

COMMUNITY SAFETY SCORECARD CITY OF SANTA ROSA 2016





Santa Rosa Violence Prevention Partnership

Established in 2003, The Santa Rosa Violence Prevention Partnership (formerly known as the Mayor's Gang Prevention Task Force) is a collaborative focused on creating safe neighborhoods through youth development programs and community partnerships involving private citizens, government, local community-based organizations, schools, parents, the faith community and local law enforcement. The focus of this work is to intervene in the lives of youth to provide positive socialization opportunities as alternatives to criminal involvement and to deter them from other maladaptive behaviors.

This model reinforces the concept that collaborative efforts, spanning a broad spectrum of community partners, ensure that a large number of stakeholders accept responsibility and accountability for the safety, health, and welfare of its youth, families, and community. By committing to support our youth, the community is sending a clear message for youth to stay in school, reconnect with their families and community to enjoy a supportive and healthy environment to learn and grow and engage in pro-social behaviors. Ultimately we envision youth who maintain a sense of responsibility for their actions with accountability to themselves and others.



Advancement Project

Advancement Project is a next generation, multiracial civil rights organization. In California we champion the struggle for greater equity and opportunity for all, fostering upward mobility in communities most impacted by economic and racial injustice. We build alliances and trust, use data-driven policy solutions, create innovative tools and work alongside communities to ignite social transformation. Since 1999, Advancement Project has expanded the tools available to end inequity and transform the large public systems that impact the lives of millions of Californians.

Advancement Project, through its Urban Peace program, has provided technical assistance and training to over 20 communities throughout California and across the country, supporting safety efforts to ensure that children can learn, families can thrive, and communities can prosper. The success of this work has spurred the creation of a new organization, Urban Peace Institute (www.urbanpeaceinstitute.org). Urban Peace Institute reduces and prevents community violence by applying public health methods to understand the underlying reasons for violence and create innovative, holistic ways to change the conditions that lead to them.



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Executive Summary

Santa Rosa is looking toward the future. The Santa Rosa Violence Prevention Partnership (The Partnership), after rebranding from the Mayor’s Gang Prevention Task Force in 2015, expanded the scope of its mission to reduce youth and gang violence by adopting a public health approach. Consistent with other local initiatives – such as Health Action, Cradle to Career, and Upstream Investments – to improve the health and safety of the community, this upstream approach of understanding the root causes of violence provides The Partnership with an opportunity to identify strategies that will address the key determinants of the community’s overall health and safety. This Community Safety Scorecard (Scorecard) articulates the idea that safety is more than just crime statistics and incorporates indicators across four major domains:

- Economic Conditions
- Crime and Safety
- Family and Community Connectedness
- School Conditions

The Scorecard establishes seventeen different community safety indicators that can guide and influence decisions intended to maintain and improve community safety at a neighborhood level. This tool can also be used for tracking progress over time and informing new investments or reallocation of existing resources. Moreover, the Scorecard is a tool for shared accountability among the agencies who comprise The Partnership to implement collective action efforts based on common goals.

While the Scorecard is rooted in Advancement Project’s Comprehensive Violence Reduction Strategy (CVRS) (see page 14), The Partnership and other local stakeholders provided input throughout the process of developing the Scorecard to ensure that the report met the unique community needs of the City of Santa Rosa, while aligning with existing health and safety efforts already underway at the city and county level. Therefore, it is a tailored tool to assist Santa Rosa stakeholders to enhance community safety for Santa Rosa through a public health approach.

A Goals Team, comprised of members of The Partnership, was established to identify and review the indicators for each domain, including the geographic boundaries for which data would be gathered and analyzed. Several options of boundaries were reviewed – including school districts, census tracts, City of Santa Rosa Community Advisory Board districts, zip codes, and customized boundaries – and ultimately Santa Rosa Police Beats were selected.

1. McCallum, Kevin. “*Santa Rosa renaming anti-gang program*”, The Press Democrat (Santa Rosa). October 21, 2014. Retrieved from: <http://www.pressdemocrat.com/home/3004681-181/santa-rosa-renaming-anti-gang-program>

Domains & Indicators

Economic Conditions

- Cost of Living
- Employment
- Homeownership
- Income

Crime & Safety

- Arrests
- Child Abuse & Neglect
- Gang Involvement
- Narcotics
- Youth-Involved Violent Crime

Family & Community Connectedness

- Access to Health Care
- Civic Engagement
- Family Trauma
- Violence Prevention Services

School Conditions

- Attendance
- College Readiness
- Discipline
- Early Childhood Education

The Goals Team evaluated over 80 indicators of Community Safety across all four domains, and ultimately recommended 17 Community Safety indicators to be included in the Scorecard. These recommendations were approved by The Partnership's Executive Team (Chair of The Partnership, Program Manager, and Chief of Police). Literature reviews confirm that the selected indicators are appropriate metrics to assist in evaluating community safety and preventing gang crime. Family trauma and delinquency, civic engagement and crime rates, economic opportunities and youth violence are just some of the indicators prominently discussed in the literature yielding important insights into Santa Rosa communities. See Domains and Indicators chart for a full listing of community safety indicators.

As the data was presented and analyzed, it became evident that additional research at a more granular level was needed since the size of the zones were too large to reveal smaller areas with high concentrations of crime and low access to resources. Identifying high need areas with high densities of youth-involved violent crime, and looking at crime and resource characteristics within them, represented one way to do this more granular research. Investments in community safety in and around these areas are important to the overall safety and well-being of Santa Rosa.

The Partnership intends to incorporate the findings of the Scorecard within future strategic plans and funding opportunities, with the goal of assessing the impact of these efforts through a comparative analysis of domains and indicators every three years with future Scorecards. The methodological steps to guide these efforts are outlined in the appendix. Further research and analysis of the data in this Scorecard is available on www.AdvancementProjectCA.org. For more information about The Partnership, visit www.ThePartnershipSR.org.



The Partnership Policy Team Meeting

Scorecard Findings

The Scorecard breaks the city of Santa Rosa into nine sub-sections, referred to as Partnership Zones that are consistent with the Santa Rosa Police Department patrol beats. It reports demographics and indicators of the root causes of violence, while mapping areas of concentrated youth violence, or high-need areas, and making linkages to the root causes of violence indicators. Finally, the Scorecard suggests key strategies that stakeholders can implement with their organizations to increase community safety. As a baseline year for future tracking, the analysis focuses on the year 2012, with updates and evaluations of progress to take place in future years (see page 66 for further analysis). Below are some of the summarized findings from the Scorecard.

Demographic Analysis

An analysis of Santa Rosa's demographics by zone identified differences in age, race/ethnicity, educational attainment, and by age the number of Spanish speakers that do not speak English at home. Measuring demographics in nine Santa Rosa zones reveals diverse communities within the city, with significant differences between the west and east sides of Santa Rosa. A few examples are highlighted below. The full analysis of demographics by zone begins on page 17.

- In Zone 6 (in East Santa Rosa), 84.2% residents self-identify as White and 10.3% Latino/Hispanic, and only 5.3% of adults are without a high school degree, whereas 36.4% of Zone 5 (in West Santa Rosa) residents self-identify as White and 52% as Latino/Hispanic, and nearly one third (31.5%) of adults lack a high school degree.
- All zones in West Santa Rosa, including Zone 8 in Southeast Santa Rosa, have high percentages of juvenile residents with an average of 26.26%, while the majority of zones in East Santa Rosa and Downtown have an average of 18.13%.
- Zones 5 (18.7%) and 7 (13.6%) in West Santa Rosa have the highest rates of Spanish speakers in the household, whereas Zones 4 (1.7%) and 6 (0.4%) have the lowest rates.

Indicator Summary by Domain

Analyzing the data provides an opportunity to identify any disparities amongst the zones. Moreover, looking at the root conditions of crime in these zones across all four domains, we identify where particular crime rates were higher or lower and any related factors, if not potential contributors to these crime rates. Overall, the findings show that zones in East Santa Rosa generally have better indicators of community safety than zones on the west side of Santa Rosa. For example, Zones 4 and 6 have better community scores than other zones in almost all indicators and particularly in economic factors. A few highlights within each domain are included below. Descriptions and data for each indicator begin on page 24 and the full analysis by zone begins on page 66.

Crime and Safety

- Generally, higher crime rates for youth violent crime, narcotics crime, gang crime, and child abuse and neglect were reported in Zones 1 and 2 (straddling Highway 101 north of Downtown), and nine (Downtown).
- Zone 9 has the highest Crime and Safety Indicators even though it has the fewest residents. Residents living outside of Downtown who travel there for employment, goods and/or

services mean that the daytime population is larger than the residential population. Also, law enforcement officials confirm that people are more likely to report crimes at the police station or at hospitals, inflating figures in zones that contain these facilities.

Economic Conditions

- Zones 2, 4, and 7 have better cost of living community scores compared to other zones, and Zones 3, 4, and 6 have higher percentages of homeownership.
- Zones 5 and 9 have the highest unemployment rates, while Zones 1, 5, 7, and 9 have the highest rates of families in poverty.

Family & Community Connectedness

- Zones 1, 5, and 7 had lower rates of residents with health insurance compared to other zones.
- Zones 1, 2, 8, and 9 have higher than the City's average of violence prevention resources compared to other zones. Agencies providing violence prevention resources tend to be located within Downtown (Zone 9) or along the Mendocino Avenue corridor (Zone 2), which may contribute to the higher rates of services available in these zones.
- Zones 3 and 7 had lower scores of active voters, with Zone 8 having the lowest score of 27.9% which is almost half of the City average of 47.3%.

School Conditions

- Zones 3, 7, and 8 have fewer licensed childcare seats per 100 children ages 0-5, yet have some of the highest rates of juveniles as noted in the demographics section.
- The school attendance and discipline rates scored less favorably for Zone 2, yet had the highest graduation rates and number of licensed childcare seats per child compared with other zones. Zone 2 has a higher density of child care providers and includes the Santa Rosa Junior College next door to Santa Rosa High School.

In addition to reviewing the data by zones, The Partnership did a comparative analysis of the Scorecard findings with *A Portrait of Sonoma County*, which identified Northwest, Southwest and Southeast Santa Rosa census tracts as large areas of concentrated disadvantage. Due to this, *A Portrait of Sonoma County* identified these areas as high priorities for intervention. The Scorecard found indicators in need of targeted investment to reduce violence in these same areas. Census tracts in zones with higher crime rates and high-need areas are listed within Sonoma County Priority Places in *A Portrait of Sonoma County*.

High-Need Areas

An analysis of the density of crime incidents finds pockets of crime in smaller neighborhoods and around specific locations of high public interest, such as the Downtown Transit Mall, shopping centers, and parks. High-need areas were identified, based on the density of youth-involved violent crime, in the areas of West Steele Lane, South Park, West 9th Street, Roseland, Corby/Hearn, and Downtown. Related factors, if not contributors to these high-need areas are also identified.

Scorecard Findings

For example, the South Park Area surrounds a community with the lowest active voting participation rates in the city, indicating lower civic engagement, a root protective factor against violence.

Strategy Recommendations

A review of policies addressing the root causes of violence and ongoing violence prevention and reduction policies and programs in and around Santa Rosa yielded numerous key recommendations for The Partnership to address in order to fulfill the mission of reducing youth and gang violence in our community. Moreover, the need to broaden efforts around community-based stakeholder collaboratives and strategic neighborhood action plans stand out among the findings. The list of strategic recommendations are identified in the table to the right and more information can be found beginning on page 66.

Key Recommendations:

Community-based Stakeholder Collaboratives – Foster and enhance relationships and efforts of the community and The Partnership, while seeking opportunities to leverage efforts with other local, regional, and state collaboratives such as maintaining participation with the California Cities Violence Prevention Network (e.g. funding priorities, job development, school engagement, civic engagement, etc.).

Strategic Neighborhood Action Plans (SNAPs) – In collaboration with the community, City departments and The Partnership, create SNAPs which assess key determinants of health and root causes of violence, and provide the necessary services and resources to enhance the quality of life for residents in higher need neighborhoods. Place-based approaches offer a way to address the multiple and often interlocking disadvantages faced by families living in low-scoring communities. Having as a starting point a process in which residents themselves identify their top priorities and organizations and then join together to help address them is an empowering approach that makes meaningful, lasting results more likely.³

Strategy

Considerations

Economic Conditions

- Implement Workforce Development
- Increase Equitable Housing Initiatives

Crime & Safety

- Foster Collaborative Relationships
- Implement Place-Based Violence Prevention Strategies, Programs, & Services

Family & Community Connectedness

- Increase Access to Affordable Health Care
- Foster Opportunities to Increase Voter Equality & Participation
- Enhance and/or Implement Violence Prevention Strategies, Programs, & Services

School Conditions

- Enhance College Readiness Efforts
- Increase School Readiness Opportunities
- Increase Engagement & Truancy Prevention

2. Population and age data from ESRI Population Estimates (2012); race/ethnicity, educational attainment, and Spanish language spoken at home by the ability to speak English from American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2008-2012).

3. Measure of America of the Social Science Research Council. *A Portrait of Sonoma County. Sonoma County Human Development Report.* (2014). Retrieved from: https://s3.amazonaws.com/ssrc-static/moa/APOS_FINAL.pdf

The evolvement of The Partnership provides an opportunity to better understand the needs of our community from a public health perspective. By understanding the root causes of youth and gang violence, we as a community can begin to view community safety with a new perspective, one that is inclusive of the key determinants of our community's overall health. The Partnership is committed to furthering its mission to reduce youth and gang violence through this collaborative effort, while utilizing this Scorecard as a means of measuring community safety in Santa Rosa.



Introduction

State of Santa Rosa

There are two very different realities occurring in Santa Rosa. On the one hand, Santa Rosa is a prospering city that is a regional hub for technology and entrepreneurship. Children living in thriving communities can expect to live a long healthy life with access to quality education and pathway to opportunity. On the other hand, in certain areas of the city, there are fewer businesses, and residents experience higher levels of unemployment. Children in these communities can expect shorter life expectancies and face challenges graduating from high school, making it more difficult to secure a good job.

This “tale of two cities” exists amidst a rapid demographic shift that is occurring in Santa Rosa. Between 2000 and 2010 census, the Latino population in Santa Rosa has almost doubled in size and now makes up approximately 29% of the entire City’s population and this trend is expected to continue. Furthermore, schools in Santa Rosa can attest to the growing Latino population with 41% of children enrolled in Sonoma County public schools being Latino. Additionally, the Asian population has experienced a significant increase, going from 3.8 % of the population to 5.1%. Although the majority of Santa Rosa residents still identify as White, the population is currently slightly less than 60%. All other categories, including African Americans, remained stable across the two census counts.

When we overlay the demographic make-up of Santa Rosa with indicators of safety and well-being, we see that the Latino population is concentrated in neighborhoods with higher concentrations of crime, poverty, gang activity and lower educational attainment. The demographic trend of an increasing Latino population places Santa Rosa at a crossroad on how it will chart its course for the future. This Community Safety Scorecard is intended to serve as a tool to help facilitate dialogue and develop key strategies to address the gap between the two Santa Rosa realities so that all residents can enjoy a safe community and share in the opportunities that Santa Rosa offers.

Safety and Impact on All Other Outcomes

Communities cannot thrive or be healthy unless they are safe. Safe communities are key to improving education, housing, and economic opportunities, and reducing the likelihood of various health problems, such as diabetes,¹ heart disease,² asthma³ and depression.⁴ Failing to prevent violence is costly to taxpayers, creating large outlays for law enforcement, medical care, criminal justice, mental health care and social services.^{5,6,7,8,9} Violence and fear of violence also reduce business activity, home and property values, and tourism.^{10,11} Conversely, fostering community safety promotes thriving people as well as vibrant communities.

The literature is clear that when there is stronger community cohesion, there is also greater safety. When residents know each other, participate in community-wide events, and demonstrate respect for each other’s culture, they are more likely to share ownership over keeping the community safe and join together to solve problems.

There are many challenges to building community cohesion. Violence breaks bonds and isolates families from each other because lack of safety prevents them from engaging each other in public spaces. Rapid demographic shifts can also create barriers to cohesion through language and cultural barriers but also because new residents may feel excluded from existing networks and processes. To overcome these barriers to community cohesion, intentional effort must be put forth to bring people in the community together, to build a common vision, and to foster inclusive, culturally competent safety policies that community members contribute to and trust.

One of the most important elements of a regional safety policy is how effectively law enforcement engages with communities. Throughout the country, a consensus is emerging that we cannot arrest our way out of violence. Instead, we need trust and relationship-based policing that sees community members as a partner in building safety rather than as targets of enforcement. In places like Santa Rosa that are experiencing a rapid demographic shift, and in neighborhoods where violence and gang entrenchment erode trust, the need to engage and build relationships with residents is even greater.

Public Health Approach

A public health approach to violence prevention addresses the unique conditions at the root of long-term neighborhood violence. When there has been exposure to multiple violent events, it is referred to as complex trauma.¹² Ultimately, in communities where complex trauma is prevalent among residents, additional negative consequences to society are generated. These consequences can include impaired ability to develop and sustain relationships, increased prevalence of substance abuse and chronic illness, increased likelihood of engagement in unlawful behavior, and difficulty maintaining employment.¹³

Like other public health threats, violence is a symptom of many risk factors interacting at different levels within our social ecology; there is not one single factor that puts some individuals or communities at a higher risk than others, but a combination of them. Risk and protective factors exist at the individual, relationship, community, and societal levels.

In order to address these complex needs, critical dimensions of risk and protective factors must be assessed and understood before changes can be made to create healthier lives for those residing in these neighborhoods. By utilizing a data-driven approach with the Scorecard, Santa Rosa is incorporating the public health framework of assessing these factors in order to create strategies and develop policies that will improve conditions within our most challenged areas. This approach eschews incremental “one child at a time” solutions in favor of community-driven solutions that are linked to larger, regional strategies.

Endnotes

1. Carver, A., Timperio, A., & Crawford, D. (2008). Perceptions of neighborhood safety and physical activity among youth: the CLAN study. *Journal of Physical Activity & Health, 5*(3), 430
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12. The National Child Traumatic Stress Network. (n.d.). *Complex Trauma*. Retrieved from <http://www.nctsn.org/trauma-types/complex-trauma>.
13. Rich, J., Corbin, T., Bloom, S., Rich, L., Evans, S., & Wilson, A. (2009). *Healing the Hurt: Trauma-Informed Approaches to the Health of Boys and Young Men of Color*. Retrieved from <http://pas.fpg.unc.edu/resources/healing-hurt-trauma-informed-approaches-health-boys-and-young-men-color>

Comprehensive Violence Reduction Strategy

The Community Safety Scorecard was informed by the Comprehensive Violence Reduction Strategy (CVRS), which provides a framework for communities working to improve safety in high-violence communities.¹

CVRS is an asset-based, public health approach to violence that links all the elements of violence reduction with community development, cultural transformation, multi-jurisdictional coordination, and accountability. The CVRS springs from a theory of change that asserts that sustainable violence reduction happens when community and government work together under a single, data-driven strategy; are accountable to each other; and invest in community-driven solutions. Furthermore, violence reduction leading to a basic level of safety is the first step toward community transformation, resulting in better health, educational, and economic outcomes.

Ten Root Conditions of Community-Level Violence

All communities share ten common root conditions that contribute to entrenched violence. These conditions manifest themselves differently in each community, reflecting the historical and cultural legacies of each neighborhood, as well as the specific ways in which public policy and local practices have evolved.

Five Key Elements

To combat the ten root conditions fueling community violence, a sustainable violence reduction initiative must target five key service elements: Prevention, Intervention, Suppression, Reentry, and Equitable Distribution of Resources.

While the first four elements are familiar from other violence-reduction models, Equitable Distribution of Resources is unique and simply means that the other four service elements are equally available to all individuals and communities at-risk of violence and that these services are culturally competent, meeting the true needs of diverse families. This is particularly important in places where there are significant pockets of underserved and isolated segments of the community.

Three Guiding Principles

Community Based & Culturally Competent Service Delivery

Any initiatives must be community based, honor the existing leadership and assets of the community, and must deliver culturally competent services.

Data-Driven Policy Making

Initiatives must aim to improve the use of data and data-sharing protocols across various public and community based service providers leading to more effective and coordinated service delivery, as well as the ability to track what works.

