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Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network

Comparing South Mountain Neighborhood Arrestees among AARIN Respondents

by David E. Choate, M.A.

November 2009

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Comparing South Mountain Neighborhood Arrestees among AARIN Respondents

November 2009

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network (AARIN) is a drug abuse monitoring system that provides ongoing descriptive information about drug use, crime, victimization, and other characteristics of interest among individuals arrested in Maricopa County, Arizona. The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors sponsored research at Arizona State University and established AARIN in January 2007 to monitor drug use trends, treatment needs, and at-risk behavior among recently booked arrestees in Maricopa County. In five facilities throughout the County, professionally trained interviewers conduct voluntary confidential interviews with recently booked arrestees. Interview questions focus on a range of topics, including demographics, patterns of drug use (lifetime and recent), criminal activity, gang affiliation, victimization, mental health, citizenship, and treatment experiences. Each interviewee provides a urine specimen to be tested for the presence of alcohol and/or drugs. AARIN serves as a near-real-time information source on the extent and nature of drug abuse and related activity in Maricopa County, Arizona. The information informs policy and practices for police, courts, correctional agencies, and community-based organizations, with the objectives of increasing public safety and addressing the needs of individuals who enter the criminal justice system.

The South Mountain Neighborhood

The South Mountain neighborhood is located in the southern part of the City of Phoenix in Maricopa County. The three zip codes of 85040, 85041 and 85042 comprise the bulk of the neighborhood and serve as the target area boundary for this report. South Mountain is a distressed community, with significant need and limited resources. It is an area that differs from most of the city, with a predominantly economically disadvantaged Latino and African-American population. As part of Maricopa County's efforts to identify the needs, the gaps in services and resources, and to use data to inform the County about making effective and meaningful policy changes, this report uses data collected as part of the ongoing AARIN project and economic measures derived from U.S. Census data to help examine and potentially guide restoration efforts in South Mountain.

The report is divided into two sections for analysis. The first section uses U.S. Census estimates as a basis for understanding some of the community's social and economic context through demographic characteristics. The second series of analysis relies on data gathered as part of the AARIN project to compare arrestees from the South Mountain area to respondents from the rest of Maricopa County. When the information provided by AARIN respondents is combined with the social and economic characteristics of the South Mountain community at large, meaningful policy implications emerge.

The Role of the Maricopa County Manager's Office in South Mountain

The South Mountain community receives a disproportionately high percentage of prison releases returning to the community from the Arizona Department of Corrections. Stakeholders from local, county, and state agencies collaborated to streamline and maximize resources and services to prevent and reduce crime in this targeted area. The Justice System Planning and Information (JSPI) department of the Maricopa County Manager's Office provides leadership, financial resources, analytical support, and technical assistance for these efforts through its program implementation, research, and program evaluation capacity.

In order to reduce the recidivism rates for ex-offenders released to the South Mountain community, JSPI sponsors and evaluates an ex-offender employment program called Pathways to Success, Security and Gainful Employment Solutions (PASSAGES). This program helps male and female adult ex-offenders under community supervision and/or discharged from prison or jail to secure sustainable employment through a comprehensive and personalized array of career planning, job training, educational workshops, mentoring, and social services.

In response to needs identified through analyses of juvenile data and community forums, JSPI contracts with community based organizations to provide prevention and intervention programs to reduce the high rates of detention referrals and recidivism for youth in the South Mountain area. JSPI coordinates partnerships among local organizations to sponsor community events at local parks throughout South Mountain during the summer months. These recreational events promote pro-social activities such as sports for at-risk youth, build trust with the local community, and strengthen the working relationship between agencies, encouraging future collaborative efforts.

Characteristics of the South Mountain Neighborhood

Comparing U.S. Census 2008 block groups on several indicators of family, household, and income, the South Mountain area, particularly the 85041 zip code, differed from most of Maricopa County in several key measures. **Exhibit 1** displays a five-point scale of average household size throughout Maricopa County. As the inset map shows, the census block groups in the South Mountain area were among the highest average household sizes in Maricopa County. It should be noted that the southern portion of the 85041 and 85042 zip codes include part of South Mountain Park and thus do not contain any residential or commercial properties.

