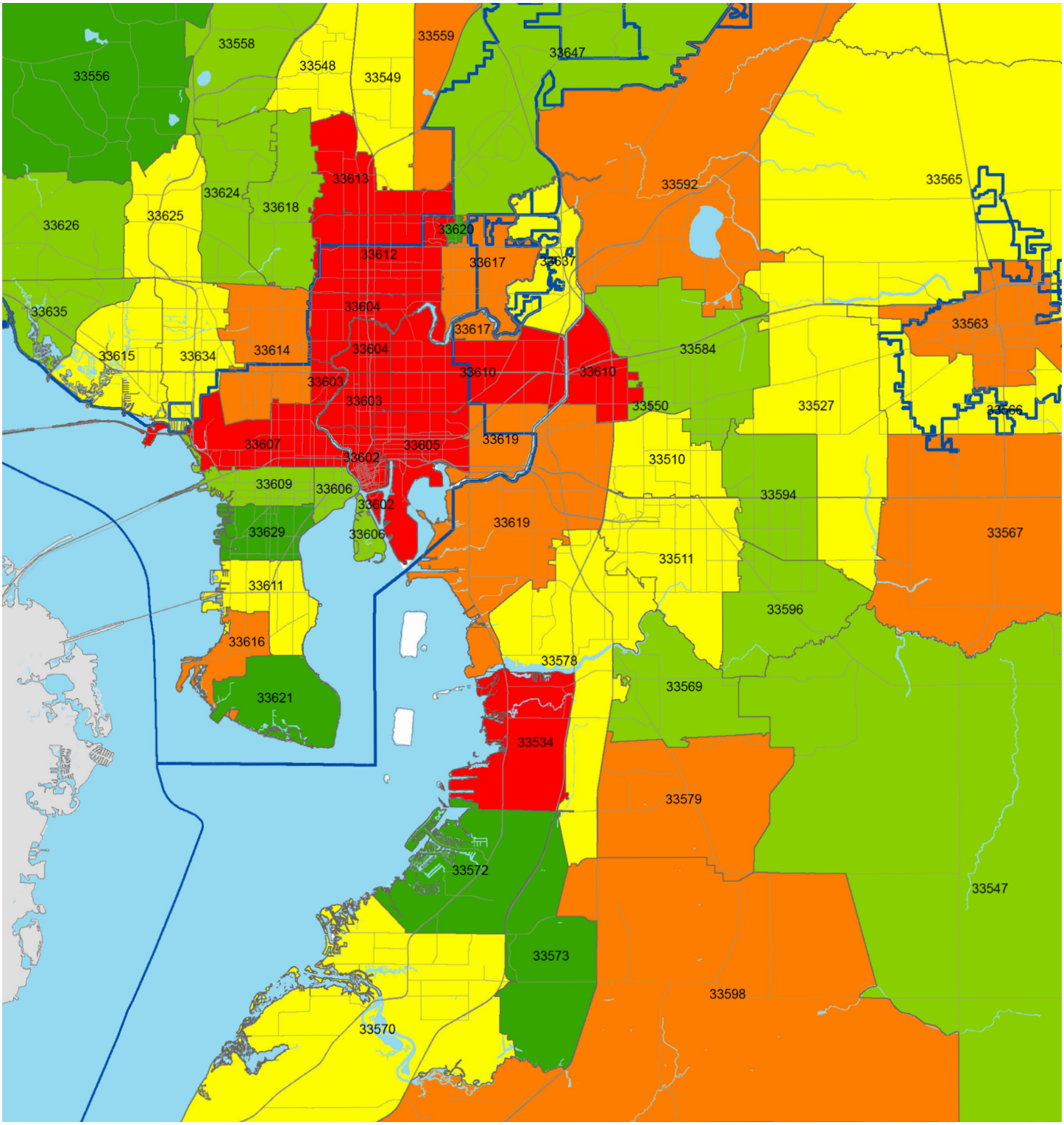
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Appendix IV: Youth Outreach Survey Introduction and Survey

Hillsborough County Youth Outreach Survey:

A Preliminary Report

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An Orientation to Hillsborough County

Hillsborough County is a metropolitan area situated on the west side of Florida, spanning a total area of 1,020.21 square miles with 158 miles of shoreline on Tampa Bay. The 2013 population estimate for the state of Florida is approximately 19.5 Million with Hillsborough County accounting 1.2 Million of those residents, making Hillsborough Florida's 4th most populous county. Almost one quarter of its residents are under the age of 18 years. The racial/ethnic make-up of Hillsborough County is relatively diverse, with the majority of residents identifying as White, non-Hispanic (53%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (26%), Black/African American, non-Hispanic (17%), and Asian (2%). Approximately one-quarter of Hillsborough County residents speak a language other than English at home. The median household income in Hillsborough is $49,450 with per capita income at $26,947. Fifteen percent of the population lives below the poverty level and the 2013 unemployment rate was similar to surrounding counties at 6.7%. According to the US Census, 86% of Hillsborough County residents over the age of 25 completed high school and 29% have a bachelor's degree or higher.

Community violence is a concern in the state of Florida and likewise for residents of Hillsborough County. Each year, community violence in its varying forms affects thousands of men, women, children and seniors living in Hillsborough County. The Violence Prevention Collaborative broadly defines community violence as acts of interpersonal violence committed by people who are not related and may or may not know one another. This usually takes place

outside the home in public places. Research indicates that a great deal of violent behavior is learned from experiencing or witnessing violent behavior by others, particularly those who are role models. Violence is learned in families, communities, and cultures. Violence can encompasses a broad range of mistreatment types including child abuse, elder mistreatment, domestic violence, gang violence and violent crime such as homicide, robbery, rape and aggravated assault, and it occurs at alarming rates. In Hillsborough County for example, Child Protective Services (CPS) verified 2,713 cases of child abuse in 2012, and the Hillsborough County Sheriff's office made 643 arrests for gang related crime – a 38% increase over prior years. Additionally, domestic violence is a significant concern. Florida Department of Law Enforcement data indicate that in 2013 domestic violence offenses occurred at a rate of 560.9/100,000 in the state of Florida and at a rate of 529.5/100,000 in Hillsborough County. Recently available data for Hillsborough County also indicate that rates of forcible rape, threat/intimidation, manslaughter and murder all rose compared to the previous year, and in 2012 4,570 arrests were made in Hillsborough County for violent crimes. With this data in mind, the Violence Prevention Collaborative was formed in 2013 with the goal of reducing violence in the county by preventing violence before it occurs.

History and Structure of the Violence Prevention Collaborative

In April of 2013, Commissioner Kevin Beckner suggested to the Hillsborough County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) the formation of a Violence Prevention Collaborative taskforce structured around a data-driven, evidence-based process that shifts policy for addressing violence in our community from a model focused solely on a traditional law-enforcement approach, to a model that builds on existing law enforcement strategies through the addition of a broad-based public health perspective. As such, this model looks beyond criminal justice and law enforcement issues to explore the root causes of violence and to prevent it before it happens in the first place. The BOCC unanimously approved the concept.

The leadership of the Violence Prevention Collaborative is comprised of elected officials heading nine governmental agencies or entities: the Hillsborough County Board of County Commissioners, the cities of Tampa, Plant City, Temple Terrace, the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, the School Board of Hillsborough County, the 13th Judicial Circuit Court Administrator's Office, the State Attorney's Office, and the Public Defender's Office. These public servants comprise the Leadership Council.

The Leadership Council members appointed 77 individuals to serve on 7 specialized committees: Community Organizations, Communications, Data Collection, Education, Faith-Based Organizations, Public Safety/Judiciary, and Health Care (which includes mental health and substance abuse). The chairs of these committees, all experts in their field who bring a wealth of professional knowledge to this issue, form the Steering Committee.