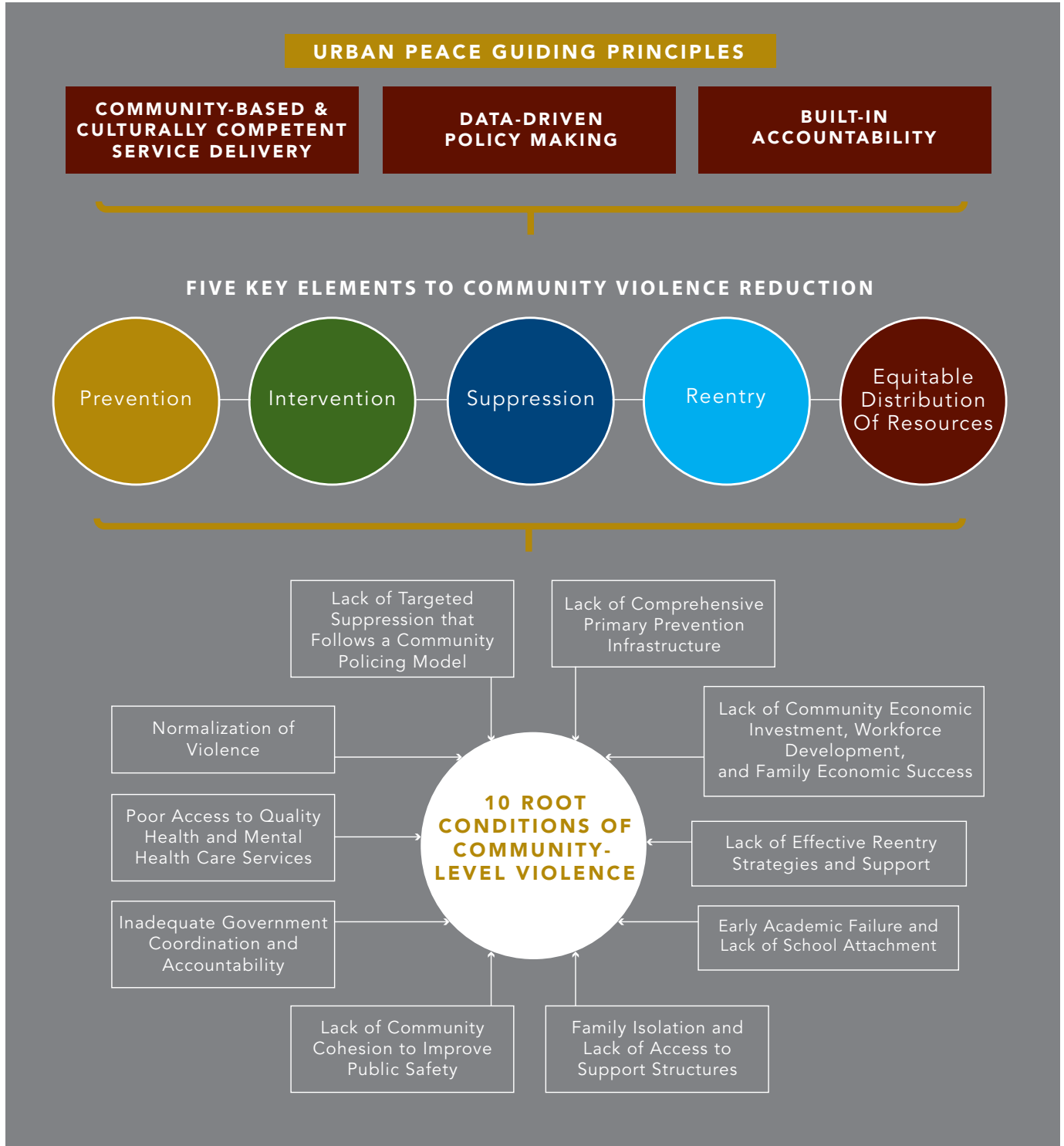
Built-In Accountability

Any initiative must have built in accountability measures that ensure the initiative is regularly evaluated and effective. Both the public sector and the community must be held accountable.

Endnotes

1. Advancement Project. (2011). *Comprehensive violence reduction strategy (CVRS): A framework for implementing the CVRS in your neighborhood*. Retrieved from <http://www.urbanpeaceinstitute.org/cvrs>

Comprehensive Violence Reduction Strategy (Continued)

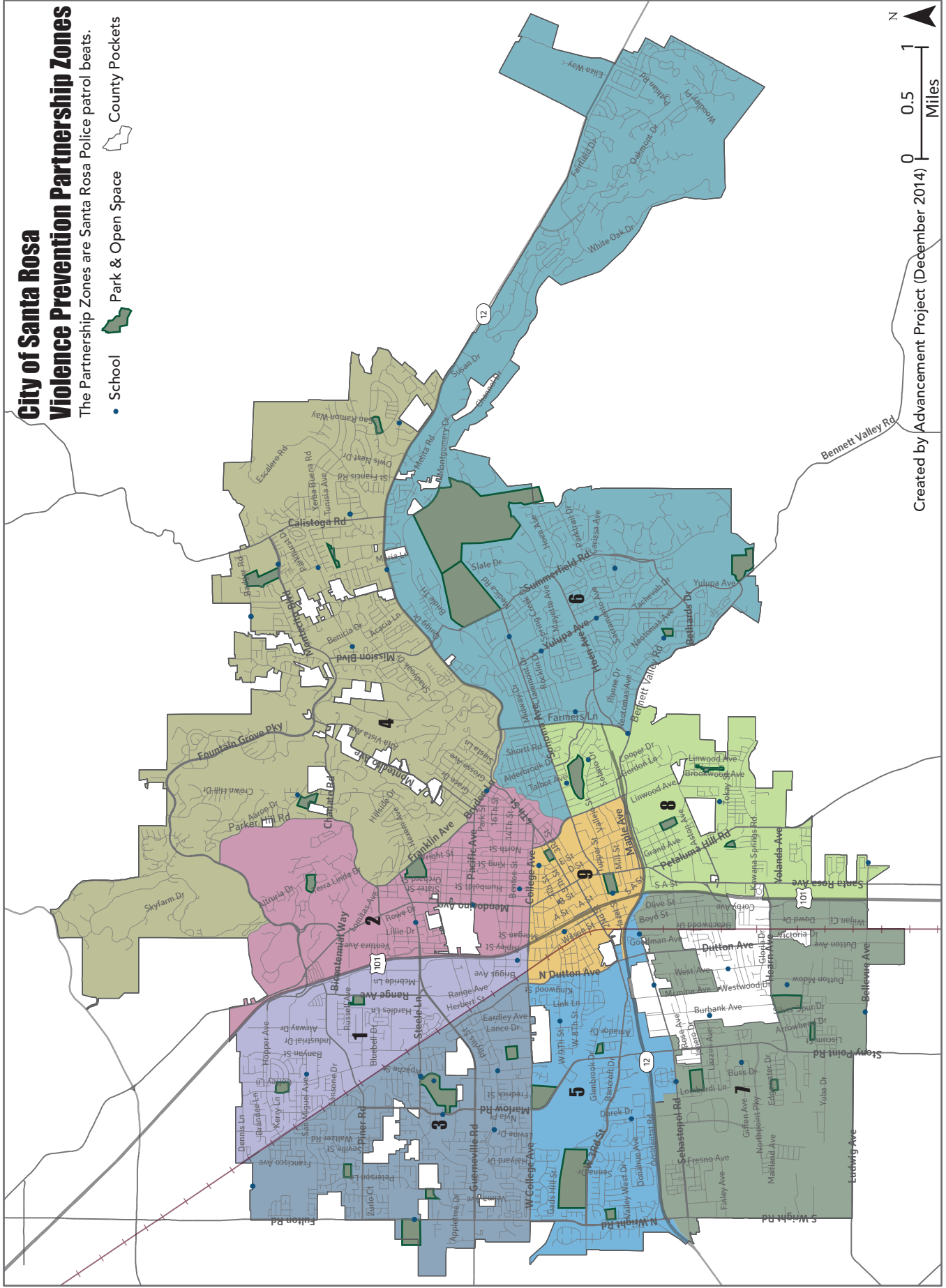


A comprehensive chart of the CVRS' Three Guiding Principles, Five Elements, and Ten Root Community Conditions of Violence

City of Santa Rosa Violence Prevention Partnership Zones

The Partnership Zones are Santa Rosa Police patrol beats.

- School
- Park & Open Space
- County Pockets

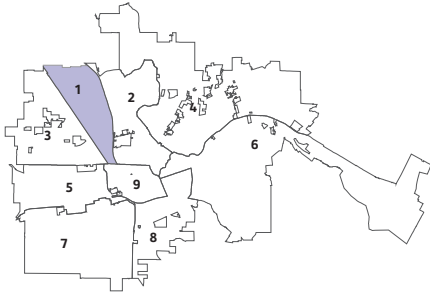


Created by Advancement Project (December 2014)



Communities at a Glance

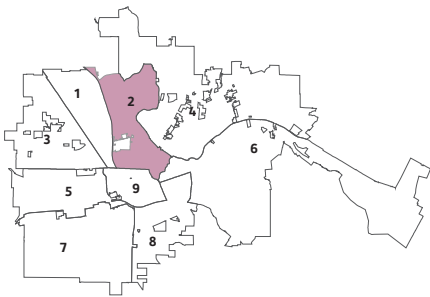
Zone 1



Age			Race/Ethnicity			
Juvenile	Adult	Senior	Latino/Hispanic	White	African American	Other
23.5%	67.0%	9.5%	33.0%	50.2%	4.7%	12.0%
Educational Attainment					Spanish Speakers, No Adult Speaks English	
Less than HS	HS	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate/Prof. Degree	5 to 17 Year Olds	18 Years and Over
20.8%	21.6%	35.6%	16.7%	5.4%	8.5%	3.7%

Zone 1 (Pop. 13,163) covers Coddington, Bicentennial, and Coffey Park areas. Zone 1 reflects the diversity of the city of Santa Rosa, with 33.0% of Zone 1 residents identifying themselves as Latino or Hispanic, 50.2% identifying as non-Hispanic White, 4.7% non-Hispanic African American, and 12.0% as non-Hispanic Asian, Pacific Islander, Native American or Alaskan Native, or of other races. The zone is part of the Northwest Santa Rosa priority place identified in *A Portrait of Sonoma County*.

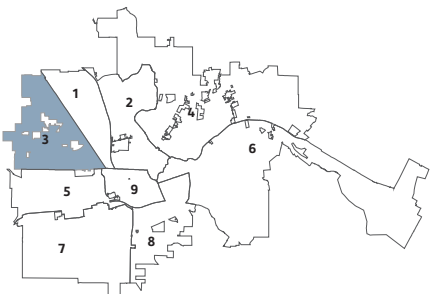
Zone 2



Age			Race/Ethnicity			
Juvenile	Adult	Senior	Latino/Hispanic	White	African American	Other
16.1%	69.9%	14.0%	17.4%	71.4%	2.8%	8.5%
Educational Attainment					Spanish Speakers, No Adult Speaks English	
Less than HS	HS	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate/Prof. Degree	5 to 17 Year Olds	18 Years and Over
8.5%	18.8%	37.0%	24.0%	11.7%	3.9%	4.3%

Zone 2 (Pop. 12,669) is located on the east side of US 101, covering the Kaiser and Junior College neighborhoods. As expected given the Junior College, the zone's percentage of adults 25 years and older achieving some level of college, though not (yet) a Bachelor's or Graduate degree is highest among zones at 37.0%. Notably, the zone's percentage of juveniles, or persons under 18 years of age, is the lowest among zones. The zone is part of the Northwest Santa Rosa priority place identified in *A Portrait of Sonoma County*.

Zone 3



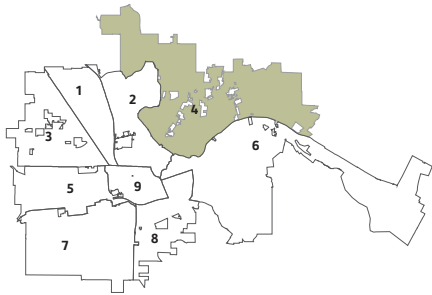
Age			Race/Ethnicity			
Juvenile	Adult	Senior	Latino/Hispanic	White	African American	Other
25.6%	64.1%	10.3%	32.6%	56.1%	1.7%	9.6%
Educational Attainment					Spanish Speakers, No Adult Speaks English	
Less than HS	HS	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate/Prof. Degree	5 to 17 Year Olds	18 Years and Over
17.4%	24.4%	36.5%	15.5%	6.2%	10.5%	5.5%

Zone 3 (Pop. 31,497) covers Jennings, Comstock, and Piner neighborhoods. The zone's percentages of persons living in households where Spanish is spoken and no adult speaks English very well are similar to the city's shares of these populations as a whole: 10.5% of juveniles ages 5-17 live in such households, and 5.5% of adults ages 18 and over in such households. The zone is part of the Northwest Santa Rosa priority place identified in *A Portrait of Sonoma County*.

Population and age data from ESRI Population Estimates (2012); race/ethnicity, educational attainment, and Spanish language spoken at home by the ability to speak English from American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2008-2012).

Communities at a Glance

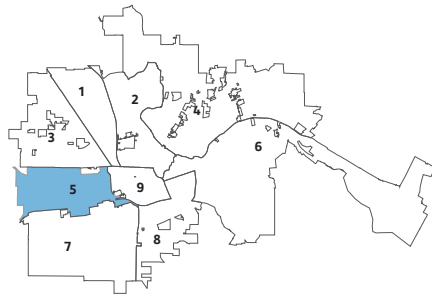
Zone 4



Age			Race/Ethnicity			
Juvenile	Adult	Senior	Latino/Hispanic	White	African American	Other
21.2%	58.5%	20.3%	13.9%	76.4%	1.9%	7.8%
Educational Attainment					Spanish Speakers, No Adult Speaks English	
Less than HS	HS	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate/Prof. Degree	5 to 17 Year Olds	18 Years and Over
6.7%	13.8%	34.0%	26.7%	18.7%	2.1%	1.7%

Zone 4 (Pop. 30,753) includes parts of the Hidden Valley, Sutter/Fountain Grove, Montecito, Middle Rincon, and East Rincon neighborhoods. Zone 4 has the highest educational attainment among all zones, with the highest percentages of adults ages 25 and over with a bachelor's degree (26.7%) and with a graduate/professional degree (18.7%).

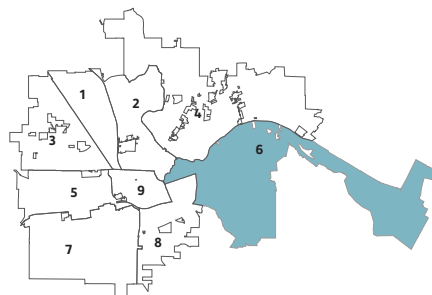
Zone 5



Age			Race/Ethnicity			
Juvenile	Adult	Senior	Latino/Hispanic	White	African American	Other
25.6%	65.2%	9.2%	52.0%	36.4%	2.8%	8.7%
Educational Attainment					Spanish Speakers, No Adult Speaks English	
Less than HS	HS	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate/Prof. Degree	5 to 17 Year Olds	18 Years and Over
31.5%	28.4%	26.4%	9.1%	4.6%	20.6%	18.7%

Zone 5 (Pop. 17,279) covers Finley and West Santa Rosa neighborhoods. The zone is home to the largest share of Latinos in the city, with Latinos comprising 52.0% of the population. The zone has the highest percentages of juveniles and adults speaking Spanish in the home without an adult speaking English very well (20.6% and 18.7%, respectively). The zone also has the highest percentages of adults 25 years and older without a high school degree (31.5%) or with only a high school degree or equivalent (28.4%).

Zone 6



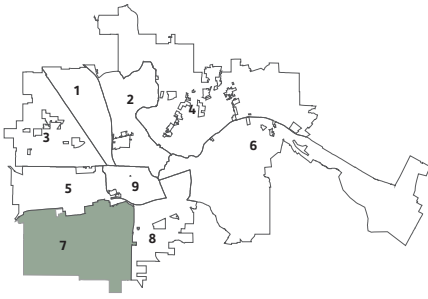
Age			Race/Ethnicity			
Juvenile	Adult	Senior	Latino/Hispanic	White	African American	Other
16.9%	56.2%	26.8%	10.3%	84.2%	0.9%	4.7%
Educational Attainment					Spanish Speakers, No Adult Speaks English	
Less than HS	HS	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate/Prof. Degree	5 to 17 Year Olds	18 Years and Over
5.3%	15.6%	35.5%	26.3%	17.3%	1.2%	0.4%

Zone 6 (Pop 31,754) covers Bennett Valley, Spring Lake, and Oakmont neighborhoods. The zone has the largest senior population in the city, with 26.8% of its population aged 65 years or older in 2012. The zone also has the whitest and least diverse population, with 84.2% percent of residents identifying as non-Hispanic White. Notably, Zone 6 has the smallest population of working-age adults (56.2% of the population).

Population and age data from ESRI Population Estimates (2012); race/ethnicity, educational attainment, and Spanish language spoken at home by the ability to speak English from American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2008-2012).

Communities at a Glance

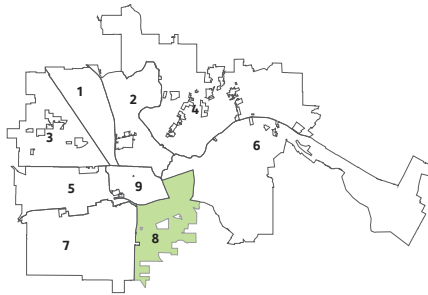
Zone 7



Age			Race/Ethnicity			
Juvenile	Adult	Senior	Latino/Hispanic	White	African American	Other
29.2%	65.1%	5.7%	46.3%	40.5%	2.2%	11.0%
Educational Attainment					Spanish Speakers, No Adult Speaks English	
Less than HS	HS	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate/Prof. Degree	5 to 17 Year Olds	18 Years and Over
30.3%	23.7%	31.5%	9.3%	5.1%	12.7%	13.6%

Zone 7 (Pop. 24,978) covers Bellevue, West Sebastopol, and Roseland neighborhoods. Among all zones, Zone 7 has the highest percentage of juveniles under age 18 (29.2%) and lowest percentage of seniors ages 65 (5.7%) and older. The zone is part of the Southwest Santa Rosa priority place identified in *A Portrait of Sonoma County*.

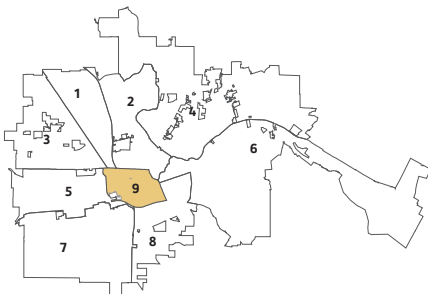
Zone 8



Age			Race/Ethnicity			
Juvenile	Adult	Senior	Latino/Hispanic	White	African American	Other
27.4%	65.1%	7.4%	48.9%	40.1%	2.5%	8.5%
Educational Attainment					Spanish Speakers, No Adult Speaks English	
Less than HS	HS	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate/Prof. Degree	5 to 17 Year Olds	18 Years and Over
24.6%	25.9%	32.8%	12.8%	3.9%	17.2%	12.8%

Zone 8 (Pop. 14,299) covers South Santa Rosa Avenue neighborhood. Estimates for the zone show low levels of educational attainment, including the lowest percentage of adults ages 25 and older earning a graduate or professional degree (16.7%). Notably, it has the second highest percentage of juveniles (29.2%) and Latinos (48.9%) among zones. This zone is part of the Southeast Santa Rosa priority place identified in *A Portrait of Sonoma County*.

Zone 9



Age			Race/Ethnicity			
Juvenile	Adult	Senior	Latino/Hispanic	White	African American	Other
18.3%	70.9%	10.8%	28.1%	65.2%	1.0%	5.7%
Educational Attainment					Spanish Speakers, No Adult Speaks English	
Less than HS	HS	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate/Prof. Degree	5 to 17 Year Olds	18 Years and Over
13.4%	23.0%	33.6%	17.7%	12.2%	6.6%	2.6%

Zone 9 (Pop. 7,113) covers Downtown Santa Rosa. The zone has the smallest resident population among all zones (only 7,113 people), but is likely to have the largest daytime population because of commerce and transit. Zone 9 is populated primarily with adults, which is typical of urban centers, and has the highest percentage of adults ages 18-64 living in a zone (70.9%). The zone is part of the Northwest Santa Rosa priority place identified in *A Portrait of Sonoma County*.

Population and age data from ESRI Population Estimates (2012); race/ethnicity, educational attainment, and Spanish language spoken at home by the ability to speak English from American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2008-2012).



Above: Lt. Ray Navarro with a youth from the Martial Arts Youth Institute.
Right: Youth participant of California Youth Outreach graduates from Abraxis Charter School.