Exhibit 1: Average Household Size by Census Block Group in 2008

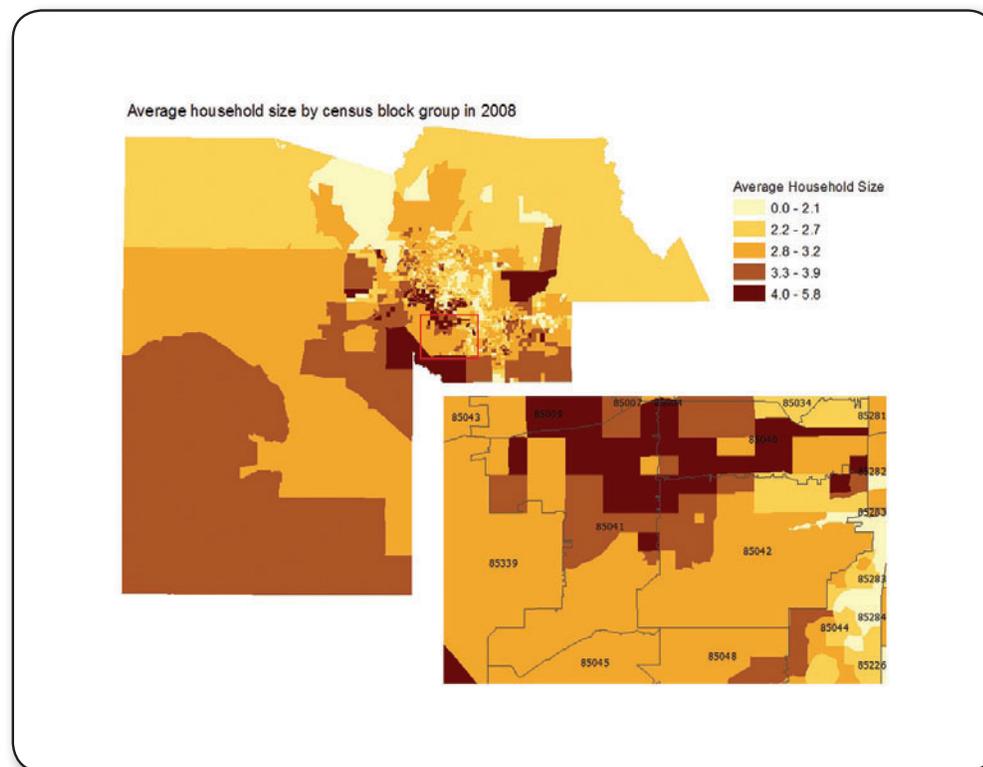
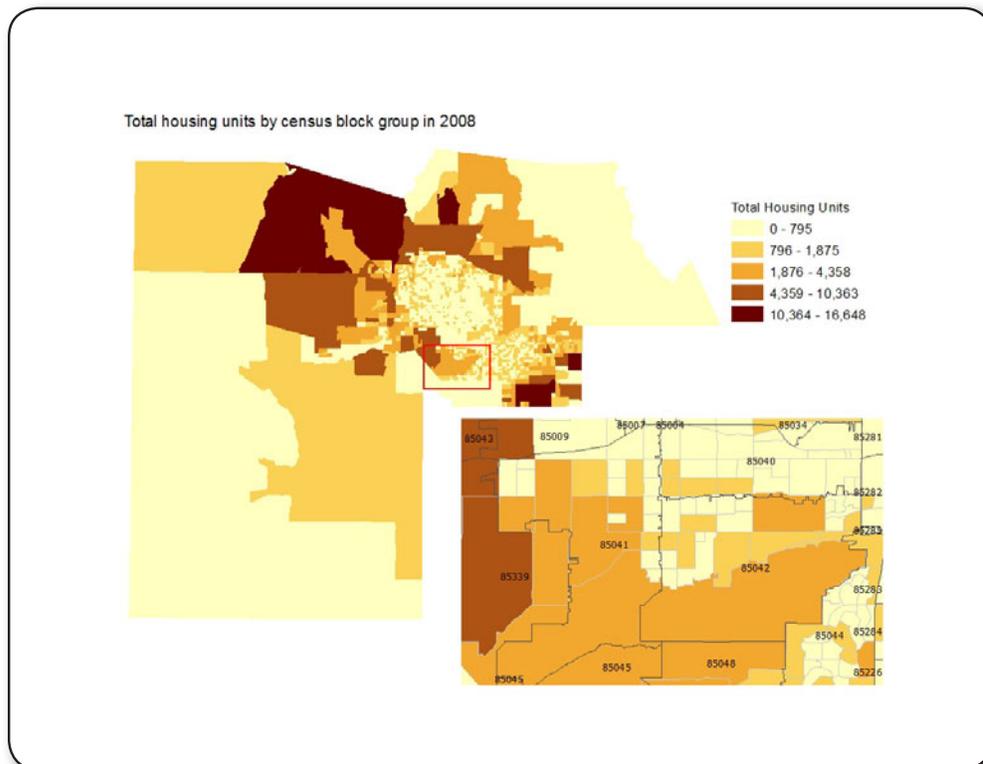