The goal of the Collaborative was to craft a comprehensive strategic plan to prevent violence, and to develop infrastructure that works in unison across sectors to implement the plan county-wide. A first step in this strategic plan was to conduct a youth outreach survey in Hillsborough County to assess their perspective on violence, as well as potential risk and resilience factors.

Youth Outreach Survey

Survey research has identified risk and resilience factors that predict and prevent violence. Using a facilitated large group dialogue process, the Collaborative identified and prioritized the factors specific to Hillsborough County. It then sought input from youth in order to learn their perceptions of positive relationships and attachments in families, community connectedness, mental health, alcohol and substance abuse issues, and neighborhood deterioration. At the request of the Collaborative, the School Board of Hillsborough County, the Court Administrator's Office and the Public Defender's Office agreed to administer a survey to youth, grades 9 - 12 or aged 14 - 19.

The survey instrument used in Hillsborough County was developed by selecting items from existing surveys that have been used by other groups to measure youth violence with a specific focus on collecting information to prioritize risk and resilience factors likely to be salient in Hillsborough County. It consisted of 63 questions. Fifty-one (51) were borrowed from the Harvard Youth Violence Prevention Center's Boston Data Project, and focus on understanding risk and protective factors for violence. Nine (9) questions concerning mental health, alcohol and drug use were taken from the Center for Disease Control's (CDC) Youth Risk Behavior Survey, most recently administered to students in Duval County, Orange County, Broward County, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach County in 2013. Three (3) questions about family connection are from the California Healthy Kids Survey, the largest statewide survey in the nation.

Project Sample

Data for this survey were solicited from approximately 3,500 youth in Hillsborough county through their attendance at one of 27 Hillsborough County Public Schools (N=100 kids per school), or through their participation in Hillsborough County Adult Education Programs (N=210), Court Administrator Civil Citation/Diversion education programs (N=100), or through Public Defender/ Court Involved Detention Programs (N=500) via the method outlined in Table 1. In total, 1,987 surveys were returned, yielding an overall response rate of 56.8%. Once the data were collected, cleaned and entered into an SPSS data base by members of The Hillsborough County School Board, a de-identified copy of the data set was made available for the purpose of this analysis.

Table 1: Subject Recruitment

Sample Site	Number of Youth Solicited	Method/Data of Selection	Number of Surveys Returned	Response Rate
27 HCPS High Schools @ approx 100 students per site	2700	HCPS surveyed one (1) Psychology I, Psychology II, or Sociology class at each high school in the Hillsborough County School System between Monday, April 7, 2014 and Friday, April 18, 2014	1664	62%
HCPS Adult Education/GED	210	Adult Education Students (GED) aged 14-19 were surveyed between Monday April 7,2014 and Friday April 18, 2014.	210	100%
Court Administrator: Civil Citation/ Diversion	100	The Court Administrator's Office randomly administered the survey to youth aged 14-19 involved in Civil Citation or other diversion programs, between Tuesday, March 25 and Tuesday, April 22, 2014.	22	22%
Public Defender: Court Involved/ Detention	500	The Public Defender's office randomly administered the survey to 1st time offending, Court-involved and Detention youth between Tuesday, March 25 and Tuesday, April 22, 2014.	91	18%

Results

Preliminary analysis of the youth outreach survey is focused on describing the nature and viewpoints of participating youth as the basis for developing an in-depth analytic plan which will serve as the foundation for comprehensive reporting in Step 2 of this project. Demographics for the overall sample are reported in Table 2 and are broken down by gender. Data are further broken down by recruitment source (traditional high school, GED, diversion, and detention) in Table 3.

Approximately 58% of youth responding were female and roughly 41% reported that they were of Hispanic or Latino decent. Forty-five percent of respondents reported their race as white, 22.1% reported their race as Black, and 6.2% of respondents indicated they were Asian or South Asian. Overall, the majority of youth responding to the survey indicated the presence of adults as active participants in their lives. Eighty-two percent reported having an adult they could talk with, 85% indicated having an adult in their life who expected them to follow the rules, and 95% reported having an adult in their life who is interested in their school work. By contrast however, only 52.1% of children reported the presence of an adult role model in their lives.

Many of the youth in the survey reported challenges in their communities related to sense of belonging and social cohesion. More than 30% of youth participating in the outreach survey indicated that they do not feel that adults in their neighborhood can be counted on to ensure that children are safe and stay out of trouble and 34% of children report that parents in their communities do not know their friends. Additionally, 24% of children do not think that people in their neighborhoods can be trusted and 35% of youth participating in the survey feel that people in their neighborhoods are not willing to help one another. By contrast, students felt a strong sense of belonging in their school environments, with approximately 98% of youth reporting that they felt they belonged at their school.

In general, many youth felt that the exchange of practical support was lacking in their neighborhoods. Approximately 46% of youth indicated that their community does not meet and work on solving problems together and 40% of youth indicated that people in their neighborhoods do not ask each other for advice or watch over one another's property. The perception of low levels of social involvement by adults in their communities translated into low expectations for assistance from adults residing in the community of the youth surveyed. Twenty percent of youth surveyed reported that adults in their neighborhoods were unlikely to do something to stop a fight, 34% reported that it was unlikely that their neighbors would do something about children skipping school or spraying graffiti on buildings, and 45% reported that is unlikely that people in their neighborhood would do anything if a child was showing disrespect to an adult. Many youth also reported that it was unlikely that their neighbors would know if neglect or abuse was occurring in a home and only 40% of youth surveyed indicated that they felt their neighbors would report neglect or abuse if they knew it was occurring.

Alcohol and drug use/abuse was reported as a concern in their neighborhoods by many youth participating in the outreach survey. Sixty percent of students felt that drinking was a problem on some level in their neighborhood community and 30% felt that drug use was a problem. Severe problems with alcohol (35%), drug sales (17%) and drug use (12.6%) in local neighborhoods were reported by youth.

In turn, living in high risk neighborhoods may be contributing to high risk behaviors for youth. Though all respondents in the youth survey are under the legal drinking age, an alarming 52% reported drinking alcohol for 40 days or more in their lifetime, and 25% indicate having at least tried marijuana on 1 occasion. Additionally, almost all youth reported have taken prescription drugs without a prescription; a third of youth have done so more than 3 times and 18% of youth appear to have a regular prescription drug habit, and report taking prescription drugs without a prescription on 40 or more occasions.

Safety was a central concern for many of the youth participating in the survey. Twenty five percent of youth reported that they have felt unsafe at home or at school, and 75% of youth participating in the survey indicated that they have stayed home from school at least 1 day because they did not feel safe at school or going to or from school. Eight percent of youth reported that they do not feel safe in their neighborhood and 68% reported feeling only 'somewhat safe'. Sixty five percent of youth reported they would spend more time outside if they felt their neighborhood was safer. All youth surveyed (100%) reported that gangs operate in the neighborhoods in which they live, 51% indicated that they felt that gang activities in their neighborhood were very serious, and 51% indicated that they felt gangs were more of a problem in their neighborhood now than a year ago. Twenty-eight percent also felt that gunshots and shootings were a problem in their communities and many youth reported living in neighborhoods where loitering (31%), graffiti (35%), and trash in public areas (35%) were problems.

