

ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA
MAYOR

June 23, 2008

Honorable Members of the Ad Hoc Committee
on Gang Violence and Youth Development
c/o City Clerk
Room 395, City Hall
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Attn: Adam Lid, Legislative Assistant

RE: Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zones Needs Assessments
and Resource Mapping

Honorable Members:

Transmitted for your consideration are Needs Assessments and Resource Maps for six of the City's Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zones: Baldwin Village/Southwest; Cypress Park/Northeast; Florence-Graham/77th; Newton; Pacoima/Foothill; and Ramona Gardens. These six GRYD Zones were chosen as part of the original gang reduction strategy that my Office initiated in April 2007. In October of that year, we released an informal bid for contractors to conduct needs assessments. From that process, three proposers were selected: The Advancement Project, California State University Los Angeles, and Harder & Company. All assessments are now complete and are posted on the Mayor's website.

The contractors conducted community surveys, convened various focus groups (parent, youth, school/faculty, community leader/agency), inventoried community resources, and collected demographic and statistical data in each of the GRYD Zones. Needs assessment findings will be presented at an upcoming Ad Hoc Committee meeting with contractors present and available to answer questions. We appreciate the opportunity to share this information with the Ad Hoc Committee.

Very truly yours,

ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA
Mayor

ARV:sp

Attachments

JUN 26 2008

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON
GANG VIOLENCE &
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Community Needs Assessment and Resource Mapping

Florence-Graham/77th Gang Reduction and Youth Development Zone

Prepared for:

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Project Objectives and Background

Project Objectives

The purpose of this report is to present findings from research on the community needs and resources available for gang reduction in the 77th Street Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone. This report provides an analysis of community input regarding gangs, their presence in the community, and their relationship to the socio-economic factors present in the community. Recommendations are presented with the objective of providing ideas and suggestions on how the City can strengthen current cooperation and collaboration among community agencies in the GRYD Zone. This report focuses on current collaborations on gang issues and provides reporting on what residents view as the most effective current organizations dealing with this issue. But in addition to emphasizing current collaborations viewed as effective, the analysis and recommendations also assess gaps and discuss organizations and institutions that are best positioned to fill gaps in community gang reduction efforts.

Project Background

The Office of Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) was established by Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa in 2007 in order to develop a comprehensive, collaborative, and community-based strategy to reduce gang crime and violence in the City's most impacted areas. The GRYD office is tasked with overseeing the City's gang prevention, intervention, and re-entry programs. In addition, the Mayor's office will implement comprehensive initiatives in six designated Gang Reduction and Youth Development zones.

The GRYD approach includes generating an inventory of existing community services with the goal of increasing their integration and coordination into a comprehensive response to gangs. The GRYD Initiative also includes identifying and implementing best practices and programs related to reducing gang violence and crime. As part of the City's increased emphasis on reducing gang crime, the Mayor has identified six Gang Reduction and Youth Development zones that will receive funding to provide direct resources on gang issues. The following are the Gang Reduction and Youth Development Zones identified by the Mayor's Office:

- Ramona Gardens, East Los Angeles
- Cypress Park/Northeast, Los Angeles
- Pacoima-Foothill, San Fernando Valley
- Newton, South Los Angeles
- Baldwin Village, South Los Angeles
- Florence-Graham/77th, South Los Angeles

In order to strategically allocate resources to these areas experiencing gang violence and crime, the Mayor's Office, in coordination with relevant Council District Offices, contracted with Harder+Company Community Research (Harder+Company) to conduct a comprehensive needs assessment and resource mapping for the 77th Street GRYD Zone.

Community Needs Assessment and Resource Mapping

The community-based needs assessment and resource mapping that this report represents constitute Phase I of the GRYD Initiative and is aimed at providing actionable information that will facilitate each GRYD site in developing a comprehensive strategy. The information gathered in this phase of the initiative should assist the City's leveraging of federal and state dollars to supplement locally-supported programs. Specifically, the purpose of this assessment is to identify the specific problems that gang activity generates in the GRYD Zone, assess gangs' causes, identify current resources directed to addressing gangs, and explore what further resources are needed by the community.

The needs assessment and this report include two major sources of data: one source consists of secondary GRYD zone socio-economic data on the community. This includes data on poverty rates, gang-related crime rates, and residents' educational attainment, among other variables. The second major source of data for the report includes the gathering and analysis of the opinions, experiences, and perspectives of service providers, schools, law enforcement, businesses, parents, and youth in the community. These data were gathered directly from community residents and are discussed in detail below.

The community assessment creates the foundation for further action by the Mayor and facilitates a data-driven implementation of the City's plan to address gangs. As noted above, each site assessment includes the following information:

- **Socio-Economic and Gang Crime Data** including total population, ethnic composition of the community, educational attainment, employment rates, public assistance, teen birth rates, and other relevant information. This section also includes data on gang-related crimes, types of crimes, location of crimes, times when gang-crime is committed.
- **Community Resources Inventory** of organizations relevant to the gang problem including resources involved with counseling, drug treatment, job training, education and vocational training, after-school programs, parenting, mentoring, and employment, among other resources.
- **Community Surveys, Focus Groups, and Key Informant Interviews** including community-led surveys of residents, focus groups with gang-involved and non-gang involved parents and youth, and interviews with key school, law enforcement, business, and service provider informants.

Research Methods

Harder+Company's research approach is participatory, multi-method, and collaborative and includes the integration of extensive secondary socio-economic and crime data and qualitative primary data from community residents. Socio-economic and gang crime data is gathered from institutions such as the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) and the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD). This data was collected and analyzed in concert with GRYD program partners and the Mayor's Office. Qualitative data was gathered directly from residents and community leaders through focus groups and interviews.

Socio-Economic Data and Gang Crime Data

The community socio-economic data is presented in order to create the context for residents' opinions and perspectives regarding gang and youth issues in their community. In order to provide a graphic depiction of the 77th Street GRYD Zone resources, organizations, and institutions, this report also includes maps and tables that locate schools, parks, and community resources such as prenatal services, youth services, schools and employment centers. The map also indicates Council District boundaries and LAPD reporting districts within the GRYD zone. Each LAPD division includes 20-50 reporting districts that indicate areas covered by designated patrol cars. The reporting districts are used to compile crime data like those used in this report.

In order to ensure a close working relationship with the community, Harder+Company coordinated data collection with the 77th Street GRYD program manager in order to ensure a broad and meaningful sample of survey, focus group, and interview participants. The data for this report is drawn primarily from community surveys, focus groups, and key informant interviews and socio-economic and gang crime data provided by the Advancement Project.

Community Resource Inventory

In addition to the data on gang-related resources collected through interviews, focus groups, and surveys, this report includes a community resource inventory that lists the types and levels of resources in the community available for gang reduction and youth development activities. This inventory draws upon a variety of organizational lists and identifies resources from the Department of Health Services, local churches and clinics, schools, community centers, youth programs, and community mental health resources, among others.

Community Surveys

Starting in January 2008, Harder+Company trained 77th Street residents to administer community surveys aimed at assessing residents' perception of the strengths and weaknesses of their communities, their sense of safety in the area, their opinions regarding gangs, and the organizations charged with addressing

gang issues. A total of 111 respondents completed the community survey. Four community surveyors were recruited by GRYD program managers for the 77th Street survey. All surveyors either lived or worked in the survey target area and received training on the overall project background and specific survey administration methods. Surveys were conducted in Spanish and English.

GRYD Zone target areas were divided according to LAPD reporting districts (described above) with each of the surveyors assigned to a set of reporting districts. Each community surveyor was asked to obtain between 25 and 30 surveys and surveyors were given a \$300 stipend for completing a minimum of 25 surveys in their assigned area. Community surveyors were trained on selecting respondents, interviewing, and documenting the data gathering.

In order to ensure a balanced and representative survey of the community, five demographic quotas were implemented. Each surveyor was required to complete from 25 to 30 interviews within a prescribed section of the zone. Each was given quotas that roughly represent population groups but, more important, that ensured a sufficient number of persons in categories desired for analysis: gender, ethnicity, and at least 75% of respondents with children. To improve diversity of response, no more than five interviews per surveyor could be with a family member or friend. A log or tally sheet was used to monitor progress toward quotas and to ensure that all quotas were reached.

Table 1 below presents the community survey quotas for each of the four surveyors and Table 2¹ presents the demographic characteristics for all the actual community survey respondents.

Table 1

	Relations	Gender	Age	Ethnicity		Family Status
	Family or Friends	Male	30+ years old	Latino	African American	Parents
77 th Street GRYD Zone	0-5	6-13	13-15	12-15	13-15	>19

¹ Percentages in Table 2 may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Table 2

	Gender		Age	Ethnicity			Total Respondents
	Male	Female	30+ years old	Asian American	Latino	African American	
77 th Street GRYD Zone	80 (72%)	31 (27%)	83 (75%)	1 (1%)	50 (44%)	60 (53%)	111

The structured community surveys consisted of 14 items, most of which asked respondents to rate characteristics of their community on a five-point scale. The survey also included several open-ended items intended to allow respondents to write short responses to items seeking their opinions on neighborhood needs. All surveys were completed in January 2008.

Focus Groups

In addition to the community survey, Harder+Company also conducted focus groups – in both English and Spanish – with gang involved and non-gang involved youth and parents. Protocols for the focus groups were developed in coordination with the Mayor’s office and other program partners. The focus groups were typically conducted at churches, schools, parks, and community-based organizations. The Harder+Company research team provided respondents with food and a small cash incentive for their participation.

The number of focus group participants per session ranged from approximately 5-15 and lasted from 30 to 90 minutes. These group conversations provided in-depth qualitative information from the community on how gang activity in the 77th Street GRYD Zone impacts children and families. Further information on the composition of the focus groups and an analysis of findings is found in the Research Findings section below.

Key Informant Interviews

To supplement data gathered through community surveys and focus groups, Harder+Company interviewed school-based officials such as teachers, counselors, and principals at middle schools, high schools, and alternative schools in the 77th Street area. These respondents were identified in coordination with the GRYD program manager and were queried regarding their views of gang issues in their community and on campus and how it impacts students and families. In addition to interviews with school faculty and staff, Harder+Company conducted interviews with community members and leaders in the 77th Street area. Candidates for these interviews included executive directors of community-based organizations, business owners, and elected officials. All key informant interviews varied in length from approximately 15 to 45 minutes and included interview protocols tailored to the type of respondent. Most interviews were conducted by phone by Harder+Company staff.

Report Organization

Information on respondents' perceptions, concerns, and recommendations regarding gangs in their communities are presented with additional analysis organized by topic and theme. This report presents Harder+Company's findings in the 77th Street GRYD Zone based on a community survey, focus groups, interviews and socio-economic and crime data provided by the Advancement Project. The recommendations in this report are directed at identifying existing collaborations viewed as effective in reducing gang activity in the community. The recommendations also identify gaps in this comprehensive and collaborative gang reduction model and suggest organizations and systems that would benefit from increased attention from the City.

Research Findings

This section presents research findings from a variety of data sources and includes a community resources inventory generated by the Mayor's Office, socio-economic and gang-related crime data, and educational data provided by the Los Angeles Unified School District. These background data provide readers with the socio-economic context for the data gathered directly from GRYD Zone residents: surveys, focus groups and interviews seeking residents' opinions, perspectives, and concerns on gang issues in their community. This primary data was gathered through Harder+Company's community survey, parent and youth focus groups, and individual interviews with key informants. The findings are presented thematically and include data gathered through all three sources.

Socio-Economic and Gang Crime Summary in 77th Street GRYD Zone

The socio-economic data and analysis provided in the section are intended to build a context for the community data gathered through the surveys, focus groups and interviews. A summary of the socio-economic and crime data is provided here in the Research Findings section. The maps, charts and tables from which this summary analysis was created are found in the report in Appendix B.

Socio-Economic Status

Household poverty is very high in the 77th Street GRYD Zone, as are conditions of unemployment, lack of education, and proportion of single parent households. The zone is densely populated and is predominantly Latino, with a strong African American presence but virtually no Caucasian or Asian American residents. Respondents also discussed the difficult economic environment in their neighborhood and repeatedly stated that the lack of education and work opportunities in the community often led youth to engage gangs as a way to increase their economic opportunities.

The mixed ethnic composition of the neighborhood also echoes the racial tension that respondents said was intertwined with gang violence. "Blacks don't fight with Blacks anymore and Hispanics don't fight with Hispanics," one respondent said. "Every neighborhood has a Black and Hispanic gang and they are fighting with each other."

The following selected data illustrate the difficult socio-economic status of the 77th Street GRYD Zone. As noted above, more detailed information can be found in Appendix B.

Income and Employment

- Close to 40% of families live in poverty; this high rate is consistent throughout the GRYD Zone
- Unemployment is very high and can encompass up to one-third (31%) of the population in some areas of the GRYD Zone
- Median household income is half the County figure; a third is less than \$15,000

Education

- Almost two-thirds (64%) of the population does not have a high school diploma; this is consistent throughout the zone
- More than a third (37%) of those age 25 or older have less than a 9th grade education
- High School attendance rates range from 82-86%

Ethnicity and Gender and Family Structure

- The 77th Street area contains concentrations of both Latino and African American populations; overall, the zone is 75% Latino and 23% African American
- This distribution of genders by age in the zone is similar to the general population with a higher percentage of males under 20 and a higher percentage of females 60 or more years old; total population in the zone is more than 107,000
- Almost all block groups within the zone have at least 17% of households headed by a single-parent. Overall, 23% of all households in the zone are headed by a single parent

Crime

Crime generally is a serious issue in the 77th Street Division GRYD zone, including areas near the three parks and most public schools. The crime picture is a bit less consistent in the area west of Mt. Carmel Park near Florence Avenue and some blocks at the area's eastern end of Manchester Avenue. Although there have been modest decreases in certain crimes over the past three years, crime levels remain high. Youth are most likely to experience gang crime; homicide victims tend to be somewhat older although violent crime affects all ages.

Respondent interviews and research observations revealed an open gang presence at some of the parks in the neighborhood, particularly Harvard Park. In this case, the gang members tended to coexist mostly peacefully with those that used the park, although youth said that the areas in where they could travel

outside of the vicinity of the park without fear of harassment were quite limited. The following selected data illustrate the frequency and targets of crime in the 77th Street GRYD Zone. More detailed information can be found in Appendix B.

General Crime

- Very high throughout the zone; less in southeast, western and some freeway-adjacent sections
- Unlike other crime, most homicides occurred in the Slauson Avenue area (south side) and parts of the Manchester Avenue (north side) corridors
- Property crime is high throughout, except – somewhat like violent crime – in far west and near southeast areas
- Homicide victims tend to be young adults, property crime victims tend to be older, victims of violent crime are found fairly evenly in all ranges
- Violent crimes are fewer than property crimes and have decreased from 2005-2007; property crimes have increased

Gang Crime

- Few block groups experienced no violent gang crime; nearly half were in the highest county quartile that experienced between six and 33 gang crimes
- There are few parks in the zone; both parks and schools tend to be in high gang crime areas, especially in the southern sections of the zone
- Approximately half of gang crime occurs in the evening hours

Youth Resources

The number of percentage of youth in the 77th Street area is high, although the concentration of foster youth and young probationers is more moderate compared with the rest of the County. Services for at-risk youth are stronger in the southern area of the zone. It is important to note that areas with foster youth concentrations are not consistent with areas of crime. The number of parolees, probationers and re-entry services may be a good indicator of the crime environment, and risk factors for youth in the 77th Street area. To the extent to which these are adult parolees and probationers, the implications for gang reduction and youth development are indirect. More detailed information can be found in Appendix B.

Youth Demographics and Services

- The number and percent of youth are high compared with other County areas
- Teen births are high (16% of total) in the zone; prenatal services exist mostly in the western half of the zone

- Services for the large population of at-risk youth are in the zone's southern half

Foster and Probation Youth

- Elementary schools have moderate to high numbers of foster youth, somewhat higher in the southern and western areas of the zone
- Middle school foster youth are more concentrated toward the western and northern areas of the zone; all areas have relatively high numbers
- More middle school probation youth reside in the southern part of the zone, where there are also more high and at-risk youth services
- There are a relatively large number of parolees, and re-entry services, in the zone and there is also a relatively large number of probationers, and re-entry services

Demographic Summary

The 77th Street GRYD Zone has in general relatively high poverty, crime, and scattered services for at-risk youth. The ethnic mix is largely Latino, with attendant language considerations, but with a substantial African American population as well. There are few parks but a considerable number of public schools, particularly elementary schools, in the area.

Given the major economic and social challenges in this area, surveys, focus groups, and interviews found that residents faced a seemingly constant gang presence, a lack of consistent social support, and a scarcity of resources for youth. Detailed research findings from the community research are found below.

Community Safety and Gangs

Gang Issues in the Community

Key informants from the 77th Street GRYD Zone strongly agreed that gangs were a major problem in the community and were a continuing threat to public safety. Youth in particular indicated that they often faced intimidation from gang members. Students said the extent to which they could travel in their own community was limited by gangs and many of them described an ongoing environment of tension and fear. Parents confirmed this view and indicated that youth faced constant pressure to join gangs because of the economic advantages it offers and – perhaps more often – in order to avoid harassment and violence from gangs.

Specifically, students said they feared being robbed or attacked on their way to and from school and said they are afraid to play outside due to the fear of drive-by shootings. Youth respondents said that gangs' favorite items to steal were iPods, mobile phones, money, and other personal electronics. Community

residents also said they are fearful of simple activities such as going to the corner store to buy food due to gang activity. Youth stated during focus groups that if you cross through different gang boundaries or wear the colors of enemy gangs in those territories, you risk being attacked. They said that in particular there was a Crip gang called the Raymond Crips that often attacked youth. Both Crips and Blood gangs were present in the neighborhoods around the Harvard Park and other gangs mentioned included the East Coast Crips and Grape Street Crips. Some respondents also noted that the MS-13 gang was a newer addition to the area.

Youth respondents also mentioned the 61 Browns as being a major gang in the 77th Street area. In addition to the tension and fear generated by this threat of violence, residents said that gangs also vandalize the community by destroying cars and other property. Parents said that graffiti in particular had increased on 82nd to 85th streets and that tagging occurred there from kids living around 92nd street. Although a majority of respondents in the community survey indicated that they felt at least somewhat safe in their neighborhoods, 26% of survey respondents in the 77th Street area said that fear of crime sometimes prevents them from doing things they would like to do in their neighborhoods.

Findings from the community survey also demonstrated that gangs and gang-related activity are the top problems in the community. Drugs (85%), graffiti (72%), and gang activity (67%) were the most serious problems in the neighborhood according to the survey. Other issues cited by residents as problems were lack of jobs (65%), homelessness (61%), and too many liquor stores (51%). More than a third of respondents (36%) also indicated that poor quality of schools was a problem in the community.

Gangs in Schools

School officials indicated that they were aware of the gang issues in their community. Key informants at middle, alternative, and high schools in the 77th Street GRYD Zone mostly described their campuses as “safe havens” and “neutral territory” for gangs. Some respondents said that this was a change from previous years when there were major racial disturbances on campuses, more drug dealing, and a more evident gang presence. Nevertheless, school officials said that gang activity is pervasive around their campuses and gang members often congregate near campuses when the school day is over. Respondents said that this is true to some extent at the Y.O.U. Alternative High School, Bethune Middle School, and Fremont High School.

The gang presence on the fringes of schools is being addressed by school officials through increased presence of adults, including school police, probation officers, and LAPD patrols. Some youth respondents from Fremont High School said that there are many gangs present in the area around the school but they said that Florence 18 has a particularly strong presence. Fremont students also said that overcrowding was a problem at the school that made it difficult for

teachers to find one-on-one time with students. One respondent said that LAUSD in general has not been responsive to joining in collaborative efforts with other community organizations including LAPD representatives.

Parents said that they continue to view gangs as a major problem at school, more so than some school officials, who indicated that gang issues at school were somewhat under control. Although respondents from Fremont High School said that violence on campus has reduced over the past two years, they said that there are still “little bouts here and there” while noting that they “haven’t had a massive fight” recently. Bethune Middle School respondents said that while there was less violence on campus, tagging still occurs and there is significant gang activity surrounding the campus.

Parents said that gang rivalries continue to cause fights on campuses in the area. Furthermore, parents and school officials said that they see absenteeism as a problem related to gangs. Some parents also said that schools could be better communicators in terms of monitoring and explaining their children’s attendance at school. Community views of schools were also mixed according to results from the community survey. While more than a third (34%) of residents said they considered the schools in their community to be very strong, this percentage was lower than other neighborhood institutions such as families, police, and community leaders. One respondent also said that gangs are impacting areas around local libraries. This respondent said that there was a particular problem at the Mark Twain library on 87th Street and Figueroa. “The library has bullet shots, broken windows,” the respondent said. This respondent also said that a patron was cut with a knife while inside the library.

Gang Activity Trends

Some residents indicated a slight downward trend in the amount of gang violence in the area. They said that gang violence has decreased although they emphasized that there was a constant ebb and flow in the amount of violence. They also said that the violence moves around the community so that one area has a lot of violence then slows and the violence moves to another area. “It’s hard to get a handle on what’s going on,” one respondent said. Furthermore, respondents said that gangs have shifted their attention to younger children and that gang members are recruited into gangs and commit violent crimes at a younger age. Respondents also emphasized that gang violence has become further intertwined with racial animosity and that while gangs used to battle with other gangs within their ethnicity, inter-racial gang violence is now more common. Respondents attributed this to conflicts within the prison system that are racially motivated and continue in the neighborhood.

According to some informants, in the past, gangs did not allow kids to be involved, but now gangs are more frequently “hitting up” middle schools seeking to recruit youth into their organization. In one focus group, participants reported observing seven year-olds writing graffiti in public. Respondents said that some

children that are born into gang-affiliated families begin their “gang training” even younger.

Causes of Gangs

Respondents indicated that there are many causes for gangs and that they cannot be explained by only one issue. But respondents repeatedly indicated that many youth join gangs because of lack of caring and affection in their lives and because they are looking for a “family”. Respondents said that youth that come from broken or dysfunctional homes are the most prone to joining gangs. Those that don’t have strong role-models, particularly male role models, also sometimes look to the older gang members as strong leaders and end up affiliating with a gang.

Respondents indicated that their communities suffer from dysfunctional families, drug addiction, domestic problems, as well as intense poverty and a lack of resources. All of these factors feed into gangs. Many youth in the area come from single-parent homes or homes where their parents are often not home due to work. Respondents said that in many of these households, youth are unsupervised and therefore end up on the street where they are susceptible to gangs and other destructive activities. In addition, some youth are born into gangs, coming from families with a history of gang membership. Further inflaming gang violence is the changing community demographics that indicate a transition from a predominantly African American community to a Latino community. This transition has brought racial tension that has led to the inter-ethnic gang violence discussed above.