Exhibit 2: Total Housing Units by Census Block Group in 2008



The area was average in terms of total number of housing units (**Exhibit 2**), total households (**Exhibit 3**), family households (**Exhibit 4**) and total population (**Exhibit 5**). The combination of these maps, in conjunction with household size, suggests that households and families in the area may be larger than average with a larger number of people living in a smaller number of homes. This may be an indication that housing availability is limited in the target area neighborhoods, and also may suggest a necessity for programs which seek to correct issues related to limited or unstable housing and economic resources.

Exhibit 3: Total Households by Census Block Group in 2008

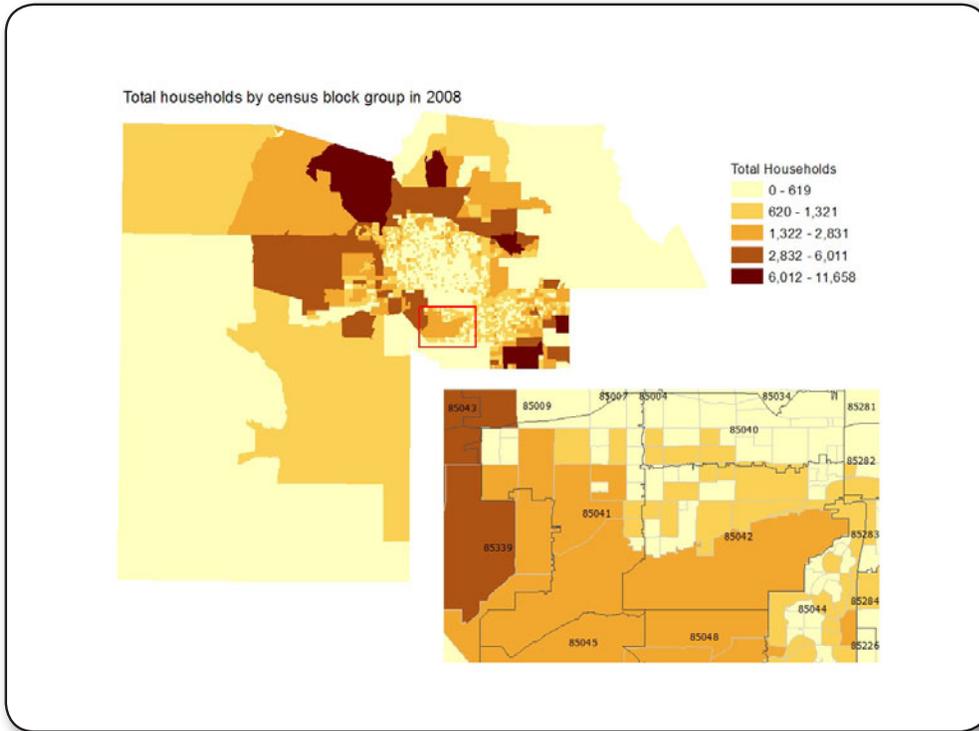


Exhibit 4: Total Family Households by Census Block Group in 2008

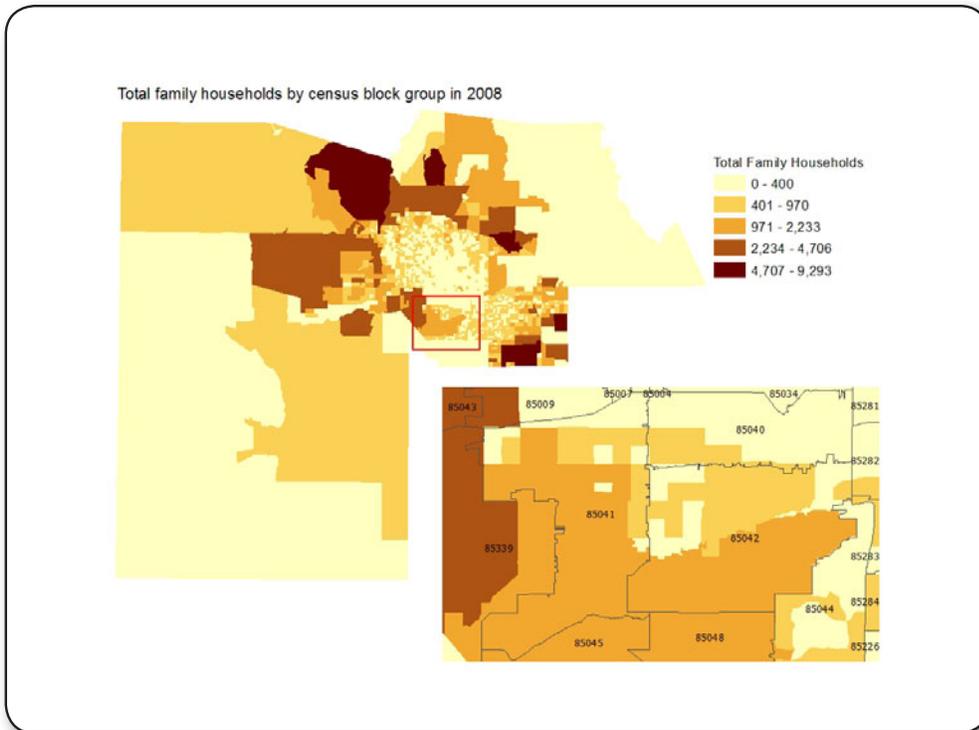
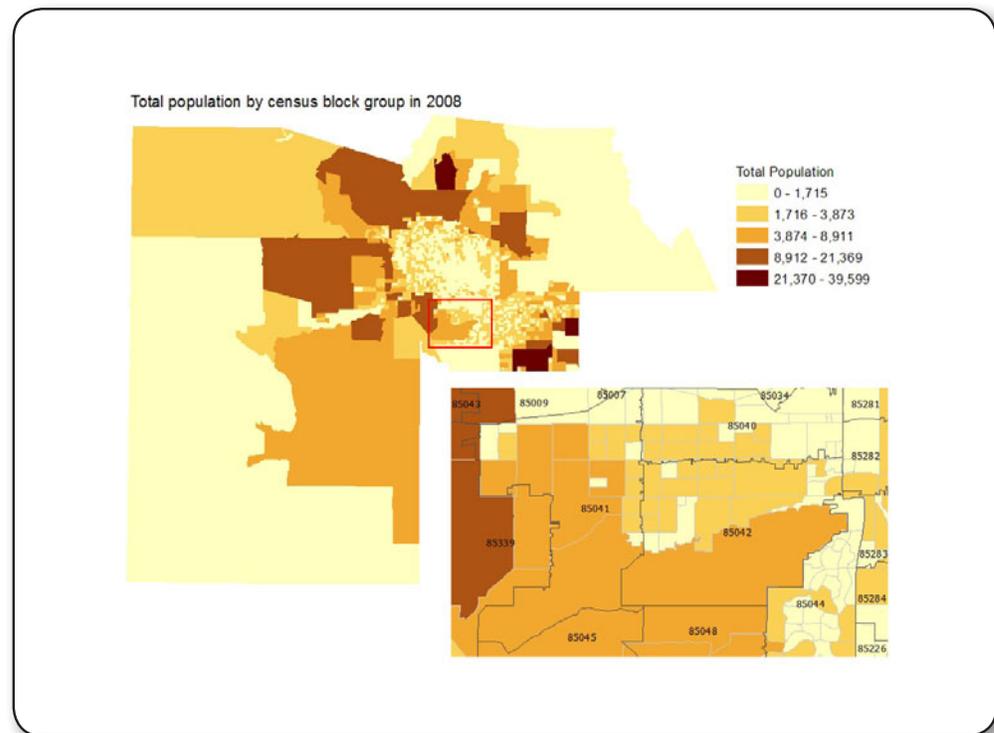