Conclusion

Preliminary data analysis of the youth outreach survey data indicate high rates of violence and related risk factors among youth in Hillsborough County. While many students report the presence of adults in their life, they also report low rates of social support and social cohesion in the neighborhoods in which they live and many report low confidence in the willingness of adults in their communities to take pragmatic or social steps to intervene in adverse circumstances such as reporting abuse or neglect cases, or intervening to stop a fight. Given that many youth also report high rates of adverse environmental conditions in their local neighborhoods including exposure to gangs and problems with alcohol, illegal and prescription drugs, it is not surprising that a significant number of youth also report feeling unsafe at home or in their community, and report personal engagement in high risk behaviors such as alcohol and prescription drug use at alarming rates given the age of the population surveyed. The ubiquitous nature of the information gathered by the youth indicate that a holistic and comprehensive approach to violence prevention is needed that includes not only attention to youth themselves, but to neighborhoods, families and parent groups, community agencies, media, and business. A primary prevention approach is clearly needed, with efforts to assure that children and youth are supported, monitored, and cared for from early childhood through adolescence. The increase in gang activity is a serious concern strongly reflecting the need for safety and belonging on the part of youth. The lack of community activities and supervision for youth needs to be addressed directly, as do issues of environmental safety and planning. Without a comprehensive plan to address the matters delineated by the youth surveyed, the problems identified will only continue to grow. It is a positive sign that the schools are seen by youth as a place that they belong and are safe, and this feeling needs to extend beyond the school walls and into the rest of our community.

Limitations and Directions for Future Research

Data collected for the purpose of this work are limited by several factors. While the survey attempted to collect data from a diverse representation of students in Hillsborough County, data are limited by the nature of students targeted in recruitment at traditional high-schools and by differential response rates across varying education sites (i.e. only 18% of students in civil citation/ diversion programs and 18% of students in court involved/detention programs participated). Given that participants in traditional high-schools were targeted for recruitment via materials distributed in sociology or psychology elective courses, it is important to be mindful that data collected may not represent the perspectives of students outside of these programs. If, for example, choice of enrollment in high-school electives is influenced by economic or social factors, it is possible that socio-economic bias may have influenced the outcomes of data collected. Given the nature of courses targeted, it is likely that this bias would result in under-reporting of violence and associated community based risk factors. Data collected are also self-reported in nature and as such are limited by students ability to recall necessary information and their willingness to share honest perspectives. Difficulties in recall are evidenced by the low

number of students (N=887; 44%) who were able or willing to provide zip code information for their place of residence. While analysis of this data is still worth investigating, this will limit the ability of data collected in assessing risk factors for violence across neighborhood regions.

Despite its limits, these data are well poised to offer insights into risk and resilience in the area of violence for youth in Hillsborough County. While beyond the limits of this preliminary report, next steps in data analysis should include an assessment of the association neighborhood level characteristics with safety and well-being as measured by survey items, as it is possible that neighborhood (zip code) analysis could elucidate information to help us better understand the degree to which economic status is correlated with violence and well-being in Hillsborough County. Additionally, correlates of perceived safety and well-being in youth in Hillsborough County at the individual and family level (i.e., exposure to drugs, drinking, alcohol use, mental health, family connection, regularity of school attendance, etc.) should be examined using bivariate and multi-level data analysis techniques to identify potential targets for policy and practice change/ intervention.

TABLE 2: PRELIMINARY OUTREACH SURVEY FINDINGS FOR THE OVERALL SAMPLE AND ACROSS GENDERS

	Total		Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
DATA SOURCE						
Recruitment Site						
Public High School (n=2700 sampled)	1664	83.7	626	83.8	894	86.9
GED Program (n=210 sampled)	210	10.6	71	9.5	96	9.3
Public Defender (n=500 sampled)	91	4.6	40	5.4	27	2.6
Civil Citation (n=100 sampled)	22	1.1	10	1.3	12	1.2
DEMOGRAPHICS						
Age						
14	62	3.4	18	2.5	37	3.7
15	243	13.4	102	14.0	126	12.4
16	415	22.8	170	23.3	234	23.1
17	532	29.3	207	28.4	309	30.5
18	386	21.2	141	19.3	228	22.5
19	179	9.9	92	12.6	79	7.8
Highest grade level completed						
Some Middle School	186	10.8	103	14.9	66	6.7
Some High School	1533	89.2	586	85.1	915	93.3
Attend school most days?						
No	134	7.8	37	5.3	88	8.6
Yes	1582	92.2	663	94.7	895	87.0
Gender						
Male	747	42.1	-	-	-	-
Female	1029	57.9	-	-	-	-

TABLE 2: PRELIMINARY OUTREACH SURVEY FINDINGS FOR THE OVERALL SAMPLE AND ACROSS GENDERS (CONT)

	Total		Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Hispanic or Latino						
No	1034	59.2	421	56.4	598	58.1
Yes	714	40.8	309	41.4	391	38.0
Race						
Black or African American	363	22.1	160	23.7	184	20.0
White	756	45.9	304	45.0	444	48.2
Asian or South Asian	102	6.2	43	6.4	51	5.5
Other Race or Ethnicity	425	25.8	168	24.9	242	26.3
Primary mode of transportation to work, school, or other places?						
Car	1562	86.7	619	86.2	906	90.0
Bus	149	8.3	66	9.2	66	6.6
Walk	67	3.7	26	3.6	29	2.9
Bicycle	23	1.3	7	1.0	6	.6
PRESENCE OF PARENTS, ADULTS OR TEACHERS						
Teacher or adult you can talk to?						
Strongly Disagree	130	7.4	48	7.1	54	5.9
Disagree	175	9.9	67	9.9	88	9.6
Agree	791	44.7	281	41.3	446	48.8
Strongly Agree	672	38.0	284	41.8	326	35.7
Parent/Adult who expects you to follow the rules?						
Strongly Disagree	127	7.0	54	7.9	47	4.9
Disagree	148	8.1	53	7.7	78	8.1
Agree	554	30.4	229	33.4	286	29.7
Strongly Agree	994	54.5	349	50.9	551	57.3
Parent/Adult who is interested in your school work?						
Strongly Disagree	33	1.7	15	2.1	11	1.1
Disagree	57	3.0	19	2.6	32	3.2
Agree	462	24.3	174	24.3	243	24.0
Strongly Agree	1352	71.0	509	71.0	725	71.7
Parent/Adult who talks with you about your problems?						
Strongly Disagree	75	4.1	28	4.1	28	2.9
Disagree	161	8.7	57	8.3	85	8.7
Agree	596	32.3	246	35.7	306	31.2
Strongly Agree	1014	54.9	359	52.0	563	57.3
In my neighborhood there are adults that children can look up to						
Strongly Disagree	277	20.3	99	19.4	133	18.4
Disagree	378	27.7	148	29.0	198	27.3
Agree	470	34.4	173	33.9	265	36.6
Strongly Agree	242	17.7	90	17.6	128	17.7
In my neighborhood you can count on adults to watch that children/teens are safe and stay out of trouble						
Strongly Disagree	211	14.6	79	14.5	95	12.4
Disagree	258	17.9	93	17.0	145	19.0
Agree	589	40.8	229	41.9	318	41.6
Strongly Agree	387	26.8	145	26.6	207	27.1
In my neighborhood parents know one another						
Strongly Disagree	266	14.4	86	14.3	108	13.0
Disagree	351	22.3	115	19.2	201	24.2
Agree	647	41.1	275	45.8	331	39.8
Strongly Agree	349	22.2	124	20.7	192	23.1

TABLE 2: PRELIMINARY OUTREACH SURVEY FINDINGS FOR THE OVERALL SAMPLE AND ACROSS GENDERS (CONT)