In addition to dysfunctional families and broken homes, some respondents said that young people in the community “feel like they are being pushed out of school.” One community leader said that youth feel that they are excluded from school and from the workforce and that this barrier to economic self-sufficiency can facilitate gang involvement.

Risk of Community Youth Joining Gangs

Interviews with respondents indicate that the risk of youth in the 77th Street area joining gangs is moderate to high. In addition to the glorification of the “thug” life by the media and the lack of positive role models, youth are searching for a sense of belonging. According to one administrator at a local middle school, the early adolescent years are an impressionable age where youth are searching for an identity and looking for something or someone to follow. They are seeking guidance. Informants said that if teens do not get the guidance they want and need at home or at school, they are more susceptible to finding it in the street.

Youth respondents said that some kids also join gangs because they want respect and esteem that they do not get from home or school. They also note the instant gratification (i.e., money and cars) and sense of power that can come

from affiliating with a gang. As noted above, some children are also born into gangs and gang membership is a family tradition that goes back generations and is seen as the normal and natural course for a child to take. Gang pressures also force some unaffiliated children to form groups or join gangs in self-defense. Respondents said that kids that are alone or in very small groups can be easy targets for gangs and that in order to defend themselves; they may need to form their own gang.

Response to Gangs

School Response to Gangs

Schools have responded to gangs by making efforts to change the school culture. Respondents said that the strong adult and particularly police presence at some schools before and after school has been effective in keeping gangs away and sending the message that gang violence is not tolerated. But gangs are still present around the school during the day. One respondent from John Muir Middle School said that the gangs know better than to cause violence on campus because it will be easier to identify them in this environment, but said that attacks take place in the neighborhoods around campus.

Some schools such as the Y.O.U. Alternative High School and Fremont High School have also implemented dress codes or required uniforms that reduce the amount of gang culture on campus and reduce tensions between students that might dress in a fashion that indicates membership in rival gangs. Mandatory student IDs also provide school staff with information on which kids belong on campus. School staff has become stricter in not allowing students to loiter around school at the end of the day so that they do not attract the attention of gang members in the neighborhood. Respondents said that this has been helpful in reducing the gang issue on campuses.

Several respondents from Fremont High School in the 77th Street area said that having separate lunch times has also reduced violence and conflict in school. Respondents said that the smaller crowds during lunch periods result in less overcrowding and more supervision from school staff. It has also resulted in fewer fights, respondents said. A "no tolerance" policy for breaking school rules and measures such as sending students to other schools if they are disruptive have contributed to the culture shift, respondents said. In addition to these efforts, schools offer programs such as Safe Passages, which help students get to and from school safely. Schools also have after school programs such as LA Bridges and Beyond the Bell that provide activities for youth after school in addition to mediation programs and counseling. Some respondents also mentioned that schools have assigned probation officers that provide a greater sense of security and authority to schools.

Community Response to Gangs

Although respondents from schools said that they are aggressively responding to the gang issue, some respondents said that there is a lack of programs in the community for youth. Others said that community-based organizations that are receiving funds to provide services are not properly fulfilling their obligations. According to one informant, in spite of the fact that gang violence is one of the major issues in the community, there is a lack of programs targeting this issue.

One respondent cited the Watts Gang Task Force that operates with the support of Councilwoman Janice Hahn. Hahn attends the weekly task force meetings, which she began in January 2006 following a surge of gang related shootings. Respondents said that this organization has been active in the community and include law enforcement, residents, gang intervention officials, and Councilwoman Hahn. Respondents said that this task force has been successful in reducing gang crime to some extent and providing more calm in the community.

In addition to the Watts Gang Task Force, respondents noted another organization that collaborates with law enforcement on gang issues – United People Against Crime (UPAC). This organization works with the LAPD, the sheriffs departments, the probation department, and the District Attorney's Office. One respondent said that this organization was successful with gang intervention and prevention. Respondents said that UPAC has organized high school assemblies, workshops with troubled youth, retreats with youth to introduce them to areas outside the neighborhood, taught leadership skills, and provided boot camps for youth. Respondents also praised their work with parents.

Community survey findings indicate that residents view families (56%) and the police (49%) as the strongest organizations in their neighborhoods and interviews also indicate that they see these two entities as being central to addressing gang and youth issues. Youth respondents cited programs that deal with local communities, such as the Boys and Girls Club, as helpful programs for youth. The community survey indicated that residents had a particularly low opinion of the strength of elected officials, with only 11% viewing them as strong. About a third of respondents viewed community leaders, schools, and religious organizations as being very strong. Respondents also discussed the territoriality among some community-based organizations in the area that caused them to compete for clients rather than cooperate and develop a comprehensive strategy.

Although the LAPD has worked with schools to address the gang issues, some respondents felt that police sometimes do more harm on gang issues than they help. Respondents said that many police have not taken the time to build relationships with the community that would help residents feel more comfortable toward police and also help police be more successful by being more connected to the community and better able to access information. In particular, one respondent said that residents complained about the Southeast police station,

noting that it is not responsive to the community. The station sergeant is apparently aware of this complaint and is attempting to address this issue, which might be based on language barriers between the station and the community (which is Spanish-speaking).

According to parents and youth, police sometimes appear to engage residents in a negative way based on a certain profile, thereby further alienating residents. On the other hand, residents said that there are places in the community that police will not go even if someone has been shot and that when there is a crime that needs to be addressed by police they do not address the situation in a timely way. Some respondents had positive comments about the police presence in the area and many respondents said the community needed more police – used in the right way – in order to better address gang crime.

Improving the Community Response to Gangs

Youth Programs

Respondents from the 77th GRYD area agreed that in order to provide more positive activities for youth, the community needs more youth programs. Respondents specifically said that there is a need for more programs that are geared at prevention that provide teens with opportunities and activities that keep them out of the street and give them hope and opportunity that they can create a life outside of the gangs and the “street life”. One informant mentioned Homeboy Industries as a program that could be implemented in their neighborhood and could be helpful by connecting youth to jobs.

Youth respondents also mentioned a program called “Teen Club” that was held at Harvard Park that helped keep kids active after school and takes them on field trips out of the neighborhood. In this case, the City employees that operated this program had reached an understanding with the gang members that were present in the park so that the youth activities could operate with no interference from the gang members that also were based in the park. Adults from the community that dealt with gang issues said that the community lacks an “ambassador” that has credibility with the gangs that could serve as a “tool” for the community to communicate with gang members. “We need a strategy and diplomacy in order to succeed,” one parent respondent said.

Responses to the community survey reinforced the issue of a lack of programs for youth. While 75% of community survey respondents said that it was not difficult to access substance abuse services and 61% said it was not difficult to find recreation programs for youth, smaller percentages indicated that gang-specific programs were readily available. For example, only half (50%) of respondents said that getting assistance to stop gang violence was easily available and 52% said the same about services helping youth from joining a gang.

Informants felt specifically that there was a need for more after school programs focused on gangs because this was the time when teens often went home to empty houses and ended up “in the street”. One respondent said community youth programs should be based on kids’ interests and that there should be research prior to enacting a program that identifies what kids are interested in so that programs can be tailored to these interests. Some suggestions for youth programs included skate parks - due to the increased interest in skating - and outlets for creative self expression such as music, art, and computers. Respondents said that these types of enrichment programs were increasingly important because such programs are increasingly eliminated from schools and classroom instruction has become more focused on math and reading due to federal testing requirements.

One respondent said that youth that are vulnerable to joining gangs have been “hearing since they were little that they are bad.” This respondent said that schools and the community needs “ways that they [the youths] can be celebrated.” She suggested that schools sponsor assemblies that invite outside speakers to conduct presentations to youth. She also recommended a specific city website that has a list of activities for youth and includes an email distribution list of special events. This respondent cited the City of Santa Monica’s approach as an example of a program that provides many creative outlets for youth that can help them harness their talents and build self-confidence. The respondent specifically cited Santa Monica’s youth poetry sessions sponsored by the Parks and Recreation Department twice per month. The respondent also said that Santa Monica uses a local theater to attract youth. The respondent used these examples from a nearby city to emphasize that more programs were needed for youth and specifically suggested after-school programs that include field trips, skate parks, athletics, and theater.

Although there is a lack of programs in the community that limits the resources available to local youth, respondents also said that there needs to be more communication with parents in order to encourage greater participation for programs that are already in place. Respondents noted that good parenting is central to keeping kids out of gangs and engaged in positive activities. Specifically, parents said there needs to be more collaboration between community organizations and parents, and that parents need to be held accountable for their children and making sure they are aware of their children’s activities and location throughout the day. For example, one parent reported that when children don’t attend programs, the children’s parents often do not know about it.

The use of the media to deal with gang and youth issues was mentioned in both key informant interviews as well as focus groups. Clearly respondents saw the media as a powerful force with the potential to exacerbate or help gang issues in their community. One informant suggested that a positive advertising campaign promoting family unity and sending positive messages to youth through print and

radio could help change the culture of the community and impact youth. Similarly, parents suggested that billboards showing youth the consequences of gang involvement could deter some kids from getting involved. Youth respondents themselves also stated that kids should be taken to jails so they can see first hand the consequences of gang life.

Beyond these suggestions, residents indicated through the community survey that they considered families (67%) to be most responsible for addressing gang issues. Majorities of survey respondents also considered religious organizations (58%) and community youth service organizations (58%), schools (57%) and police (56%) to be responsible for addressing gangs. Respondents in general emphasized the role of churches in addressing youth and gang issues. Specifically, one group of parent respondents said that the Victory Outreach church was notable for its focus on addressing gang issues in the community.

Residents said that they perceived families (48%) to be the most effective in improving the safety of their neighborhood. Smaller percentages said that community youth service organizations (41%) and community leaders (35%) had been effective. Overall, respondents indicated low levels of satisfaction regarding the response to gangs. The police response drew the highest level of satisfaction among respondents with 39% saying that they were at least somewhat satisfied. But very few respondents (17%) said they were satisfied with the CLEAR program.

Community Collaborations

Some respondents cited incipient collaborations such as the Vermont and Manchester neighborhood safety collaborations as examples. They said that in these areas some businesses and organizations collaborated to improve the safety of the community. They said that this would be a good model to expand to the rest of the community, "We need more 'pods' of groups to address the needs of different areas," one community-based organization (CBO) leader said. She said that different areas of South Los Angeles need different emphases but that they could all benefit from the guidance of a successful model. The Watts Gang Task Force and UPAC organization described above provide two examples from the area.

Other respondents mentioned a foot patrol based out of the 77th Street LAPD Division as an anti-gang response generated through collaboration. Respondents said that in some cases CBOs, alternative high schools, the Probation Department, and the City Attorney's Office have come together to address youth and gang issues through the foot patrols, safe school signs, and activities to engage youth. Some respondents said that this collaboration has resulted in a reduction in crime according to the weekly crime reports. Respondents said that including youth in the collaboration is crucial. One respondent cautioned that although there are several collaboratives in the community that focus on gang

issues, it is important to ensure that the collaboratives stay active and vital. “As far as truly sharing information, real collaboration, I’m not seeing that,” the respondent said. “On paper we are part of collaboratives.”

Community Resource Inventory

The following table provides a sample of the types and levels of resources available to residents in the 77th Street GRYD Zone. By understanding the community's needs regarding programs and organizations dealing with youth and gang issues and using the resources listed below, the city can begin to use resources already existing in the community to strategically impact gangs.

77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone
List of Services (within the GRYD Zone)

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP CODE	PHONE #
Employment Services				
Community Build Youth and Community Center	8730 S. Vermont Ave.	Los Angeles	90044	323-789-9950 323-759-2412 (FAX)
Fremont-Washington Community Adult School	7676 S. San Pedro St.	Los Angeles	90003	323-778-1651 323-778-8531 (FAX)
Mid-Cities Classified Employment Office	944 W. 77th St.	Los Angeles	90044	323-763-3321
Rita D. Walters Learning Complex for Family and Community Development	915 W. Manchester Blvd.	Los Angeles	90044	323-789-4717
South Central Los Angeles Worksource Center/ Community Centers Inc.	7522 S. Vermont Ave.	Los Angeles	90044	323-752-2115 323-752-1112 (TDD) 323-788-9457 (FAX)
General Re-entry Services				
American Philanthropy Association- Food Program	247 E. 61st St.	Los Angeles	90003	323-758-2639
City of Refuge Rescue Ministry	8406 S. Hoover St.	Los Angeles	90044	323-753-0838 323-751-1215 323-750-3432 323-753-7911 (FAX)
Estelle Van Meter Multipurpose Center	606 E. 76th St.	Los Angeles	90001	323-778-9733 323-778-1613 (FAX)
Florence WIC Site	501 E. Florence Ave.	Los Angeles	90003	310-661-3080
LA County DHS Hubert H. Humphrey Comprehensive Health Center	5850 S. Main St.	Los Angeles	90003-5412	
Mother of Sorrows Catholic Church	114 W. 87th St.	Los Angeles	90003-4258	323-758-7697
Salvation Army- South Central Los Angeles Office	7651 S. Central Ave.	Los Angeles	90001	323-586-0288
Shiloh Missionary Christian Church	8916 Main St.	Los Angeles	90003	323-753-6794 626-303-4637
Sisters Breast Cancer Survivors Network	116 1/2 W. 84th Pl.	Los Angeles	90003	323-759-0200 323-753-7941 (FAX)
High & At-Risk Youth Services				
Broadway Village Neighborhood Resource Center	7826 S. Broadway	Los Angeles	90003	
Fremont High School	7676 S. San Pedro St.	Los Angeles	90003	
LA County Probation Department- Kenyon Juvenile Justice Center	7625 S. Central Ave.	Los Angeles	90001	323-586-6073
Manchester Elementary	661 W. 87th St.	Los Angeles	90024	
South Central Collaborative	7826 S. Broadway	Los Angeles	90003	
Housing Services				
none				
Mental Health Services				
Coalition of Mental Health Professionals, Inc.	9145 S. Broadway	Los Angeles	90003	323-777-3120 323-777-5968 (FAX)
Prenatal Services				
LA County DHS Hubert H. Humphrey Comprehensive Health Center	5850 S. Main St.	Los Angeles	90003-5412	
Planned Parenthood Los Angeles- Dorothy Hecht Center	8520 S. Broadway	Los Angeles	90003	800-576-5544
University Muslim Medical Association Community Clinic	711 W. Florence Ave.	Los Angeles	90044	323-789-5610 323-967-0375 323-789-5616 (FAX)
Schools				
Celerity Troika Charter	7901 Broadway	Los Angeles	90003	
Cornerstone Prep Charter	7651 South Central Ave.	Los Angeles	90001	
Danny J. Bakewell, Sr., Primary Center	8621 South Baring Cross St.	Los Angeles	90044	

77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone
List of Services (within the GRYD Zone)

John C. Fremont Community Adult	7676 South San Pedro St.	Los Angeles	90003	
John C. Fremont Senior High	7676 South San Pedro St.	Los Angeles	90003	
John Hope Continuation	7840 Towne Ave.	Los Angeles	90003	
Loren Miller Elementary	830 West 77th St.	Los Angeles	90044	
Manchester Avenue Elementary	661 West 87th St.	Los Angeles	90044	
Mary McLeod Bethune Middle	156 West 69th St.	Los Angeles	90003	
McKinley Avenue Elementary	7812 McKinley Ave.	Los Angeles	90001	
Seventy-Fifth Street Elementary	142 West 75th St.	Los Angeles	90003	
Sixty-Eighth Street Elementary	612 West 68th St.	Los Angeles	90044	
Sixty-First Street Elementary	6020 South Figueroa St.	Los Angeles	90003	
Sixty-Sixth Street Elementary	6600 South San Pedro St.	Los Angeles	90003	
South Park Elementary	8510 Towne Ave.	Los Angeles	90003	
Wisdom Academy for Young Scientists	706 East Manchester Ave.	Los Angeles	90044	
Youth Opportunities Unlimited	915 West Manchester Ave.	Los Angeles	90044	
Substance Abuse Services				
American Drug Treatment Program	6200 S. Figueroa St., Ste. B	Los Angeles	90003	323-753-3939
Pride Health Services- Los Angeles Site	8904 S. Vermont Ave.	Los Angeles	90044	323-753-5950
Seeking Peaceful Solutions, Inc.	8724 S. Vermont Ave.	Los Angeles	90044	323-753-1314 323-753-6619 (FAX)
Uhuru Counseling Center	8005 S. Figueroa St.	Los Angeles	90003	800-564-6600 323-568-5400

Recommendations

Recommendations Context

Findings from the community survey, focus groups, and interviews revealed a number of consistent themes and perspectives from community stakeholders. Combined with the socio-economic and crime data provided by the Advancement Project, Harder+Company has developed the following recommendations for the 77th Street area. Before presenting the recommendations it is important to understand the context in which the recommendations are developed.

Findings, while extractions or summaries that are “close to the data,” are always at least somewhat interpretive, resting on a number of research assumptions about the representation of topics and respondents, and about the quality of data and analyses, generating recommendations from data findings takes research into areas of policy and planning. In some cases the research specialist may also be a subject matter specialist (e.g., a youth development expert or criminologist), or someone who has deep or broad experience with the people or community being studied. This full set of technical and social knowledge is called upon in this applied community research for Gang Reduction and Youth Development. The authors of this report seek not only to understand the needs and resources of a community, but to inform, even recommend, solutions.

Because getting recommendations right and relevant is so critical, it is important to acknowledge that they are always tentative as well. The short list of cautions presented below is intended to help interpret the report’s recommendations. They emphasize that while timely decisions about the application of resources must be based on the best available evidence, evidence is never complete and there is a continual need for more information about needs and resources. Some matters to keep in mind when assessing the decision-value of the recommendation presented here include:

- Indicators of socio-economic status (e.g., income, education) tend to be fairly direct, although they, too, can easily be over-interpreted (e.g., low income as an exact measure of poverty). Crime statistics are seen as relatively direct indicators of a community’s quality of life. Probation or parole numbers may be adequate indicators (correlates) of crime. A number of indicators are less direct, including many measures of “at-risk” such as number of foster youth and even teen pregnancy. In addition, even when the measure is a good one, it may not be precise. A few percentage point “drop” in crime may or may not be important. Six versus 12 foster youth at different schools may have no clear implications. All findings and recommendations require cautious interpretation.
- Sampling may not be fully representative of content or people. If the question is not asked or the observation not made, it will not appear in the

findings. If a key stakeholder constituency is not sufficiently engaged, the bias of findings will be away from their perspective.

- Models of best practices are needed. Data never speak for themselves. Conceptual models – simple or sophisticated, explicit or implicit – are what give meaning to findings. The OJJDP comprehensive gang model is one. Others may be based more on assumptions about the role of religion, or discipline, or the media, for example.
- Goodwill is crucial. It is sometimes difficult to discern the extent to which the stated desires of some stakeholders are in the best interest of the community's youth. Again, a model of what works is needed.
- Political will is assumed. Recommendations should be feasible as well as idealistic. A recommendation for massive funding or service restructuring is probably not practicable. Some recommendations may be less feasible than assumed.

Recommendations

- Support coordinated approaches. Respondents note that there are many organizations in the community that are “trying out their vision or idea” but that the community lacks a community-wide comprehensive approach to the problem.
 - “Everybody works in a vacuum not knowing what they are doing,” one respondent said. “And that includes LAPD.” This respondent said that most of the organizations dealing with gangs do not address the fundamental questions surrounding gangs and therefore are working independently.
 - Since respondents have identified many organizations including churches, schools, law enforcement and others that are working on gang issues in the community, the City could help by facilitating communication and collaboration among these disparate organizations. A positive first step could be holding a meeting with incentives for all organizations to participate that would provide the opportunity for the individuals and organizations to meet and succeed.
- Ensure that an authentic and credible voice representing youth in the area is included in community collaboratives aimed at and addressing gang issues.
 - Numerous respondents said that including youth in discussions about solutions is important. Many other respondents also said that they were able to build positive relations and outcomes with some gang affiliated youth simply by approaching them with an attitude of respect and non-judgment. Even in cases where gang-affiliated youth were not overtly helpful to respondents, simply having a relationship with them allowed respondents to more easily access information and influence situations rather than exclude gang-affiliated youth that might be open to communication.

- “We can do all kinds of programs and if they [youth] are not invested, it’s not going to happen,” one community organization leader said. This respondent said that while gang members are often perpetrators, they are also victims of their involvement. “There’s trust and rapport that needs to be built,” the respondent said. “These youth are hurting, they’re broken, they’re wounded and they don’t trust adults and we have to begin to reshape some of those minds.”
- Encourage collaboratives such as the United People Against Crime (UPAC) collaboration and the Watts Gang Task Force, which, according to informant interviews, were among the strongest collaborations in the 77th Street area.
 - The UPAC coalition of law enforcement agencies includes high school assemblies, weekly workshops with youth on probation and at-risk youth and weekend retreats several times per year that include 300-400 youth. There is also a “mini boot-camp” at Fremont High School on the weekends. This collaboration could serve as one of the major pieces of a community wide comprehensive program that includes more social service and community organizations in addition to the law enforcement and school components.
 - The Watts Gang Task Force is credited by residents as having an impact on reducing gang violence and as an effective model of collaboration among residents, law enforcement, gang intervention programs, and elected officials.
- Support multiple service locations. When creating programs in the 77th Street area, officials need to be mindful that having one center or agency for the entire area will not be sufficient.
 - Given the fear and violence that many youths face due to crossing invisible gang boundaries in their neighborhoods, a community center or program on one street or in a certain park may be inaccessible to youths in a nearby area because they do not feel safe in that part of the neighborhood.
 - “We need more...programs...in certain sections of the community because of territorial lines that kids can’t cross,” one respondent said. “Kids from Jordan Downs won’t come over to Watts to use the computer center. We need more mobile programs so that programs can come to them.”
- Locate programming at public schools. Schools are central to the gang issue in the 77th Street area and can become more integrated with community agencies and law enforcement.
 - In Fremont High School and other sites, student uniforms and IDs have been successful in diminishing the gang culture on campus. Working to diminish the opportunities for gang culture to flourish on campus and providing a rich menu of activities for children after school and on

weekends is crucial to keeping youth occupied and engaged in activities away from gangs.