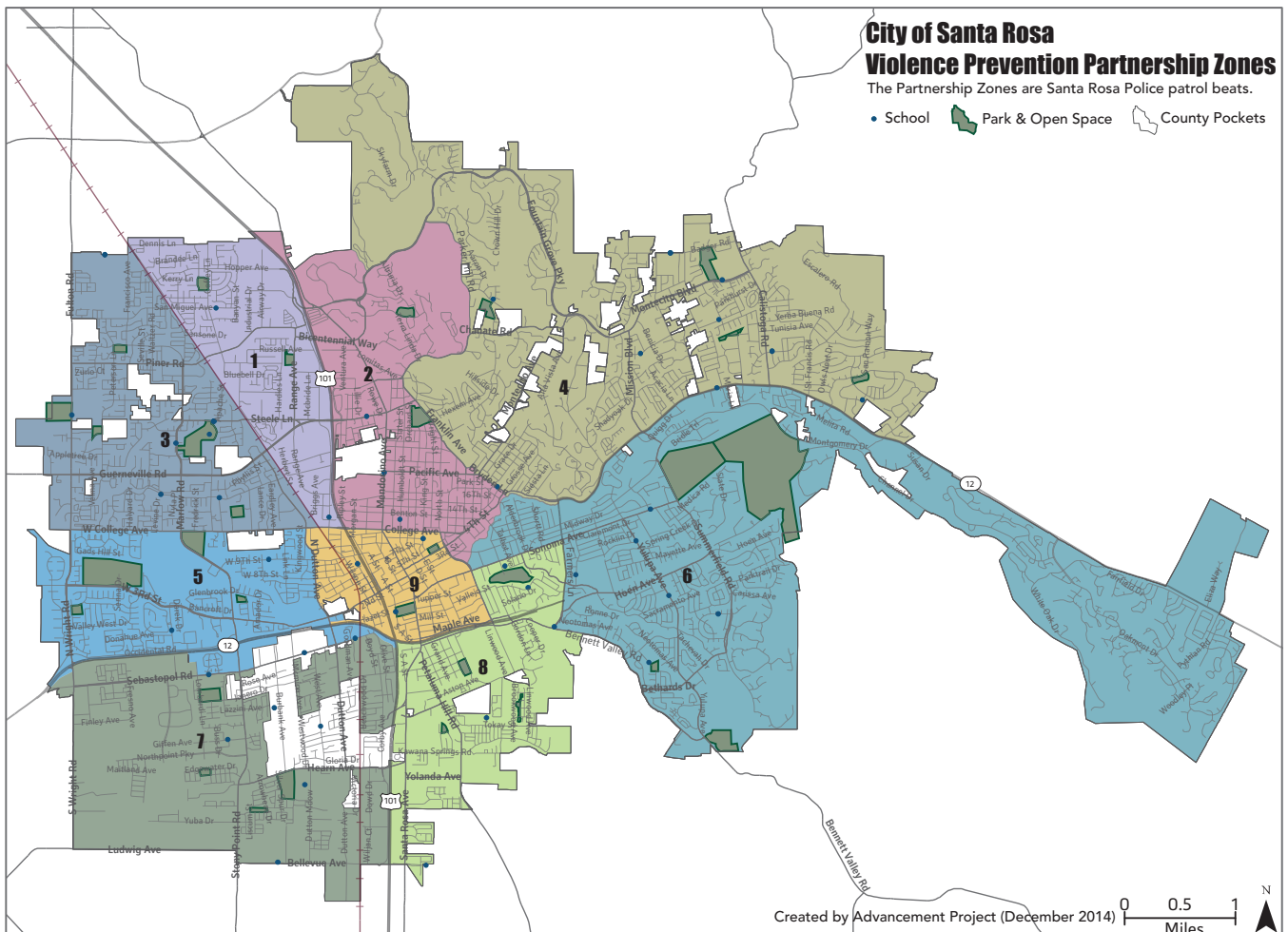
Santa Rosa Community Safety Scorecard

Overall, the indicators of community safety were grouped into four broad domains: Economic Conditions, Crime and Safety, Family and Community Connectedness, and School Conditions. Each domain of the Scorecard had a minimum of four indicators used to determine its relative importance in each Partnership Zone.



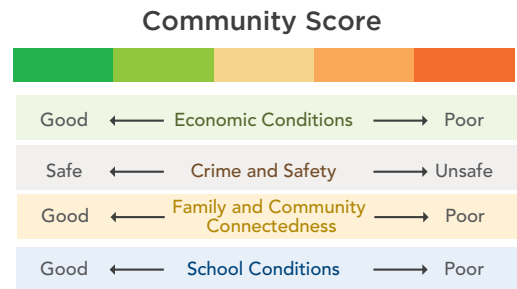
Santa Rosa Community Safety Scorecard: Summary





Domain	Indicator	Measured as
Economic Conditions	Cost of Living	% rent-burdened households
	Employment	% of unemployed
	Home Ownership	% of owner-occupied housing units
	Income	% of families below poverty
Crime and Safety	Arrests	Arrests per 1,000 residents
	Child Abuse & Neglect	Child abuse and neglect incidents per 1,000 children
	Gang Involvement	Gang-related incidents per 1,000 residents
	Narcotics	Narcotics-related incidents per 1,000 residents
	Youth Violent Crime	Youth-involved violent crime incidents per 1,000 youth
Family and Community Connectedness	Access to Health Care	% of insured population
	Civic Engagement	% of active voting age population
	Family Trauma	Domestic violence incidents per 1,000 residents
	Violence Prevention	Violence prevention nonprofits per 10,000 residents
School Conditions	Attendance	Elementary school truancy rate
	Discipline	Suspension rate
	Early Childhood Edu.	Licensed childcare seats per 100 children ages 0-5
	Graduation	High school cohort graduation rate



Santa Rosa Community Safety Scorecard: Summary

The Community Safety Scorecard depicts measures of each zone's economic conditions, crime and safety, school conditions, and family and community connectedness using five colors. These colors indicate where measures represent a greater or lesser opportunity for partnership and targeted resource provision. For example, the two measures of Zone 1 school conditions depicted in green are better than the city average for all zones, and the measures of Zone 1 economic conditions depicted in peach, orange, and red are roughly equal to or worse than the city average for all zones. See Appendix I for data sources and measure values.



		Scorecard Zones								
Domain	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
 Economic Conditions	Cost of Living	Yellow	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Light Green	Yellow	Red
	Employment	Light Green	Yellow	Light Green	Light Green	Red	Light Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red
	Homeownership	Orange	Orange	Light Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red
	Income	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Orange	Green	Orange	Orange	Yellow
 Crime and Safety	Arrests	Orange	Red	Light Green	Green	Yellow	Light Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red
	Child Abuse/Neglect	Orange	Red	Light Green	Light Green	Yellow	Light Green	Orange	Light Green	Red
	Gang Involvement	Yellow	Yellow	Light Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Red	Orange	Red
	Narcotics	Orange	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Light Green	Orange	Orange	Red
	Youth Violent Crime	Orange	Red	Light Green	Green	Yellow	Light Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red
 Family and Community Connectedness	Access to Health Care	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Red	Green	Orange	Yellow	Yellow
	Civic Engagement	Light Green	Green	Orange	Light Green	Yellow	Green	Orange	Red	Yellow
	Family Trauma	Orange	Orange	Light Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red
	Violence Prevention	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Green
 School Conditions	Attendance	Green	Red	Yellow	Light Green	Yellow	Light Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange
	Discipline	Green	Red	Orange	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red	Light Green	Yellow
	Early Childhood Edu.	Yellow	Green	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange
	Graduation	N/A	Green	Red	Yellow	N/A	Light Green	Orange	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A means no applicable schools in the zone.



Economic Conditions

Lack of community resources and family economic success are common root conditions of violence. Economic indicators include risk factors such as unemployment and an unaffordable cost of living, as well as protective factors like homeownership.

Key Indicators

Cost of Living

Employment

Homeownership

Income



Youth from California Youth Outreach participate in a work experience project.

Key Policies and Successes

While the Scorecard provides a snapshot of the economic conditions in Santa Rosa and the areas of focus to enhance the quality of life for residents, it is also important to acknowledge some of the current community efforts of our partners.

- The City of Santa Rosa received a 2015-2017 CalGRIP award from the Board of State and Community Corrections focusing on work readiness training, job placement, and case management for youth ages 14-24 who are on probation, gang-impacted, and/or underserved.
- The City of Santa Rosa Neighborhood Revitalization Program (NRP) has been improving the living conditions and quality of life for residents in eight high need neighborhoods since 1999. NRP is a coordinated inter-department task force that conducts building and fire inspections, provides low interest rehabilitation loans, and connects residents to resources, while providing educational and cultural programs and events.
- Social Advocates for Youth, in partnership with the Sonoma County Workforce Investment Board, Human Services Department, and Water Agency, has provided the Sonoma County Youth Ecology Corps summer jobs program since 2009. In 2014, 182 underserved, gang-impacted, homeless, and foster care youth received work readiness training and work experience county-wide.
- Earn It! Keep It! Save It! – a program offered by United Way of the Wine Country that provides free, quality tax return preparation to individuals, families, and seniors. In 2014, the program helped 3,500+ individuals and families and brought \$4.8 million in tax refunds back to our community.



Economic Conditions

Cost of Living

Among cost of living indicators, rent burden was of particular concern to Santa Rosa stakeholders.

What is cost of living?

- Cost of living measures the costs of household expenses such as food and beverages, housing, apparel, transportation, medical care, recreation, education, and communication with income and earnings of local residents.

Why does cost of living matter?

- Cost of living, particularly housing cost is a key Social Determinant of Health, or condition in our living, working, and playing environment that affects our health and wellbeing.¹ In the San Francisco metro division, which includes Santa Rosa, groceries cost 18% more, housing 48% more, and health care 6% more than in the Los Angeles metro division.² San Francisco families earning comparable salaries are not able to buy as many of the same goods and services as Los Angeles families.

How does cost of living relate to violence prevention?

- A high cost of living makes it challenging for low-income families to accumulate wealth and take actions to improve their circumstances, such as choosing where to live, attending a quality school, or participating in pro-social activities. A high cost of living threatens individual and family self-sufficiency, a protective factor for family violence.

“The lack of affordable housing is among the biggest economic challenges facing middle and low-income families in the Bay Area”

-Upstream Investments

How can we measure cost of living?

- This measure shows the percentage of renter-occupied households spending more than 30% of household income on gross rent among all renter-occupied households. Gross rent is defined as “the contract rent plus the estimated monthly cost of utilities and fuels if paid by the renter.”³ Households that spend 30% or more of their household income on housing costs are considered housing cost burdened and face difficulties affording additional basic needs such as food, transportation, and health care.⁴

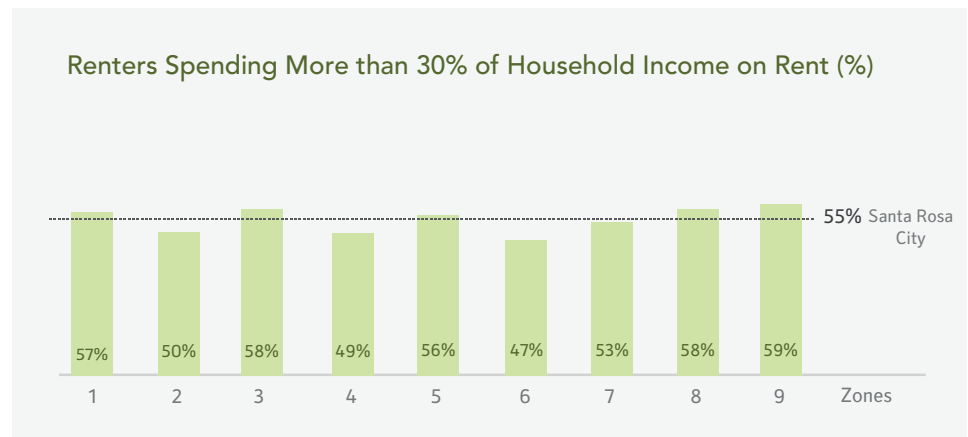
Are there disparities in cost of living by race/ethnicity?

- Income inequality understates the size of the economic gap between Whites and others nationwide, because Whites earn twice the incomes of Latinos and African Americans on average, but hold six times as much wealth.⁵



Economic Conditions

Cost of Living



Data Source: American Community Survey Five Year Estimates (2008-2012) table B25070

What is cost of living like across Santa Rosa?

- Cost of living is an issue across zones and in the region. According to the American Community Survey, 55% of Santa Rosa renter households are cost-burdened, or paid more than 30% of their income towards rent. The percentage of cost-burdened renters is highest in Zone 9 (59%), and lowest in Zone 6 (47%). The zone level analysis masks some larger disparities between individual census tracts comprising some zones. For example, only 35.4% of renters are cost-burdened in Zone 4's census tract 1522.02 and 19.3% of renters are cost-burdened in Zone 6's census tract 1515.03, while 68.8% of renters are cost-burdened in Zone 3's census tract 1530.06.
- Nationally, renter cost-burden was 48% of renter households over the same time period, placing Santa Rosa renters at a comparative disadvantage. This is important because Santa Rosa renters must spend less of their incomes on other necessities, and the housing burden can push families into homelessness. Sonoma County has a 45,000 person waiting list for federal rental subsidies,⁶ so the demand for housing relief is also clear.

Endnotes

1. Hillemeier, M. Lynch, J., Harper, S. & Casper, M. (2004). *Data set directory of social determinants of health at the local level*. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/dhds/docs/data_set_directory.pdf
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Economic Conditions Employment

The Cradle to Career initiative helps “align training opportunities with identified workforce development needs to assure the skilled and nimble workforce needed to support the Sonoma County economy.”

– Cradle to Career

The Bay Area is a competitive, dynamic economy, with “the highest concentration of innovation-related jobs in the U.S.”

– Bay Area Council
Economic Institute

What is employment?

- Employment includes part-time or full-time work for salaries or wages.

Why does employment matter?

- Unemployment is linked to a weak infrastructure and an insufficient amount of local well-paying jobs and training resources. In cases of high joblessness, youth struggle to remain on a career path, making underground economies more attractive to people looking to support themselves and their families.

How is employment related to violence prevention?

- Diminished economic opportunities in a community increase the risk of youth violence.¹ On the other hand, access to legal employment can reduce crime by acting as a deterrent for potential offenders. For example, decreases in the unemployment rate had a substantial positive effect on property crime rates in the 1990’s.² Post-incarceration employment reduces recidivism particularly for those in their late twenties and older.³ Youth unemployment can lead to increases in burglaries, thefts, and drug offences.⁴

Are there disparities in employment by race/ethnicity?

- Our most vulnerable populations, including low-income, formerly-incarcerated, minority, less educated, and young individuals face the greatest barriers to employment. Low-income persons see reduced access to employment because their finances constrain their ability to access resources, higher education, and reliable transportation to work.⁵ Formerly incarcerated persons face many barriers to obtaining work as half of all released prisoners return to prison within three years of release.⁶
- Nationally, the unemployment rate for African Americans is about twice as high and the Latino rate roughly 1.5 times higher than that of Whites.^{7,8} Low educational attainment, language barriers, a lack of work visas and driver’s licenses are barriers to Latinos in Sonoma County. For instance, only 8% of county Latinos obtain a degree higher than a High School diploma.⁹

How can we measure access to employment?

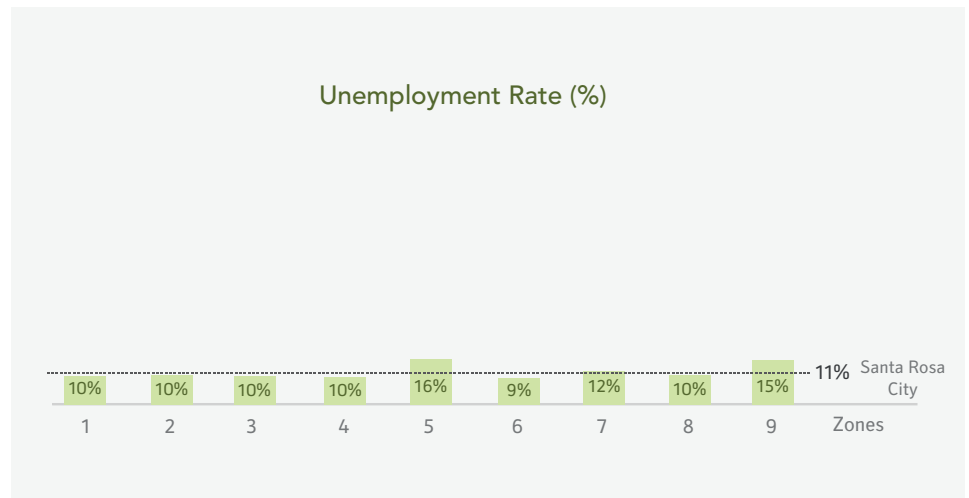
- The unemployment rate is a baseline measure to assess economic conditions at any given time, however, it does not account for underemployment, or employment in the informal economy. Frequently, employers provide health insurance, so the employment rate can be indirectly linked to health.
- This measure shows the percentage of the civilian population, aged 16 and over, unemployed in the labor force. The U.S. Census Bureau defines employed persons as those who did any work at all during the reference week of the survey whether as an employee or at a family business and those “with a job but not at work” due to illness, vacation, or other reasons.¹⁰

What does unemployment look like in Santa Rosa?

- Unemployment was a huge problem in the years 2008-12, during the Great Recession. Santa Rosa and Sonoma County unemployment rates were nearly double unemployment rates at “full employment” (9.6% and 10.7%, respectively). Particular zones within Santa Rosa had even higher unemployment rates than that, with Zones 5 and 9 reporting unemployment rates of about 15%.



Economic Conditions Employment



Data Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey Five Year Estimates (2008-2012)

- The zone level analysis masks some larger disparities between individual census tracts comprising each zone. For example, the American Community Survey reported a 20.8% unemployment rate in Zone 9's census tract 1520.00, and only a 4.0% unemployment rate in Zone 6's 1515.03.
- Since the recession it is clear employment is improving in Sonoma County. The Sonoma County Economic Development Board reports that employment grew three times faster in Sonoma than the nation as a whole in 2012.¹¹ However, looking at the baseline data in this analysis, some parts of Sonoma County have further to go toward full employment than others. Focusing employment resources in areas with highest unemployment rates will reduce disparities in unemployment.

Endnotes

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10. US Census Bureau. (n.d.). *American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2012 subject definitions*. Retrieved from http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2012_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf
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Economic Conditions

Homeownership

“Although the recession-sparked decline in median housing prices has made homeownership more affordable..., that is of little comfort to those homeowners who saw the value of their largest asset plummet over the course of 2008.”

– A Portrait of Sonoma County (p. 63)

What is homeownership?

- Homeownership is the act of living in a housing unit one owns, even if it is mortgaged and not fully paid for.¹

Why does homeownership matter?

- Homeownership is a key way that individuals and families can build wealth. Low- and moderate-income owners reported greater levels of median wealth pre- and post-recession than renters, or people who changed ownership status during the recession.²
- Homeownership increases neighborhood stability, as homeowners are likelier to live in the same location longer than renters.³ Homeowners are also more likely to be civically engaged,⁴ earn higher-incomes, be better educated, and live as a part of a family household.⁵

How does the homeownership rate relate to violence prevention?

- Higher homeownership rates are associated with lower crime rates.⁶ Where a person lives is linked to her or his exposure to crime, and access to employment and services, including fire and police protection.

How can we measure homeownership?

- This measure shows the percentage of housing units that are owner-occupied among all housing units.

Are there disparities in homeownership by race/ethnicity?

- Disparate homeownership patterns have existed between African Americans and Whites for decades.⁷ Historically, non-White citizens have been barred from owning homes in particular neighborhoods, and the Fair Housing Act, Civil Rights Act, and other legislation was passed to criminalize this type of discrimination.
- Foreclosure has had dramatic effects on homeownership rates during the recession,⁸ and foreclosure rates are generally higher in high poverty/low income areas.⁹

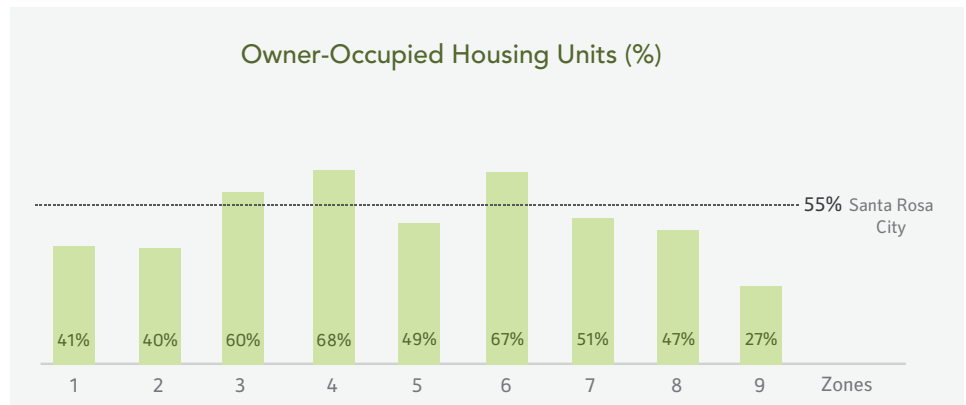


Economic Conditions Homeownership

Rates of homeownership ranged from 27% of housing units downtown to 68% in the zone covering Hidden Valley, Sutter/ Fountain Grove, Montecito, Middle Rincon, and the East Rincon neighborhoods.

The median value of a Santa Rosa owner-occupied housing unit was \$377,000 between 2008 and 2012.

- American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates



Data Source: American Community Survey 2012 Five-Year Estimates

What does homeownership look like in Santa Rosa?

- More than half (55%) of Santa Rosa units were owner-occupied between 2008 and 2012, according to the American Community Survey, a lower rate than the county as a whole (61%). Homeownership varied substantially by zone in Santa Rosa. Zone 9 in central Santa Rosa had the lowest rate of homeownership over the five years (27%), less than half the rates of Zones 4 and 6 (68% and 67% respectively). Zones 4 and 6 were the only zones with homeownership rates above the county rate.