	Total		Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
In my neighborhood parents know their children's friends						
Strongly Disagree	166	10.9	64	10.7	79	9.9
Disagree	355	23.3	152	25.5	173	21.6
Agree	659	43.2	258	43.2	357	44.6
Strongly Agree	346	22.7	123	20.6	192	24.0
In my neighborhood adults know who the local children are						
Strongly Disagree	145	9.8	59	10.2	66	8.5
Disagree	292	19.8	106	18.3	163	21.1
Agree	688	46.5	288	49.7	342	44.2
Strongly Agree	353	23.9	127	21.9	202	26.1
SENSE OF BELONGING AND SOCIAL COHESION						
Belong at your school?						
Strongly Disagree	21	1.1	10	1.4	8	.8
Disagree	26	1.3	12	1.6	14	1.4
Agree	145	7.4	42	5.7	94	9.3
Strongly Agree	1767	90.2	676	91.4	899	88.6
People in neighborhood can be trusted						
Strongly Disagree	183	10.3	67	10.1	93	9.9
Disagree	256	14.4	99	14.9	136	14.5
Agree	593	33.4	207	31.1	320	34.1
Strongly Agree	745	41.9	292	43.9	390	41.5
People in neighborhood are willing to help neighbors						
Strongly Disagree	238	15.7	95	16.3	102	13.0
Disagree	291	19.2	103	17.7	155	19.8
Agree	655	43.3	258	44.3	354	45.2
Strongly Agree	330	21.8	126	21.6	173	22.1
People in neighborhood know and like each other						
Strongly Disagree	148	9.6	62	10.6	61	7.5
Disagree	272	17.7	109	18.6	131	16.1
Agree	754	49.0	281	48.0	424	52.0
Strongly Agree	364	23.7	133	22.7	199	24.4
People in neighborhood get along with each other						
Strongly Disagree	142	9.6	59	10.5	52	6.7
Disagree	314	21.2	126	22.5	164	21.1
Agree	745	50.3	281	50.1	402	51.6
Strongly Agree	280	18.9	95	16.9	161	20.7
People in neighborhood share the same beliefs about right and wrong						
Strongly Disagree	148	10.0	66	11.6	57	7.4
Disagree	240	16.2	87	15.3	121	15.7
Agree	794	53.5	313	54.9	426	55.3
Strongly Agree	302	20.4	104	18.2	167	21.7
People in neighborhood have opportunities to meet and work on solving community problems						
Strongly Disagree	216	17.1	80	16.6	105	16.0
Disagree	363	28.8	149	30.9	178	27.2
Agree	444	35.2	162	33.6	250	38.2
Strongly Agree	239	18.9	91	18.9	122	18.6

TABLE 2: PRELIMINARY OUTREACH SURVEY FINDINGS FOR THE OVERALL SAMPLE AND ACROSS GENDERS (CONT)

	Total		Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
In your neighborhood how often do people do favors for each other?						
Never	206	10.7	81	11.0	101	10.0
Rarely	329	17.0	113	15.4	181	17.8
Sometimes	649	33.6	271	36.9	330	32.5
Often	319	16.5	115	15.6	179	17.6
Don't Know	429	22.2	155	21.1	224	22.1
In your neighborhood how often do people have parties or get-togethers where neighbors are invited?						
Never	222	11.5	79	10.7	114	11.2
Rarely	428	22.1	161	21.7	224	22.0
Sometimes	578	29.9	215	29.0	323	31.7
Often	268	13.9	97	13.1	147	14.4
Don't Know	437	22.6	189	25.5	212	20.8
In your neighborhood how often do people visit with each other in homes or on the street?						
Never	422	21.9	152	20.5	232	22.8
Rarely	426	22.1	161	21.8	226	22.2
Sometimes	483	25.0	200	27.0	251	24.7
Often	286	14.8	103	13.9	162	15.9
Don't Know	313	16.2	124	16.8	147	14.4
In your neighborhood how often do people ask each other advice about personal things?						
Never	339	17.6	130	17.6	177	17.4
Rarely	411	21.3	152	20.6	229	22.5
Sometimes	486	25.2	183	24.8	263	25.8
Often	331	17.2	139	18.9	161	15.8
Don't Know	359	18.6	133	18.0	189	18.5
In your neighborhood how often do people watch over each other's property?						
Never	443	23.0	174	23.6	225	22.1
Rarely	349	18.1	126	17.1	194	19.1
Sometimes	343	17.8	125	17.0	190	18.7
Often	239	12.4	87	11.8	131	12.9
Don't Know	551	28.6	225	30.5	276	27.2
NEIGHBOR INVOLVEMENT						
Neighbors would do something about children skipping school and hanging out on a street corner?						
Very Unlikely	357	18.7	143	19.6	172	17.0
Unlikely	298	15.6	121	16.6	154	15.2
Likely	433	22.7	150	20.6	251	24.8
Very Likely	370	19.4	138	18.9	204	20.2
Don't Know	450	23.6	177	24.3	230	22.7
Neighbors would do something about a child showing disrespect to an adult?						
Very Unlikely	445	23.1	167	22.7	237	23.3
Unlikely	432	22.4	179	24.3	222	21.8
Likely	398	20.7	165	22.4	206	20.2
Very Likely	225	11.7	81	11.0	118	11.6
Don't Know	427	22.2	145	19.7	235	23.1
Neighbors would do something about a child spraying painting graffiti on a local building?						
Very Unlikely	282	14.6	101	13.7	154	15.1
Unlikely	337	17.5	130	17.6	177	17.3
Likely	509	26.4	207	28.0	264	25.9
Very Likely	403	20.9	156	21.1	215	21.1
Don't Know	399	20.7	144	19.5	211	20.7

TABLE 2: PRELIMINARY OUTREACH SURVEY FINDINGS FOR THE OVERALL SAMPLE AND ACROSS GENDERS (CONT)

	Total		Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Neighbors would do something about a fight in your neighborhood?						
Very Unlikely	218	11.4	86	11.7	105	10.4
Unlikely	178	9.3	72	9.8	83	8.2
Likely	486	25.4	197	26.9	264	26.0
Very Likely	715	37.4	261	35.7	406	40.0
Don't Know	317	16.6	116	15.8	156	15.4
Neighbors know about neglect						
Very Unlikely	235	12.3	93	12.7	113	11.2
Unlikely	208	10.9	83	11.3	99	9.8
Likely	440	23.0	185	25.2	226	22.4
Very Likely	697	36.5	249	34.0	408	40.4
Don't Know	331	17.3	123	16.8	165	16.3
Neighbors report neglect						
Very Unlikely	274	14.3	103	14.0	145	14.3
Unlikely	364	19.0	142	19.2	198	19.5
Likely	452	23.6	175	23.7	247	24.4
Very Likely	331	17.3	122	16.5	181	17.9
Don't Know	497	25.9	196	26.6	242	23.9
Neighbors know about abuse						
Very Unlikely	185	9.6	66	8.9	87	8.6
Unlikely	263	13.7	109	14.7	134	13.2
Likely	497	25.9	193	26.1	276	27.1
Very Likely	526	27.4	192	26.0	298	29.3
Don't Know	450	23.4	179	24.2	222	21.8
Neighbors report abuse						
Very Unlikely	233	12.1	93	12.6	120	11.8
Unlikely	396	20.6	161	21.8	204	20.0
Likely	467	24.3	172	23.3	255	25.0
Very Likely	342	17.8	124	16.8	196	19.3
Don't Know	480	25.0	188	25.5	243	23.9
NEIGHBORHOOD PROBLEMS						
How much of a problem is people drinking alcohol in public?						
Not a Problem	367	23.7	144	24.4	188	22.5
Small Problem	464	30.0	181	30.7	250	29.9
Big Problem	546	35.3	208	35.3	307	36.8
Don't Know	171	11.0	57	9.7	90	10.8
How much of a problem is people using or being addicted to drugs?						
Not a Problem	1006	56.7	384	56.8	564	58.6
Small Problem	336	18.9	117	17.3	194	20.1
Big Problem	224	12.6	98	14.5	98	10.2
Don't Know	209	11.8	77	11.4	107	11.1
How much of a problem is people selling drugs?						
Not a Problem	821	47.4	302	46.0	470	49.8
Small Problem	324	18.7	129	19.7	170	18.0
Big Problem	305	17.6	126	19.2	143	15.1
Don't Know	283	16.3	99	15.1	161	17.1
How much of a problem is families not having enough money for basic needs?						
Not a Problem	872	49.4	321	47.3	496	52.0
Small Problem	294	16.7	116	17.1	159	16.7
Big Problem	282	16.0	120	17.7	132	13.9
Don't Know	317	18.0	121	17.8	166	17.4