- The lack of engaged parenting and the dearth of community activities means that oftentimes, kids are left to fend for themselves after school. While schools have reported some success pushing the gang presence from the school during the day, schools are also well-positioned to take a lead role in implementing or partnering with after school programs that will ensure kids are not loitering in the streets when school is over. “After school programs exist but we need more of these,” one respondent said. This respondent emphasized creative and artistic programs where youth are given the opportunity to express themselves. The community survey also found that youth programs were the most frequently named thing that respondents said their community needed to support its children and youth. On an open response question on the survey, a third of respondents named youth programs as the primary addition to their community that would support youth.
- Respondents also suggested that programs for youth provide “shuttle service” that can transport youth between neighborhoods that they might not feel comfortable walking in.
- Schools can more deeply impact gang issues and youth issues in general by providing adult education and other programs for adults, including parenting and other life skills. Respondents said that by winning over parents with programming directed toward them, youth can be more powerfully influenced. “With right kind of people that are caring you can get a positive response from parents,” one respondent said. “It is easier to deal with the kid when the parent knows that you are on their side.”

Appendices

Appendix A: Community Survey Protocol

Date: _____

GRZ Site: _____

Interviewer ID: _____

CITY OF LOS ANGELES GANG REDUCTION ZONES COMMUNITY SURVEY

Hi, my name is _____ and I am helping the City of Los Angeles in conducting a survey of our community. We are asking residents to answer a short set of questions about what they like or dislike in the neighborhood and any improvements they would like to see. Results of this survey will be used to provide better services in this area. Your answers will be kept confidential and at no point will we ask for your name or address. Would you like to participate?

1) Are you: <i>(Read each option and check one)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female				
2) What race or ethnicity do you consider yourself to be? <i>(Read each option and put a check next to those to which the person says yes. Okay to check more than one if the person says yes to more than one)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> American Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Asian-Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African-American <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Black/Latino <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic/Latino <input type="checkbox"/> White/Caucasian		
3) How old were you on your last birthday? _____					
4) Which major cross streets are the closest to your home? _____	<i>Read them the major intersections and if necessary share the map with them</i>				
5) What would you say are the three best things about your neighborhood? a. b. c.					
6) How safe do you feel being outside in your neighborhood at night?	Very Unsafe	Unsafe	Somewhat Safe	Safe	Very safe
	1	2	3	4	5
7) How safe do you feel being outside in your neighborhood during the day?	1	2	3	4	5
8) How often does worry/fear about crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do in your neighborhood?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Often <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat Often <input type="checkbox"/> Never				
9) In your opinion, how easy is it for people in your neighborhood to get help with the following?					
<i>(Read every statement and options 1- 5, circling only one answer)</i>	No Help Available at All	Very Hard to Get Help	Sometimes Available	Can Usually Find Help	Help is Always Available
a. Finding a Job	1	2	3	4	5
b. Preventing Youth from Joining a Gang	1	2	3	4	5
c. Stopping Gang Violence	1	2	3	4	5

	No Help Available at All	Very Hard to Get Help	Sometimes Available	Can Usually Find Help	Help is Always Available
d. Family/Mental Health/Substance Abuse Counseling	1	2	3	4	5
e. Mentoring for Youth	1	2	3	4	5
f. Afterschool Programs for Youth	1	2	3	4	5
g. Youth Recreational Programs	1	2	3	4	5

10) Please rate the strength of each of the following in your neighborhood:

(Read every statement and options 1- 5, circling only one answer)

	Not at All Strong	Somewhat Strong	Neutral	Very Strong	Extremely Strong
a. Families	1	2	3	4	5
b. Community Leaders	1	2	3	4	5
c. Religious Organizations	1	2	3	4	5
d. Community Youth Service Organizations	1	2	3	4	5
e. Businesses	1	2	3	4	5
f. Elected Officials	1	2	3	4	5
g. Recreation & Parks Services	1	2	3	4	5
h. Schools	1	2	3	4	5
i. Police	1	2	3	4	5

11) Please indicate how much a problem, in your opinion, each of the following is in your neighborhood.

(Read every statement and options 1- 5, circling only one answer)

	Not a Problem at All	Rarely a Problem	Sometimes a Problem	Often a Problem	Always a Problem
a. Gang Activity	1	2	3	4	5
b. Crime	1	2	3	4	5
c. General Disorder (trash, noise)	1	2	3	4	5
d. Family Disorganization	1	2	3	4	5
e. Police	1	2	3	4	5
f. Domestic Violence	1	2	3	4	5
g. Graffiti	1	2	3	4	5
h. Too many liquor stores	1	2	3	4	5
i. Homelessness	1	2	3	4	5
j. Drugs	1	2	3	4	5
k. Intimidation by Gang Members	1	2	3	4	5
l. Lack of Jobs	1	2	3	4	5
m. Poor Quality Schools	1	2	3	4	5

12) What level of responsibility do you feel each of the following should have in controlling problems related to gangs (e.g., crime, intimidation)?

(Read every statement and options 1- 5, circling only one answer)

	Not Responsible at All	Only Somewhat Responsible	Moderately Responsible	Very Responsible	Extremely Responsible
a. Families	1	2	3	4	5
b. Community Leaders	1	2	3	4	5
c. Religious Organizations	1	2	3	4	5

	Not Responsible at All	Only Somewhat Responsible	Moderately Responsible	Very Responsible	Extremely Responsible
d. Community Youth Service Organizations	1	2	3	4	5
e. Elected Officials	1	2	3	4	5
f. Schools	1	2	3	4	5
g. Police	1	2	3	4	5

13) Over the past year, how effective do you think each of the following groups/agencies has been in improving the safety of your neighborhood?

(Read every statement and options 1- 5, circling only one answer)

	Totally Ineffective	Only Somewhat Effective	Moderately Effective	Very Effective	Extremely Effective
a. Families	1	2	3	4	5
b. Community Leaders	1	2	3	4	5
c. Religious Organizations	1	2	3	4	5
d. Community Youth Service Organizations	1	2	3	4	5
e. Elected Officials	1	2	3	4	5
f. Schools	1	2	3	4	5
g. Police	1	2	3	4	5

14) How satisfied are you with the response of each of the following to gang problems in your neighborhood during the past year?

(Read every statement and options 1- 5, circling only one answer)

	Very Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Neither Satisfied or Dissatisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied
a. Police	1	2	3	4	5
b. The Community Law Enforcement and Recovery (CLEAR) Program	1	2	3	4	5
c. Gang Injunctions	1	2	3	4	5
d. Elected Officials	1	2	3	4	5

15) What three things do you feel your neighborhood needs in order to be better able to support its young children and youth?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**Thank you for helping us with this survey.
Your answers are very important for helping improve services in the community.**

Appendix B: Project Maps, Charts, and Tables

The following are a list of project maps, charts, and tables used in the report to provide the socio-economic and crime context for the community survey, focus groups, and interviews. The most relevant of these resources are discussed in the Research Findings section. The maps, tables, and charts themselves follow this list.

Demographic Maps

- Families in Poverty
- Unemployment
- Population
- Educational Attainment
- Single Parent Households
- Number and Percent of Youth
- Race/Ethnicity

Tables & Charts

- Median Household Income (City/County of LA 1990, 2000, 2007)
- Household Income, City/County of LA 2007
- Household Income, City/County of LA 2007 – Chart
- Types of Household Income, City/County of LA 2007
- Sex by Age, 2007
- Sex by Age, 2007 – Chart
- Race/Ethnicity, City/County of LA, 2007
- Race/Ethnicity, City/County of LA, 2007 – Chart
- Educational Attainment, City/County of LA, 2007
- Educational Attainment, City/County of LA, 2007 - Chart
- Academic Performance Index by School, 2007
- Attendance Rate and Opportunity Transfers by Elementary and Middle Schools, 2007
- Number of Dropouts, Attendance Rate and Opportunity Transfers by High School, 2007
- Number of Violent Crimes by Specific Time Ranges, 2005-2007
- Number of Violent Crimes by Specific Time Ranges, 2005-2007 - Chart
- Number of Violent and Property Crimes, 2007
- Property and Violent Crimes, 2005-2007 – Chart
- Number of Victims by Type of Crime and Age (Homicide and Gang Crime), 2005-2007
- Number of Victims by Type of Crime and Age (Property Crime and Violent Crime), 2005-2007
- Homicide by Age Group of Victim, 2005-2007
- Gang Crimes by Age Group of Victim, 2005-2007 - Chart

- Property Crime by Age Group of Victim, 2005-2007 – Chart
- Violent Crime by Age Group of Victim, 2005-2007

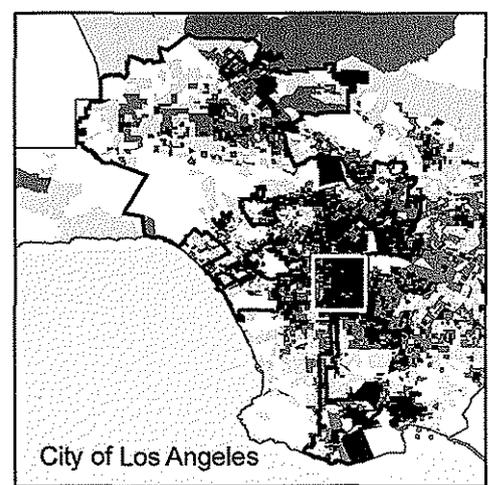
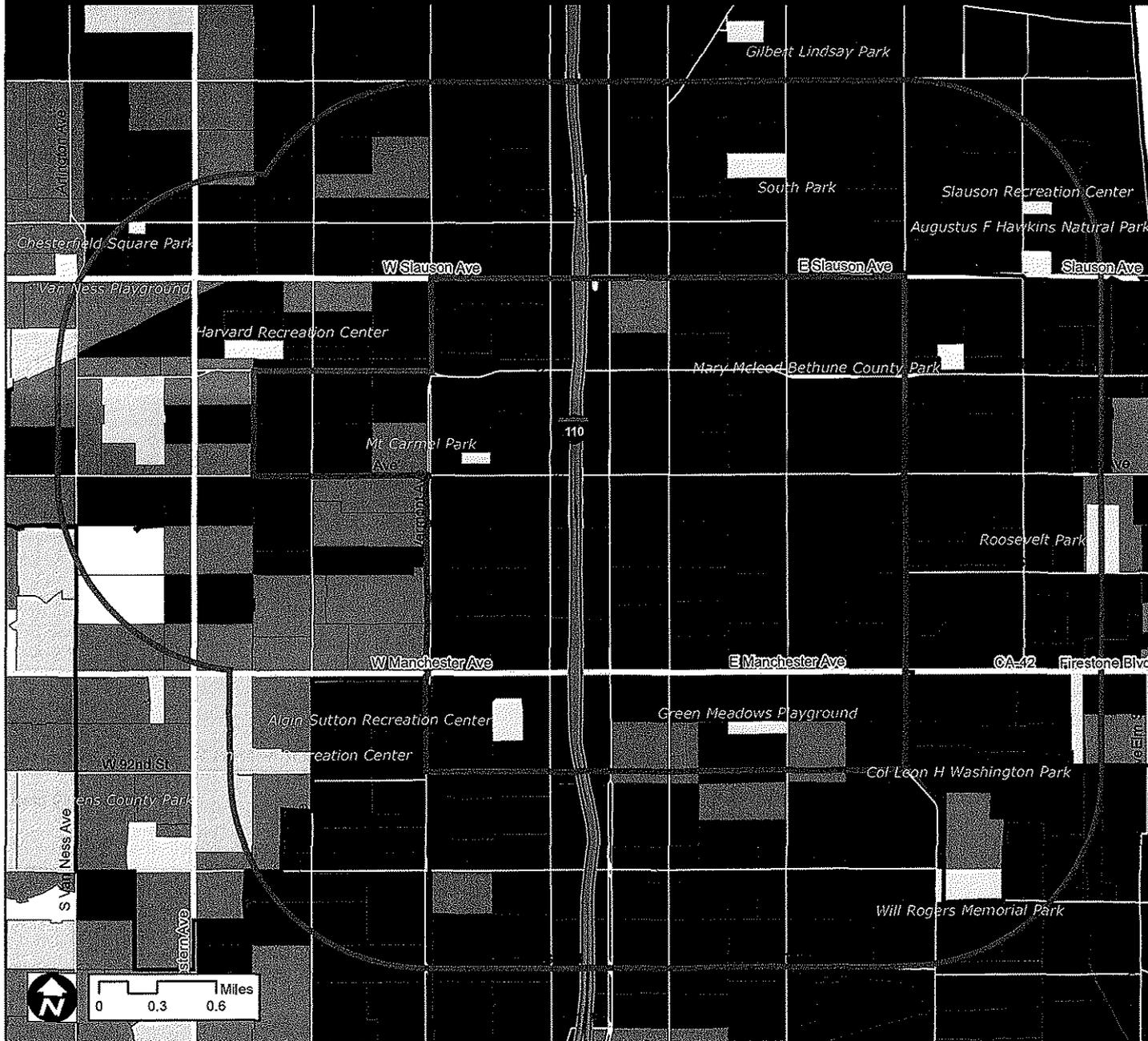
Crime Maps

- Violent Gang-Related Crime
- All Gang-Related Crime
- All Violent Crime
- All Homicides
- Property Crime

Service Maps

- Teen Births & Prenatal Services
- Youth under age 18 and At-risk Youth Services
- Violent Gang-Related Crime & Parks and Schools
- Foster Youth by LAUSD Elementary School Attendance Boundary
- Foster Youth by LAUSD Middle School Attendance Boundary
- Probation Youth by LAUSD Middle School Attendance Boundary
- Probation Youth by LAUSD High School Attendance Boundary
- Parolees & Re-entry Services by Census Tract (2004)
- Probationers & Re-entry Services by Census Tract (2006)

Families in Poverty in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone by Block Group, 2007

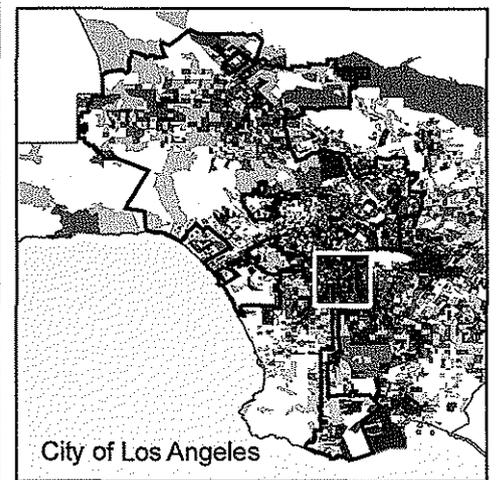
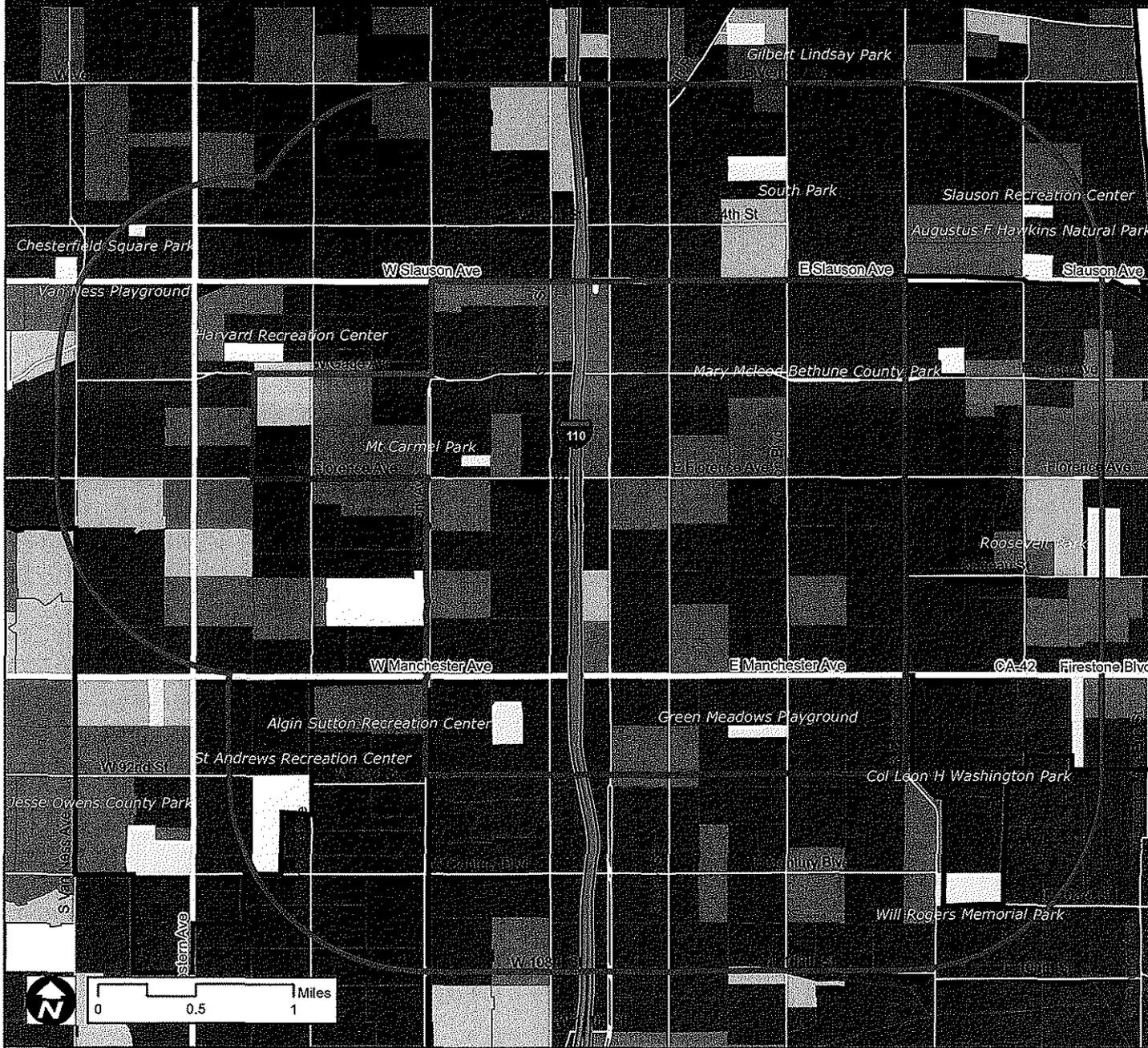


Legend

-  77th Street Division GRYD Zone
 -  One Mile Radius
 -  City of Los Angeles
- Percent of Families in Poverty by Quantile**
-  0% - 4%
 -  5% - 11%
 -  12% - 22%
 -  23% - 100%

The 77th Street Division GRYD had 8,177 families in poverty in 2007 (39% of all families). The Block Group minimum for the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone was 11% and the maximum was 66% of all families in poverty.

Unemployment in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone by Block Group, 2007



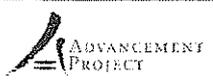
Legend

- 77th Street Division GRYD Zone
- One Mile Radius
- City of Los Angeles

Percent Unemployed over age 16 by Quantile

- 0% - 4%
- 5% - 7%
- 8% - 11%
- 12% - 100%

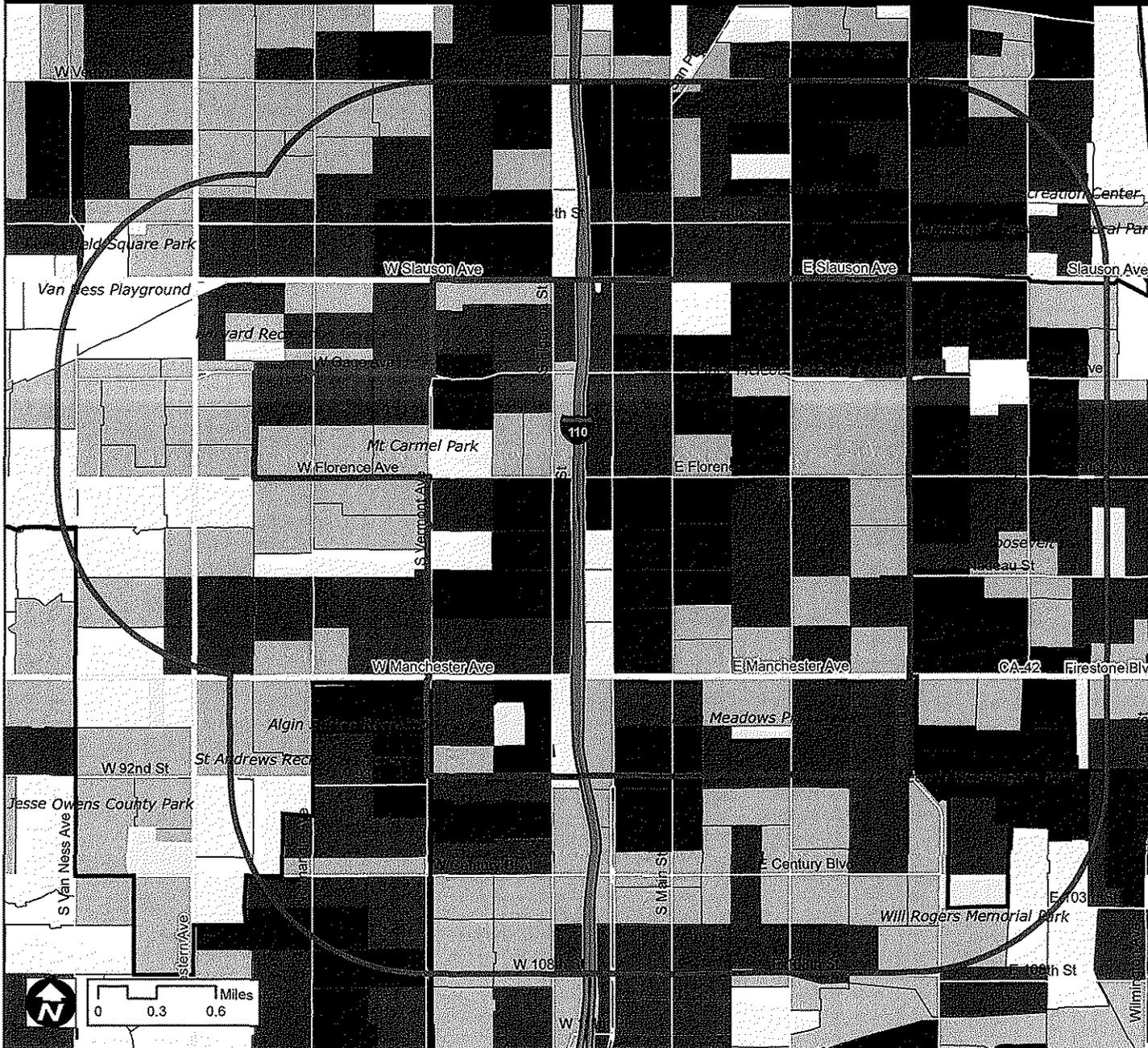
The estimated average unemployment rate for all Block Groups in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone was 16% in 2007. The minimum unemployment rate was 6%, while the maximum was 31%.