Endnotes

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Economic Conditions

Income

Lack of economic opportunity and concentrated poverty increase the risk of youth violence.

-Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

What is poverty?

- Poverty is a relative indicator of income and resources a person, family, or household has, originally developed based on the minimum amount of food items needed to survive for a year. For families and households, poverty thresholds are adjusted for the number of people in them.

Why does poverty matter?

- Living in poverty means fewer choices and opportunities, a lack of access to resources, and greater insecurity. Residents earning incomes below poverty thresholds can struggle to meet their family's basic needs, and may need to cut costs or work longer hours or multiple jobs to meet them. It may be difficult to afford quality licensed child care or provide support for their children.

How does poverty relate to violence prevention?

- Lack of economic opportunity and concentrated poverty increase the risk of youth violence.¹ High poverty rates have also been correlated with higher rates of gang crime.²

Are there disparities in poverty by race/ethnicity?

- Income levels and the concentration of poverty are racially disparate. In California, 35% of African Americans and 33% of Latinos lived in poverty, compared with 13% of Whites between 2011 and 2012.³ In Sonoma County, Whites had the highest incomes, \$36,647 annually, followed by Asian Americans (\$32,495), African Americans (\$31,213), and Latinos (\$21,695) over that time period.⁴

How can we measure poverty?

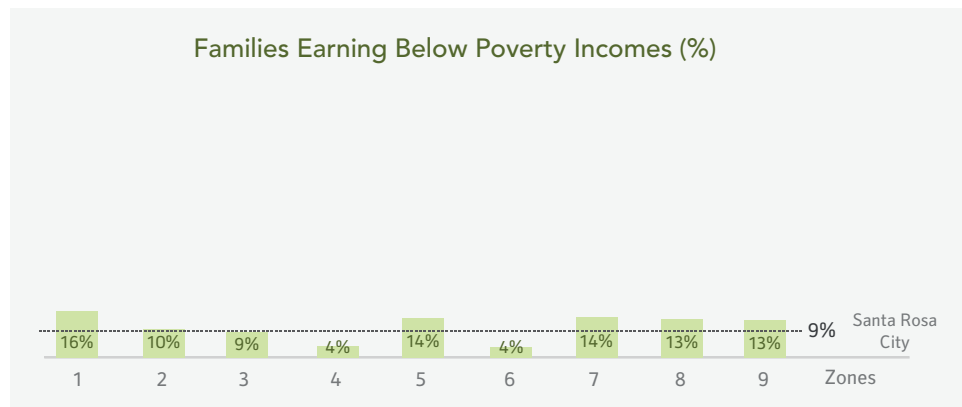
- One way measure poverty is to look at the percentage of families earning incomes at or above the poverty threshold appropriate for their family size.⁵ In 2012 the poverty threshold for families of four with two children was \$23,283.⁶ If a family of four with two children earned more than \$23,283, the family was not considered poor.

"In Sonoma County, there is a general trend of decreasing life expectancy as the level of neighborhood poverty increases."

- Health Action



Economic Conditions Income



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates (2008-2012)

What does poverty look like across Santa Rosa?

- Poverty is less of an issue in Santa Rosa and Sonoma County as other economic indicators such as cost of living, with poverty rates of 7.2% and 8.8% for the city and county respectively. Poverty does vary across zones however, and is illustrative of the differing economic conditions across zones. The American Community Survey reported poverty rates above 10% for five zones (1, 5, 7, 8, and 9) and poverty rates below 4% for two zones on the eastern side of the city (4, and 6).
- The zone level analysis masks some larger disparities between individual census tracts comprising each zone. For example, the American Community Survey estimated that no families were in poverty in Zone 6's census tract 1515.03, while 24.64% of families were in poverty in Zone 1's census tract 1528.02.
- While poverty rates may be lower than the State as a whole, it is instructive to remember that the poverty line was developed to demarcate families that struggle to put food on the table, and thus the goal would be to eliminate the number of families earning such incomes. With disparate rates of poverty across the city of Santa Rosa, stakeholders have a good base to continue their efforts.

Endnotes

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Crime and Safety

The crime and safety indicators help us understand neighborhood safety, a threshold issue in reducing gang violence. When communities are unsafe, residents are unable to meaningfully participate in a community development process, including a process to develop solutions to reduce violence. Note that crime indicators, including reports of child abuse and neglect, frequently appear elevated in Zone 9. The zone encompasses the downtown core of Santa Rosa, including the Santa Rosa Plaza, the Transit Mall, numerous businesses, and the headquarters for the Santa Rosa Police Department. Some of the statistical spike in that zone may be caused by reporting issues, since many crime reports are reported at the Police Department building, even though they occurred at other locations in the city.

Key Indicators

Arrests

Child Abuse and Neglect

Gang-Involvement

Narcotics

Youth Involvement with Violence

Key Policies and Successes

While the Scorecard provides a snapshot of crime and safety conditions in Santa Rosa and the areas of focus to enhance the quality of life for residents, it is also important to acknowledge some of the current community efforts of our partners.

- The Santa Rosa Police Department, in partnership with the Sonoma County District Attorney's Office, have offered the Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) program at 11 elementary and middle schools since 2012. In fiscal year 2013-2014, over 550 youth graduated from the program.
- The Santa Rosa Police Department participates in CHOICES, a program for ninth grade students encouraging positive life choices, as well as Schools of Hope, a first grade reading program aimed at increasing the third grade literacy rate.
- Full time School Resource Officers are assigned to each of the City's five high schools and their associated middle schools.
- The Santa Rosa Police Department values community policing as the responsibility of all officers and employees, not just a specific team or program. Patrol officers, school resource officers, detectives, civilian staff, volunteers, and other employees are involved in community policing efforts and projects daily, and are engaged with the community at all levels of the Department.



Sgt. Tommy Isachsen signs certificates with the GREAT Program at Kawana Elementary School.



Crime and Safety

Arrests

A community that does not trust the police might report fewer crimes, depressing the arrest rate, while increasing a lack of safety and security.

What are arrests?

- An arrest generally involves representatives of law enforcement apprehending or detaining persons related to a crime or suspected crime. It can be made legally based on a court-issued warrant or where an apparent crime is committed or believed to be committed in the presence of an arresting officer.

Why do arrests matter?

- When fewer people are arrested, fewer enter the criminal justice system, and are instead more likely to spend time in the educational system or labor force.
- Arrests in an area indicate police presence in an area. More or fewer arrests are not good or bad things in themselves; for example, a community that does not trust the police might report fewer crimes, depressing the arrest rate, while increasing a lack of safety and security.

How are arrests linked to violent crime?

- Participation in the juvenile justice system or adult correctional system increases the probability of being involved in violence as an adult. Since arrests are directly tied to crime, including violent crime, a reduction in arrests often indicates a reduction in crime and violence.

Are the racial/ethnic disparities in arrests?

- Arrests disproportionately affect low-income communities of color. Non-White arrest rates are higher than White arrest rates for a number of crimes, including narcotics-related offenses.^{1,2} African Americans and Latinos comprised 58% of all prisoners in 2008, even while comprising approximately one quarter of the US population.³

How do we measure arrests?

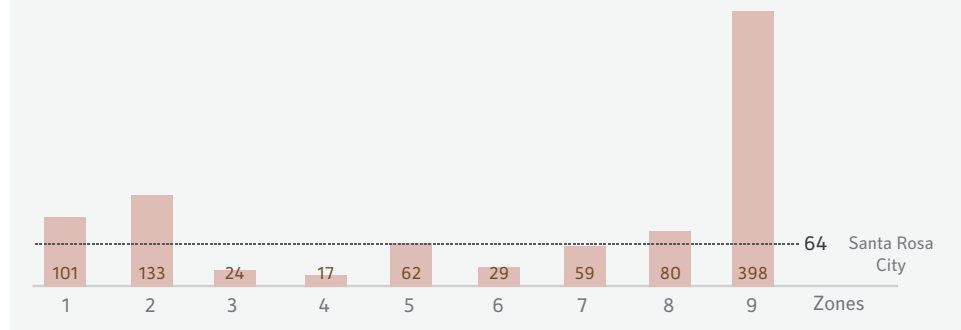
- This data shows the number of arrests made by the Santa Rosa Police Department and Sonoma County Sheriff's Office for felony and misdemeanor crimes per 1,000 residents of the City of Santa Rosa. Incidents reported to school officers, or others outside of the Santa Rosa Police Department or Sonoma County Sheriff's Office may not appear in the statistics.



Crime and Safety Arrests

The number of arrests varies from 512 in Zone 4 to 2,828 in Zone 9.

Felony & Misdemeanor Arrest Rate per 1,000 Persons



Data Sources: Santa Rosa Police Department (2012), Sonoma County Sheriff's Office (2012); Esri (2012). *Does not include incidents that lack location information sufficient to map.

"Realizing that we will never be able to arrest our way out of this problem, the need for community awareness and involvement is critical if we are to have a sustainable impact."

– Khalid Muttaqi, Program Manager, The Santa Rosa Violence Prevention Partnership

What do arrests look like in Santa Rosa?

- Zone 9 including central Santa Rosa had the highest zone arrest rate with 397.6 arrests per 1,000 residents in 2012, which is six times the city rate of 63.8 arrests per 1,000 persons. Zones 1 and 2 on either side of the 101 highway in north Santa Rosa also have comparatively high numbers and rates of arrests.
- Four of nine zones (zones 3, 4, 6, and 7) reported arrest rates below the city adult arrest rate in 2012.
- Note: excluding all arrests made on Ventura Ave where County facilities are located and Sonoma Ave where the downtown Santa Rosa Police Department facility is located reduces arrest rates in Zones 2 and 9 to 112.3 and 356.5 arrests per 1,000 residents respectively.

Endnotes

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Crime and Safety

Child Abuse and Neglect

Victims of child abuse or neglect are 59% more likely to be arrested as a juvenile and 30% more likely to be arrested for a violent crime.

Child abuse and neglect disproportionately affect low-income communities of color.

What is child abuse and neglect?

- Child abuse includes physical injury inflicted on a child and other abuse, including sexual or emotional abuse. Child neglect means the failure to provide a child with needed food, clothing, shelter, medical care, or supervision to the degree that the child's health, safety, and well-being are threatened.^{1,2}

Why does child abuse and neglect matter?

- Children who suffer from maltreatment are more likely to suffer from stress, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and delayed cognitive and emotional development.

How does child abuse and neglect relate to violence prevention?

- Child abuse and neglect are forms of violence and are associated with additional criminal activity, increasing the odds of criminal activity generally between two and ninefold.^{3,4} Victims of child abuse or neglect are 59% more likely to be arrested as a juvenile and 30% more likely to be arrested for a violent crime.⁵

Are there disparities in child abuse and neglect by race/ethnicity?

- Child abuse and neglect disproportionately affects low-income communities of color, as non-Hispanic Whites are underrepresented in the child welfare system,⁶ and researchers link poverty⁷ and resource-poor areas⁸ with child maltreatment. Parenting practices vary culturally, making overall conclusions around disparities difficult to make; for example, Latino parents display both greater intimacy and greater strictness than non-Hispanic Whites.⁹

How is child abuse and neglect measured?

- The measure shows the number of child abuse and neglect incidents reported to the Santa Rosa Police Department and Sonoma County Sheriff's Office per 1,000 children under age 18.

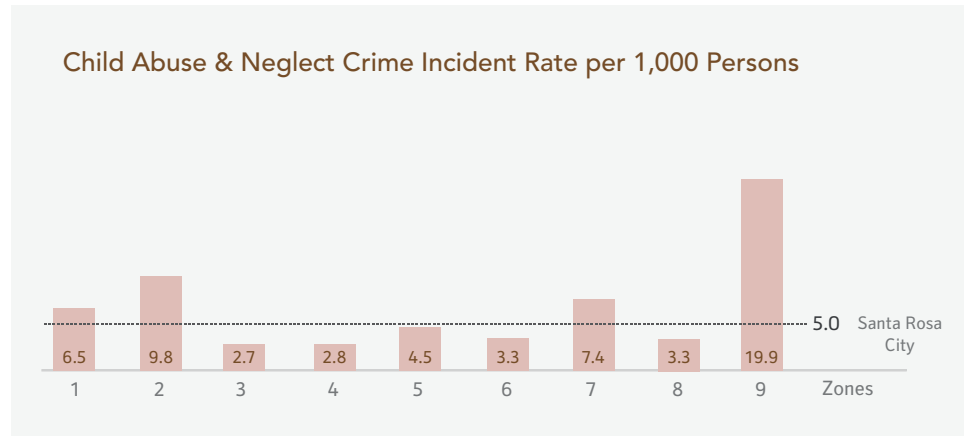
How does child abuse and neglect look in Santa Rosa?

- Citywide, there were 211 child abuse/neglect incidents and 58 arrests in 2012. Zone 9, central Santa Rosa, had the highest rate of child abuse and neglect incidents with 19.9 incidents per 1,000 children that year. It is likely to have such a high rate in part because of incidents relating to supervised custody exchanges that take place there. Zone 3 had the lowest rate with 2.7 incidents per 1,000 children. Zone 7 had the most incidents in 2012 with 54.



Crime and Safety

Child Abuse and Neglect



Data Sources: Santa Rosa Police Department (2012), Sonoma County Sheriff's Office (2012); Esri (2012). *Does not include incidents that lack location information sufficient to map.

There were 14,697 children in the City of Santa Rosa in 2012.

– Esri Population Estimates

- Note: excluding all child abuse and neglect incidents reported on Ventura Ave where County facilities are located and Sonoma Ave where the downtown Santa Rosa Police Department facility is located reduces arrest rates in Zones 2 and 9 to 7.4 and 5.4 child abuse & neglect incidents per 1,000 juveniles respectively. Among all crime measures reviewed in this Scorecard, the child abuse & neglect measure is the only one where removing incidents potentially taking place at a law enforcement office has a substantial impact on the data, as it does in the case of Zone 9. This makes sense as issues relating to child welfare are known to be reported at law enforcement offices during child custody exchanges, supervised visitations, or in conjunction with other infractions reported in a law enforcement office.
- Healthy Sonoma reports 5.4 substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect per 1,000 children countywide using 2012 California Dynamic Welfare Reporting System data.¹⁰ While from a different source, the city rate of 5.0 substantiated cases per 1,000 children is similar.

Endnotes

1. Legislative Analyst's Office. (1996). *Child abuse and neglect in California - part I*. Retrieved from http://www.lao.ca.gov/1996/010596_child_abuse/cw11096a.html
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Crime and Safety Gang Involvement

The recurring exposure of gang crime and violence contributes to the perception that violence is a normal everyday occurrence and fosters feelings of isolation and hopelessness.

What is gang involvement?

- California state law defines criminal street gang as "any ongoing organization, association or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more of the criminal acts [...], having a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, and whose members individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity."¹

Why does gang involvement matter?

- Youth in gangs are more likely to participate in crime and violent activities and also more likely to be victimized than non-gang-affiliated youth.² Gang involvement increases the risk of violence-related injuries and death.³ Gang membership is associated with narcotics, sexual assault, and the majority of serious violent acts committed by youth.^{4,5}
- The recurring exposure of gang crime and violence in high-risk neighborhoods contributes to the perception that violence is a normal, everyday occurrence and fosters feelings of isolation and hopelessness among community residents.⁶

How does gang involvement relate to violence prevention?

- Gangs pose serious safety risks for individuals and communities: individually, people are more likely to commit serious and violent crimes while a member of a gang, and gang members account for approximately three-fourths of the violent crime in an area, according to a survey of U.S. cities.⁷ Gangs are additionally involved in other forms illegal activity, including narcotics or robbery, which reinforces conditions that sustain violence.⁸

Are there disparities in gang involvement by race/ethnicity?

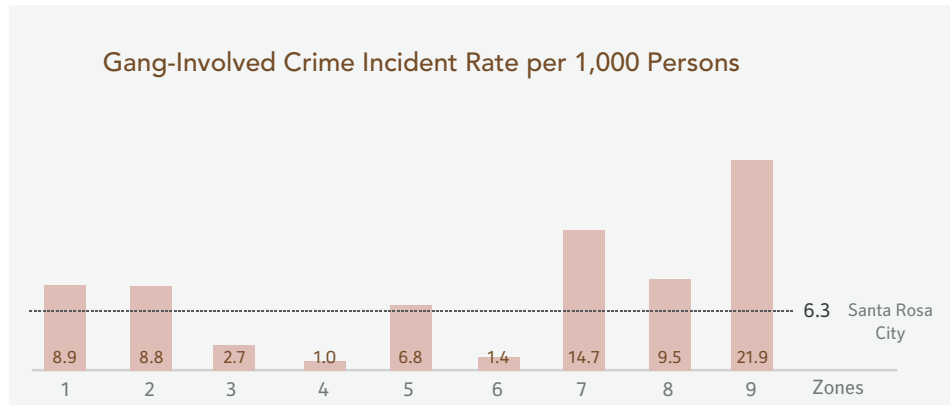
- Nationally, law enforcement agencies reported greater Hispanic or Latino and African American or Black gang members compared with other racial ethnic groups during the years 1996-2011.⁹ In Sonoma County, criminal street gangs are primarily comprised of Latino members of Norteño and Sureño gangs, with smaller memberships in Asian, Black, and White gangs.¹⁰

How do we measure gang involvement?

- The Santa Rosa Police Department defines a gang crime as an incident where there is a reasonable suspicion that the individuals involved have been or are currently associated with criminal gang activity, or where the totality of the circumstances indicates that the incident is consistent with criminal gang activity. Once classified, all victims, suspects, or offenders associated with the incident are associated with a gang-involved incident.



Crime and Safety Gang Involvement



Data Sources: Santa Rosa Police Department (2012), Sonoma County Sheriff's Office (2012); Esri (2012). *Does not include incidents that lack location information sufficient to map.

What does gang involvement look like in Santa Rosa?

- With the exception of Zones 3, 4, and 6, all other zones had higher rates of gang-involved crime incidents than the city as a whole. Zone 9, inclusive of the Downtown area, Transit Mall, and Police Department, had the highest rate of gang-involved incidents with 21.9 incidents per 1,000 residents, 3.5 times the citywide rate.
- Note: excluding all incidents with gang involvement on Ventura Ave where County facilities are located and Sonoma Ave where the downtown Santa Rosa Police Department facility is located reduces incident rates in Zones 2 and 9 to 5.4 and 19.7 gang-involved incidents per 1,000 residents respectively.

Endnotes

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Crime and Safety

Narcotics

What are drug-related offenses?

- Drug-defined offenses are those that involve use, possession, manufacture, or distribution of drugs classified as having a potential for abuse. Drug-related offenses involve persons under the influence of drugs, offenses motivated by need for money to purchase drugs, or offenses connected to drug distribution itself.¹

Why do drug-related offenses matter?

- Illegal drug use can lead to a host of ill effects related to delinquency, lost productivity, and poor health outcomes, but of greatest concern are emergency room visits and deaths related to abuse.² As illegal substances, drugs are often connected with gangs or illegal entities that sell them to fund other activities.

How do drug-related offenses relate to violence prevention?

- Drug users tend to be more likely to commit crimes of all types than non-drug users, and drug possession and trafficking arrests are predictive of violent crime.³ In addition, a lifestyle of use and addiction can expose people to situations and individuals that encourage crime.⁴

Are there disparities in narcotics crime by race/ethnicity?

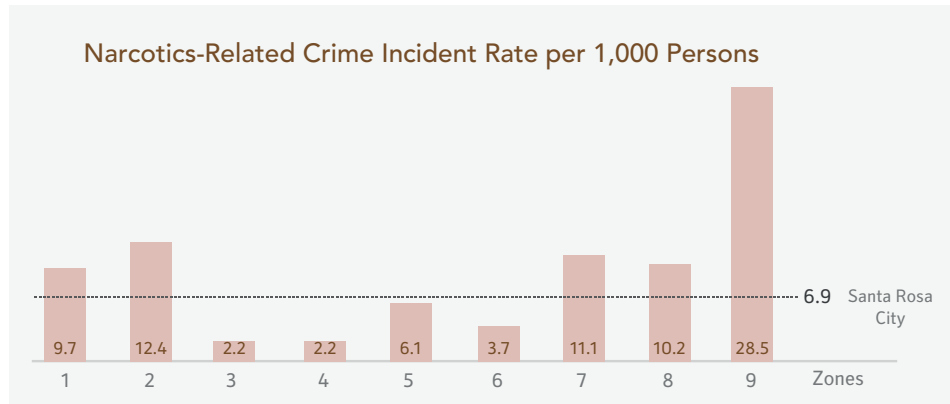
- While drug use is similar across different racial/ethnic groups, drug arrest rates are disproportionately high among people of color.⁵ The war on drugs, including arrests of offenders, is primarily being fought in Latino and African American communities.⁶ According to Human Rights Watch, in 2010, African Americans comprised nearly 37% of people sent to state prisons on drug charges, while constituting 13% of the US population.⁷

How can we measure drug-related offenses?