TABLE 2: PRELIMINARY OUTREACH SURVEY FINDINGS FOR THE OVERALL SAMPLE AND ACROSS GENDERS (CONT)

	Total		Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
How much of a problem is groups of people hanging around causing trouble?						
Not a Problem	839	48.4	334	50.7	457	48.6
Small Problem	314	18.1	99	15.0	192	20.4
Big Problem	225	13.0	85	12.9	111	11.8
Don't Know	355	20.5	141	21.4	180	19.1
How much of a problem is litter, broken glass or trash on sidewalks?						
Not a Problem	936	52.9	336	50.2	545	56.5
Small Problem	355	20.1	129	19.3	198	20.5
Big Problem	256	14.5	111	16.6	116	12.0
Don't Know	223	12.6	93	13.9	106	11.0
How much of a problem is graffiti on buildings and walls?						
Not a Problem	948	53.8	334	50.0	564	58.4
Small Problem	397	22.5	162	24.3	209	21.7
Big Problem	235	13.3	98	14.7	107	11.1
Don't Know	183	10.4	74	11.1	85	8.8
How much of a problem is vacant lots or deserted houses or storefronts?						
Not a Problem	1179	66.6	430	63.7	684	70.7
Small Problem	220	12.4	82	12.1	114	11.8
Big Problem	138	7.8	63	9.3	61	6.3
Don't Know	233	13.2	100	14.8	109	11.3
How much of a problem is gunshots and shootings?						
Not a Problem	1073	61.0	408	60.1	614	64.3
Small Problem	301	17.1	109	16.1	160	16.8
Big Problem	167	9.5	64	9.4	82	8.6
Don't Know	219	12.4	98	14.4	99	10.4
PERCEIVED SAFETY						
Do you feel safe at your home?						
Never/Rarely	189	11.7	76	12.5	89	9.9
Sometimes	207	12.8	81	13.3	106	11.8
Mostly/Always	1222	75.5	452	74.2	707	78.4
Do you feel safe in your school building?						
Never/Rarely	178	9.7	72	10.0	88	8.8
Sometimes	294	16.0	96	13.4	179	17.9
Mostly/Always	1370	74.4	549	76.6	732	73.3
How many days did you not go to school because you felt that you would be unsafe at/to/from school?						
0 days	457	24.8	176	24.2	246	24.8
1 day	512	27.7	186	25.6	289	29.1
2-3 days	869	47.1	362	49.9	455	45.9
4-5 days	3	.2			1	.1
6 or more days	5	.3	2	.3	1	.1
How many days did you miss class/school without permission?						
0 days	1596	83.6	635	86.0	867	85.2
1-2 days	123	6.4	39	5.3	68	6.7
3-5 days	92	4.8	28	3.8	47	4.6
6-9 days	36	1.9	11	1.5	17	1.7
10 or more days	61	3.2	25	3.4	19	1.9
How safe do you consider your neighborhood?						
Somewhat Safe	1251	68.1	495	69.3	682	68.8
Very Safe	350	19.1	139	19.5	186	18.8
Not Safe	154	8.4	52	7.3	86	8.7
Don't Know/No Opinion	81	4.4	28	3.9	38	3.8

TABLE 2: PRELIMINARY OUTREACH SURVEY FINDINGS FOR THE OVERALL SAMPLE AND ACROSS GENDERS (CONT)

	Total		Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
How comfortable do you feel walking alone in neighborhood during the day?						
Not Comfortable	133	7.1	52	7.1	60	6.0
Somewhat Comfortable	745	39.7	279	38.0	411	41.0
Very Comfortable	879	46.9	357	48.6	474	47.3
Don't Know/No Opinion	118	6.3	46	6.3	58	5.8
How comfortable do you feel walking alone in neighborhood after dark?						
Not Comfortable	201	10.7	53	7.3	124	12.3
Somewhat Comfortable	537	28.6	181	24.8	323	31.9
Very Comfortable	1062	56.6	473	64.8	531	52.5
Don't Know/No Opinion	75	4.0	23	3.2	33	3.3
If neighborhood was safer, would you go outside?						
No More	491	26.3	144	19.7	303	30.1
A Little More	635	34.0	248	33.9	355	35.3
A Lot More	538	28.8	272	37.2	228	22.7
Don't Know/No Opinion	206	11.0	67	9.2	120	11.9
In the last five years, has personal safety?						
Gotten Worse	414	34.0	165	36.2	215	32.0
Stayed the Same	462	38.0	149	32.7	286	42.6
Gotten Better	340	28.0	142	31.1	170	25.3
Are there any gangs operating in your neighborhood?						
Yes	362	100.0	154	100.0	184	100.0
How serious or dangerous do you think gang activities are in your neighborhood?						
Not Serious	493	29.2	181	27.3	274	29.9
Somewhat Serious	242	14.3	114	17.2	103	11.2
Very Serious	903	53.4	355	53.5	505	55.1
Don't Know/No Opinion	52	3.1	14	2.1	35	3.8
Now compared to one year ago, are gangs…						
Less of a Problem	180	9.8	70	9.7	84	8.4
About the Same	223	12.1	87	12.0	116	11.6
More of a Problem	955	51.9	396	54.8	517	51.8
Don't Know/No Opinion	481	26.2	169	23.4	281	28.2
In the past twelve months, have you stopped doing usual activities because you felt so sad or hopeless every day for two weeks or more?						
No	501	27.5	224	31.0	248	25.2
Yes	225	12.4	80	11.1	121	12.3
Don't Know/No Opinion	1094	60.1	418	57.9	614	62.5
SUBSTANCE ABUSE						
During life, days drank alcohol?						
1 or 2 days	264	14.2	73	10.0	173	17.1
3 to 9 days	444	23.9	187	25.5	234	23.1
10 to 19 days	129	6.9	41	5.6	72	7.1
20 to 39 days	26	1.4	9	1.2	13	1.3
40 to 99 days	684	36.8	290	39.6	363	35.8
100 or more days	312	16.8	133	18.1	158	15.6
During life, times used marijuana?						
1 or 2 days	218	14.2	76	12.7	132	15.4
3 to 9 days	130	8.4	47	7.9	71	8.3
10 to 19 days	31	2.0	7	1.2	24	2.8
20 to 39 days	13	.8	4	.7	7	.8
40 to 99 days	925	60.1	372	62.2	515	60.1
100 or more days	222	14.4	92	15.4	108	12.6

TABLE 2: PRELIMINARY OUTREACH SURVEY FINDINGS FOR THE OVERALL SAMPLE AND ACROSS GENDERS (CONT)