Map created by Healthy City, December 2007. Geographic data from Navteq, 2007. Civilian Labor Force Unemployment over age 16 estimate data by U.S. Census Block Group, classified by quantile from Claritas, 2007. County Mean = 9%, Standard Deviation = 7%. Gang Reduction and Youth Development Zone compiled from LAPD Reporting Districts.



Population in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone by Block Group, 2007



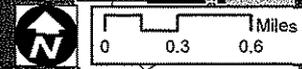
Legend

-  77th Street Division GRYD Zone
-  One Mile Radius
-  City of Los Angeles

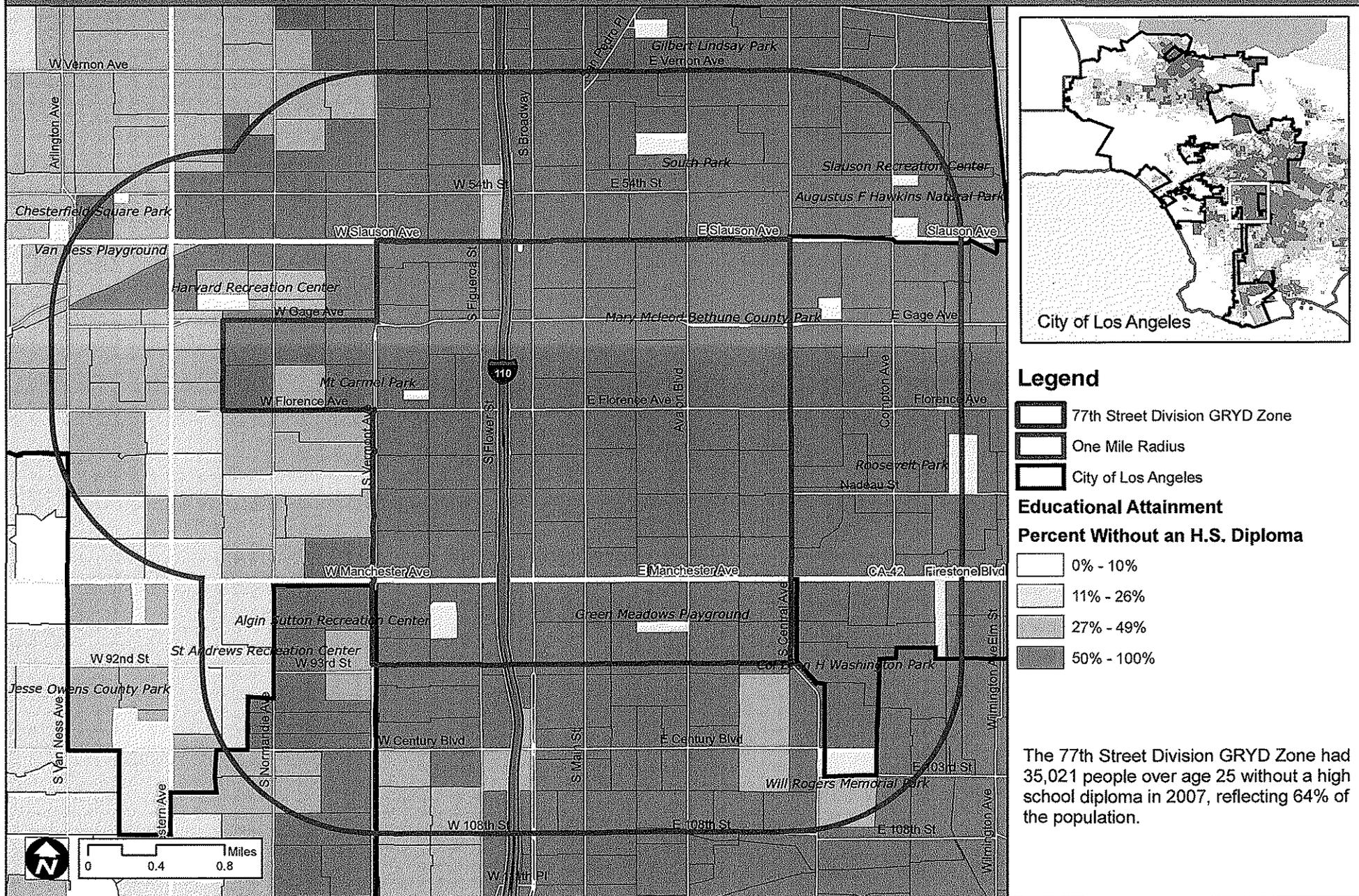
Population by Quantile

-  0 - 933
-  934 - 1,369
-  1,370 - 2,031
-  2,032 - 18,399

The 77th Street Division GRYD had a population of 107,145 people in 2007. No Block Group had less than 512 people in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone, while no Block Group had more than 3,063 people.

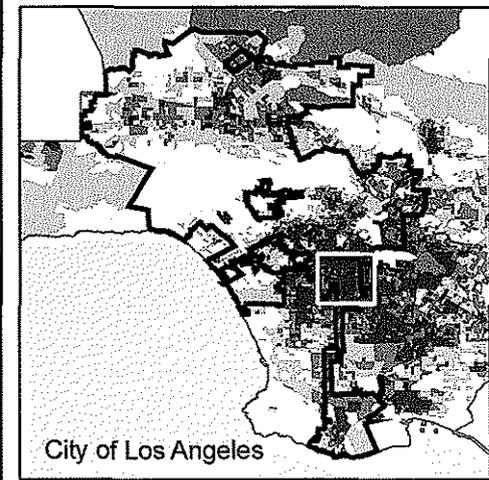


Educational Attainment in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone by Block Group, 2007



Map created by Healthy City January, 2008. Geographic data from Navteq, 2007. Educational Attainment of Population over Age 25 estimates by U.S. Census Block Group data, classified by quantile from Claritas, 2007. County Mean = 31%, Standard Deviation = 23%. Gang Reduction and Youth Development Zone compiled from LAPD Reporting Districts.

Single Parent Households in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone by Block Group, 2007



Legend

- 77th Street Division GRYD Zone
- One Mile Radius
- City of Los Angeles

Percent of Single Parent Households by Quantile

- 0% - 6%
- 7% - 10%
- 11% - 16%
- 17% - 100%

In 2007, an estimated 6,068 of 26,924 households (23%) were headed by a single parent in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone. No block group in the 77th Street GRYD Zone had less than 13% or more than 35% of its households headed by a single parent.



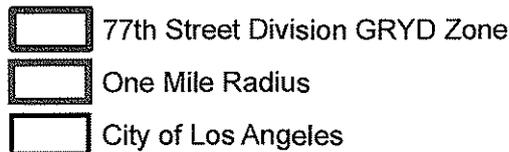
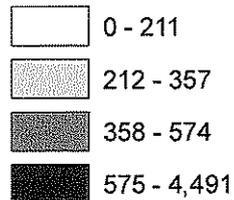
Map created by Healthy City December 2007. Geographic data from Navteq, 2007. Single Parent Household estimate data classified by quantile for U.S. Census Block Groups from Claritas, 2007. County Mean = 11%, Standard Deviation = 7%. Gang Reduction and Youth Development Zone compiled from LAPD Reporting Districts.



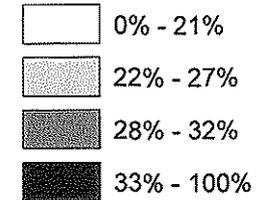
Number and Percent of Youth in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone by Block Group, 2007



Number of Youth by Quantile

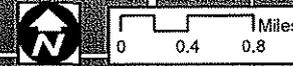
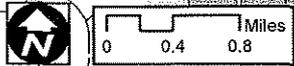
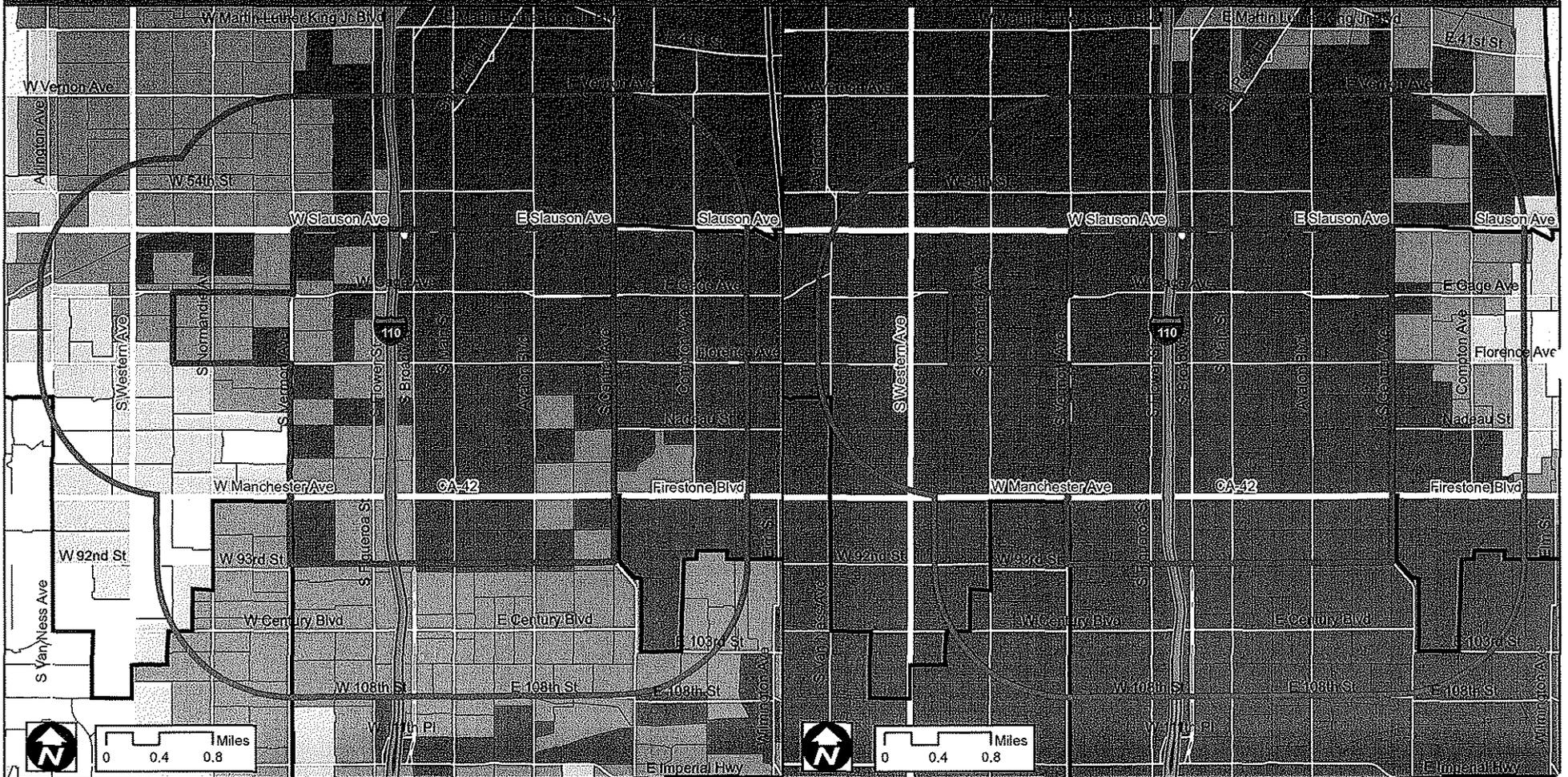


Percent of Youth by Quantile



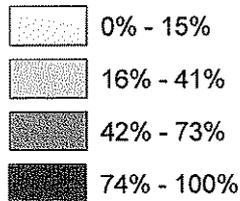
Map created by Healthy City, December 2007. Geographic data from Navteq, 2007. Youth estimate data from Claritas, 2007. The 77th Street Division GRYD Zone had 39,552 people under the age of 18 in 2007, or 37% of the total population. The minimum percentage of youth in a Block Group was 30%, and the maximum was 43%. Number and percent of youth classified by quantile for U.S. Census Block Groups. Gang Reduction and Youth Development Zone compiled from LAPD Reporting Districts.

Race/Ethnicity in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone by Block Group, 2007



Latino

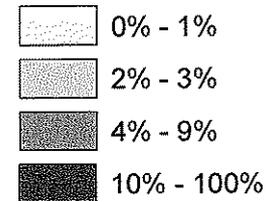
Percent of Total Population



- 77th Street Division GRYD Zone
- One Mile Radius
- City of Los Angeles

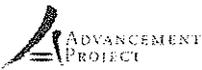
African American/Black

Percent of Total Population



Map created by Healthy City, December 2007. Geographic data from Navteq, 2007. Race/ethnicity estimate data by U.S. Census Block Group classified by quantiles from Claritas, 2007.

There were an estimated 80,391 Latino and 24,266 African American/Black residents in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone in 2007, representing 75% and 23% of the total population, respectively. Gang Reduction and Youth Development Zone compiled from LAPD Reporting Districts.



**Median Household Income, 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone,
City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, 1990, 2000, 2007**

	Current Dollars			% of County Average		
	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007
77th Street GRYPD Zone	\$16,624	\$22,623	\$26,468	43	46	46
City of Los Angeles	\$35,806	\$43,928	\$51,406	92	90	90
Los Angeles County	\$38,930	\$48,726	\$57,338	100	100	100

Source: Claritas estimates Tables PFSLG01, PFSLG04, PFSLG09. Median Household Income, 1990, 2000, 2007.

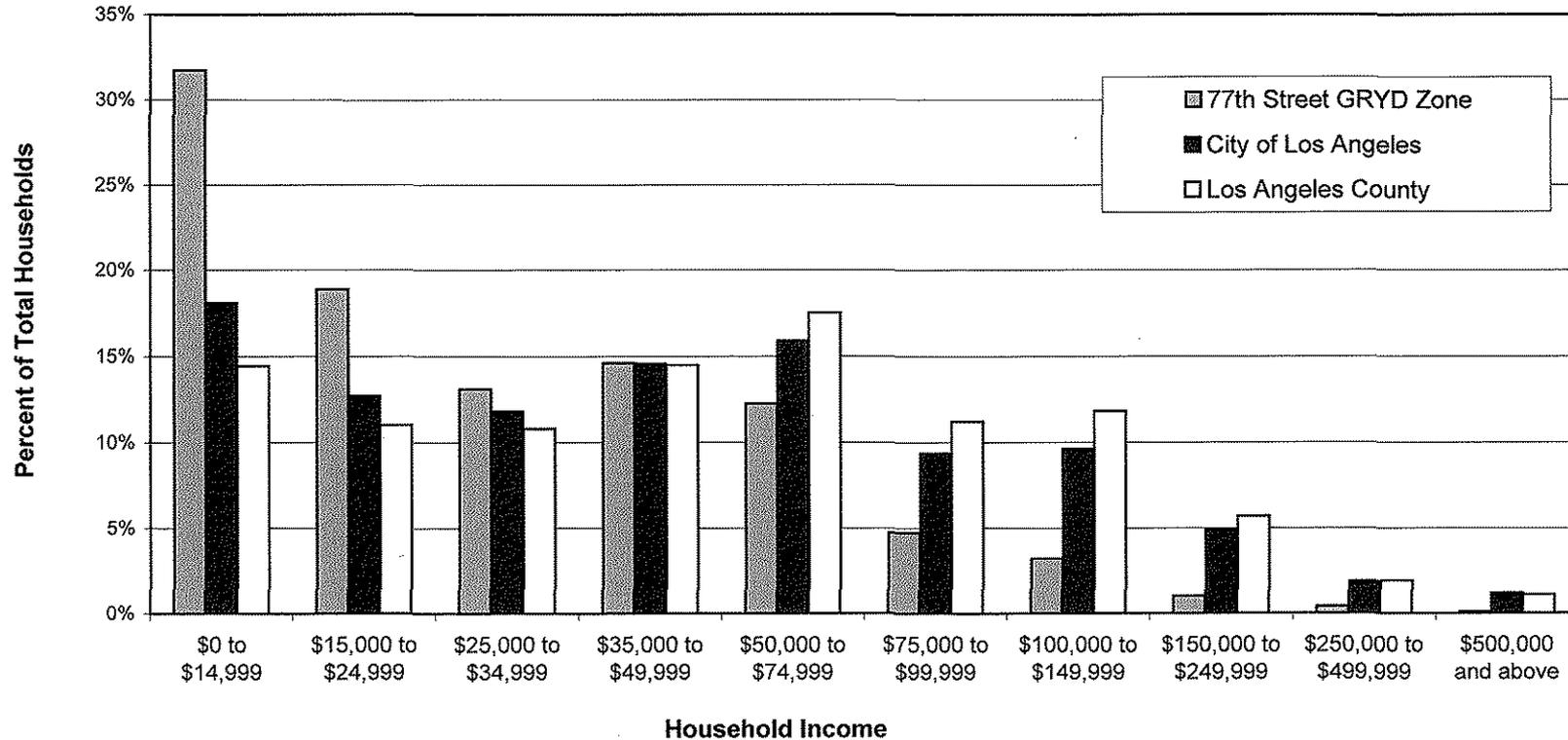
Table created by Healthy City, January 2008.

Household Income, 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, 2007

	\$0 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 and above
77th Street GRYD Zone	32%	19%	13%	15%	12%	5%	3%	1%	0%	0%
City of Los Angeles	18%	13%	12%	15%	16%	9%	10%	5%	2%	1%
Los Angeles County	14%	11%	11%	14%	18%	11%	12%	6%	2%	1%

Source: Claritas estimates table PFSLG09. Households by Household Income, 2007
 Table created by Healthy City, January 2008.

Household Income, 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, 2007



Source: Claritas estimates table PFSLG09. Households by Household Income, 2007
 Chart created by Healthy City, January 2008.

In 2007, the 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone had a disproportionately large percentage of low-income residents when compared to the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County. The 77th Street GRYD Zone had larger shares of very low-income households, with 51% earning less than \$25,000 per year as well as low-income households, with 28% earning between \$25,000 and \$50,000. Cumulatively, 78% of households earned less than \$50,000 per year.

Types of Household Income, 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, 2007

	Wages	Self Employment Income	Investment Income	Social Security Income	Supplemental Security Income	Public Assistance	Retirement Income	Other
77th Street GRYD Zone	74%	4%	3%	5%	3%	3%	4%	3%
City of Los Angeles	73%	10%	8%	3%	1%	1%	3%	2%
Los Angeles County	75%	8%	7%	4%	1%	1%	4%	2%

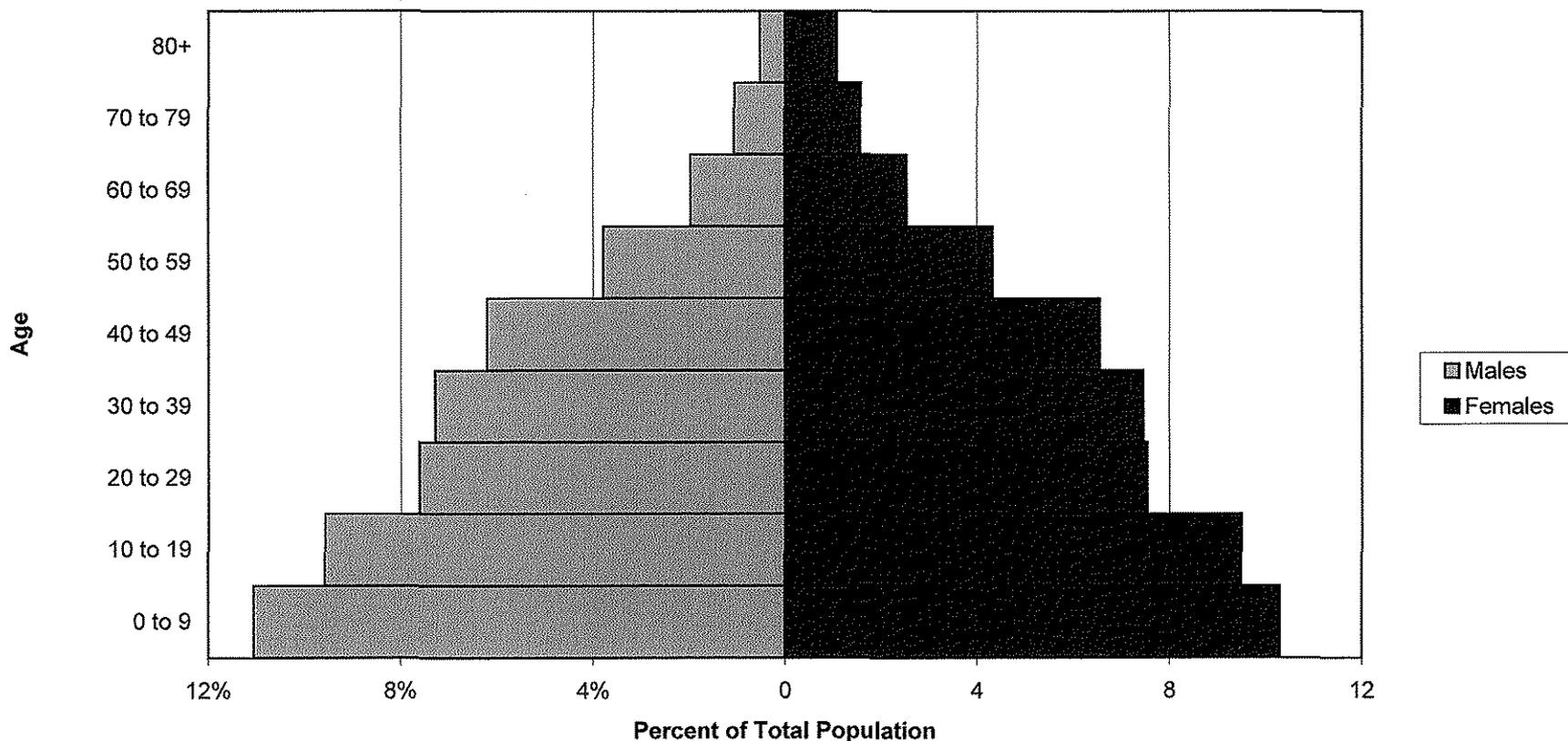
Source: Claritas estimates table PFSLG10. 2007 Aggregate Household Income by Type of Income
 Table created by Healthy City, January 2008.

Sex by Age, 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone, 2007

SEX	AGE									TOTAL
	0 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80+	
Males	11%	10%	8%	7%	6%	4%	2%	1%	1%	49%
Females	10%	9%	8%	7%	7%	4%	3%	2%	1%	51%

Source: Claritas estimates table PFSLG08. Population by Age and Sex, 2007
 Table created by Healthy City, January 2008

Sex by Age, 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone, 2007



Source: Claritas estimates table PFSLG08. Population by Age and Sex, 2007
 Table created by Healthy City, January 2008.