- The measure shows the number of incidents with offenders, suspects, or victims involved in drug-related activities or under influence of narcotics in relation to the population of each zone. Santa Rosa Police Department and Sonoma County Sheriff's Office incident counts include both drug violations and drug equipment violations, which include the possession of a syringe or meth pipe, for example.



Crime and Safety Narcotics



Data Sources: Santa Rosa Police Department (2012), Sonoma County Sheriff's Office (2012); Esri (2012). *Does not include incidents that lack location information sufficient to map.

Where are narcotics-related incidents prevalent in Santa Rosa?

- There was a high rate of narcotics-related crime incidents in Zone 9, covering Downtown Santa Rosa, Burbank Gardens, and part of the West End area along the 101 freeway. Zones 1, 2, 7, and 8 also had higher rates of narcotics-related crime incidents compared with the city and other zones. Zones 3 and 4 had the lowest rates, both with 2.2 incidents per 1,000 residents in 2012.
- Note: excluding all incidents with narcotics on Ventura Ave where County facilities are located and Sonoma Ave where the downtown Santa Rosa Police Department facility is located reduces incident rates in Zones 2 and 9 to 10.7 and 24.3 narcotics incidents per 1,000 residents respectively.

Endnotes

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Crime and Safety

Youth Involvement with Violent Crime

What is youth involvement with violence?

- Youth involvement with violence can take many forms, including bullying, physical abuse by a family member or partner, or witnessing an assault. Youth participation in violence is not the only means by which violence can affect youth.

Why does youth involvement with violence matter?

- Violence is a public health epidemic with crippling impacts on the health and wellbeing of children, families, and entire communities. Children exposed to violence are more likely to become victims or perpetrators of violence themselves.¹ Exposure to violence can lead to emotional, physical, and mental health issues with long-term effects.²

How does youth involvement with violence relate to violence prevention?

- Where violence is entrenched in communities, people begin to see violence as a normal, everyday occurrence. A general sense of hopelessness to reduce it coupled with a lack of positive role models and messaging can prevent youth, especially in multi-generational gang-involved families, from recognizing alternatives to violence.³

Are there disparities in youth involvement with violence by race/ethnicity?

- People of color and urban residents face a higher risk of witnessing violence and experiencing the negative after effects.⁴ Male youth are more likely to experience assaults, physical bullying, or threats while female youth have more exposure to sexual victimization.⁵

How can we measure youth involvement with violence?

- Youth-involved violent crime incidents include incidents with an offender, suspect, or victim that is aged 0-24 years as identified by the Santa Rosa Police Department and Sonoma County Sheriff's Office. It does not include unreported crimes, or crimes reported to school authorities. The true exposure to violence represented by this data is likely to be underestimated here, as a recent survey found that schools were aware of nearly half of all violent crime incidents with a youth victim, while law enforcement was aware of roughly 10% of incidents.⁶

The Partnership's 2012-2016 Strategic Plan identifies juvenile violent crime as a key indicator of community success, and advocates for intervention in the lives of youth to provide positive socialization opportunities as alternatives to criminal involvement.

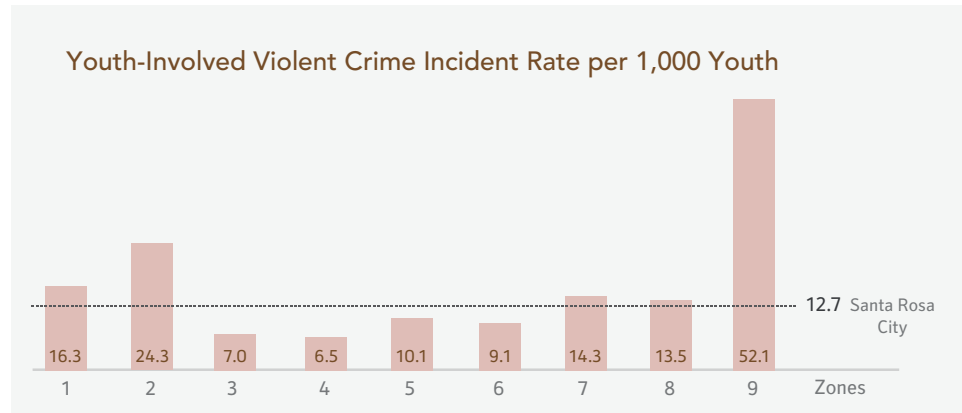


Crime and Safety

Youth Involvement with Violent Crime

Youth-involved violent crime comprised 52% of all violent crime in 2012.

- Santa Rosa Police Department



Data Sources: Santa Rosa Police Department (2012), Sonoma County Sheriff's Office (2012); Esri (2012). *Does not include incidents that lack location information sufficient to map.

How does youth involvement with violence look in Santa Rosa?

- Five zones (1, 2, 7, 8, and 9) had higher rates of youth-involved violent crime incidents than the city Santa Rosa (12.7 incidents per 1,000 youth) in 2012. These zones represent areas including Mark West, parts of Bellevue, and central Santa Rosa that cut a north-south axis through the city. Zone 9 in downtown Santa Rosa had the highest youth-involved violent crime rate (52.1 incidents per 1,000 youth).
- Note: excluding all incidents involving youth and violence on Ventura Ave where County facilities are located and Sonoma Ave where the downtown Santa Rosa Police Department facility is located reduces incident rates in Zones 2 and 9 to 18.7 and 32.6 youth-involved violent incidents per 1,000 youth respectively.

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Family and Community Connectedness

Family isolation and lack of at-risk services and support structures are common root conditions of violence. The indicators in this domain measure connectedness to civic participation, health, family trauma, and violence prevention resources.

Key Indicators

Access to Health Care

Civic Engagement

Family Trauma

Violence Prevention Resources



Community Night Walk in the West 9th Neighborhood.

Key Policies and Successes

While the Scorecard provides a snapshot of family and community connectedness conditions in Santa Rosa and the areas of focus to enhance the quality of life for residents, it is also important to acknowledge some of the current community efforts of our partners.

- Measure O, a local Transaction and Use Tax passed by voters in 2004, provides funding for programs in neighborhoods affected by high levels of gang activity, emphasizing positive role models, problem solving, and community safety. The CHOICE grant program funds community-based organizations to offer social services and implement violence prevention, intervention, and safety programs for youth and parents in high-need neighborhoods. Since 2006, over 6,200 youth and parents have been served through the City's Recreation & Parks Department and the CHOICE grant program.
- In 2014, Next Gen Votes, a grassroots nonpartisan voter registration initiative was created to focus on outreach to Latinos and young adults who were eligible to vote, but not registered. The efforts of the initiative contributed to 1,096 new registered voters throughout Sonoma County.
- Santa Rosa Community Health Centers provides quality, comprehensive health care for people who are uninsured and underinsured. SRCHC provides a low-cost, sliding pay scale, along with resources to enroll in Covered Sonoma, and utilizes a place-based approach of providing health care services by having eight accessible clinics around Santa Rosa.



Family and Community Connectedness

Access to Health Care

What is access to health care?

- Access to health care includes access to health insurance coverage and health services. In relation to the health provider there are additional considerations including: acceptance of a particular form of insurance (overall accessibility), ease of contacting providers for appointments (contact accessibility), length of time it takes to get an appointment (appointment accessibility), and proximity of providers to patients (geographic accessibility).¹

Why does access to health care matter?

- Individuals with health insurance coverage tend to have better access to preventive care, a crucial factor to determine one's health outcomes.² Children with insurance are additionally more likely to access services that screen them for developmental problems that might affect their social and emotional development and academic achievement.³ The uninsured, on the other hand, are more likely to postpone or forgo medical care options than those with insurance due to lack of regular source of care and anticipated high medical bills.⁴

How does access to health care relate to violence prevention?

- Health care connects people with violence prevention resources in hospitals and mental health facilities. For example, it helps victims of domestic violence, find increased safety and economic security, and access services to treat abuse and related conditions before they worsen.^{5,6}

Are there disparities in access to health care by race/ethnicity?

- Racial/ethnic disparities in health care access persist in adults and children. People of color, especially Latinos and African Americans, tend to have less access to health care when measured by doctor or dental visits during the past year.^{7,8} The U.S. Census Bureau estimated that 27.4% of Latinos were uninsured, while 10.5% of non-Hispanic Whites were uninsured statewide in 2012.⁹

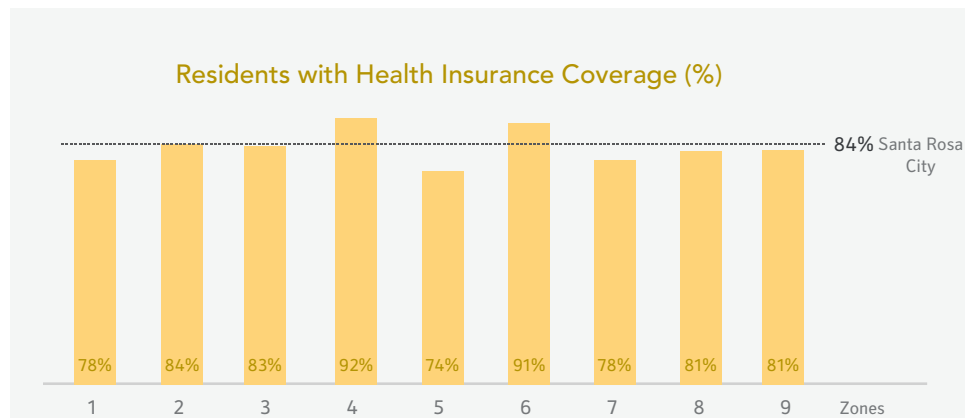
How can we measure access to health care?

- Health insurance coverage is one of the core factors to measure individuals' access to health care.¹⁰ This measure shows the percentage of residents with health insurance among all residents. It is based on a survey where respondents were asked whether they were covered by any private health plan or public coverage. Public coverage includes Medicaid, Medicare, Children's Health Insurance Program, VA Health Care, and Indian Health Service. Private health insurance includes employer-based health insurance, direct-purchase health coverage, and TRICARE or other military health coverage.¹¹



Family and Community Connectedness Access to Health Care

71% of Santa Rosa Latinos had health insurance coverage between 2008 & 2012.



Data Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates (2008-2012) table DP03.

How accessible is health care to Santa Rosa residents?

- According to the American Community Survey, more than eight in ten Santa Rosa residents had health insurance coverage in the five years ending in 2012, a slightly higher percentage of insured persons than in the County of Sonoma as a whole. Over 90% of residents in Zones 4 and 6 had health insurance, including the Rincon Valley and Bennett Valley areas, while the coverage rates for the remaining areas in the city were at or below the citywide average of 84%. Only 74% of residents in Zone 5, covering the West End, Railroad Square, and Olivet Road areas, had health insurance.
- The United States is one of a small number of developed nations without universal health coverage, where the percentage of residents with health insurance is approximately 100% of the population. The World Health Organization believes that health is a fundamental human right,¹² and in particular areas of Santa Rosa, up to one in four residents lack that right and access to basic health services.

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Family and Community Connectedness

Civic Engagement

Civic engagement is known to be associated with lower violent crime rates.

- Lee and Thomas (2010)

Only half of Sonoma County voting age residents (56%) voted in the 2012 election.

- Statewide Database at the University of California at Berkeley

What is civic engagement?

- Civic engagement refers to ways in which people associate and act to improve conditions in a community.¹ It can include volunteering, electoral participation, or any interaction with institutions of our representative democracy.

Why does civic engagement matter?

- Through civic engagement, individuals and groups can voice their concerns and hold politicians accountable for the governance of their communities. It results in more efficient and effective decisions.² Youth who are civically engaged are more likely to thrive in school and benefit from positive influences, peer networks, feelings of self-worth, and beliefs in their future growth.³

How does civic engagement relate to violence prevention?

- Through civic participation, residents can influence how safety is addressed in their community. Civic engagement is known to be associated with lower violent crime rates.⁴ Engagement, including religious participation, reduces juvenile and adult homicide rates in particular.⁵

Are there disparities in civic engagement by race/ethnicity?

- Voting rights for women and non-Whites have historically been suppressed by lawful or unlawful means, and contemporary voter identification laws are scrutinized by federal courts for their disparate effects. From 1996 to 2008, Latino, African-American, and Asian-American voters had lower voter turnout rates in presidential elections than non-Hispanic Whites.⁶ Latinos were the most underrepresented voters when comparing rates of eligible voters and voter turnout.⁷ High imprisonment rates disenfranchise or otherwise suppress the civic participation of African Americans.⁸ There are many barriers to voting that disproportionately affect vulnerable populations, including uneven access to voting information, access to in-language voting materials and bilingual poll workers, and access to voter registration and voting options.

How can we measure the level of civic engagement of each community?

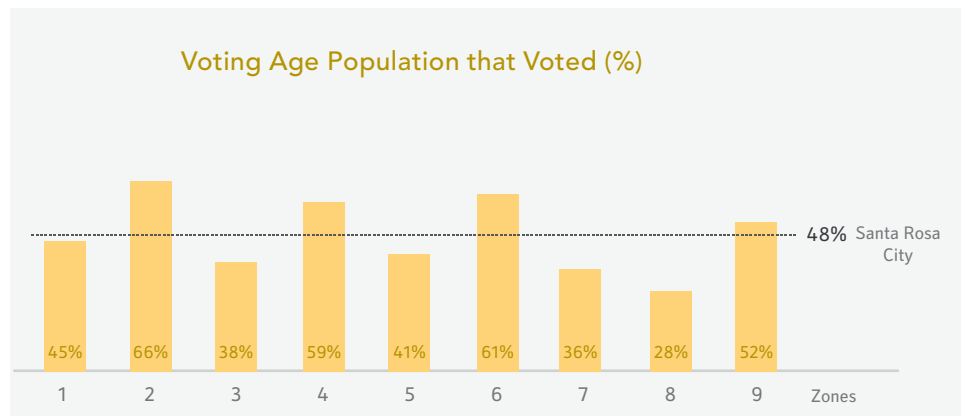
- The active voting age population (or the percentage of the voting age population that voted) is a key measure of civic engagement. The number of registered voters who voted in the 2012 election among all persons 18 years of age and older serves as the active voting age population here. This measure highlights the proportion of residents participating in the selection of the officials who govern them.⁹ Voting age non-citizens and incarcerated persons are included in calculating the rate as they are governed and affected by their elected officials even though they are not eligible to vote.



Family and Community Connectedness Civic Engagement

141,428 voting age residents called Santa Rosa home in 2012 and 68,360 of them voted in the 2012 General Election.

– Esri Population Estimates and the Statewide Database at the University of California Berkeley



Data Source: Voter data from the Statewide Database at the University of California Berkeley (2012); Population data from Esri (2012)

How active are voters across Santa Rosa?

- Nearly half of the Santa Rosa voting age population voted in the 2012 presidential election (48%). Within the city, active voting age population rates ranged from 28% in Zone 8 to 66% percent of the voting age population in Zone 2. 56% of Sonoma County persons of voting age voted in 2012, a higher rate than six of the nine Santa Rosa zones.
- Voting rates can rise and fall across elections based on whether a president or governor is on the ballot, or if a highly controversial measure is to be decided. The 2012 election featured President Obama’s reelection, and should have generated a moderately high active voting age rate in Santa Rosa, especially among persons who would vote for him. It will be important to compare these data to those of future elections in determining whether this type of civic engagement sustains.

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Family and Community Connectedness

Family Trauma

What is family trauma?

- Family traumas are “frightening, often dangerous, and/or violent events or conditions that are experienced as overwhelming to a family and/or any or all of its individual members.”¹ Domestic violence, the measure of family trauma considered here, is abusive behavior used by someone to gain or maintain power over an intimate partner, whether physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, economic abuse, or psychological abuse.²

Why does family trauma matter?

- Experiencing trauma, whether as a child or an adult, has lasting impacts. For children, trauma can interfere with developmental processes, including growth in attachment and emotional self-regulation, and body functions, such as the body’s ability to regulate the hormone cortisol in response to stress.³
- Compared to children who grow up with no domestic violence in the household, children who witness domestic violence are two to six times more likely to also experience other adverse childhood experiences including self-reported alcoholism and drug use.⁴

How does family trauma relate to violence prevention?

- Domestic violence is linked to other forms of crime and violence. In one study, 76% of men who engaged in domestic violence were engaged in other deviant behavior, from minor theft to more serious offenses like arson.⁵ Between 1980 and 2008, 16.3% of all homicides nationally were intimate homicides with a known victim/offender intimate relationship.⁶

Are there disparities in family trauma by race/ethnicity?

- There are racial/ethnic differences with regard to domestic violence. According to a nationwide study, Latino rates of domestic violence (.57 incidents per 100,000 persons) fall between White (.52 per 100,000) and African American (1.64 per 100,000) domestic violence rates; when accounting for gender, rates are higher: 0.83 per 100,000 for White women, 1.01 per 100,000 for Latino women, and 2.24 per 100,000 for African American women.⁷

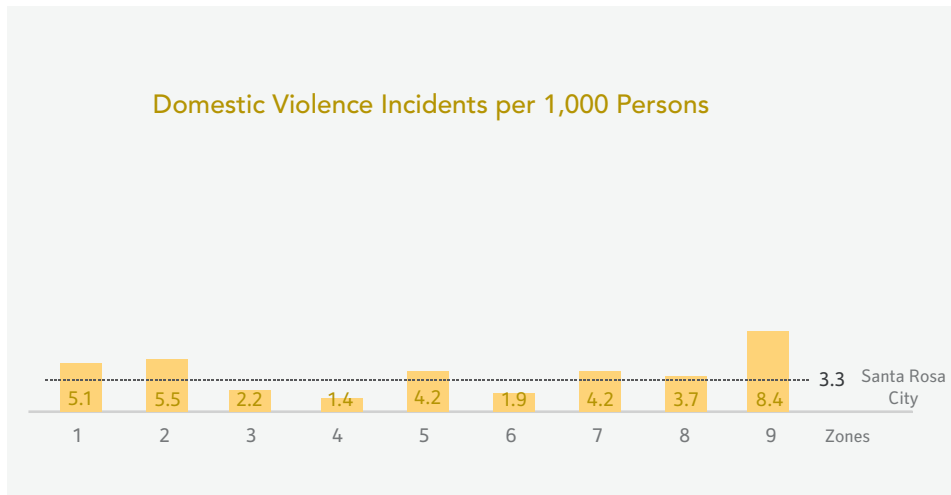
How can we measure family cohesion?

- One way to measure family trauma is through the rate of domestic violence incidents reported to law enforcement, specifically, the number of domestic violence incidents reported in the city of Santa Rosa to the Santa Rosa Police Department and Sonoma County Sheriff’s Office per 1,000 residents



Family and Community Connectedness

Family Trauma



What does family trauma in Santa Rosa look like?

- According to the Santa Rosa Police Department and Sonoma County Sheriff's Office, the city of Santa Rosa experienced 3.3 domestic violence incidents per 1,000 residents in 2012. Zone 9, followed by Zones 2 and 1 had the highest reported rates of domestic violence in the city. Zones 4, 6, and 3 had the lowest reported rates in the city. A Portrait of Sonoma reported that Sonoma County had a lower rate of domestic violence calls to law enforcement than the state of California in 2012, though as within the city of Santa Rosa, domestic violence incident rates vary considerably across the county. These reported numbers should be viewed in a tip-of-the-iceberg context as one in every four women and one in every fourteen men will experience domestic violence in her or his lifetime.⁸
- Note: excluding all domestic violence incidents on Ventura Ave where County facilities are located and Sonoma Ave where the downtown Santa Rosa Police Department facility is located reduces incident rates in Zones 2 and 9 to 5.4 and 6.3 domestic violence incidents per 1,000 residents respectively.

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Family and Community Connectedness Violence Prevention Services

Violence prevention services give youth safe places to learn and practice skills they need to successfully transition into adulthood.

What are violence prevention services?

- Violence prevention services give youth safe places to learn and practice skills they need to successfully transition into adulthood. They can be provided by schools, community-based organizations, and others providing direct services, advocacy, policy, or research analysis on the topic of violence.¹

Why do violence prevention services matter?

- Violence prevention services protect communities from violence by working to prevent youth from engaging in violence. They combat powerlessness experienced by communities affected by entrenched violence. By providing opportunities for meaningful participation in community-building activities, these services give young people a sense of efficacy and empowerment in their community.² These protective factors have a far larger impact on youth behavior than that achieved by the reduction of risk factors.³

Are there disparities in violence prevention services by race/ethnicity?

- Violence prevention services, which are often nonprofit or civic organizations, often have disparate locations. One study found that nonprofits in poor neighborhoods are quite small and often work in isolation, compared with nonprofits in other neighborhoods, which tend to be well-established, mid- and large sized organizations with multiple funding sources.⁴
- Key populations can face barriers to accessing services located in their communities. Services can lack language or cultural competencies that can contribute to disparities on a large scale. Some racial and ethnic groups might attach a stigma to obtaining resources due to a lack of trust or fear of cooperation with government programs.