	Total		Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age at first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?						
8 years old or younger	289	39.4	115	36.4	147	41.3
9 or 10 years old	189	25.8	81	25.6	87	24.4
11 or 12 years old	14	1.9	7	2.2	7	2.0
13 or 14 years old	22	3.0	7	2.2	11	3.1
15 or 16 years old	219	29.9	106	33.5	104	29.2
Age first tried marijuana?						
8 years old or younger	540	66.0	217	67.6	301	67.8
9 or 10 years old	121	14.8	43	13.4	68	15.3
11 or 12 years old	7	.9	2	.6	4	.9
13 or 14 years old	8	1.0	2	.6	2	.5
15 or 16 years old	30	3.7	11	3.4	17	3.8
17 years old or more	112	13.7	46	14.3	52	11.7
During life, time taken prescription drugs without prescription?						
1 or 2 times	1238	66.8	496	67.4	711	69.7
3 to 9 times	164	8.9	55	7.5	96	9.4
10 to 19 times	61	3.3	24	3.3	28	2.7
20 to 39 times	46	2.5	14	1.9	24	2.4
40 or more times	343	18.5	147	20.0	161	15.8
PHYSICAL LOCATION						
Respondent Zip Code						
33510	9	1.0	1	.3	8	1.7
33511	9	1.0	4	1.1	5	1.1
33527	10	1.1	4	1.1	6	1.3
33534	2	0.2	2	.6	2	.4
33543	3	0.3	1	.3	3	.7
33547	5	0.6	6	1.7	3	.7
33548	4	0.5	7	2.0	3	.7
33549	10	1.1	7	2.0	3	.7
33556	21	2.4	2	.6	14	3.0
33558	20	2.3	6	1.7	13	2.8
33559	5	0.6	5	1.4	3	.7
33563	13	1.5	2	.6	7	1.5
33565	13	1.5	2	.6	8	1.7
33566	5	0.6	31	8.8	3	.7
33567	2	0.2	1	.3	2	.4
33569	2	0.2	2	.6	22	4.8
33570	72	8.1	3	.8	2	.4
33572	2	0.2	1	.3	3	.7
33573	4	0.5	5	1.4	7	1.5
33578	6	0.7	2	.6	15	3.3
33579	8	0.9	1	.3	8	1.7
33584	20	2.3	3	.8	2	.4
33592	10	1.1	4	1.1	6	1.3
33594	3	0.3	1	.3	13	2.8
33596	9	1.0	1	.3	1	.2
33598	17	1.9	5	1.4	1	.2
33601	1	0.1	1	.3	12	2.6
33602	2	0.2	4	1.1	1	.2
33603	2	0.2	7	2.0	5	1.1
33604	20	2.3	7	2.0	5	1.1

TABLE 2: PRELIMINARY OUTREACH SURVEY FINDINGS FOR THE OVERALL SAMPLE AND ACROSS GENDERS (CONT)	Total		Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Respondent Zip Code (cont)						
33605	2	0.2	23	6.5	10	2.2
33606	10	1.1	3	.8	45	9.8
33607	12	1.4	4	1.1	3	.7
33609	17	1.9	2	.6	9	2.0
33610	78	8.8	3	.8	2	.4
33611	6	.7	15	4.2	6	1.3
33612	16	1.8	32	9.0	17	3.7
33613	5	0.6	4	1.1	25	5.4
33614	13	1.5	7	2.0	2	.4
33615	34	3.8	6	1.7	15	3.3
33617	65	7.3	5	1.4	4	.9
33618	6	0.7	23	6.5	9	2.0
33619	25	2.8	25	7.1	37	8.0
33624	10	1.1	2	.6	19	4.1
33625	16	1.8	17	4.8	4	.9
33626	65	7.3	6	1.7	8	1.7
33629	46	5.2	48	13.6	7	1.5
33634	7	0.8	1	.3	52	11.3
33635	27	3.0	1	.3	1	.2
33637	13	1.5	4	1.1	8	1.7
33647	103	11.6	4	1.1	5	1.1
34638	1	0.1	2	.6	6	1.3

TABLE 3: SIGNIFICANT CORRELATIONS BY RECRUITMENT SITE	High School		GED Program		Public Defender		Civil Citation	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
DEMOGRAPHICS								
Age								
14	42	2.7	7	4.0	9	13.0	4	18.2
15	206	13.3	16	9.0	17	24.6	4	18.2
16	349	22.5	43	24.3	16	23.2	7	31.8
17	445	28.7	66	37.3	14	20.3	7	31.8
18	360	23.2	22	12.4	4	5.8	0	0.0
19	147	9.5	23	13.0	9	13.0	0	0.0
Highest grade level completed								
Some Middle School	117	8.0	37	22.6	25	36.2	7	33.3
Some High School	1348	92.0	127	77.4	44	63.8	14	66.7
Gender								
Male	626	41.2	71	42.5	40	59.7	10	45.5
Female	894	58.8	96	57.5	27	40.3	12	54.5
Hispanic or Latino								
No	917	61.2	82	50.0	22	33.8	13	61.9
Yes	581	38.8	82	50.0	43	66.2	8	38.1
Race								
Black or African American	300	21.3	35	22.3	19	30.2	9	45.0
White	672	47.8	61	38.9	20	31.7	3	15.0
Asian or South Asian	89	6.3	11	7.0	2	3.2	0	0.0
Other Race or Ethnicity	345	24.5	50	31.8	22	34.9	8	40.0

TABLE 3: SIGNIFICANT CORRELATIONS BY RECRUITMENT SITE (CONT)

	High School		GED Program		Public Defender		Civil Citation	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
PRESENCE OF PARENTS, ADULTS OR TEACHERS								
Parent/Adult who expects you to follow the rules?								
Strongly Disagree	110	7.2	11	5.8	5	6.3	1	5.0
Disagree	130	8.5	8	4.2	8	10.1	2	10
Agree	485	31.6	46	24.3	21	26.6	2	10
Strongly Agree	810	52.8	124	65.6	45	57.0	15	75.0
Parent/Adult who is interested in your school work?								
Strongly Disagree	29	1.8	4	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Disagree	29	2.7	4	6.1	0	2.4	0	0.0
Agree	365	22.7	65	33.2	31	37.8	1	4.8
Strongly Agree	1168	72.8	115	58.7	49	59.8	20	95.2
In my neighborhood there are adults that children can look up to								
Strongly Disagree	244	21.1	21	15.4	11	19.6	1	5.3
Disagree	331	28.6	30	22.1	13	23.2	4	21.1
Agree	394	34.1	55	40.4	14	25.0	7	36.8
Strongly Agree	187	16.2	30	22.1	18	32.1	7	36.8
SENSE OF BELONGING AND SOCIAL COHESION								
Belong at your school?								
Strongly Disagree	12	.7	9	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Disagree	13	.8	13	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Agree	95	5.8	50	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Strongly Agree	1526	92.7	128	64.0	91	100.0	22	100.0
People in neighborhood can be trusted								
Strongly Disagree	155	10.2	18	11.3	10	12.2	0	0.0
Disagree	208	13.7	34	21.3	11	13.4	3	14.3
Agree	495	32.7	62	38.8	32	39.0	4	19.0
Strongly Agree	656	43.3	46	28.8	29	35.4	14	66.7
People in neighborhood know and like each other								
Strongly Disagree	117	9.0	23	15.5	7	10.6	1	4.8
Disagree	222	17.0	34	23.0	14	21.2	2	9.5
Agree	655	50.3	61	41.2	31	47.0	7	33.3
Strongly Agree	309	23.7	30	20.3	14	21.2	11	52.4
People in neighborhood share the same beliefs about right and wrong								
Strongly Disagree	127	10.1	17	12.7	4	5.8	0	0.0
Disagree	184	14.6	39	29.1	16	23.2	1	5.6
Agree	700	55.4	55	41.0	30	43.5	9	50.0
Strongly Agree	252	20.0	23	17.2	19	27.5	8	44.4
In your neighborhood how often do people do favors for each other?								
Never	180	11.1	21	10.4	4	4.7	1	4.8
Rarely	283	17.4	38	18.9	6	7.0	2	9.5
Sometimes	542	33.4	66	32.8	33	38.4	8	38.1
Often	268	16.5	25	12.4	18	20.9	8	38.1
Don't Know	351	21.6	51	25.4	25	29.1	2	9.5
In your neighborhood how often do people have parties or get-togethers where neighbors are invited?								
Never	177	10.9	34	16.9	7	8.1	4	19.0
Rarely	363	22.3	51	25.4	11	12.8	3	14.3
Sometimes	498	30.6	48	23.9	27	31.4	5	23.8
Often	223	13.7	20	10.0	16	18.6	9	42.9
Don't Know	364	22.4	48	23.9	25	29.1	0	0.0