The 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone population was evenly distributed (51% male, 49% female) across the sexes and has many children and youth, with fewer adults, and relatively few seniors. In all, the 77th Street GRYD had a population of 107,145 people in 2007.

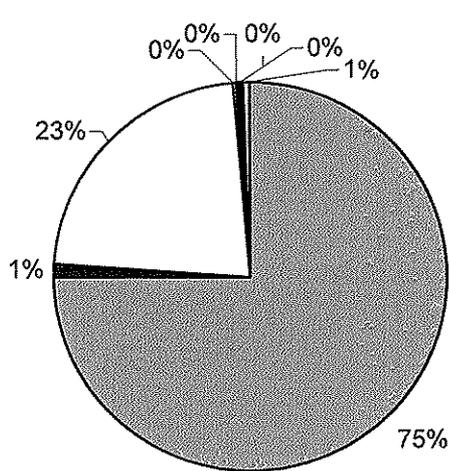
Race/ Ethnicity, 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, 2007

	Latino	White/ Euro American	Black/ African American	Native American	Asian/ Asian American	Pacific Islander	Other	Two or More Races	TOTAL
77th Street GRYD Zone	75%	1%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%
City of Los Angeles	50%	27%	10%	0%	10%	0%	0%	2%	100%
Los Angeles County	47%	28%	9%	0%	13%	0%	0%	2%	100%

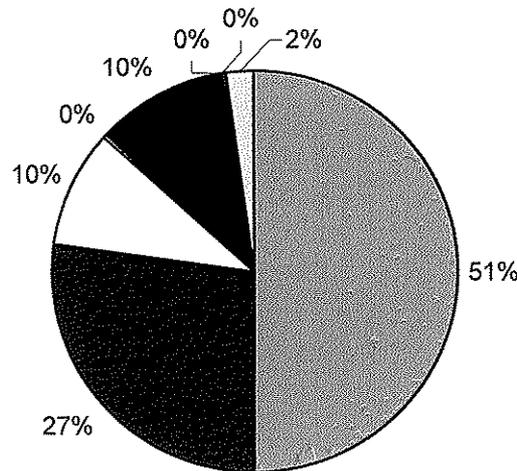
Source: Claritas estimates table PFSLG08. 2007 Population by Single Classification Census Race and Ethnicity
 Table created by Healthy City, January 2008

Race/ Ethnicity 77th Street Division GRYD Zone, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, 2007

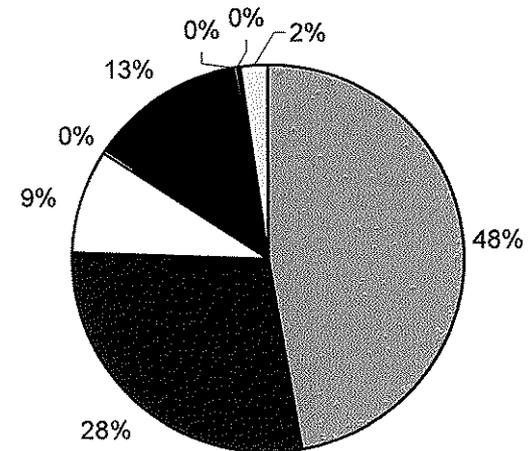
77th Street Division GRYD Zone



City of Los Angeles



Los Angeles County



Source: Claritas estimates table PFSLG08. 2007 Population by Single Classification Census Race and Ethnicity
Chart created by Healthy City, January 2008.

The 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development Zone (GRYD) was primarily composed of Latinos in 2007 (75%). Blacks/African Americans represented the second largest racial/ ethnic group (23%). The 77th Street GRYD had much less racial/ethnic diversity than the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County.

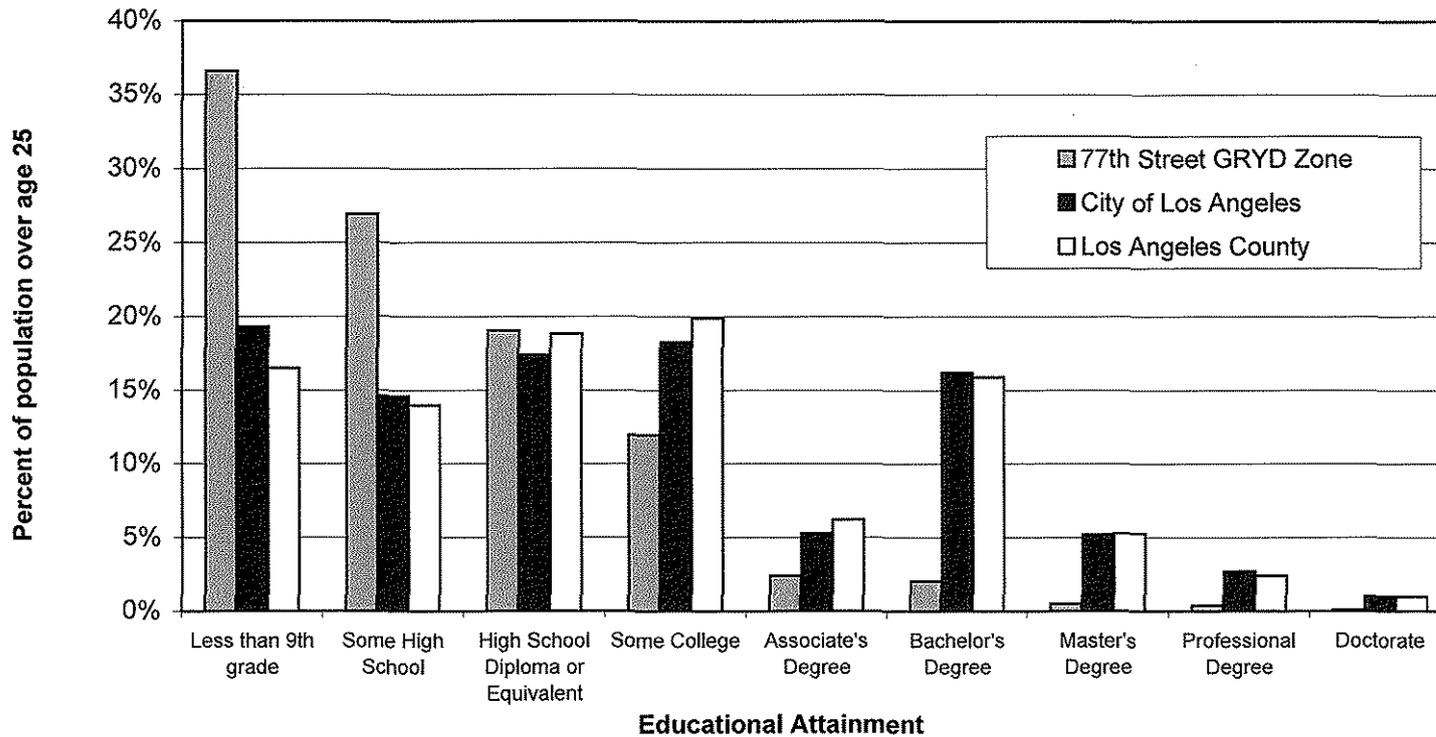


Educational Attainment, 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, 2007

	Less than 9th grade	Some High School	High School Diploma or Equivalent	Some College	Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree	Professional Degree	Doctorate
77th Street GRYD Zone	37%	27%	19%	12%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%
City of Los Angeles	19%	15%	17%	18%	5%	16%	5%	3%	1%
Los Angeles County	17%	14%	19%	20%	6%	16%	5%	2%	1%

Source: Claritas estimates table PFSLG11. Population Age 25 or Over by Educational Attainment , 2007
 Table created by Healthy City, January 2008.

Educational Attainment, 77th Street Division GRYD Zone, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, 2007



Source: Claritas estimates table PFSLG11. Population Age 25 or Over by Educational Attainment , 2007
 Chart created by Healthy City, 2008.

The 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development Zone (GRYD) had low levels of educational attainment compared to the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County in 2007. In the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone, 64% of adults over the age of 25 did not have a high school diploma and 37% had not completed the ninth grade. While, only 5% of adults over age 25 had obtained an associate's or some other college degree in the 77th Street area, 30% of residents in the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County held these degrees.

Academic Performance Index (API) Scores, 77th Street Division GRYD Zone, 2007

School	2007 API score
<i>Elementary</i>	
61 st St Elementary	732
66 th St Elementary	690
68 th St Elementary	680
75 th St Elementary	630
Loren Miller Elementary	830
Manchester Ave Elementary	630
McKinley Ave Elementary	688
South Park Elementary	691
93 rd St Elementary*	711
95 th Street Elementary*	644
Budlong Elementary*	635
Raymond Ave Elementary*	620
Russell Elementary*	645
<i>Middle</i>	
Bethune Middle	570
Drew Middle*	522
Edison Middle*	542
Harte Prep Middle*	557
Los Angeles Academy Middle*	578
Mann Middle*	521
Muir Middle*	552
<i>High</i>	
Fremont High	492
Locke High*	511
Manual Arts High*	513

Source: Los Angeles Unified School District, 2006-07 school year.

* School attendance boundary overlaps with GRYD; actual school is outside of GRYD.

Table created by Healthy City, January 2008.

**Attendance Rate and Opportunity Transfers, Elementary and Middle Schools, 77th
Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone, 2007**

School	2007 Attendance Rate %	2007 Opportunity Transfers
<i>Elementary</i>		
61 st St Elementary	95.8	0
66 th St Elementary	95.0	0
68 th St Elementary	94.3	0
75 th St Elementary	94.8	0
Loren Miller Elementary	95.2	0
Manchester Ave Elementary	94.0	0
McKinley Ave Elementary	96.4	0
South Park Elementary	94.7	0
93 rd St Elementary*	95.8	0
95 th St Elementary*	93.4	0
Budlong Elementary*	94.9	0
Raymond Ave Elementary*	94.6	0
Russell Elementary*	93.7	0
<i>Middle</i>		
Bethune Middle	92.3	49
Drew Middle*	90.6	44
Edison Middle*	92.7	33
Harte Prep Middle*	92.5	51
Los Angeles Academy Middle*	94.1	58
Mann Middle*	92.8	30
Muir Middle*	92.0	23

Source: Los Angeles Unified School District, 2006-07 school year.

* School attendance boundary overlaps with GRYD; actual school is outside of GRYD.

Table created by Healthy City, January 2008

Number of Dropouts, Attendance Rate and Opportunity Transfers, High Schools, 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone, 2007

High School	2007 Number of Dropouts	2007 Attendance Rate %	2007 Opportunity Transfers
Fremont High	n/a	84.5	96
Locke High*	n/a	82.3	97
Manual Arts High*	n/a	86.3	108

Source: Los Angeles Unified School District, 2006-07 school year.

* School attendance boundary overlaps with GRYD; actual school is outside of GRYD.

Table created by Healthy City, January 2008.

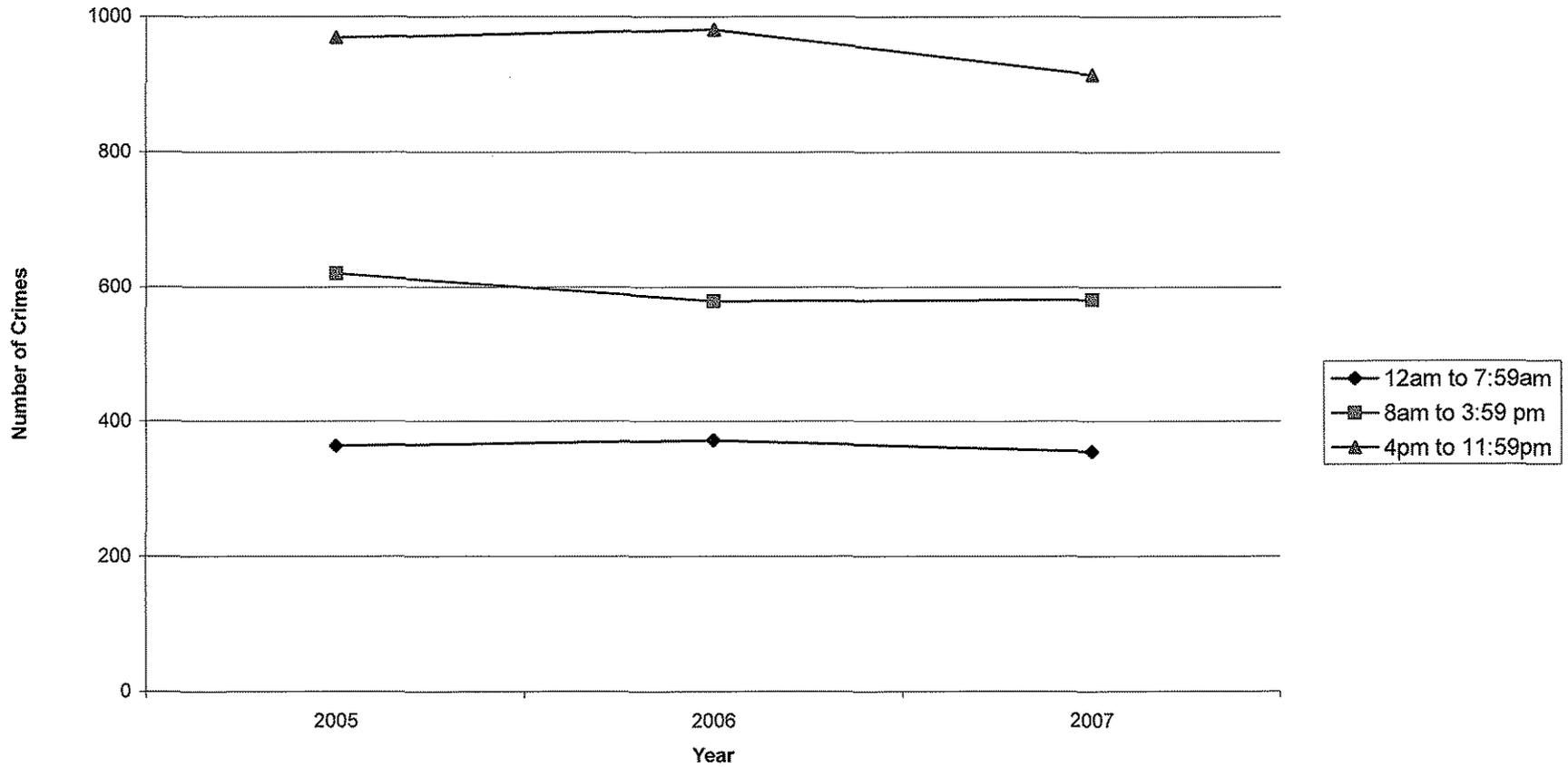
Number of Violent Crimes by Specific Time Ranges, 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone, 2005 - 2007

	VIOLENT CRIMES				
	2007	2006	1 yr % Change	2005	2 yr % Change
12am to 7:59am	355	372	-5%	364	-2%
8am to 3:59 pm	581	579	0%	620	-6%
4pm to 11:59pm	914	981	-7%	969	-6%
TOTAL	1,850	1,932	-4%	1,953	-5%

Source: LAPD 2005, 2006, 2007

Table created by Healthy City, January 2008.

Violent Crime by Time of Day, 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development Zone (GRYD), 2005 - 2007



Source: LAPD 2005, 2006, 2007
Chart created by Healthy City, January 2008

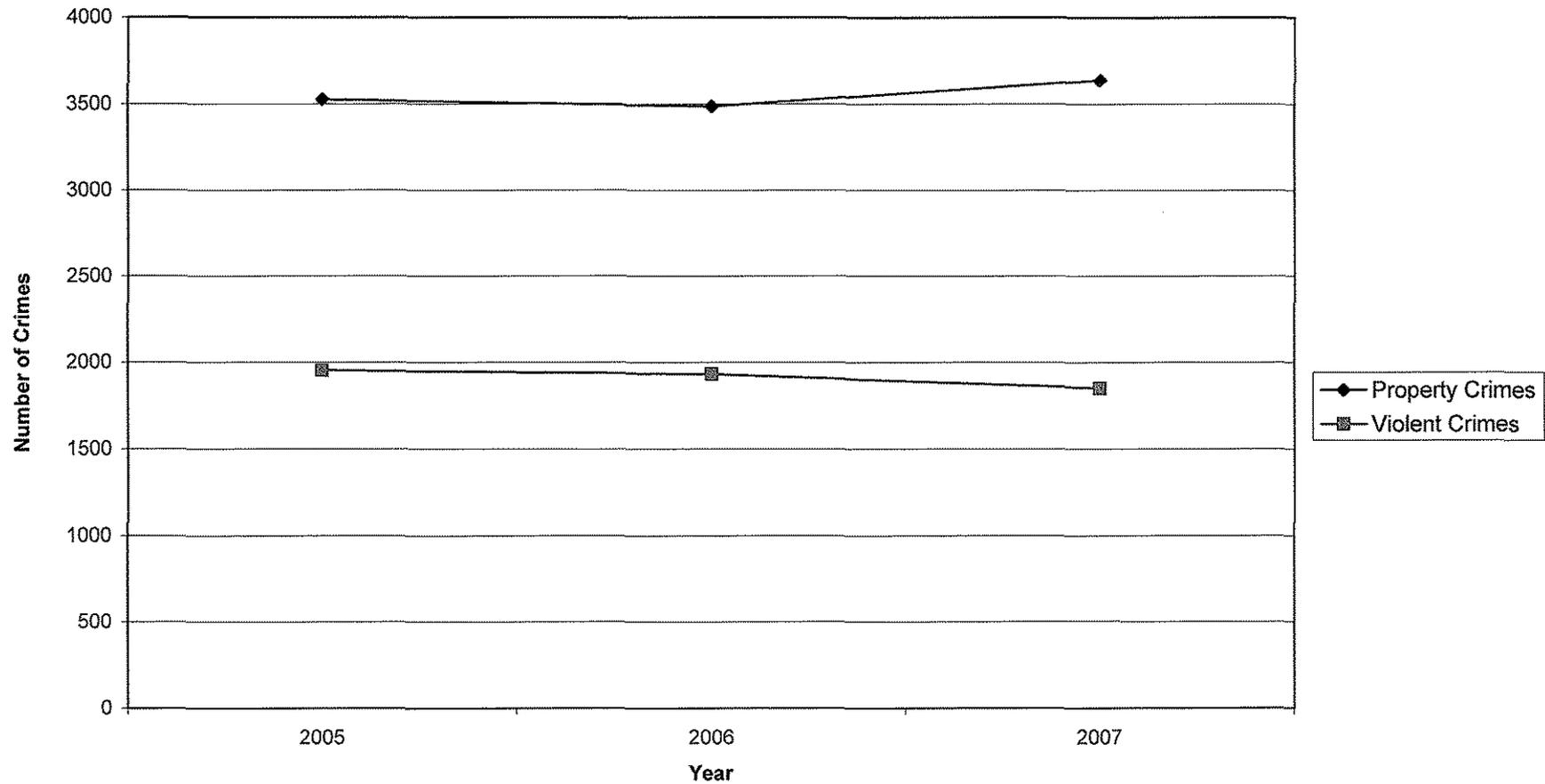
Number of Violent and Property Crimes, 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone, 2007

	2007	2006	1 yr % Change	2005	2 yr % Change
Property Crimes	3,638	3,487	4%	3,526	3%
Violent Crimes	1,850	1,932	-4%	1,953	-5%

Source: LAPD, 2005, 2006, 2007

Table created by Healthy City, January 2008

Property and Violent Crimes in the 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone, 2005 - 2007



Source: LAPD, 2005, 2006, 2007
Chart created by Healthy City, January 2008

Number of Victims by Type of Crime and Age*, 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone, 2005 - 2007

HOMICIDE					
Age	2007	2006	1 yr % Change	2005	2 yr % Change
Under 18	4	3	33%	3	33%
18 - 24	11	15	-27%	20	-45%
25 - 34	6	11	-45%	14	-57%
35 - 44	5	7	-29%	3	67%
45+	4	3	33%	2	100%
TOTAL	30	39	-23%	42	-29%

GANG CRIME					
Age	2007	2006	1 yr % Change	2005	2 yr % Change
Under 18	204	225	-9%	200	2%
18 - 24	254	252	1%	209	22%
25 - 34	187	187	0%	174	7%
35 - 44	125	120	4%	82	52%
45+	79	66	20%	61	30%
TOTAL	849	850	0%	726	17%

Source: LAPD 2005, 2006, 2007

*Number of crimes by age only includes those crimes in which the age of the victim was known.

Table created by Healthy City, January 2008.