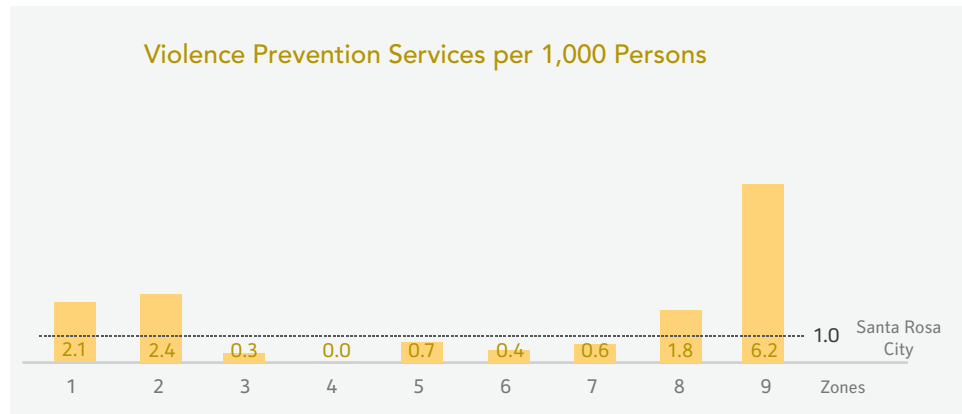
How can we measure prevalence of violence prevention services?

- Violence prevention services from 2-1-1 Sonoma County⁵ are identified in a service listing review originally conducted by Advancement Project and the Violence Prevention Partnership. Services listed include those run out of schools, associations, community-based organizations, foundations, Boys & Girls Clubs, faith-based organizations, and more.⁶ These services are attributed to a zone based on their service location, and this measure does not account for service areas or mobile locations, so should not be read as a measure of people served in a zone. Note: the data used here are the best available for an indicator widely desired by the Violence Prevention Partnership. We recommend collecting local data on service areas and persons served in Santa Rosa to improve this measure.



Family and Community Connectedness Violence Prevention Services

The largest number of violence prevention services among zones is located Downtown.



Data Source: 2-1-1 Sonoma County (2013); Esri (2012)

How prevalent are violence prevention services in each community?

- The city of Santa Rosa had 180 violence prevention services or one per 1,000 persons in 2012. Zones 2 and 9 had the highest numbers of violence prevention services and rates of services. The abundance of business/office buildings downtown likely contributes to the number of services in Zone 9. Zone 4 had only one violence prevention service site in the zone and the lowest rate of these services among zones. A separate analysis on IRS data found at least 11 violence prevention organization headquarters in Zone 4.

Santa Rosa has 180 violence prevention services.

Endnotes

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- 2-1-1 Sonoma County. <http://211wc.org/>
- Technically it includes all tax-exempt organizations, nonexempt charitable trusts, and section 527 political organizations that are required to submit a form 990 to the Internal Revenue Service.



School Conditions

Early academic failure undermines successful outcomes for youth and increases the chances that they will become perpetrators or victims of violence. Creating safer, more effective schools requires a multi-sector partnership focused on improving the academic and socio-emotional outcomes for students.

Key Indicators

Attendance

College Readiness

Discipline

Early Childhood Education



Youth in after school program at Monroe Elementary School.

Key Policies and Successes

While the Scorecard provides a snapshot of the school conditions in Santa Rosa and the areas of focus to enhance the quality of life for residents, it is also important to acknowledge some of the current community efforts of our partners.

- Measure O, a local Transaction and Use Tax passed by voters in 2004, provides funding to enhance and improve in-school gang prevention and intervention curriculum and programs. In 2014, the Measure O Responsive Grant Program funded three school districts for restorative justice, family connectedness and literacy, and college readiness programs.
- Measure O also provides funding for Santa Rosa Recreation & Parks to provide after school and summer programs on school campuses and in parks that stress academic and social success, recreational activities, sports, and safe neighborhoods. In fiscal year 2013-2014, over 1,100 youth participated in these programs.
- In 2014, the Sonoma County Juvenile Court appointed The Partnership for Keeping Kids in School initiative to address the challenge of reducing chronic absenteeism and truancy across Sonoma County. Representatives from the County of Sonoma, schools, community-based organizations, and law enforcement, are charged with identifying effective strategies for intervention, reducing systemic barriers, and improving the overall health, safety, education, and general well-being of Sonoma County residents.



School Conditions

Attendance

“Almost 90% of students with severe attendance problems are low-income.”

– In School + On Track
2014 Attorney General’s
2014 Report on California’s
Elementary School Truancy
& Absenteeism Crisis.

“California’s elementary school truancy crisis is a persistent problem that limits the potential of California’s children and cost school districts and the state billions of dollars each year.”

– In School + On Track
2014 Attorney General’s
2014 Report on California’s
Elementary School Truancy
& Absenteeism Crisis

What is school attendance?

- School attendance includes attending all classes within all school days and is the lack of absenteeism or unexcused absence from school. Students with multiple absences can be classified as a chronic absentee for missing 10% or more of the school days in a year; as a truant for missing school without a valid excuse three full days in a school year; as a habitual truant if reported truant three or more times within the same school year; and/or as a chronic truant if absent from school without a valid excuse for 10% or more of the school days in a year.

Why does attendance matter & how does it relate to violence prevention?

- Students who attend school with fewer absences perform better academically¹ and are more likely to stay in school and graduate.² They are less likely to abuse drugs and alcohol or become pregnant as teenagers.³ Lack of school attendance is a risk factor for delinquency, gang involvement, violence, and other criminal activity.^{4,5}

How can we measure school attendance?

- One way to understand school attendance is to measure school truancy. Per Education Code Section 48260, a truant is defined as student “who is absent from school without a valid excuse three full days in one school year or tardy or absent for more than a 30 minute period during the school day without a valid excuse on three occasions in one school year, or any combination thereof.” The measure of truancy used here is the percentage of truant students among all cumulatively enrolled students as reported in the DataQuest 2012-2013 Truancy Rate Report.^{8,9} All students who were reported as being truant at least one time during the academic year are included.
- Note that schools are attributed to the zones where they are located in the table on the right. Students attending these schools might not live in the zone where the school building is located.

What does truancy look like in Santa Rosa?

- One in five Santa Rosa elementary school students was truant during the 2012-2013 school, year, six percentage points higher than the Sonoma County truancy rate. Truancy rates varied from 5.2% at J.X. Wilson Elementary to 62.4% at Sonoma County Alternative Education Programs in 2012-2013. Santa Rosa City Schools reported 1,948 truantries in grades PK-6 in 2014, with the highest percentages of students truant in the 2-4 grades. Latino students comprised 58% of all elementary school truantries, White students 31%, and others 11% of all elementary school truantries.¹⁰

Are there disparities in truancy by race/ethnicity?

- Truant students tend to come from “economically disadvantaged home situations” and “racial and ethnic minority students have higher reported truancy rates in virtually every study published.”⁶ One study reported a positive relationship between African American students and truancy and a strong negative relationship between White students and truancy.⁷



School Conditions

Attendance

Elementary School Truancy Rate by Zone

School	Zone	District	Truancy Rate
Santa Rosa Charter School for the Arts	2	Santa Rosa Elementary	54.2%
Steele Lane Elementary	2	Santa Rosa Elementary	42.2%
Albert F. Biella Elementary	3	Santa Rosa Elementary	43.8%
Helen M. Lehman Elementary	3	Santa Rosa Elementary	25.1%
James Monroe Elementary	3	Santa Rosa Elementary	30.0%
Hidden Valley Elementary Satellite	4	Santa Rosa Elementary	31.6%
Proctor Terrace Elementary	4	Santa Rosa Elementary	32.1%
Abraham Lincoln Elementary	5	Santa Rosa Elementary	36.5%
J. X. Wilson Elementary	5	Wright Elementary	5.2%
Spring Creek Matanzas Charter	6	Rincon Valley Union Elementary	13.5%
Strawberry Elementary	6	Bennett Valley Union Elementary	10.6%
Village Elementary Charter	6	Rincon Valley Union Elementary	15.6%
Yulupa Elementary	6	Bennett Valley Union Elementary	13.9%
Meadow View Elementary	7	Bellevue Union Elementary	23.4%
Robert L. Stevens Elementary	7	Wright Elementary	17.8%
Roseland Charter	7	Roseland	12.1%
Roseland Creek Elementary	7	Roseland	10.7%
Roseland Elementary	7	Roseland	16.0%
Sheppard Elementary	7	Roseland	13.4%
Sonoma County Office of Education	7	Sonoma Co. Alternative Education Programs	62.4%
Brook Hill Elementary	8	Santa Rosa Elementary	40.2%
Kawana Elementary	8	Bellevue Union Elementary	9.2%
Santa Rosa French-American Charter	8	Santa Rosa City Schools	49.2%
Luther Burbank Elementary	9	Santa Rosa Elementary	36.8%
City of Santa Rosa Elementary Schools			20.6%
Sonoma County Elementary Schools			14.2%

Data Source: California Department of Education (CDE) (2012-2013). Note: Schools with a low number of events (less than 20 truant students in the school year) are not included in this list to protect students' privacy.

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School Conditions

College Readiness

“A college graduate earns nearly \$1 million more than a high school graduate who didn’t attend college over their lifetime.”

- Carnevale et al. (2012)

Schools in Santa Rosa reported higher graduation rates and higher a-g graduation rates than county schools overall.

What is college readiness?

- College readiness refers to a student’s preparedness and ability to complete the highest level of postsecondary education or training to achieve their career goals.¹

Why does college readiness matter?

- Postsecondary education leads to better employment opportunities, more meaningful work,² and higher incomes. A college graduate earns nearly \$1 million more than a high school graduate who did not attend college over their lifetime.³

How does college readiness relate to violence prevention?

- College-educated people are less likely to be in the criminal justice system: in 1997 less than one percent of college graduates were incarcerated compared to roughly 12% of persons with only high school diplomas.⁴ Postsecondary education is also linked with significant reductions in recidivism.⁵

Are there disparities in college readiness by race/ethnicity?

- Asian and White students graduate and are prepared for college at higher rates than other groups. White students in Sonoma County graduated at a 12% higher rate than Latinos in 2012.⁶ This disparity is evident throughout adulthood: *A Portrait of Sonoma County* measured adult educational attainment through an Education Index and reported that Latino Education Index scores were less than half the scores of Asians and Whites.⁷ in Sonoma County and A San Diego study found that English Learners, Latinos, African Americans, males, and students with low parental educational attainment have lower than average a-g completion rates. While no comparable study for Santa Rosa is available, in general, schools with higher percentages of students eligible for meal assistance have lower a-g completion rates.⁸

How can we measure college readiness?

- College readiness can be understood through high school graduation and high school graduation with a-g course requirement rates. The high school graduation rate shown here is the cohort graduation rate, which accounts for the entire cohort of students that could potentially graduate during a four-year time period (grade nine through grade twelve). To be considered for admission to the University of California (UC) or the California State University (CSU) system, high school students must complete all a-g courses with grades of C or higher. The a-g course sequence includes 30 semester units of UC-approved college preparatory coursework in seven subject areas, and completion indicates a high level of academic preparation. The a-g graduation rate is the percentage of high school graduates who have completed this course sequence.



School Conditions

College Readiness

High School Graduates Completing A-G Courses and All Graduates in the Cohort

School	Zone	District	A-G Graduation Rate	Cohort* Graduation Rate
Lewis Opportunity	2	Santa Rosa High	N/A	N/A
Santa Rosa High	2	Santa Rosa High	35.5%	90.7%
Piner High	3	Santa Rosa High	8.8%	82.1%
Maria Carrillo High	4	Santa Rosa High	42.9%	87.9%
Montgomery High	6	Santa Rosa High	36.5%	89.1%
Elsie Allen High	7	Santa Rosa High	25.8%	81.4%
Roseland Charter	7	Roseland	64.9%	99.0%
Sonoma County Office of Education	7	Sonoma County Alternative Education Programs	0%	82.4%
Santa Rosa City			34.3%	83.1%
Sonoma County			30.4%	82.4%

Data from California Department of Education (2012-2013)

How college ready are graduating seniors in Santa Rosa?

- Four area high schools have a higher percentage of graduating students having met a-g requirements than Sonoma County overall (30%). Some high schools do not offer all a-g required courses and could explain the N/A and 0% figures for Lewis Opportunity and students in alternative education programs in the Sonoma County Office of Education, respectively. Statewide, 39.4% of California high school graduates completed the a-g coursework during the 2012-2013 school year, though fewer than one in five school districts offered a-g coursework to all students. Several large districts statewide have adopted the policy that all students must complete a-g coursework in order to graduate with the goal that all graduates are college and career ready.⁹
- With the exceptions of Pivot Online Charter, and Abraxis Charter, Santa Rosa High Schools reported high cohort graduation rates of 80% or better of students. The cohort graduation rate

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School Conditions

Discipline

“Restorative justice resolves disciplinary problems in a cooperative and constructive way.”

- Restorative Justice in Schools

What is school discipline?

- School discipline refers to the behavior of students and the rules and regulations prescribed to school officials for student behavior that deviates from codes of conduct.¹

Why does school discipline matter?

- School discipline underpins the ability of a school to properly educate its students. Without consistently enforced codes of conduct, children would be deprived of a safe environment in which to learn and grow.

What does school discipline have to do with violence prevention?

- When done inappropriately (e.g., bringing a student who was late between classes in front of a judge), school discipline has negative effects on future educational and employment opportunities and increases the likelihood of that student committing a crime. Additionally, misguided discipline can reduce a student’s connection to school where there are adult and peer role models outside of the home.

Are there disparities in school discipline by race/ethnicity?

- Nationally, youth of color, LGBTQ students, and students with disabilities are punished more often and more harshly than their peers for the same misbehavior.² Throughout the country, one in twenty White students is suspended at least once, one in fourteen Latino students is suspended at least once, and one in six African American students is suspended at least once. In fact, over 70% of students involved in school-related arrests or referred to law enforcement are Latino or African American.³

How can we measure school discipline?

- One way to measure school discipline is to measure the number of suspensions per 100 enrolled students (“suspension rate,” defined by California Department of Education). There are a range of suspendable offenses including incidents where a student caused or attempted to cause injury to another person, possessed a dangerous object (e.g. a knife or firearm), possessed or been found under the influence of alcohol or drugs, committed an obscene act, or stole or damaged school or private property.
- It is important to note that schools with more or fewer suspensions are not necessarily more or less punitive. Student actions resulting in suspensions can result from factors outside the school’s or student’s control. For example, students who live in extreme poverty or have been subjected to violence might deviate from school conduct because of associated mental health conditions. As the demographic and crime indicators in this report show, wide variations in community-level resources and exposure to violence mean that in some communities there are concentrations of children at risk for mental health conditions whose effects are associated with school conduct issues.



School Conditions

Discipline

Suspensions per 100 Enrolled Students

School	Zone	School District	Suspensions per 100 Enrolled Students
Lewis Opportunity*	2	Santa Rosa High	33.8
Santa Rosa High	2	Santa Rosa High	10.9
Steele Lane Elementary	2	Santa Rosa Elementary	5.7
Albert F. Biella Elementary	3	Santa Rosa Elementary	5.2
Helen M. Lehman Elementary	3	Santa Rosa Elementary	4.2
Piner High	3	Santa Rosa High	21.8
Maria Carrillo High	4	Santa Rosa High	6.1
Rincon Valley Middle	4	Rincon Valley Union	9.1
Herbert Slater Middle	6	Santa Rosa High	16.8
Montgomery High	6	Santa Rosa High	4.7
Spring Creek Matanzas Charter	6	Rincon Valley Union	6.8
Elsie Allen High	7	Santa Rosa High	3.8
Lawrence Cook Middle	7	Santa Rosa High	40.9
Roseland Creek Elementary	7	Roseland	10.5
Sonoma County Alternative Education Programs*	7	Sonoma County Office of Education	45.5
Kawana Elementary	8	Bellevue Union Elementary	5.8
Santa Rosa Middle	9	Santa Rosa High	6.8
Santa Rosa City			5.7
Sonoma County			10.9

Data Source: California Department of Education Expulsion and Suspension Data File⁴ (2012-2013)

*Educational options that are nontraditional schools or program alternatives.

Note: Schools with low number events (less than 20 suspensions in the school year) are not included in this list to protect students' privacy. Student enrollment indicates cumulative enrollment, not Census Day enrollment. Students are counted more than once if they were suspended or expelled multiple times for different incidents.

What does school discipline look like across Santa Rosa schools?

- According to the California Department of Education, schools in the city of Santa Rosa gave 5.7 suspensions per 100 enrolled students in the 2012-2013 school year, almost half the Sonoma County rate. Secondary schools generally issue more suspensions than elementary schools. In Santa Rosa, middle and high schools generally had higher rates of suspensions than elementary schools.

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School Conditions

Early Childhood Education

Children who attend high-quality early childhood education programs are more “school ready” when they start kindergarten.

-Rhode Island Kids Count (2005)

The cumulative effects of early childhood education have been estimated to save communities \$7.10 per every dollar invested.

- Reynolds, et al (2001)

What is early childhood education?

- Early childhood education refers to the provision of care and learning by family child care homes, child care centers, preschools, license-exempt providers and others for infants and toddlers, and young children, generally before they start kindergarten. Through it, young children gain learning experiences, including those that influence development of language, reasoning, problem-solving, and social skills.

Why does early childhood education matter?

- Early childhood education improves the lives of children, with benefits lasting through adulthood, and their families. Children who attend high-quality early childhood education programs are more “school ready” when they start kindergarten and exhibit a stronger commitment to school and academic performance.¹ Adults who participated in high-quality programs have better outcomes, for example, they are more likely to graduate from high school, have a job, and attain a higher income.²

How does early childhood education relate to violence prevention?

- Early childhood education instills a commitment to learning and achievement that protects against becoming a victim or perpetrator of violence later in life. Juveniles who participated in preschool education at ages three and four are 70% less likely to get arrested, and less likely to get arrested multiple times, or for violent crime.³ Adults who participated in high quality programs are less likely to have committed a crime.⁴ The cumulative effects of early childhood education have been estimated to save communities \$7.10 per every dollar invested, in large part through a savings in needed criminal justice and crime victimization investments.⁵

Are there disparities in access to early childhood education by race/ethnicity?

- Access to quality early childhood education is not universal, and is often lowest for low-income families, and families with children of color.⁶ Quality early childhood education is not affordable for many families,⁷ and transportation, language, culture, information, and other barriers exist to obtaining care for these populations.⁸

How can we measure access to quality early childhood education?

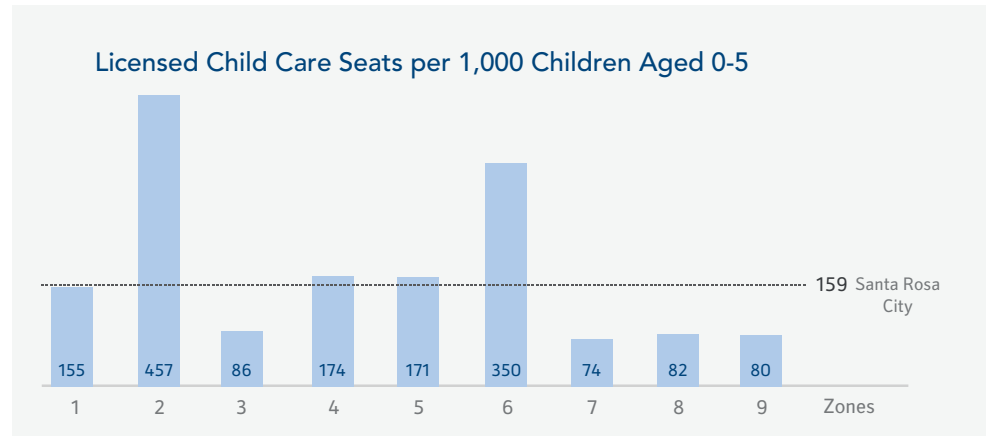
- One of the fundamental ways to measure a community’s access to quality early childhood education is to calculate the number of licensed child care center seats for children aged zero to five in a community. Licensed care serves as the indicator of quality early childhood education here, due to data limitations, though it does not incorporate additional levels of quality attained through participation in quality rating and improvement systems or through accreditation in programs such as the National Association for the Education of Young Children.



School Conditions

Early Childhood Education

Santa Rosa had 55 child care centers with a combined capacity of 2,332 seats in 2011, but 14,697 children ages 5 and under.



Data Source: Child care data from Community Care Licensing Division (2011); Population data from Esri (2012).

Zones 2 and 6 had roughly twice as many seats per child as all other zones.

How accessible is quality child care is in each community?

- Access to quality early childhood education was low across Santa Rosa, with enough seats to serve 15.9% of children ages zero to five in 2011. Figures for subsidized demand and availability were not available for the city of Santa Rosa, but countywide, 14% of subsidized demand was met in 2012.⁹
- There was great variability in access to child care across zones, with Zone 2, including parts of the Santa Rosa Junior College, Kaiser, and McDonald neighborhoods, having nearly six times the rate of seats as Zone 7, covering Roseland, Bellevue, and South Sebastopol Road neighborhoods. Zone 6 also had a relatively high capacity of seats, with enough to serve 35% of its children ages 0-5.