TABLE 3: SIGNIFICANT CORRELATIONS BY RECRUITMENT SITE (CONT)	High School		GED Program		Public Defender		Civil Citation	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
In your neighborhood how often do people ask each other advice about personal things?								
Never	281	17.3	41	20.8	15	17.2	2	9.5
Rarely	353	21.8	40	20.3	13	14.9	5	23.8
Sometimes	427	26.3	31	15.7	22	25.3	6	28.6
Often	278	17.1	27	13.7	19	21.8	7	33.3
Don't Know	282	17.4	58	29.4	18	20.7	1	4.8
In your neighborhood how often do people watch over each other's property?								
Never	391	24.1	27	13.6	19	22.4	6	28.6
Rarely	301	18.6	33	16.7	12	14.1	3	14.3
Sometimes	277	17.1	45	22.7	16	18.8	5	23.8
Often	188	11.6	29	14.6	16	18.8	6	28.6
Don't Know	464	28.6	64	32.3	22	25.9	1	4.8
NEIGHBOR INVOLVEMENT								
Neighbors would do something about children skipping school and hanging out on a street corner?								
Very Unlikely	297	18.5	40	20.4	15	17.9	5	25.0
Unlikely	248	15.4	35	17.9	15	17.9	0	0.0
Likely	379	23.6	37	18.9	12	14.3	5	25.0
Very Likely	320	19.9	24	12.2	19	22.6	7	35.0
Don't Know	364	22.6	60	30.6	23	27.4	3	15.0
Neighbors would do something about a child spraying painting graffiti on a local building?								
Very Unlikely	243	15.0	23	11.4	13	15.1	3	13.6
Unlikely	304	18.8	20	10.0	9	10.5	4	18.2
Likely	418	25.8	60	29.9	21	24.4	10	45.5
Very Likely	321	19.8	62	30.8	18	20.9	2	9.1
Don't Know	335	20.7	36	17.9	25	29.1	3	13.6
Neighbors would do something about a fight in your neighborhood?								
Very Unlikely	174	10.8	24	12.1	12	14.6	8	40.0
Unlikely	153	9.5	13	6.6	11	13.4	1	5.0
Likely	401	24.8	60	30.3	23	28.0	2	10.0
Very Likely	627	38.8	65	32.8	16	19.5	7	35.0
Don't Know	259	16.0	36	18.2	20	24.4	2	10.0
Neighbors know about neglect								
Very Unlikely	192	11.9	27	13.9	10	12.0	6	30.0
Unlikely	161	10.0	36	18.6	11	13.3	0	0.0
Likely	383	23.7	37	19.1	15	18.1	5	25.0
Very Likely	618	38.3	45	23.2	26	31.3	8	40.0
Don't Know	260	16.1	49	25.3	21	25.3	1	5.0
Neighbors know about abuse								
Very Unlikely	157	9.7	25	13.0	3	3.6	0	0.0
Unlikely	211	13.0	37	19.3	10	11.9	5	23.8
Likely	425	26.2	41	21.4	24	28.6	7	33.3
Very Likely	462	28.4	39	20.3	19	22.6	6	28.6
Don't Know	369	22.7	50	26.0	28	33.3	3	14.3
NEIGHBORHOOD PROBLEMS								
How much of a problem is people drinking alcohol in public?								
Not a Problem	281	21.5	74	44.3	7	12.1	5	27.8
Small Problem	398	30.5	37	22.2	25	43.1	4	22.2
Big Problem	487	37.3	29	17.4	21	36.2	9	50.0
Don't Know	139	10.7	27	16.2	5	8.6	0	0.0

TABLE 3: SIGNIFICANT CORRELATIONS BY RECRUITMENT SITE (CONT)

	High School		GED Program		Public Defender		Civil Citation	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
How much of a problem is people using or being addicted to drugs?								
Not a Problem	895	59.5	69	39.7	31	40.8	11	52.4
Small Problem	282	18.8	36	20.7	17	22.4	1	4.8
Big Problem	167	11.1	34	19.5	18	23.7	5	23.8
Don't Know	160	10.6	35	20.1	10	13.2	4	19.0
How much of a problem is people selling drugs?								
Not a Problem	720	49.1	65	36.5	27	39.1	9	47.4
Small Problem	286	19.5	28	15.7	9	13.0	1	5.3
Big Problem	232	15.8	45	25.3	24	34.8	4	21.1
Don't Know	229	15.6	40	22.5	9	13.0	5	26.3
How much of a problem is families not having enough money for basic needs?								
Not a Problem	766	51.3	68	37.2	30	42.3	8	42.1
Small Problem	252	16.9	29	15.8	11	15.5	2	10.5
Big Problem	223	14.9	36	19.7	20	28.2	3	15.8
Don't Know	251	16.8	50	27.3	10	14.1	6	31.6
How much of a problem is groups of people hanging around causing trouble?								
Not a Problem	742	50.6	67	36.4	23	34.8	7	38.9
Small Problem	260	17.7	36	19.6	13	19.7	5	27.8
Big Problem	174	11.9	36	19.6	14	21.2	1	5.6
Don't Know	289	19.7	45	24.5	16	24.2	5	27.8
How much of a problem is litter, broken glass or trash on sidewalks?								
Not a Problem	823	54.7	70	38.7	33	50.0	10	55.6
Small Problem	293	19.5	49	27.1	9	13.6	4	22.2
Big Problem	205	13.6	33	18.2	17	25.8	1	5.6
Don't Know	184	12.2	29	16.0	7	10.6	3	16.7
How much of a problem is graffiti on buildings and walls?								
Not a Problem	822	54.8	93	52.2	22	33.8	11	52.4
Small Problem	349	23.3	27	15.2	18	27.7	3	14.3
Big Problem	189	12.6	29	16.3	15	23.1	2	9.5
Don't Know	139	9.3	29	16.3	10	15.4	5	23.8
How much of a problem is vacant lots or deserted houses or storefronts?								
Not a Problem	1038	69.0	91	52.0	40	54.8	10	58.8
Small Problem	182	12.1	29	16.6	9	12.3	0	0.0
Big Problem	106	7.0	22	12.6	9	12.3	1	5.9
Don't Know	179	11.9	33	18.9	15	20.5	6	35.3
How much of a problem is gunshots and shootings?								
Not a Problem	931	62.4	99	54.4	32	47.8	11	61.1
Small Problem	261	17.5	23	12.6	16	23.9	1	5.6
Big Problem	126	8.4	29	15.9	11	16.4	1	5.6
Don't Know	175	11.7	31	17.0	8	11.9	5	27.8
PERCEIVED SAFETY								
Do you feel safe at your home?								
Never/Rarely	139	10.1	29	17.4	19	30.6	2	12.5
Sometimes	169	12.3	26	15.6	10	16.1	2	12.5
Mostly/Always	1065	77.6	112	67.1	33	53.2	12	75.0
Do you feel safe in your school building?								
Never/Rarely	138	8.9	27	14.5	8	10.1	5	22.7
Sometimes	221	14.2	51	27.4	21	26.6	1	4.5
Mostly/Always	1196	76.9	108	58.1	50	63.3	16	72.7

TABLE 3: SIGNIFICANT CORRELATIONS BY RECRUITMENT SITE (CONT)