Number of Victims by Type of Crime and Age*, 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone, 2005 - 2007

PROPERTY CRIME					
Age	2007	2006	1 yr % Change	2005	2 yr % Change
Under 18	164	136	21%	111	48%
18 - 24	318	314	1%	315	1%
25 - 34	593	549	8%	540	10%
35 - 44	524	464	13%	480	9%
45+	598	535	12%	610	-2%
TOTAL	2197	1998	10%	2056	7%

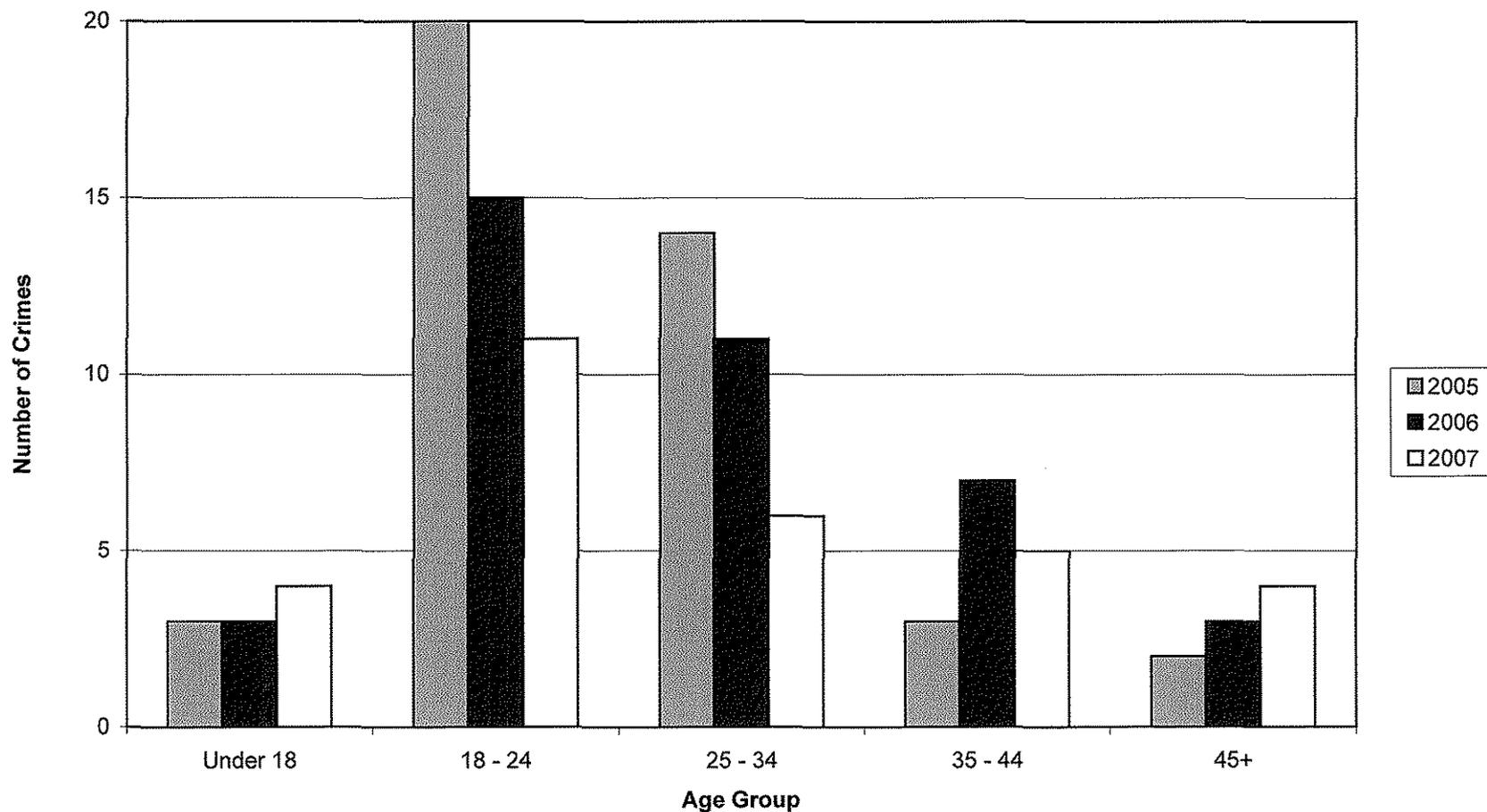
VIOLENT CRIME					
Age	2007	2006	1 yr % Change	2005	2 yr % Change
Under 18	343	322	7%	378	-9%
18 - 24	392	426	-8%	420	-7%
25 - 34	377	413	-9%	412	-8%
35 - 44	322	340	-5%	348	-7%
45+	346	367	-6%	316	9%
TOTAL	1780	1868	-5%	1874	-5%

Source: LAPD 2005, 2006, 2007

*Number of crimes by age only includes those crimes in which the age of the victim was known.

Table created by Healthy City, January 2008.

Homicide by Age Group of Victim* in the 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone 2005 - 2007

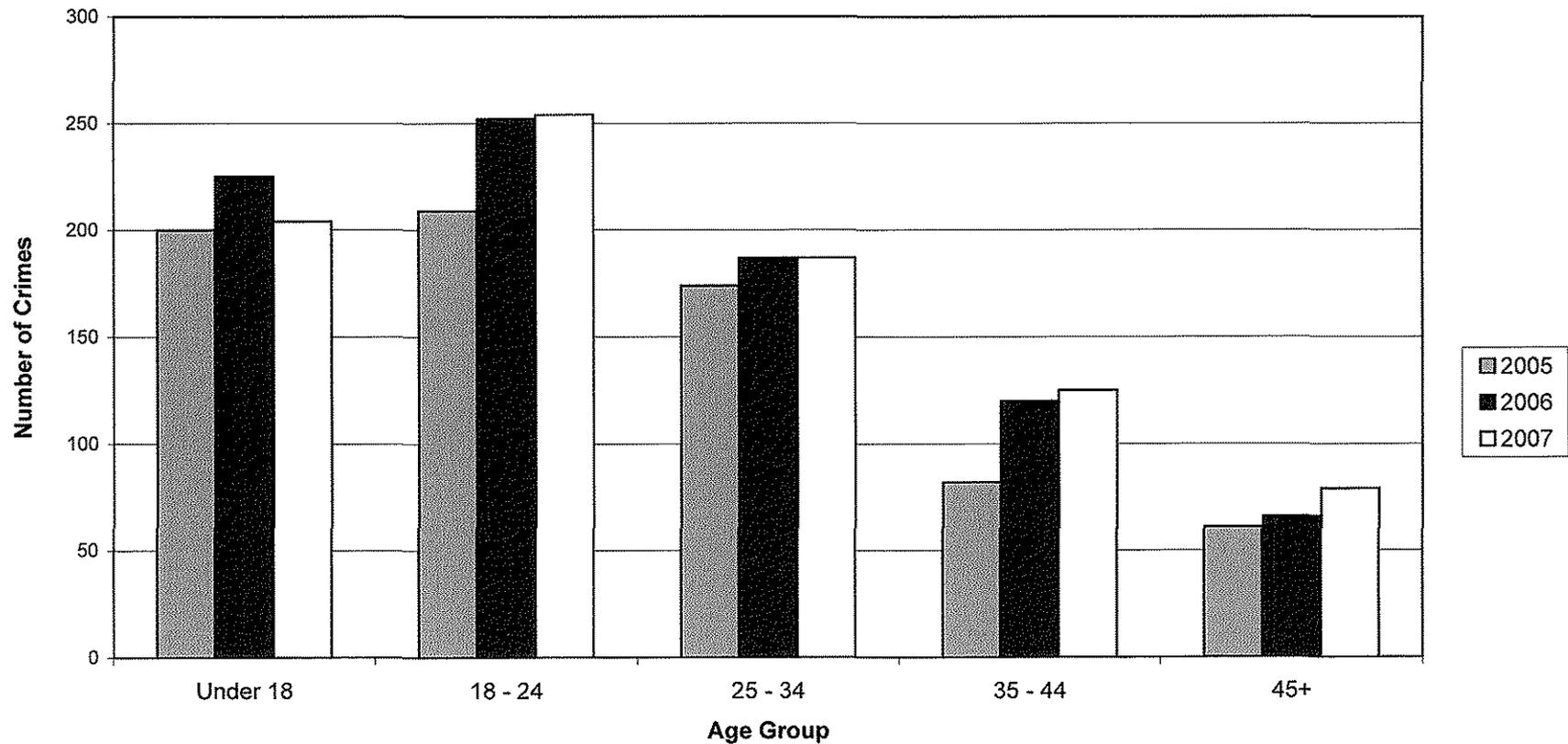


Source: LAPD 2005, 2006, 2007

*Number of crimes by age only includes those crimes in which the age of the victim was known.

Chart created by Healthy City, January 2008.

Gang Crimes by Age Group of Victim* in the 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone 2005 - 2007

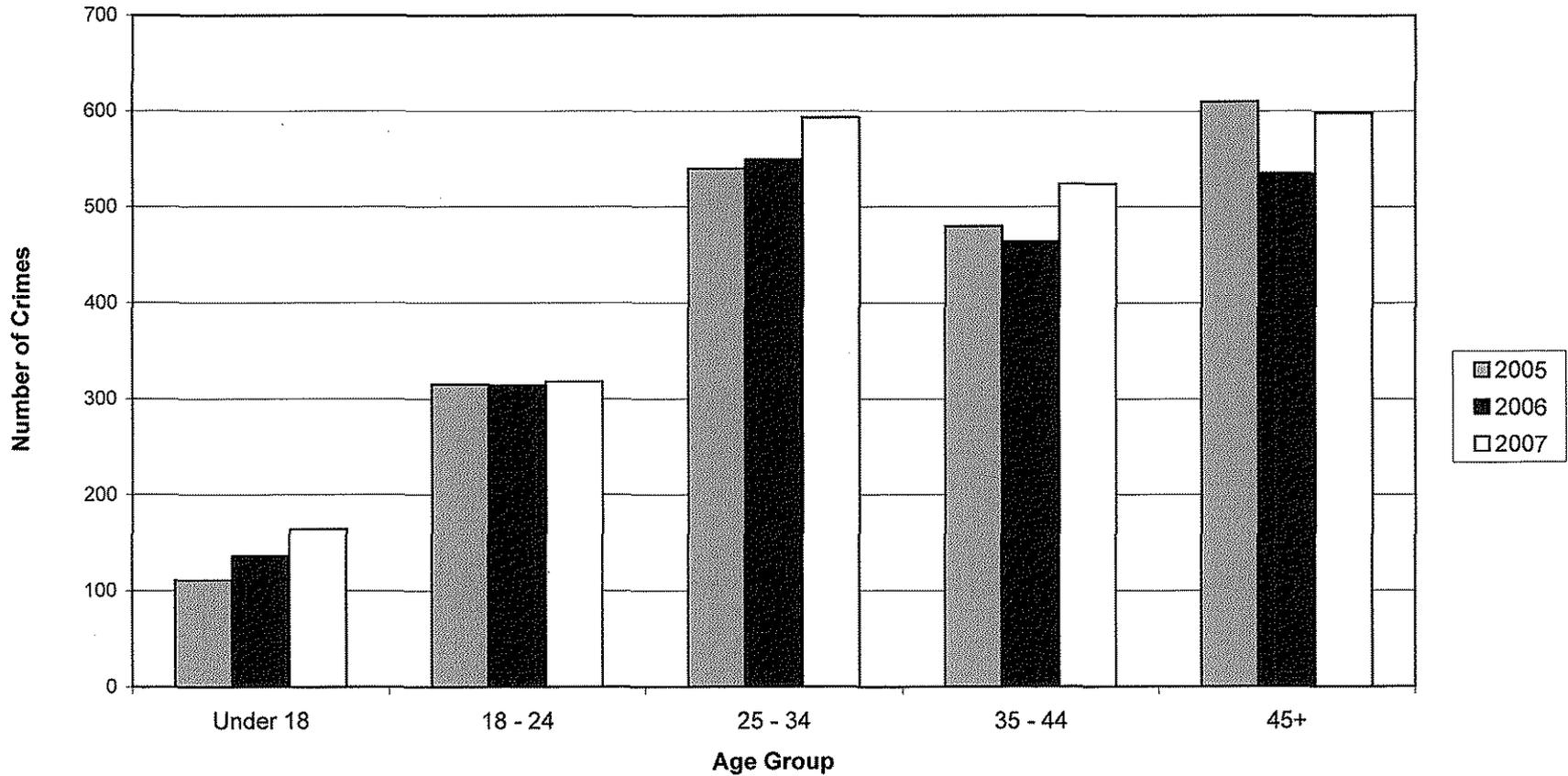


Source: LAPD 2005, 2006, 2007

*Number of crimes by age only includes those crimes in which the age of the victim was known.

Chart created by Healthy City, January 2008.

Property Crime by Age Group of Victim* in the 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone 2005 - 2007

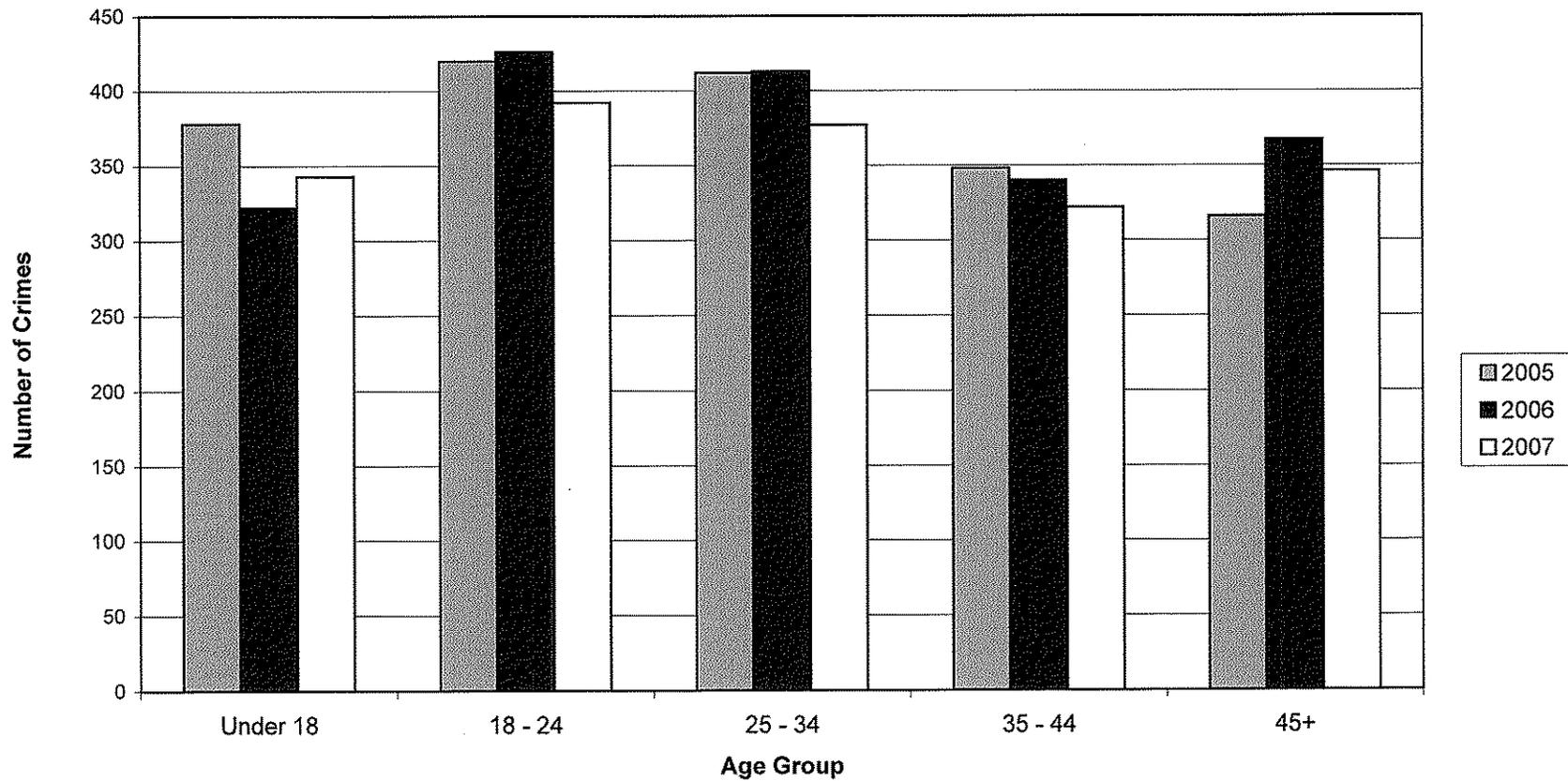


Source: LAPD 2005, 2006, 2007

*Number of crimes by age only includes those crimes in which the age of the victim was known.

Chart created by Healthy City, January 2008.

Violent Crime by Age Group of Victim* in the 77th Street Division Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) Zone 2005 - 2007

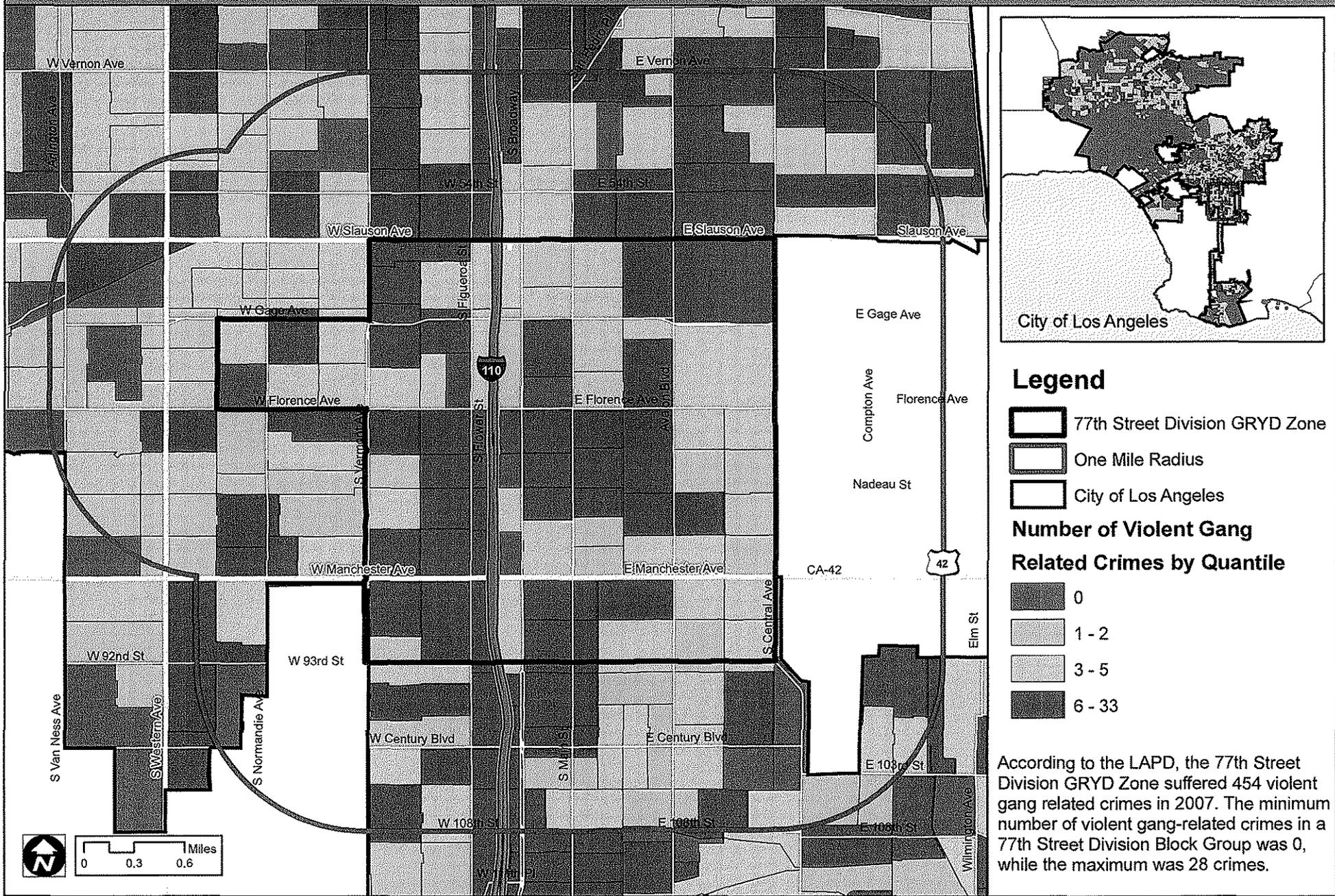


Source: LAPD 2005, 2006, 2007

*Number of crimes by age only includes those crimes in which the age of the victim was known.

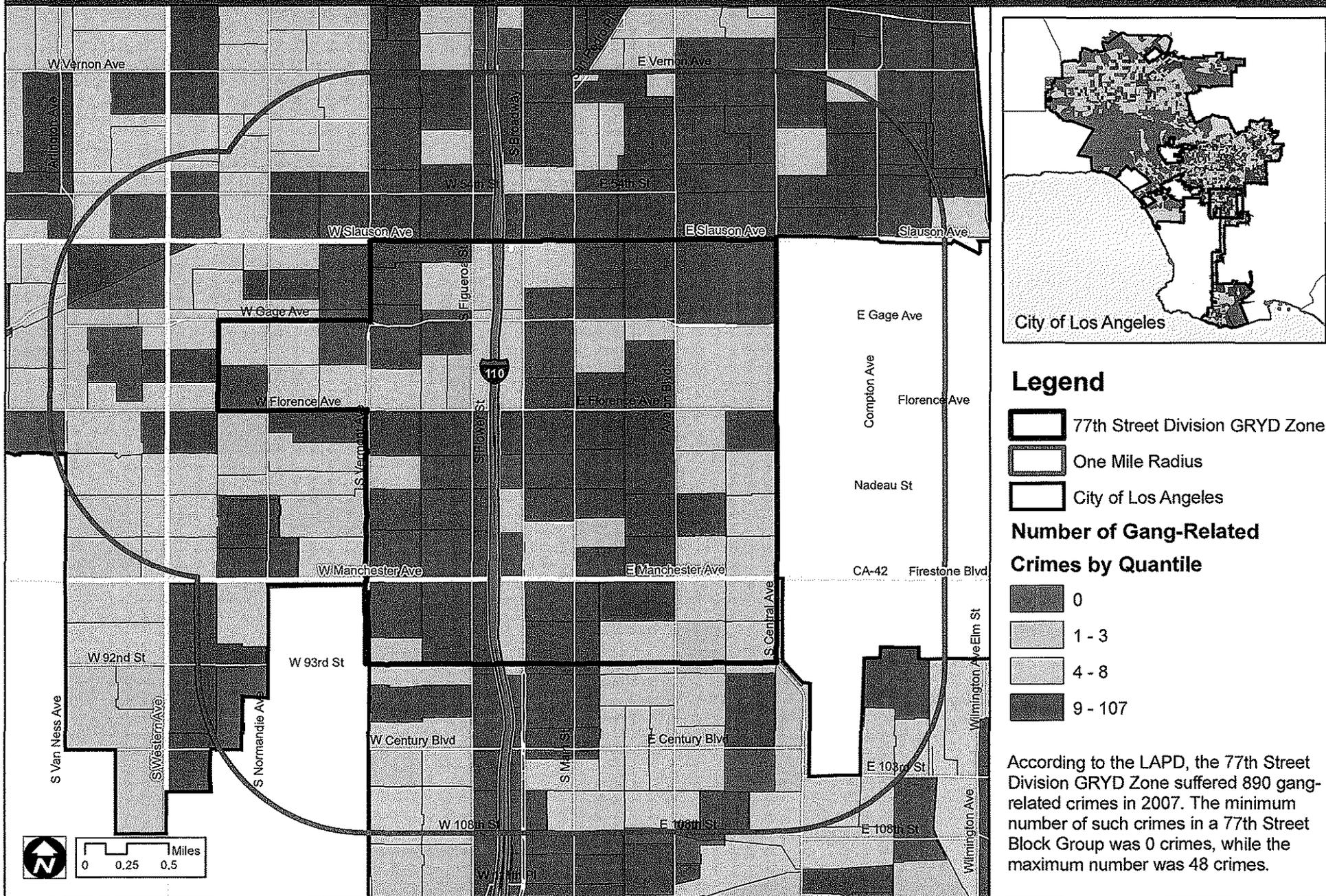
Chart created by Healthy City, January 2008.

Violent Gang-Related Crime in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone by Block Group, 2007



Map created by Healthy City, January 2008. Geographic data from Navteq, 2007. Violent Gang-Related Crime data classified by quantile, by U.S. Census Block Group from the LAPD, 2007. LAPD Mean = 3, Standard Deviation = 4. Gang Reduction and Youth Development Zone compiled from LAPD Reporting Districts.