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Analysis

The Scorecard identifies and presents statistics for the root conditions of violence in the city as a whole and in nine Partnership zones. This section analyzes these statistics includes some strategy considerations that are discussed in more detail later in the report, and lists high-interest public places that have important influences on community conditions. Violence happens irrespective of administrative boundaries (like zones), however. Thus, the following analysis starts with a closer look at where youth-involved violent crime concentrates (in high need areas), and uses this information to strengthen the analysis.

The analysis was a collaborative effort undertaken by all partners involved in this research. Advancement Project created the initial analysis, which was reviewed and improved by City of Santa Rosa staff. The analysis then incorporated feedback from members of the Partnership Goals Team and Steering Committee. Finally, the Partnership Executive Team reviewed and contributed to the final analysis.

Youth-Involved Crime High Need Area Analysis

Mapping youth-violent crimes shows that the following areas, referred to here as high-need areas, have the highest densities of crime in Santa Rosa:

Corby/Hearn Ave Area

Downtown

Roseland Area

South Park Area

West Steele Area

West 9th Area

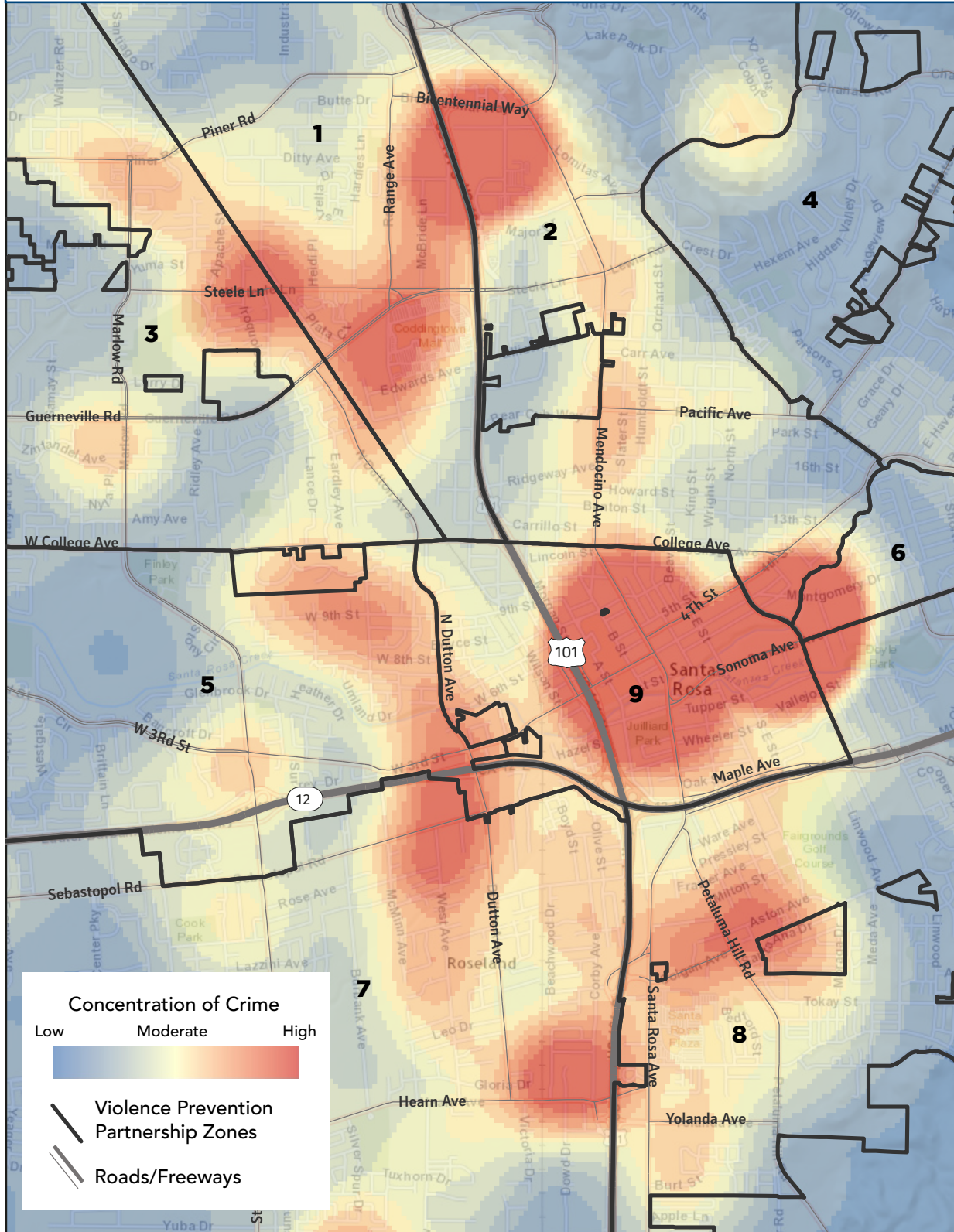
The map on page 67, uses the Kernel Density calculation method to measure the density of youth-involved violent crime incidents reported by the Santa Rosa Police Department and Sonoma County Sheriff's Office. The method calculates the frequency of incidents (in this case) in relation to their location and produces an output that can be visualized using divergent colors as we have here. The deep red areas have the highest relative concentrations of youth-involved violent crime and are identified as high need areas.

Youth-involved violent crime was selected for analysis because of its centrality in the Partnership's Strategic Plan. Analyses of all violent crime (not shown) produced strikingly similar results.

Note: This youth-involved violent crime high need area analysis in this report is not related to any local law enforcement agencies' hot spot policing practices.

Map of Youth-Involved Crime High Need Areas

Data from Santa Rosa Police Department and Sonoma County Sheriff's Office (2011-2013)



NORTHWEST SANTA ROSA

Zone 1.

Zone 1 has high proportions of families in poverty and renters, and medium rates of crime for all indicators measured. Comprehensive violence reduction strategies here should focus on lowering crime rates and improving the economic conditions of local families through programs that address the high cost of housing and the needs of families in poverty or struggling with the high cost of living in the area. School conditions in the zone are strengths, and the zone can lean on its schools to support strategy implementation. The zone also has medium rates for Access to Health Care and Family Trauma. Strengthening evidence-based violence prevention services for victims of domestic violence could contribute towards enhancing family and community connectedness.

*High interest public places in zone: Coddington Mall area and highest density of industrial and office buildings, apartment complexes, motels, and shopping complexes.

Zone 3.

Zone 3 exhibits low voter turnout, and relatively low School Conditions scores within graduation, discipline, and access to early childhood education. Yet all crime was low and the zone had higher employment and homeownership rates. Comprehensive violence reduction strategies should involve homeowners and businesses to strengthen efforts with schools to engage students through evidence-based practices or programs such as mentoring, case management, or job readiness. They can capitalize on the medium-high economic conditions by collaborating with business and residents to be mentors or to provide youth with jobs. Increased awareness and outreach about the benefits of voting and directly engaging students on campus can contribute to strengthening voter turnout. Furthermore, strategies should continue to align with local initiatives such as the Portrait of Sonoma and Cradle to Career to direct funding towards enhancing early childhood education, a key predictor of youth successfully graduating from high school.

*High interest public places in zone: Shopping complexes, Northwest Community Park

Zone 5.

Zone 5 has relatively low family and community connectedness and economic scores, and medium rates of crime across all measures. High percentages of poverty and unemployment are of concern as are low rates of access to health care, and violence prevention services. On the positive side, suspension rates are low in the zone, and other school conditions are near the city average. Comprehensive violence reduction strategies should look to build the capacities of violence prevention services to deliver evidence-based practices or programs that focus on increasing the economic and health resources available to families, potentially leveraging the strengths of local schools. Examples include awareness and outreach about health care resources and voter registration that can be conducted on school campuses or job readiness/job placement programs that encourage employment sustainability.

*High interest public places in zone: Some shopping complexes and office buildings, Finley and Jacobs Parks

High Need Areas in Northwest Santa Rosa

West Steele Area High Need Area

This high need area is geographically defined by West Steele Lane, Range Avenue, and Cleveland Avenue. It is demographically diverse; nearly half the population is Latino (46.5%), and 16.0% of the population was neither non-Hispanic White or Latino. Even accounting for margins of error, the area has a higher percentage of its families living in poverty. The area has a low percentage of residents insured with health insurance. It suffers from a very low rate of homeownership (29.4% compared to 55% citywide). Among high need areas, the West Steele Area reports the second highest rate of youth-involved violent crimes after Downtown.

West 9th Area High Need Area

The West 9th area centers on the intersection of West 9th Street and Link Lane, with Dutton Avenue to the east and Stony Point Road to the west. The West 9th Area has a high rate of arrests compared to the number of people living in the area, second highest among high need areas. Police might be more active in this area than in other parts of the city, relative to the number of residents. The area also reports high rates of renters paying more than 30% of their incomes towards housing (59.4% of the renting population). It has the lowest rate of violence prevention services, but second highest rate of ECE.

NORTHEAST SANTA ROSA

Zone 2.

Zone 2 has the second highest rates of crime among zones on all crime measures, with the exception of gang involvement; this may be attributed to the Sheriff's Office and Jail being located in this zone. The area has many strengths, however, including high ECE and graduation rates and relatively low housing costs and incidents of domestic violence. This zone covers Santa Rosa Junior College and Santa Rosa High School which draw youth and youth-related crime from other parts of the city while not that many youth reside in the zone itself. Comprehensive violence reduction strategies should look to reduce crime rates by leveraging the organizations in the area providing violence prevention programs and voting power of its constituents, two particularly strong connectedness measures. Additional strategies should focus resources on evidence-based programs that engage students at school and support economic stability of families, such as job readiness/job placement, restorative justice, and family-based services.

*High interest public places in zone: County Center (including the Jail and Sheriff's Office), Kaiser and Sutter Hospitals, Santa Rosa Junior College, office buildings, and shopping complexes

Zone 4.

Zone 4 is fortunate to have low numbers of reported crimes, and favorable economic, school, and connectedness conditions. However, the graduation rates and prevalence of violence prevention services are low. Comprehensive violence reduction strategies to maintain low levels of crime in Zone 4 can draw on the zone's current strengths, including the connectedness and economic stability of residents. Opportunities to learn from these strengths can be leveraged to support enhancements of indicators in other zones. Additional strategies should seek opportunities to support schools with their efforts to improve discipline, early childhood education, and graduation rates, such as aligning with efforts of other local initiatives like Upstream and Cradle to Career.

*High interest public places in zone: Shopping complexes, Rincon Valley Park

SOUTHEAST SANTA ROSA

Zone 6.

Zone 6 is fortunate to have high rates of homeownership and health insurance, few families in poverty, and low rates of crime, especially rates of gang incidents. However, the number of violence prevention services is low compared to the number of people living in the area. Comprehensive violence reduction strategies should seek to maintain the gains made to date in reducing violence, including the connectedness and economic stability of residents, and efforts of schools to engage students. Opportunities to learn from these gains can be leveraged to support enhancements of indicators in other zones.

*High interest public places in zone: Howarth Park, Montgomery Village, Memorial Hospital, and high density of medical office buildings

Zone 8.

Zone 8 reports the third highest gang incident rate among zones and the least active voting population. Additionally, there are low rates of school attendance and access to early childhood education. On the other hand, rates of child abuse and neglect and suspensions are low, leading one to see the assets that zone families bring. Comprehensive violence reduction strategies should connect reducing crime with empowering community voice and ownership of violence reduction, while simultaneously strengthening opportunities for early childhood education and efforts to keep youth in school. By leveraging existing efforts of other local initiatives (i.e. Upstream, Portrait of Sonoma, Cradle to Career, Health Action), residents of Zone 8 will benefit from the momentum of these focused efforts by accessing evidence-based practices or programs such as early childhood education and mentoring. Additionally, other strategies could include providing access to voting and voter registration on school campuses. Although economic rates are moderate, strategies should also focus on strengthening the progress of stabilizing the economic status of families by providing programs such as job readiness/job placement and case management to encourage employment and housing sustainability.

*High interest public places in zone: Higher density of apartment and shopping complexes including Costco and Target, Martin Luther King Jr Park, Fairgrounds

High Need Areas in Southeast Santa Rosa

South Park Area High Need Area

The South Park area is geographically defined by Aston Avenue, Petaluma Hill Road, and Colgan Avenue. It has extremely low levels of voter participation in the 2012 election with 18% of adults voting (compared to 48% citywide). It has lower rates of crime overall as compared to other high-need areas. The area contains the second most violence prevention services among high need areas, so has resources it can leverage to increase safety.

SOUTHWEST SANTA ROSA

Zone 7.

Zone 7 has low-moderate rates of crime, family and community connectedness measures, along with school conditions such as early childhood education and discipline. Comprehensive violence reduction strategies should seek to reduce crime rates by building family and community connectedness and improving school conditions, through evidence-based practices and programs such as case management, restorative justice, early childhood education, and job readiness/job placement. Other strategies may include enhancing voter participation and registration through engaging youth and adults on school campuses or creating neighborhood watch programs.

*High interest public places in zone: Higher density of apartment and shopping complexes, Southwest Community Park

High Need Areas in Southwest Santa Rosa

Corby/Hearn Ave High Need Area

The Corby/Hearn Ave Area centers on the intersections of Corby and Hearn Avenues, just west of the 101 in Southwest Santa Rosa. Though it has lower rates of crime overall compared to other high-need areas, the high need area has the second highest percentage of juveniles under 18 years of age (30.4% of the population) and arguably the lowest educational attainment among zones, with only 8.2 percent of residents ages 25 years and over earning a Bachelors', graduate, or professional degree. This area has the lowest family & community connectedness scores, and no reported licensed child care centers.

Roseland High Need Area

The Roseland area is geographically defined by Sebastopol Road and West Avenue. Two-thirds of residents are Latino (67.5%) and just more than one-quarter of the population is non-Hispanic White (27.9%). More than one in four residents don't have health insurance (72.4% of residents are insured). Even accounting for margins of error, the area had double the percentage of families living in poverty as compared to the city.

DOWNTOWN

Zone 9.

While excluding crimes reported at the downtown police station that may have occurred elsewhere, Zone 9 still reports the highest number and rates of crimes. The area also has concerning economic conditions, including low homeownership, high rent-burden and unemployment rates, indicating a need to include comprehensive strategies to support systems and programs that foster economic stability. Considering the concentration of businesses within this zone, these strategies could focus on the business community, job readiness/job placement, or other focus areas that support and sustain economic and housing stability, while simultaneously developing partnerships focused on evidence-based practices and programs that contribute to the outcome of reduced crime.

*High interest public places in zone: Downtown Core including Transit Mall, Courthouse Square, Santa Rosa Plaza Mall, Railroad Square, Prince Memorial Greenway

High Need Areas in Downtown Santa Rosa

Downtown High Need Area

The downtown area is the largest high need area in the city and is geographically defined by Wilson Street to the west, College Avenue to the north, Doyle Park Drive to the east, and Highway 12 to the south. The homeownership rate was roughly half the city rate of homeownership between 2008 and 2012 (27% compared to 55%). It had the highest numbers and rates of youth violent crimes and arrests among high need areas. It also exhibited the highest rates of family & community connectedness such as voter participation and inured residents but the lowest rate of ECE.



Moving Forward - Strategy Recommendations

In analyzing the results of each domain of the Scorecard, several key findings emerged which help us to better understand the collective, complex needs of the zones and high need areas. Specific strategies and policies must be implemented to improve conditions within our most challenged areas. The following section outlines domain-specific policy considerations for members of The Partnership to implement with a collaborative, strategic approach in order to achieve lasting, sustainable results.

Economic Conditions

Implement Workforce Development Opportunities

- Create opportunities for young people to acquire jobs and fund work readiness curriculum and case management services to ensure young people are successful with acquiring and sustaining employment. A high cost of living threatens individual and family self-sufficiency, a protective factor for family violence, therefore providing opportunities for employment reduces the stress of a high cost of living and the likelihood of risky behaviors. Key elements of economically strong communities include a robust business infrastructure providing living-wage jobs, job training resources and opportunities, and access to services that promote families' economic independence.

Increase Equitable Housing Initiatives

- Support programs and foster opportunities that encourage financial and housing stability for low income residents. Housing is the largest consumer expenditure, after food and medical care.² Rent stabilization and affordable housing are means to preserve housing for low-income workers and to maintain housing for all sectors of the workforce.
- Develop and implement policies and programs that encourage and support affordable homeownership (e.g., shared equity homeownership). Policies supporting homeownership are a means to alleviate wealth disparities,³ thus allowing low-income families to purchase homes and enhance their quality of life while contributing to overall neighborhood integrity.

Crime and Safety

Foster Collaborative Relationships

- Continue The Partnership and seek opportunities to enhance and leverage existing relationships with The Partnership and with other local and regional collaboratives.
- Work with The Partnership to identify resources for crime prevention services via Proposition 47, the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act, approved by California voters in November 2014.

Implement Place-Based Violence Prevention Strategies, Programs, and Services

- Create Strategic Neighborhood Action Plans (SNAPs) to develop neighborhood assets and increase resources for zones experiencing higher rates of violence.

Moving Forward - Strategy Recommendations (continued)

Place-based approaches offer a way to address the multiple and often interlocking disadvantages faced by families living in low-scoring communities.

- Collaborate with the City's Neighborhood Revitalization Program.
- Implement and expand trauma-informed services to affected families.
- Enhance street outreach efforts by building the capacity of professional street outreach workers. Street outreach workers will help ensure the level of violence is down and the area is safe enough for other types of intervention.
- Collaborate with local law enforcement to foster relationships with the community and opportunities to provide alternatives to arrest for youth. Increasing arrests should not be viewed as a goal in and of itself in increasing safety. Incentivize community-policing for officers to build relationships with the community as a means to prevent violence.

Family and Community Connectedness

Increase Access to Affordable Health Care

- Foster opportunities to raise awareness for residents about services provided under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. Passed in 2010, the Affordable Care Act increased the number of people covered under health insurance, including low-income, youth, and persons with previous health conditions. Many individuals remain uninsured or cannot be insured under the law (e.g., undocumented persons), but the opportunity to increase enrollment under the law remains.

Foster Opportunities to Increase Voter Equality and Participation

- New state propositions passed since 2010 have fostered enhanced voter equality and participation. Through state propositions 10 and 20, California implemented redistricting reforms handing redistricting authority to an independent body, resulting in assembly and senate districts that emphasized community accountability over partisan gerrymandering. Voting populations are more likely to elect representatives enacting policies they care about because of these reforms. State proposition 14 transformed the primary process in California to a nonpartisan process, where voters could choose the top two candidates for a primary election regardless of party preference. So far this reform has made elected officials more accountable to a broader electorate by elevating more moderate candidates, and reducing "safe" incumbent seats.
 - AB 817, signed into law in 2013, allows legal immigrants to serve as poll workers. Including this population into the civic process allows for additional civic engagement, and supports efforts to bring more language and cultural assistance into the voting process.
- In 2012, California launched an online voting registration system that makes the process of registration easier, presenting an opportunity to register more voters and engage them civically.

Moving Forward - Strategy Recommendations (continued)

Implement Violence Prevention Strategies, Programs, and Services

- Create Strategic Neighborhood Action Plans (SNAPs) to develop neighborhood assets and increase resources for zones experiencing higher rates of violence. Place-based approaches offer a way to address the multiple and often interlocking disadvantages faced by families living in low-scoring communities. Such investments could encourage civic participation such as engaging marginalized communities, encouraging voting through targeted outreach, recruiting residents to participate in community meetings, and organizing community members to address community concerns, among other strategies.
 - Collaborate with the City's Neighborhood Revitalization Program.
 - Zones 7 and 8 in particular could benefit from increased community connectedness.
- Continue implementing CHOICE grant funding through Measure O to support youth violence prevention services and programs, with an emphasis on SNAP neighborhoods.
- Implement awareness campaign to promote positive parenting techniques. While economic and social adversity can compromise parenting, positive parenting can buffer families from harsh economic and social effects, and their children develop better problem-solving and social skills.⁵
- Support programs that target formerly incarcerated youth and adults. Through partnerships, they can coordinate reentry resources that provide comprehensive transitional planning linking these youth and adults to support systems in the community and prevent them from re-offending.

School Conditions

Enhance College Readiness Efforts

- Continue efforts of local school districts to increase flexibility of services and programs that encourage college readiness by investing resources in college preparation for students. The Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) provides school districts with an opportunity to create budgets that are equitable and outcome driven, based on concentrations of low-income, foster care, and English-language-learning students.
- Common Core Standards being introduced statewide are changing the way K-12 grade-level teachers instruct students. Their introduction represents an opportunity to increase rigor and 21st century skill-building into the curriculum, and whose implementation should be monitored to ensure it benefits students equitably.