	High School		GED Program		Public Defender		Civil Citation	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
How many days did you not go to school because you felt that you would be unsafe at/to/from school?								
0 days	336	21.5	102	56.0	14	18.2	5	23.8
1 day	458	29.2	28	15.4	22	28.6	4	19.0
2-3 days	766	48.9	50	27.5	41	53.2	12	57.1
4-5 days	2	.1	1	.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
6 or more days	4	.3	1	.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
How many days did you miss class/school without permission?								
0 days	1372	84.8	138	73.4	67	82.7	19	86.4
1-2 days	97	6.0	16	8.5	10	12.3	0	0.0
3-5 days	74	4.6	18	9.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
6-9 days	25	1.5	7	3.7	2	2.5	2	9.1
10 or more days	49	3.0	9	4.8	2	2.5	1	4.5
How safe do you consider your neighborhood?								
Somewhat Safe	1099	70.5	82	45.6	52	68.4	18	81.8
Very Safe	264	16.9	72	40.0	13	17.1	1	4.5
Not Safe	133	8.5	11	6.1	9	11.8	1	4.5
Don't Know/No Opinion	62	4.0	15	8.3	2	2.6	2	9.1
How comfortable do you feel walking alone in neighborhood during the day?								
Not Comfortable	112	7.0	16	8.7	4	5.3	1	4.5
Somewhat Comfortable	647	40.6	54	29.3	37	48.7	7	31.8
Very Comfortable	743	46.6	97	52.7	25	32.9	14	63.6
Don't Know/No Opinion	91	5.7	17	9.2	10	13.2	0	0.0
How comfortable do you feel walking alone in neighborhood after dark?								
Not Comfortable	159	10.0	39	21.1	3	3.9	0	0.0
Somewhat Comfortable	447	28.0	61	33.0	23	30.3	6	30.0
Very Comfortable	929	58.3	70	37.8	49	64.5	14	70.0
Don't Know/No Opinion	59	3.7	15	8.1	1	1.3	0	0.0
If neighborhood was safer, would you go outside?								
No More	422	26.5	44	24.7	21	26.9	4	19.0
A Little More	563	35.3	43	24.2	21	26.9	8	38.1
A Lot More	451	28.3	48	27.0	30	38.5	9	42.9
Don't Know/No Opinion	157	9.9	43	24.2	6	7.7	0	0.0
In the last five years, has personal safety?								
Gotten Worse	338	33.1	39	28.9	30	58.8	7	77.8
Stayed the Same	379	37.1	71	52.6	11	21.6	1	11.1
Gotten Better	304	29.8	25	18.5	10	19.6	1	11.1
How serious or dangerous do you think gang activities are in your neighborhood?								
Not Serious	405	28.2	67	40.9	16	23.5	5	25.0
Somewhat Serious	191	13.3	31	18.9	17	25.0	3	15.0
Very Serious	812	56.5	44	26.8	35	51.5	12	60.0
Don't Know/No Opinion	30	2.1	22	13.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Now compared to one year ago, are gangs…								
Less of a Problem	133	8.5	32	18.0	14	18.4	1	5.0
About the Same	181	11.6	26	14.6	14	18.4	2	10.0
More of a Problem	859	54.9	52	29.2	30	39.5	14	70.0
Don't Know/No Opinion	392	25.0	68	38.2	18	23.7	3	15.0
In the past twelve months, have you stopped doing usual activities because you felt so sad or hopeless every day for two weeks or more?								
No	449	29.1	28	15.6	21	27.6	3	14.3
Yes	171	11.1	42	23.3	10	13.2	2	9.5
Don't Know/No Opinion	923	59.8	110	61.1	45	59.2	16	76.2

TABLE 3: SIGNIFICANT CORRELATIONS BY RECRUITMENT SITE (CONT)								
	High School		GED Program		Public Defender		Civil Citation	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
SUBSTANCE ABUSE								
During life, days drank alcohol?								
1 or 2 days	223	14.1	30	16.9	10	13.0	1	4.5
3 to 9 days	413	26.1	20	11.2	9	11.7	2	9.1
10 to 19 days	105	6.6	22	12.4	2	2.6	0	0.0
20 to 39 days	12	.8	14	7.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
40 to 99 days	566	35.8	59	33.1	43	55.8	16	72.7
100 or more days	263	16.6	33	18.5	13	16.9	3	13.6
During life, times used marijuana?								
1 or 2 days	171	13.1	39	25.8	7	10.4	1	5.9
3 to 9 days	100	7.7	23	15.2	7	10.4	0	0.0
10 to 19 days	21	1.6	10	6.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
20 to 39 days	9	.7	4	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
40 to 99 days	822	63.0	48	31.8	43	64.2	12	70.6
100 or more days	181	13.9	27	17.9	10	14.9	4	23.5
Age at first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?								
8 years old or younger	228	40.1	45	34.4	16	48.5	-	-
9 or 10 years old	147	25.8	34	26.0	8	24.2	-	-
11 or 12 years old	7	1.2	7	5.3	0	0.0	-	-
13 or 14 years old	12	2.1	10	7.6	0	0.0	-	-
15 or 16 years old	175	30.8	35	26.7	9	27.3	-	-
Age first tried marijuana?								
8 years old or younger	456	67.3	65	58.6	15	60.0	4	100.0
9 or 10 years old	102	15.0	14	12.6	5	20.0	0	0.0
11 or 12 years old	5	.7	2	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
13 or 14 years old	4	.6	4	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
15 or 16 years old	20	2.9	10	9.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
17 years old or more	91	13.4	16	14.4	5	20.0	0	0
During life, time taken prescription drugs without prescription?								
1 or 2 times	1076	68.1	99	55.9	44	59.5	19	86.4
3 to 9 times	140	8.9	17	9.6	6	8.1	1	4.5
10 to 19 times	53	3.4	7	4.0	1	1.4	0	0.0
20 to 39 times	36	2.3	9	5.1	1	1.4	0	0.0
40 or more times	274	17.4	45	25.4	22	29.7	2	9.1

Appendix V: Logic Model

Violence Prevention Collaborative of Hillsborough County

Vision

Working together to build strong families, safe schools and healthy neighborhoods.

Goals

1. Support the health and well-being of all families.
2. Cultivate a strong, connected community.
3. Improve conditions in neighborhoods most impacted by violence.
4. Coordinate efforts to maximize our impact.

LOCAL ASSETS	ACTIVITIES		OUTCOMES	
	Prioritized Strategies	Partners	Short Term Results	Long Term Results
• Infrastructure for coordination • Local leaders • History of prevention and intervention services • Strong relationships with the community • Well-respected nonprofit and government agencies	• Mental health support • Substance abuse prevention • Economic development and job opportunities • Successful re-entry • Family support services • Quality education and school climate • Social connections in neighborhoods • Trauma-informed systems • Neighborhood environment • Coordination of efforts	• School system • Community-based organizations • Health sector • Local government • Criminal justice • Faith groups • Residents and youth	**Increase** • Coordination of resources and services among agencies • Positive relationships and attachments in families • Community connectedness **Decrease** • Mental health problems, alcohol and substance use • Neighborhood deterioration	• Prevent community violence • Youth feel safe their school and community
Assumptions 1. Preventing community violence requires a comprehensive approach. 2. Risk and resilience factors must be addressed. 3. The best results are achieved with a coordinated plan for action.	**Values** • Violence is preventable. • Address the gaps to ensure all children and youth have nurturing and supportive families and communities. • Build on strengths of youth, families, professionals and community. • Promote the value of equity and ensure equal opportunities by investing resources where they will have the greatest impact and improving the infrastructure of neighborhoods where social problems have accumulated. • Focus on those at risk due to exposure to child maltreatment, domestic violence and community violence.			

1. Prevention Institute. (2009). Preventing Violence: A Primer.

Safe & Sound
HILLSBOROUGH

2014 Strategic Plan

Drafted By
Hillsborough County Violence
Prevention Collaborative

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A strategic plan created by the Violence Prevention Collaborative

- August 2014 -