All Gang-Related Crime in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone by Block Group, 2007



Legend

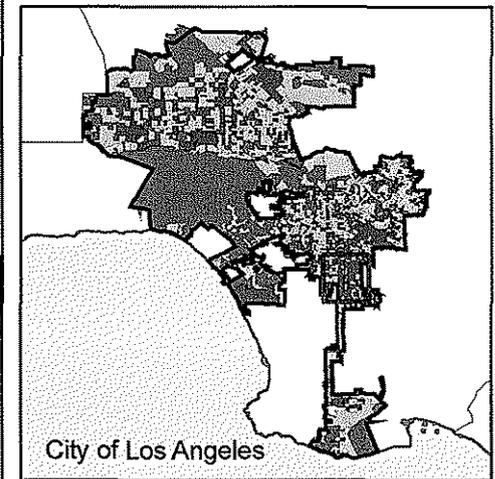
- 77th Street Division GRYD Zone
- One Mile Radius
- City of Los Angeles

Number of Gang-Related Crimes by Quantile

- 0
- 1 - 3
- 4 - 8
- 9 - 107

According to the LAPD, the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone suffered 890 gang-related crimes in 2007. The minimum number of such crimes in a 77th Street Block Group was 0 crimes, while the maximum number was 48 crimes.

All Violent Crime in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone by Block Group, 2007



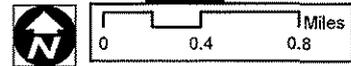
Legend

-  77th Street Division GRYD Zone
-  One Mile Radius
-  City of Los Angeles

Number of Violent Crimes by Quantile

-  0 - 3
-  4 - 8
-  9 - 16
-  17 - 158

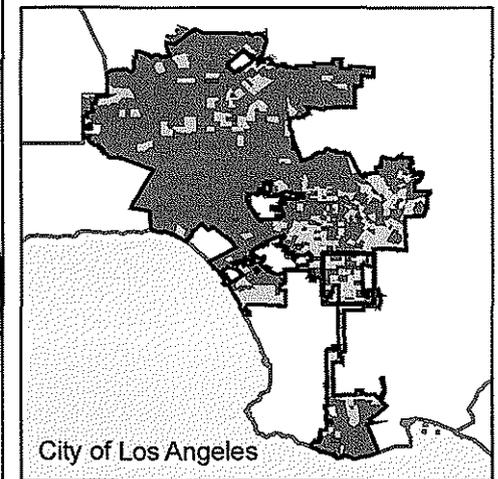
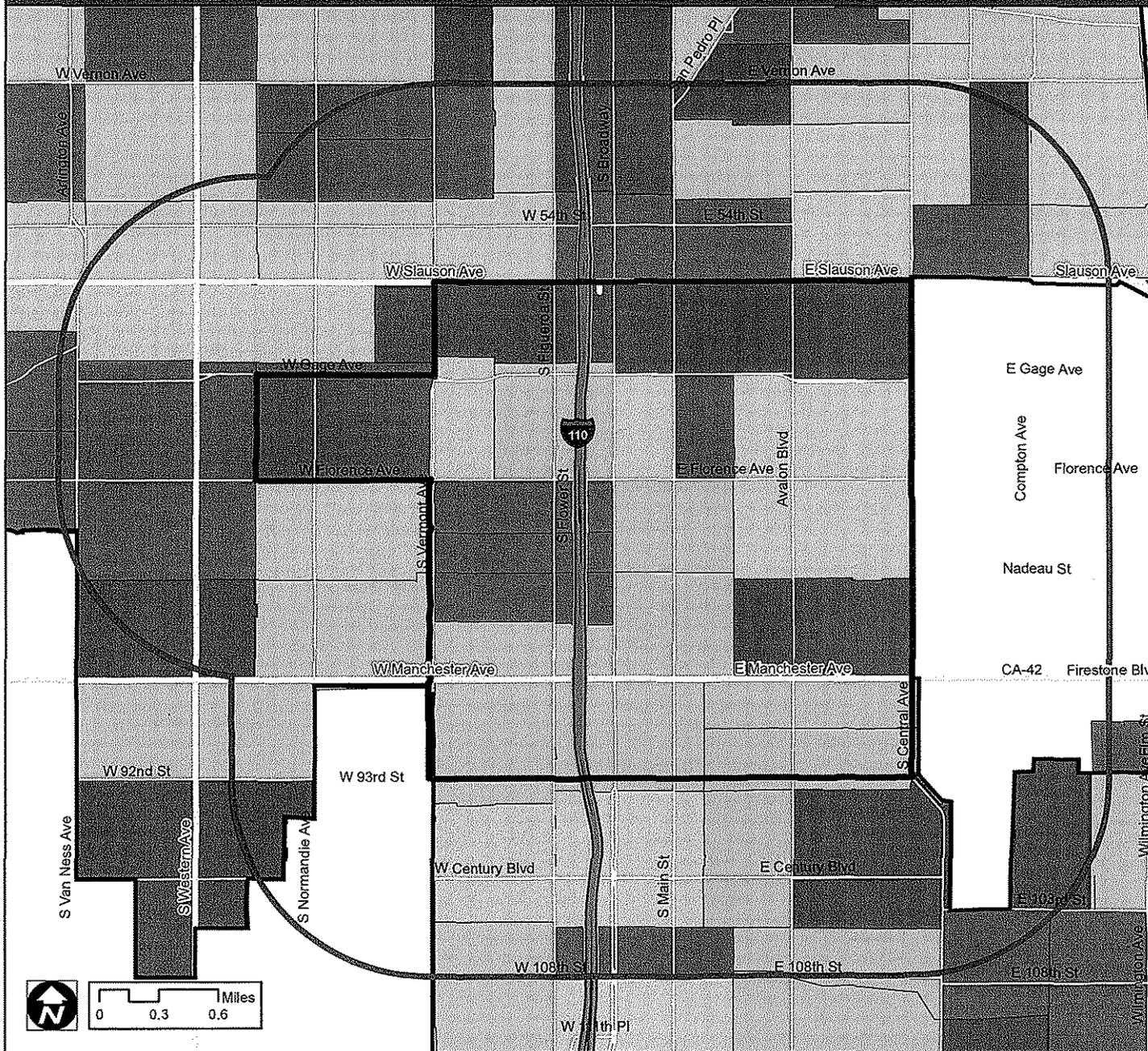
In 2007, 1,850 violent crimes occurred in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone. The minimum number of violent crimes for a block group in the Zone was 0, while the maximum was 76.



Map created by Healthy City January, 2008. Geographic data from Navteq, 2007. All Violent Crime data classified by quantile, by U.S. Census Block Group from LAPD, 2007. LAPD Mean = 11, Standard Deviation = 13. Gang Reduction and Youth Development Zone compiled from LAPD Reporting Districts.



All Homicides in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone by Census Tract, 2007



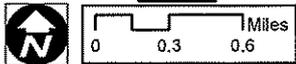
Legend

- 77th Street Division GRYD Zone
- One Mile Radius
- City of Los Angeles

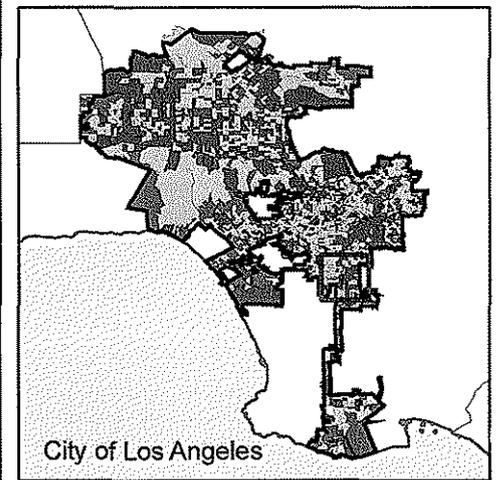
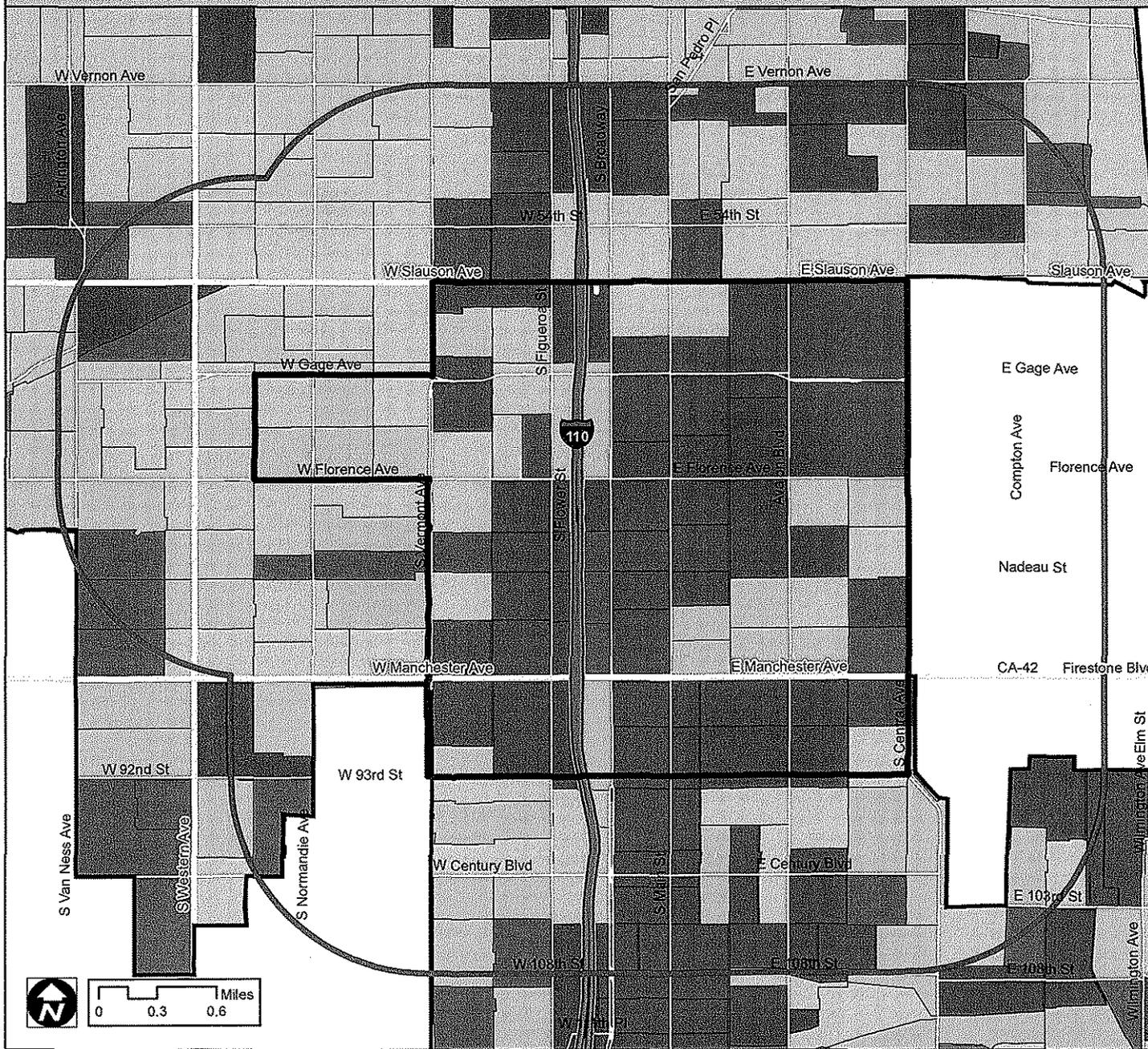
Number of Homicides by Quantile

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3 - 8

According to the LAPD, the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone suffered 30 homicides in 2007. The minimum number of homicides in a 77th Street Census Tract was 0 homicide, while the maximum number was 3 homicides.



Property Crime in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone by Block Group, 2007



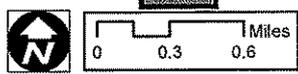
Legend

- 77th Street Division GRYD Zone
- One Mile Radius
- City of Los Angeles

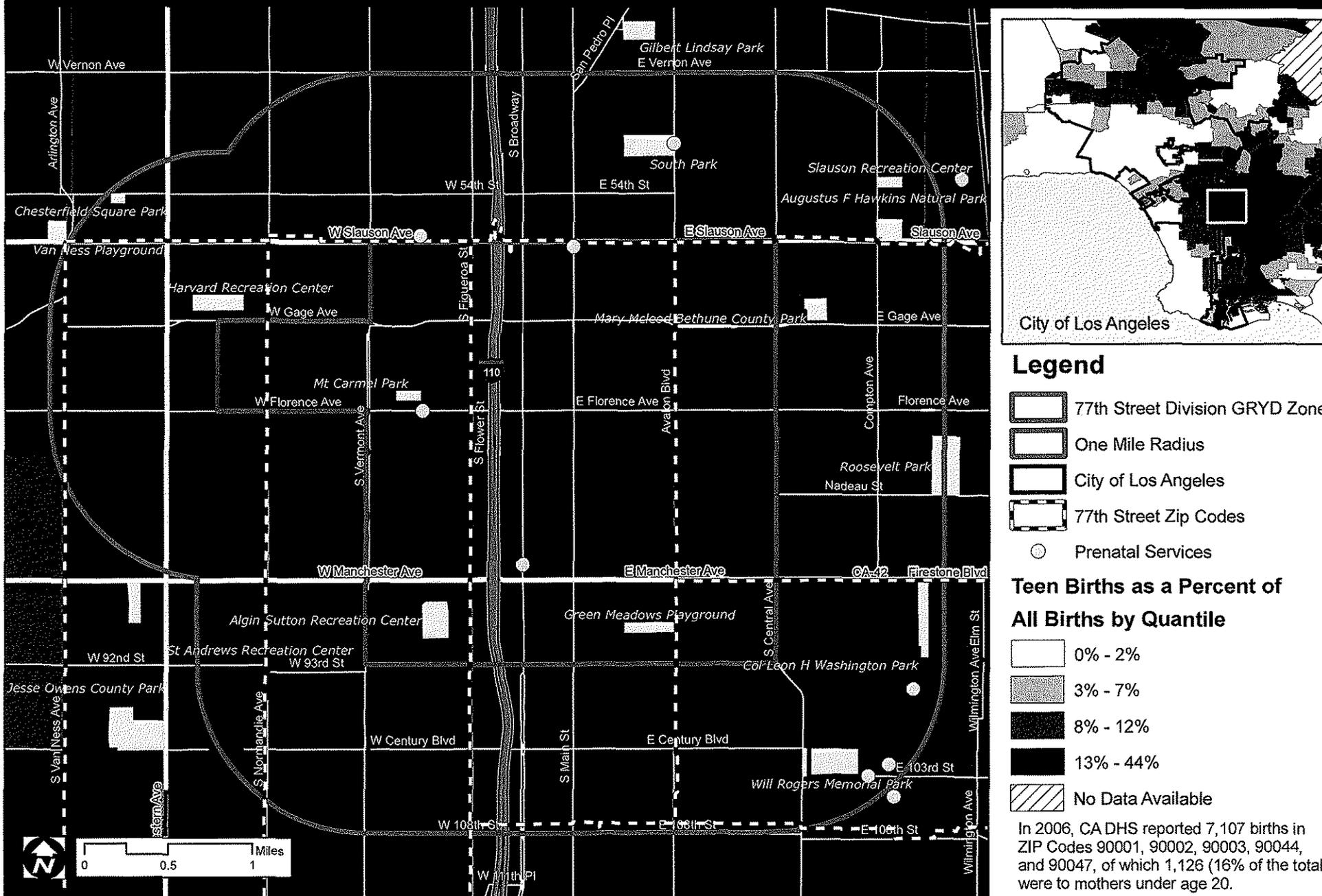
Number of Property Crimes by Quantile

- 0 - 20
- 21 - 32
- 33 - 50
- 51 - 1,397

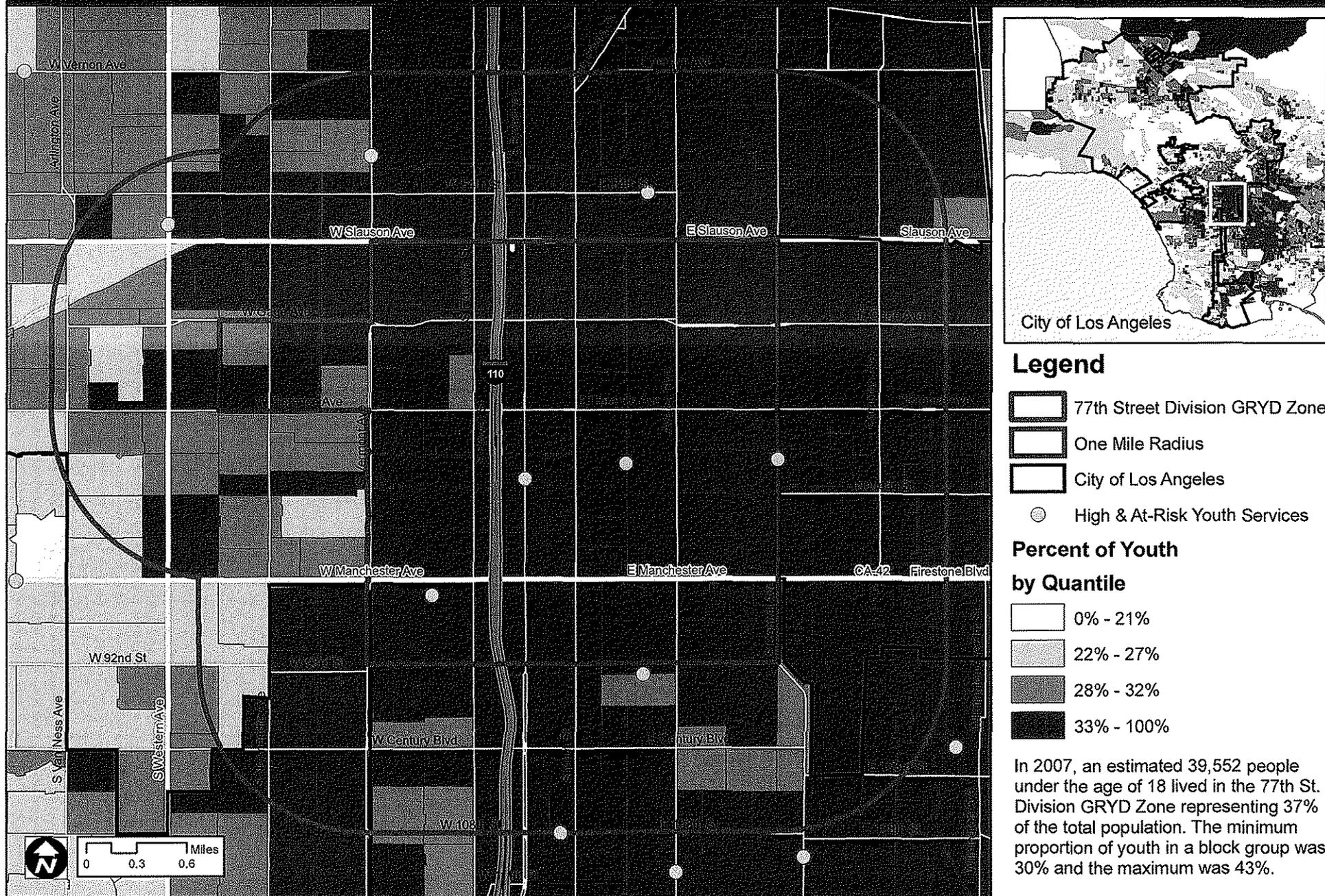
According to the LAPD, the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone suffered 3,638 property crimes in 2007 with an average of 54 property crimes per Block Group. The minimum number of property crimes per block group was 4, while the maximum was 211 crimes.