Increase School Readiness Opportunities

- Work with school districts and other funding organizations (i.e. First 5) to identify and direct funding and resources to increase and encourage school readiness,

Moving Forward - Strategy Recommendations (continued)

with an emphasis on schools serving SNAP neighborhoods

- Implement training and advanced education opportunities for family caregivers and early childhood professionals to increase licensure of child care and enhance quality of care (i.e. accreditation standards, partnerships with local universities or junior colleges). Children who are not served by a licensed provider are often cared for by family, friends, or other license exempt care. Efforts to improve the quality of care can work to provide trainings or move programs such as these to licensure. For licensed programs, quality rating and improvement systems or accreditation programs can increase the quality of the programming and therefore the learning experiences of children. When efforts to improve the quality of care, programming, and equitable pay are addressed, the learning experiences of children are improved.

Increase School Engagement and Truancy Prevention

- In 2014, Governor Brown signed Assembly Bill 420 into law, eliminating willful defiance as a reason to expel students, helping to keep more students in schools. Vigorous efforts to support students at risk of dropping out can pay dividends not only to the students and their schools but to all county residents, as high school dropouts are four times as likely as high school graduates to be unemployed⁴ and eight times as likely to be incarcerated.⁶ Leverage AB 420 by fostering opportunities that keep youth in school and out of the criminal justice system through truancy prevention and seeking alternatives to suspensions and expulsions (i.e. restorative justice programs). Support school policies that award partial credit for completed work, eliminate automatic withdrawal due to excessive absences, and provide alternatives to out-of-school suspension and expulsion.⁷

Endnotes

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Appendix

I. Indicator/Measure List and Data Table

Domain	Indicator	Measure	Dataset	Source	Year
Demographics	Population	Population	Population Estimates	Esri	2012
	Age	Population by age			
	Race/Ethnicity	Number/% of residents by race/ethnicity	American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates	U.S. Census	2008-2012
	Language Spoken	Number/% of children/adults who live in (Spanish) linguistically isolated* households			
	Educational Attainment	Number/% of residents age 25 and over by educational attainment			
Economic Conditions	Income	% of Families in poverty	American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates	U.S. Census	2008-2012
	Access to Employment	% of Unemployed residents			
	Homeownership	% of Housing units occupied by owners			
	Cost of Living	% Households that are rent-burdened			
Crime and Safety	Arrests	Arrests per 1,000 residents	Crime Statistics	Santa Rosa Police Department and Sonoma County Sheriff's Office	2012
	Child Abuse & Neglect	Child abuse and neglect incidents per 1,000 children			
	Gang Involvement	Gang-related incidents per 1,000 residents			
	Narcotics	Narcotics-related incidents per 1,000 residents			
	Youth Exposure to Violence	Youth-involved violent crime incidents per 1,000 youth			
School Conditions	Access to Quality ECE	Licensed childcare seats per 100 children ages 0-5	Facility Search Data	California Community Care Licensing Division	2011
	Attendance	Elementary school truancy rate	Downloadable Research File	California Department of Education	2012-2013
	College Readiness	High school graduation rate			
	Discipline	Suspension rate			
Family and Community Connectedness	Family Trauma	Domestic violence incidents per 1,000 residents	Crime Statistics	Santa Rosa Police Department and Sonoma County Sheriff's Office	2012
	Civic Engagement	% Active voting age population	Redistricting: PL94-171	UC Berkeley Statewide Database	2010
	Violence Prevention Resources	Violence prevention nonprofits per 10,000 residents	2-1-1 Service Database	2-1-1 of Sonoma County	2012
	Health Access	% of Population that has health insurance	American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates	U.S. Census	2008-2012

* Linguistically isolated persons are defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as persons 5 years and over in households in which no one aged 14 years and over speaks English only or speaks a language other than English at home and self-reports to speak English "very well." Dividing Spanish-speaking, linguistically isolated persons of a certain age by all persons of that age yields the percentage of linguistically isolated persons reported.

I. Indicator/Measure List and Data Table

Measure Name	Scorecard Zones									Average
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Rent-burdened households (%)	56.5	49.6	57.8	49.3	55.6	47.1	53.2	57.6	59.4	54.0
Unemployment rate (%)	9.9	10.2	10.0	9.6	15.8	9.3	11.8	10.1	15.3	11.3
Owner-occupied housing units (%)	41.2	40.4	59.8	67.6	49.3	66.7	50.7	46.6	27.2	50.0
Families below poverty (%)	16.0	9.9	9.0	3.9	13.7	3.8	14.0	13.3	12.8	10.7
Arrests per 1,000 residents	101.0	132.8	24.3	16.6	62.2	28.6	58.6	79.6	397.6	63.0*
Child abuse and neglect incidents per 1,000 children	6.5	9.8	2.7	2.8	4.5	3.3	7.4	3.3	19.9	5.1*
Gang-related incidents per 1,000 residents	8.9	8.8	2.7	1.0	6.8	1.4	14.7	9.5	21.9	6.7*
Narcotics-related incidents per 1,000 residents	9.7	12.4	2.2	2.2	6.1	3.7	11.1	10.2	28.5	7.2*
Youth-involved violent crime incidents per 1,000 youth	16.3	24.3	7.0	6.5	10.1	9.1	14.3	13.5	52.1	12.6*
Insured population (%)	78.0	83.5	82.8	92.4	74.0	90.7	77.8	81.0	81.2	82.4
Active voting age population (%)	45.0	65.8	38.0	58.9	40.8	61.5	35.6	27.9	51.8	47.3
Domestic violence incidents per 1,000 residents	5.1	5.5	2.2	1.4	4.2	1.9	4.2	3.7	8.4	3.5*
Violence prevention nonprofits per 10,000 residents	2.1	2.4	0.3	0	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.8	6.2	1.6
Elementary school truancy rate	4.1	46.9	25.5	13.1	18.4	13.5	19.4	31.7	32.6	22.8
Suspension rate	0	9.2	7.4	3.2	1.0	6.0	8.2	1.7	3.9	4.5
Licensed childcare seats per 100 children ages 0-5	155	457	86	174	171	350	74	82	80	181
High school graduation rate	N/A	90.7	82.1	87.9	N/A	89.1	82.6	N/A	N/A	83.1 [†]

Note: N/A means no applicable schools in the zone. Zero means no incidents.

*Average crime rates are calculated without Zone 9 figures, because many crime reports are reported at the Police Department building, even though they occurred at other locations in the city, inflating figures in the zone. The removal of Zone 9 rates as outliers enhances the ability to understand differences in crime rates among other zones.

[†]Graduation rate for Santa Rosa city is the overall graduation rate among all students, not the average of Zone graduation rates.

II. Data and Analysis Limitations

This scorecard is an improvement over related research in several respects, but the data and analysis used to create the scorecard come with several limitations based on time of data collection, standards, methods, data, and geographies.

Time

Data in this report represents the best, most up-to-date indicators of safety, school conditions, risk factors and protective factors. Safety data here is for 2012, practically real-time data in this type of research. Other data, however, are as old as 2009, and some are pooled estimates over time (see American Community Survey data below). That data for different indicators are from different years should be noted. Additionally, this report is a snapshot in time, and some indicators will rise or fall substantially in the coming years, and are part of an increasing or decreasing trend now. For example, we hope that the falling unemployment rate continues to fall.

Data standards

The inclusion of a standard, or the city and county data by which to judge neighborhood statistics is of more help than comparing the neighborhoods to each other alone. However, Santa Rosa or Sonoma County figures may be higher or lower than desired. California has the highest rate of poverty among any state in the nation, according to the Census Bureau's supplemental poverty measure. Thus, Santa Rosa or Sonoma County poverty rates may be too high to serve as standards. Standards more connected to state or national research like Healthy People 2020 goals or their equivalents in the education and safety fields will make the comparisons more meaningful in future analyses.

Methods

We chose to mix Santa Rosa Police and Sonoma County Sheriff's Department data in this report to calculate crime rates by Partnership Zone. There are practical benefits of doing so, including painting a more accurate picture of the entire zone, and building a shared vision among the two departments to work together towards safety in the area. A drawback is that the two data sets have some differences. Although

both departments calculated data using the same crime codes, the two departments have slightly different crime code taxonomies, and policies in each department might affect how law enforcement officials in the field collect this data.

Classifying data using standard deviations will help The Partnership and others track this data more easily in the future. A better understanding of how the data is distributed could provide more insight into the strength of this classification method. A further improvement would be to calculate whether figures are significantly higher or lower from standards, adding additional clarity to the highest or lowest or priorities within the data.

Data

School Condition Data

While matching schools to each zone based on their attendance boundaries would have been ideal, this scorecard matched schools to each zone based on their physical location. School condition data in this scorecard are derived from different types of schools (e.g., traditional schools, public charter schools, continuation schools) with different types and amounts of funding streams. Remarkable individual-school trends may be masked by aggregation with data from other schools to form neighborhood figures. Therefore, it is important to look at the data for each school in the context of its neighborhood and school district.

Economic Conditions and Family and Community Connectedness Data

American Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimates enable all economic conditions and health access data. The benefits of these estimates compared to data sold by vendors are that the methodologies behind ACS data are clear and margins of error communicate the extent of data accuracy. The weaknesses are that they are periodic (in this case five-year) and are not single point-in-time estimates, and they come with margins of error.

More community involvement and qualitative data collection could further enhance the benefits of the family and community connectedness data.

Crime and Safety Data

Our analysis used the city plus a portion of the county in a scorecard zone to develop the standard. This scorecard was fortunate to include timely assistance and data from the Santa Rosa Police and Sonoma County Sheriff's Departments.

Geographies

Creating zones based on crime patterns and The Partnership input mean that figures for

those relate to law enforcement and local understanding of them. As seen in the appendix, data constructed for the zones by Census Tract or other geographies should be viewed in the context of how those geographies fit with the zone. Many zone figures will include some small area not included in the zone and exclude small areas within it (see table of Census Tracts for The Partnership Zones below). Zone figures also predominately rely on people living in each zone, though some with different needs will work or travel through it on a daily basis.

III. Census Geographies in Partnership Zones

Zone	Census Tract	Portrait of Sonoma Tract Name
1	06097152801	Schaefer
	06097152802	Bicentennial Park
2	06097152100	West Junior College
	06097152201	Northern Junior College
	06097152203	Southern Junior College
3	06097152903	Comstock
	06097152904	Piner
	06097152905	Pioneer Park
	06097152906	Fulton
	06097153001	Coddingtontown
	06097153005	Joe Rodota
	06097153006	Olivet Road
4	06097152202	Brush Creek
	06097152300	Rural Cemetary
	06097152400	Fountain Grove
	06097152501	Middle Rincon South
	06097152502	Middle Rincon North
	06097152600	Skyhawk

Zone	Census Tract	Portrait of Sonoma Tract Name
5	06097153002	West End
	06097153003	Railroad Square
	06097153104	Roseland
6	06097151502	West Bennett Valley
	06097151503	East Bennett Valley
	06097151504	Central Bennett Valley
	06097151601	North Oakmont/Hood Mountain
	06097151602	Annadel/South Oakmont
	06097151700	Spring Lake
7	06097151800	Montgomery Village
	06097153102	Sheppard
	06097153103	Roseland Creek
8	06097153200	Bellevue
	06097153300	Wright
	06097151401	Kawana Springs
9	06097151402	Taylor Mountain
	06097151900	Burbank Gardens
	06097152000	Downtown Santa Rosa

IV. Schools in Partnership Zones

Zone	School	District
1	Morrice Schaefer Charter	Piner-Olivet Union Elementary
	Abraxis Charter	Santa Rosa High
2	Santa Rosa Charter School for the Arts	Santa Rosa Elementary
	Steele Lane Elementary	Santa Rosa Elementary
	Lewis Opportunity	Santa Rosa High
	Santa Rosa High	Santa Rosa High
3	Jack London Elementary	Piner-Olivet Union Elementary
	Piner-Olivet Charter	Piner-Olivet Union Elementary
	Albert F. Biella Elementary	Santa Rosa Elementary
	Cesar Chavez Language Academy	Santa Rosa Elementary
	Helen M. Lehman Elementary	Santa Rosa Elementary
	James Monroe Elementary	Santa Rosa Elementary
	Santa Rosa Charter	Santa Rosa Elementary
	Hilliard Comstock Middle	Santa Rosa High
	Piner High	Santa Rosa High
	4	Austin Creek Elementary
Binkley Elementary Charter		Rincon Valley Union Elementary
Madrone Elementary		Rincon Valley Union Elementary
Rincon Valley Charter		Rincon Valley Union Elementary
Sequoia Elementary		Rincon Valley Union Elementary
Whited Elementary Charter		Rincon Valley Union Elementary
Hidden Valley Elementary Satellite		Santa Rosa Elementary
Proctor Terrace Elementary		Santa Rosa Elementary
Maria Carrillo High		Santa Rosa High
Rincon Valley Middle		Santa Rosa High
Santa Rosa Accelerated Charter	Santa Rosa High	
5	Abraham Lincoln Elementary	Santa Rosa Elementary
	J. X. Wilson Elementary	Wright Elementary
6	Strawberry Elementary	Bennett Valley Union Elementary
	Yulupa Elementary	Bennett Valley Union Elementary
	Spring Creek Matanzas Charter	Rincon Valley Union Elementary
	Village Elementary Charter	Rincon Valley Union Elementary
	Herbert Slater Middle	Santa Rosa High
	Montgomery High	Santa Rosa High

IV. Schools in Partnership Zones

Zone	School	District
7	Meadow View Elementary	Bellevue Union Elementary
	Roseland Charter	Roseland
	Roseland Creek Elementary	Roseland
	Roseland Elementary	Roseland
	Sheppard Elementary	Roseland
	Elsie Allen High	Santa Rosa High
	Lawrence Cook Middle	Santa Rosa High
	Robert L. Stevens Elementary	Wright Elementary
Sonoma County Office of Education	Sonoma County Alternative Education Programs	
8	Kawana Elementary	Bellevue Union Elementary
	Pivot Online Charter - North Bay	Oak Grove Union Elementary
	Brook Hill Elementary	Santa Rosa Elementary
	Santa Rosa French-American Charter (SRFACS)	Santa Rosa Elementary
9	Kid Street Learning Center Charter	Santa Rosa Elementary
	Luther Burbank Elementary	Santa Rosa Elementary
	Santa Rosa Middle	Santa Rosa High

V. Violence Prevention Services Selected for Analysis

The following is a list of service types from which violence prevention services were selected for this analysis. These services are a subset of all services reported by 2-1-1 Sonoma County. Not all services within each service type were necessarily selected – over 6,000 sub-types were considered – but those that affect the root causes of violence were selected. This list was generated in a collaborative effort with Advancement Project and Violence Prevention Partnership staff in 2010 and updated based on changes 2-1-1 has made to its service taxonomy since then.

Abuse/Violence Related Support Groups	Families With Children	Public Assistance Programs
Adopt A School Programs	Family Support Centers/Outreach	Public Clinics
Adult Education	Family Violence Issues	Public Health Nursing
Adult/Child Mentoring Programs	Family Violence Prevention	Recreational Activities/Sports
Assessment for Substance Abuse	Food	Volunteer Opportunities
Athletic Fields/Courts	Gang Activity Reporting	Recreational Clubs
Bilingual Education	Gang Members	Recreational Facilities
BMI/Body Composition Screening	Gang Programs	School Based Integrated Services
Cancer Detection	General Counseling Services	School Safety Education
Case/Care Management Referrals	General Physical Examinations	Sexuality/Reproductive Health Education
Child Abuse Issues	Graffiti Removal	Sexually Transmitted Disease Screening
Child Care Provider Referrals	Graffiti Removal Volunteer Opportunities	Spectator Sports Facilities
Child Care Providers	Health Education	Spouse/Intimate Partner Abuse Prevention
Children's Library Services	Health Insurance/Dental Coverage	State Parks
City/County Parks	HIV Testing	Student Health Programs
Clothing	Housing/Shelter	Summer School Programs
Community Clinics	Immunizations	Tattoo Removal
Community Crime Prevention Programs	Juvenile Courts	Temporary Financial Assistance
Counseling for Children Affected by Domestic Violence	Juvenile Delinquency Diversion	Transition Services for Students With Disabilities
Court Community Service Referral Programs	Counseling	Transportation Passes
Crime Issues	Juvenile Delinquency Prevention	Ultrasound Scanning
Criminal Record Expungement Assistance	Juvenile Delinquents	Victims/Survivors
Criminal Record Expungement Petition Filing Offices	Juvenile Diversion	Vocational Education
Domestic Violence Hotlines	Latchkey/Home Alone Safety Programs	Weight Management
Domestic Violence Issues	Local Transportation	Young Adults
Domestic Violence Support Groups	Mental Health Information/Education	Youth Club/Troop Related Volunteers
Early Childhood Education	Mobile Health Care	
Early Identification Programs	Music Groups	
Early Intervention for Children With Disabilities/Delays	Nutrition Assessment Services	
Eating Disorders Screening	Parent to Parent Networking	
Elder Abuse Prevention	Parent/Child Activity Groups	
Child Abuse Prevention	Parental Visitation Facilitation	
Employment	Parenting/Family Support Groups	
Employment Transition Counseling	Parolees	
Ex-Offender Counseling	Pedestrian Safety Education	
Ex-Offender Halfway Houses	Pediatric Evaluation	
Ex-Offender Reentry Programs	Pediatric Occupational Therapy	
Ex-Offenders	Pediatrics	
Families of Inmates Support Groups	Peer Counseling	
Families With Adolescents	Physical Fitness	
	Pregnancy Counseling	
	Pregnancy Testing	
	Prenatal Care	
	Prenatal Evaluation	
	Private Clinics	
	Probationers	

VI. High Need Area Data Table

Demographics (%)							
High Need Area	Juvenile	Adult	Senior	Latino/Hispanic	White	African American	All Other
West Steele Area	26.4	64.5	9.0	46.5	37.6	4.6	11.4
West 9th Area	26.1	66.0	7.8	46.0	40.5	3.5	10.0
Downtown	17.2	70.5	12.3	28.1	65.2	1.0	5.7
South Park Area	28.4	64.7	6.9	48.9	40.1	2.5	8.5
Roseland Area	30.7	63.7	5.5	67.5	27.9	0.4	4.2
Corby/Hearn Area	30.0	63.2	6.7	56.4	34.1	1.6	7.9

Educational Attainment (%)						Spanish Speakers, No Adult English (%)	
High Need Area	Less than HS	HS Diploma	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate/ Prof. Degree	Ages 5 to 17	Age 18 and Over
West Steele Area	26.6	25.1	32.1	11.8	4.4	11.7	5.3
West 9th Area	28.8	28.1	29.7	8.7	4.7	22.8	19.7
Downtown	13.4	23.0	33.6	17.7	12.2	6.6	2.6
South Park Area	24.6	25.9	32.8	12.8	3.9	17.2	12.8
Roseland Area	44.0	26.0	19.0	6.8	4.2	17.9	18.3
Corby/Hearn Area	41.8	25.0	25.0	4.6	3.6	13.0	16.1

Crime & Safety					
High Need Area	Arrest Rate	Child Abuse Rate	Gang-Related Crime Rate	Narcotics-Related Crime Rate	Youth-Involved Violent Crime Rate
West Steele Area	67.0	5.8	5.7	5.3	14.9
West 9th Area	91.2	5.6	7.2	6.7	13.4
Downtown	403.1	24.7	18.0	28.0	64.7
South Park Area	51.4	2.7	4.8	5.4	9.7
Roseland Area	66.2	5.6	4.7	3.8	10.7
Corby/Hearn Area	16.2	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.9

Economic Conditions				
High Need Area	Rent Burden Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Homeownership Rate (%)	Families in Poverty (%)
West Steele Area	58.0	11.0	29.4	18.1
West 9th Area	59.4	15.5	51.7	11.2
Downtown	59.4	15.3	27.2	12.8
South Park Area	57.6	10.1	46.6	13.3
Roseland Area	47.4	12.8	41.5	16.3
Corby/Hearn Area	57.8	12.5	38.8	15.3

Family and Community Connectedness					School Conditions
High Need Area	Insured (%)	Voter Participation (%)	Domestic Violence Rate	Violence Prevention Services Rate	Child Care Availability Rate
West Steele Area	76.2	34.9	4.3	14.2	230.8
West 9th Area	76.6	39.4	5.3	23.8	219.3
Downtown	81.2	46.8	8.7	44.4	51.4
South Park Area	81.0	32.2	4.0	42.7	68.5
Roseland Area	72.4	29.0	5.0	26.4	179.8
Corby/Hearn Area	74.1	23.7	4.0	40.4	0

VI. Census Geographies in High Need Areas

Area	Census Tract	Portrait of Sonoma Tract Name
West Steele Area	06097153001	Coddington
	06097152903	Comstock
	06097152802	Bicentennial Park
West 9th Area	06097153003	Railroad Square
	06097153002	West End
Downtown	06097152000	Downtown Area
	06097151900	Downtown Area
South Park Area	06097151402	Taylor Mountain
	06097151401	Kawana Springs
Roseland Area	06097153104	Roseland
	06097153103	Roseland Creek
Corby/Hearn Ave Area	06097153102	Sheppard

The Partnership Zones and Census Tracts