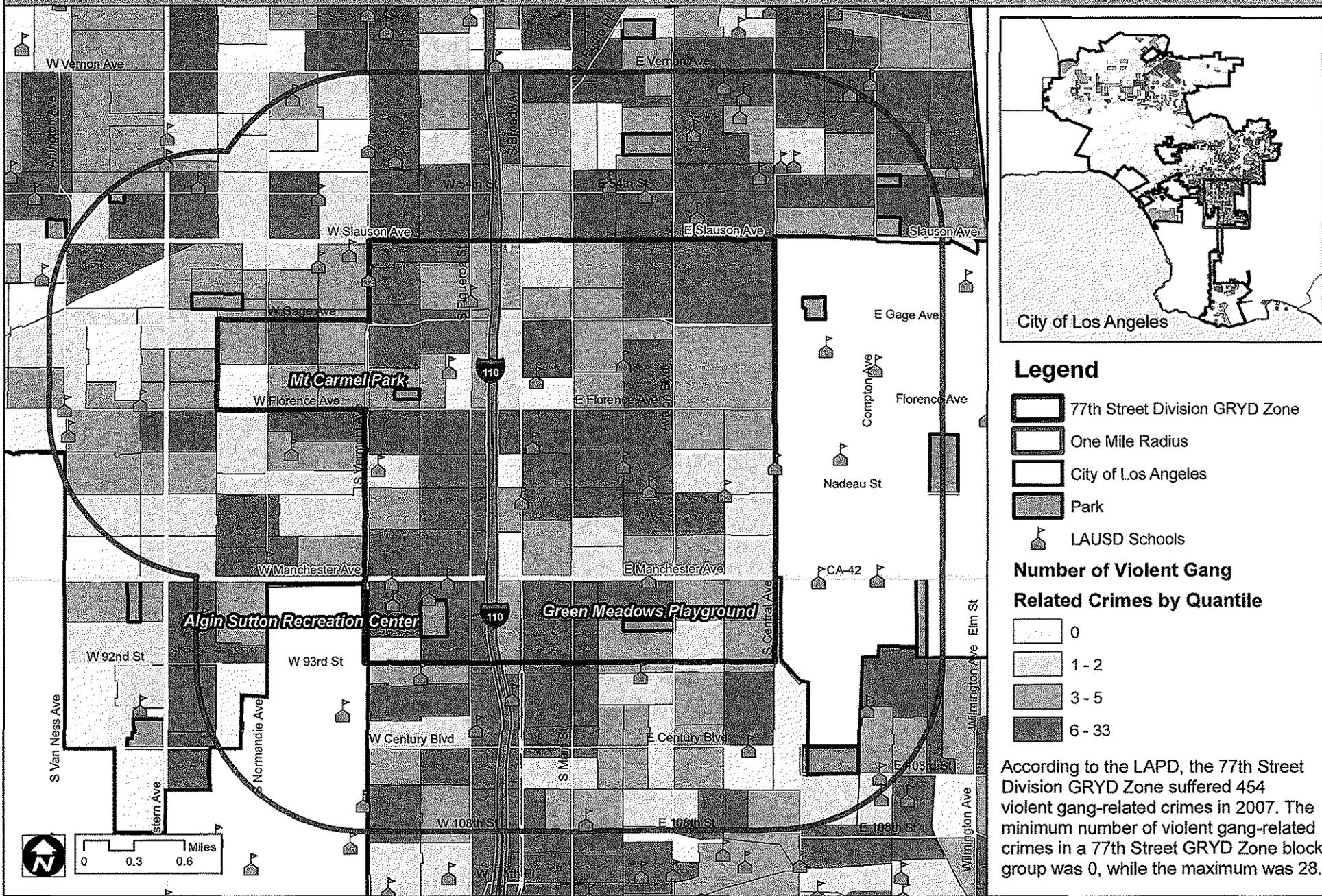
Teen Births & Prenatal Services in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone by ZIP Code, 2006



Youth under age 18 and At-Risk Youth Services in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone by Block Group, 2007

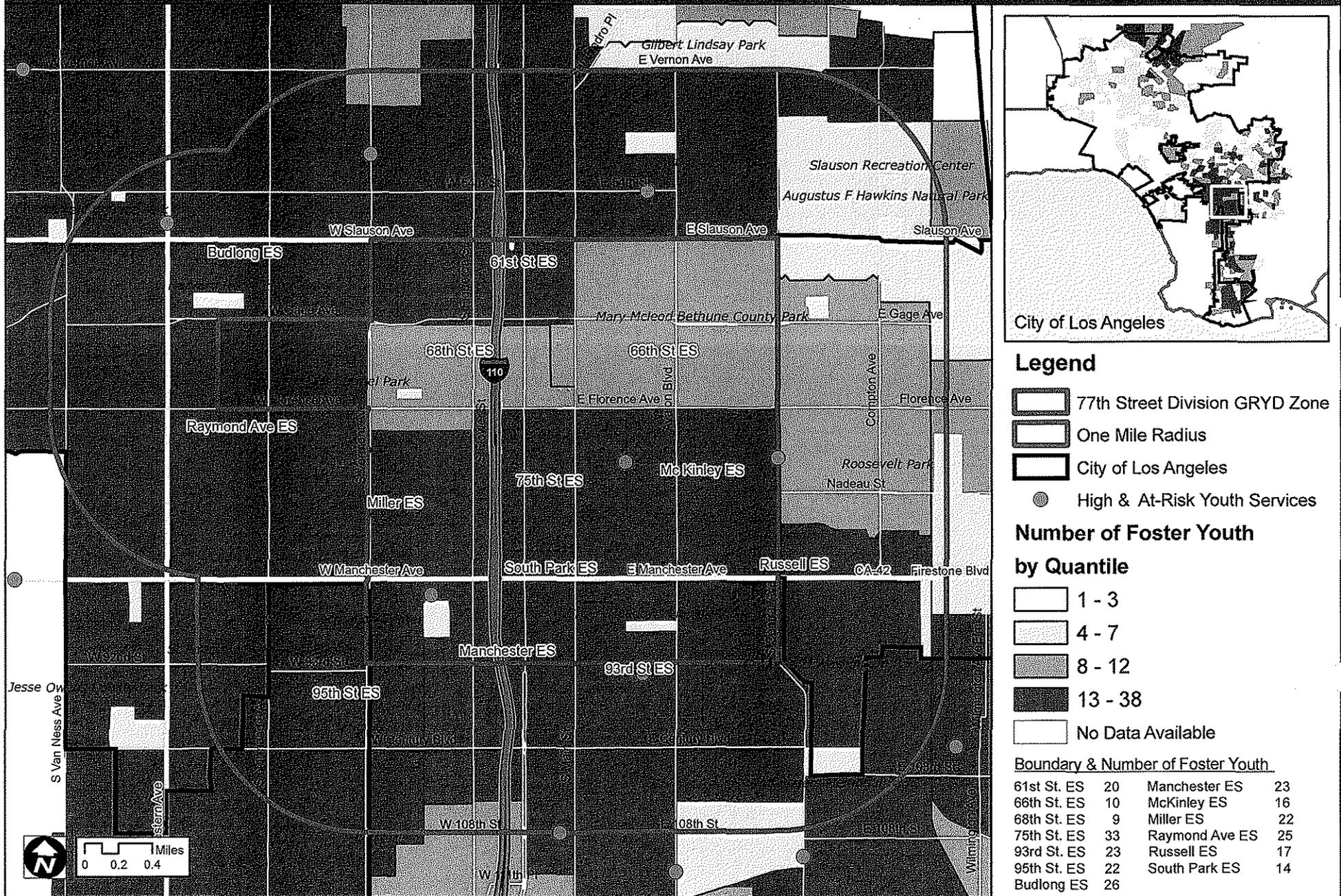


Violent Gang-Related Crime & Parks and Schools in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone by Block Group, 2007



Map created by Healthy City, January 2008. Geographic data from Navteq, 2007. Violent Gang-Related Crime data classified by quantile by U.S. Census Block Group, from the LAPD, 2007. LAPD Mean = 3, Standard Deviation = 4. Gang Reduction and Youth Development Zone compiled from LAPD Reporting Districts. LAUSD Schools data from CA Department of Education.

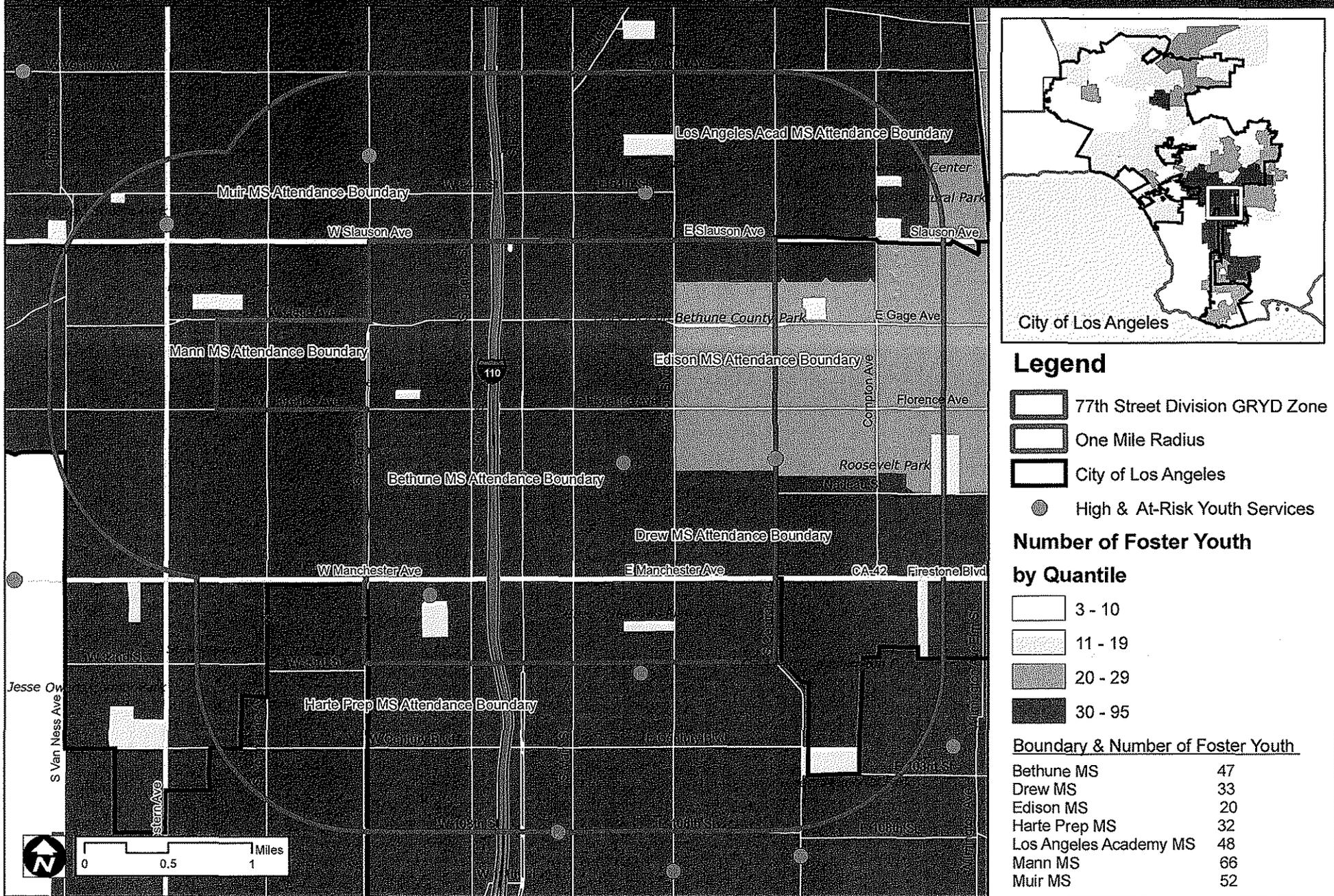
Foster Youth in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone by LAUSD Elementary School Attendance Boundary, 2006



Map created by Healthy City, January 2008. Geographic data from Navteq, 2007. Foster Youth data by LAUSD Elementary School Attendance Boundary, classified by quantile from Education Coordinating Council, 2006. LAUSD Mean = 8, Standard Deviation = 7. High & At-Risk Youth Service data from 211 Los Angeles County. Gang Reduction and Youth Development Zone compiled from LAPD Reporting Districts.

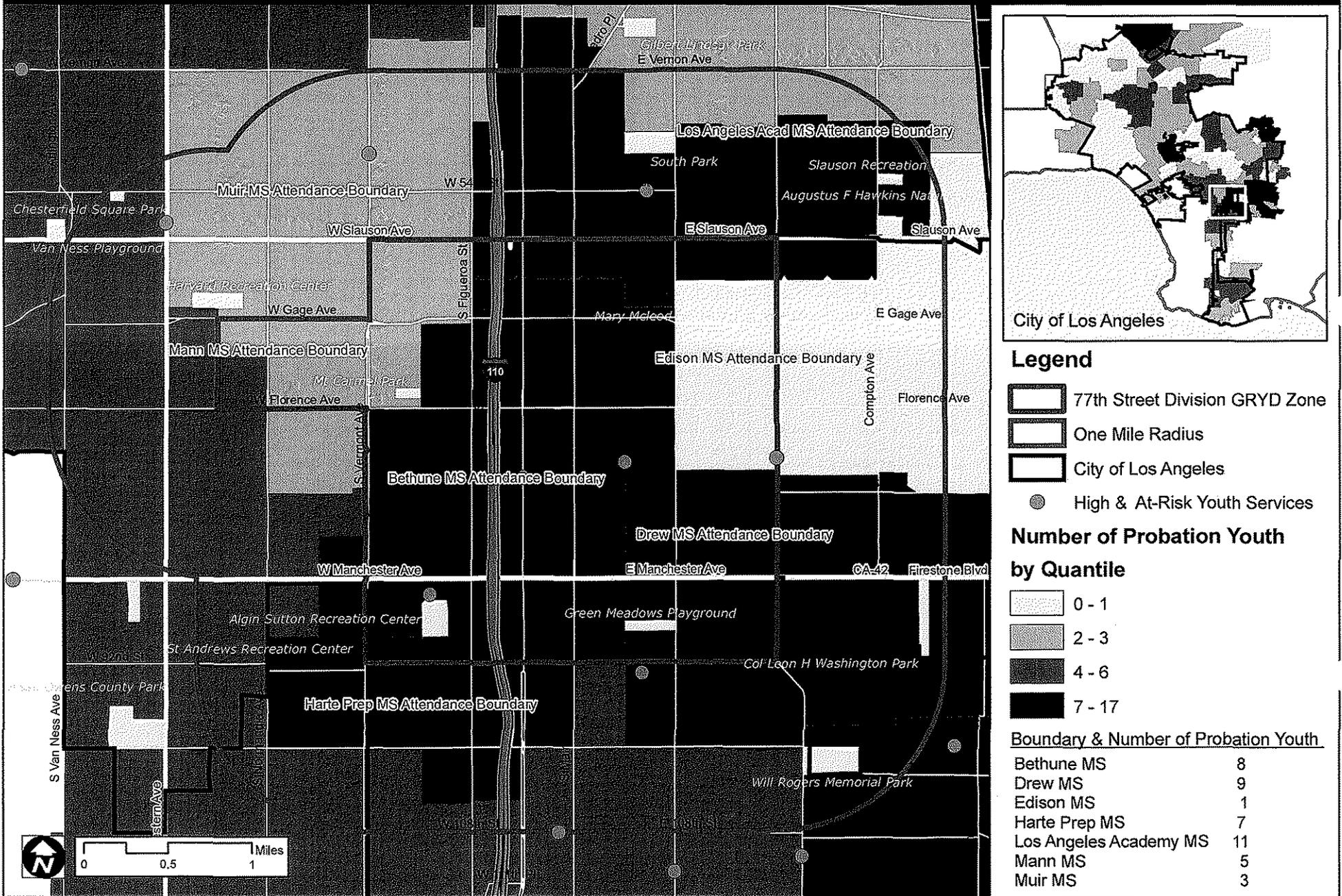


Foster Youth in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone by LAUSD Middle School Attendance Boundary, 2006



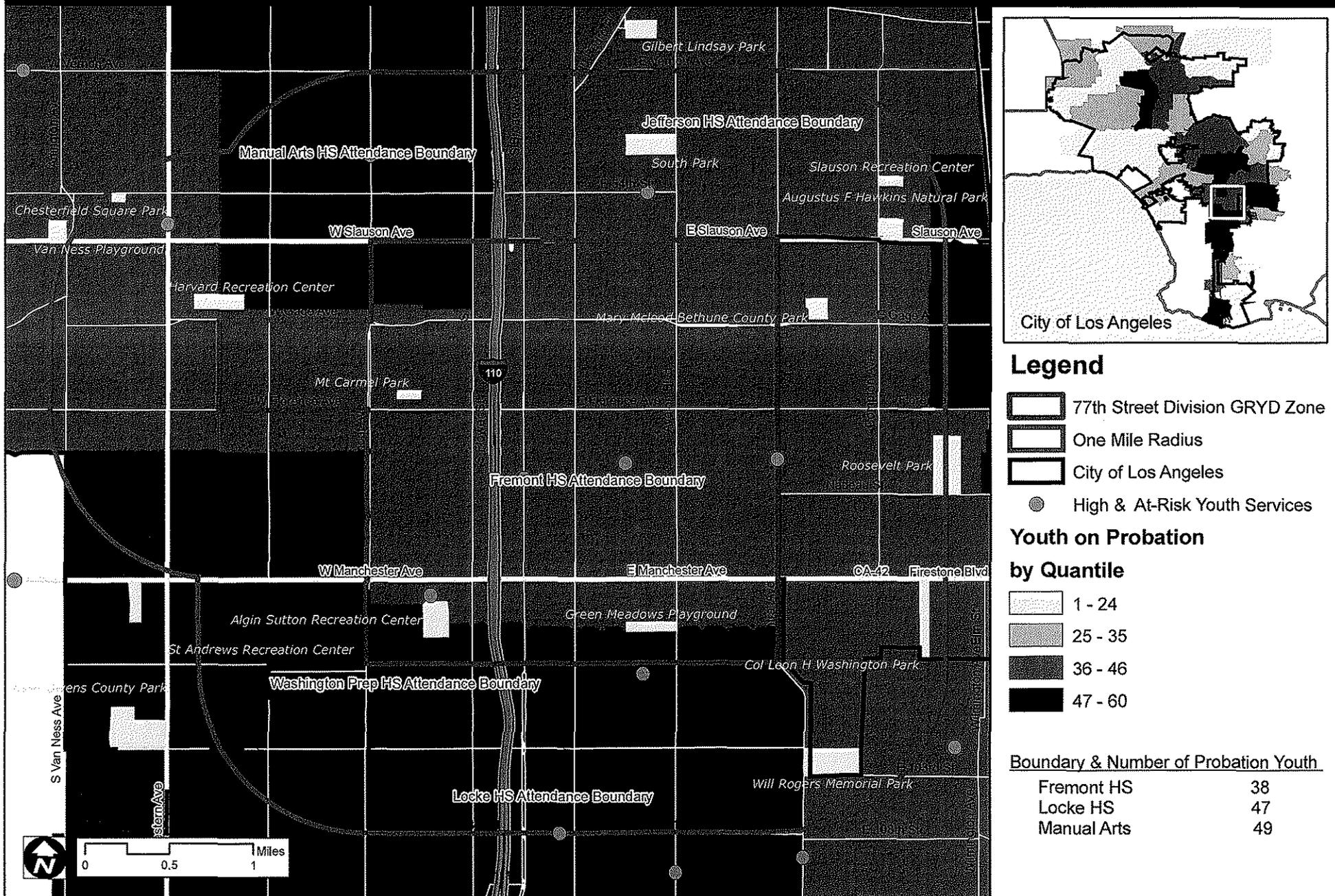
Map created by Healthy City, January 2008. Geographic data from Navteq, 2007. Foster Youth data by LAUSD middle school attendance boundary, classified by quantile from Education Coordinating Council, 2006. LAUSD Mean = 22, Standard Deviation = 17. High & At-Risk Youth Service data from 211 Los Angeles County. Gang Reduction and Youth Development Zone compiled from LAPD Reporting Districts.

Probation Youth in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone by LAUSD Middle School Attendance Boundary, 2006



Map created by Healthy City, December 2007. Geographic data from Navteq, 2007. Probation Youth data by LAUSD Middle School Attendance Boundary, classified by quantile from Education Coordinating Council, 2006. LAUSD Mean = 3, Standard Deviation = 3. High & At-Risk Youth Service data from 211 Los Angeles County. Gang Reduction and Youth Development Zone compiled from LAPD Reporting Districts.

Probation Youth in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone by LAUSD High School Attendance Boundary, 2006



Map created by Healthy City, December 2007. Geographic data from Navteq, 2007. Probation Youth data by High School Attendance Boundary, classified by quantile from Education Coordinating Council, 2006. LAUSD Mean = 34, Standard Deviation = 14. High & At-Risk Youth Service data from 211 Los Angeles County. Gang Reduction and Youth Development Zone compiled from LAPD Reporting Districts.

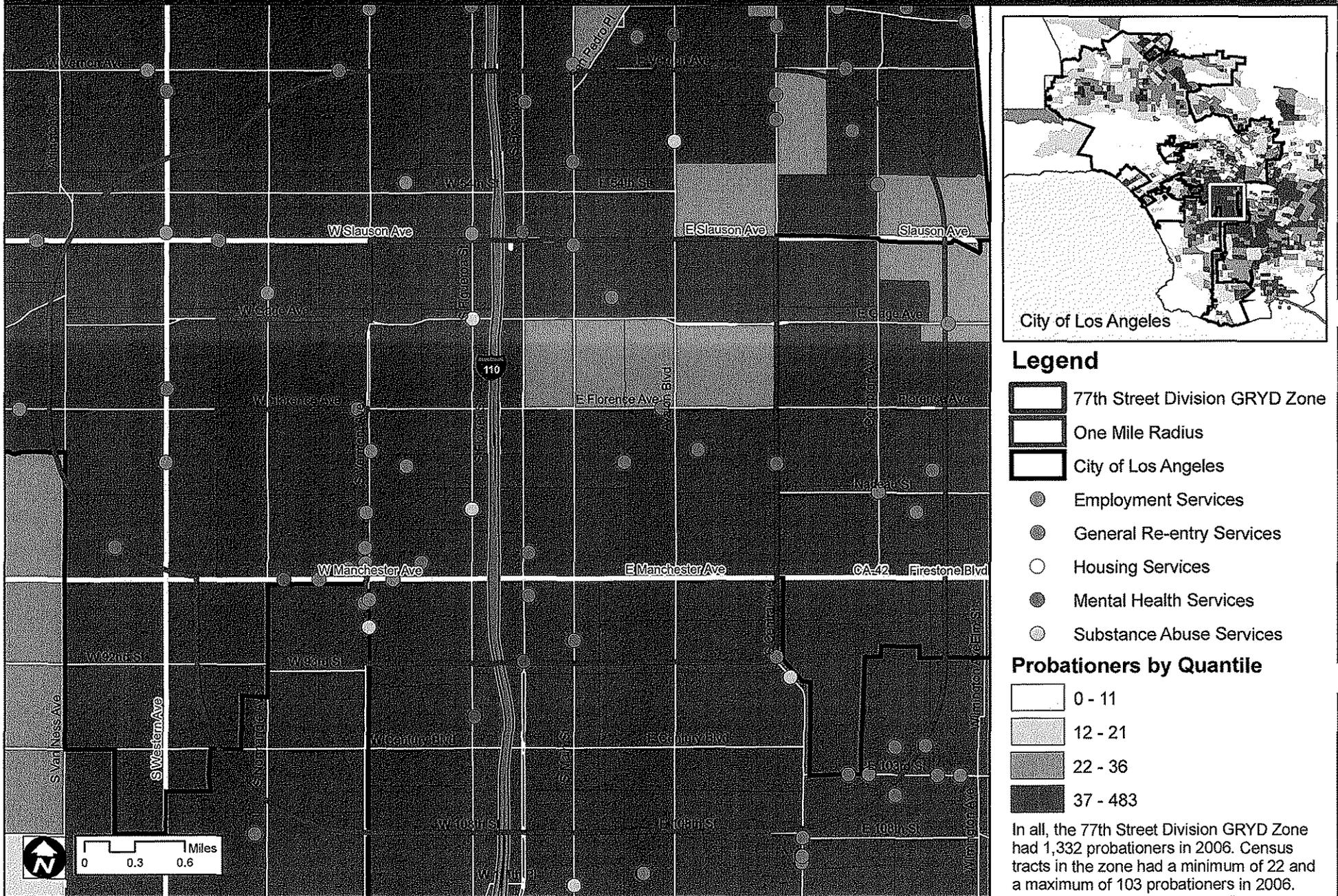
Parolees & Re-entry Services in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone by Census Tract, 2004



Map created by Healthy City, January 2008. Geographic data from Navteq, 2007. Parolee data by Census Tract, classified by quantile from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, 2004. County Mean = 12, Standard Deviation = 20. Re-entry Service data from 211 Los Angeles County. Gang Reduction and Youth Development Zone compiled from LAPD Reporting Districts.



Probationers & Re-entry Services in the 77th Street Division GRYD Zone by Census Tract, 2006



Map created by Healthy City, January 2008. Geographic data from Navteq, 2007. Probation data classified by quantile from the Los Angeles Department of Probation, 2006. Los Angeles County Mean = 26, Standard Deviation = 23. Re-entry Service data from 211 Los Angeles County. Gang Reduction and Youth Development Zone compiled from LAPD Reporting Districts.