Exhibit 5: Total Population by Census Block Group in 2008

Upon further examination of the neighborhood characteristics, the residents of the South Mountain area were found to be in the lowest category for per capita income (**Exhibit 6**), average household income (**Exhibit 7**), and median household income (**Exhibit 8**). The per capita income for the residents in the South Mountain area is predominantly in the lowest category, from \$0 to about \$19,000. Looking at both the average and the median household income rates, the families in the South Mountain area were in the lowest or next to lowest category for each measure. The high-end of the lowest category for average household income was about \$56,000 and the lowest category for median household income had a maximum value of less than \$44,500. Taking these figures in combination with the fact that this same area was in the highest category for household size, it can be concluded that the typical household in the South Mountain area depends on the least economic resources to support a higher number of people on average.

Exhibit 6: Per Capita Income by Census Block Group in 2008

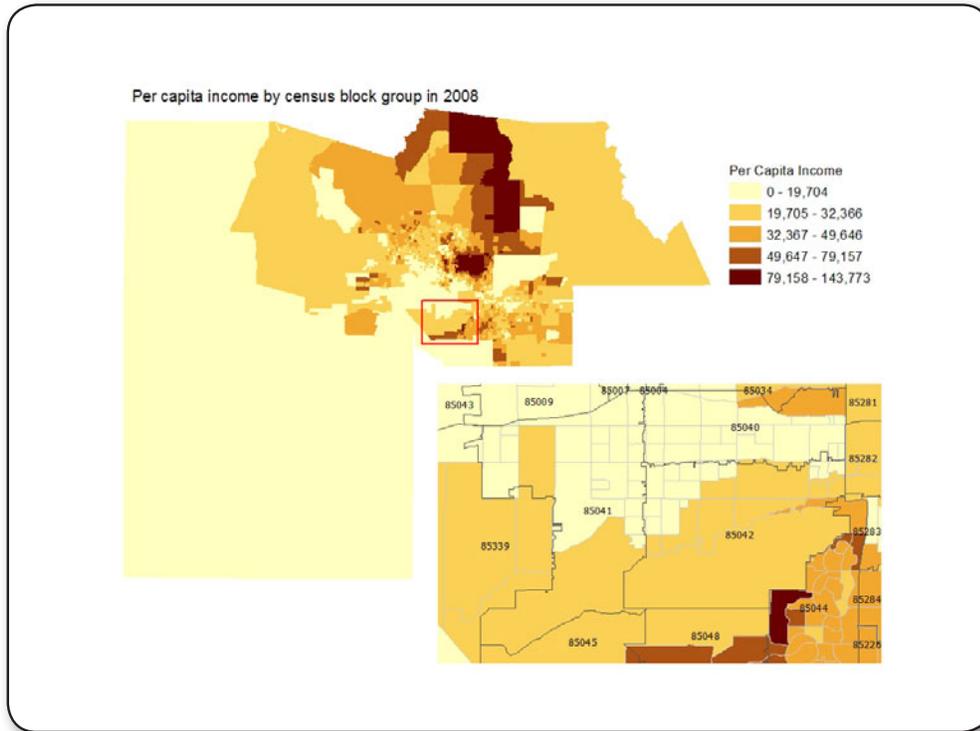


Exhibit 7: Average Household Income by Census Block Group in 2008

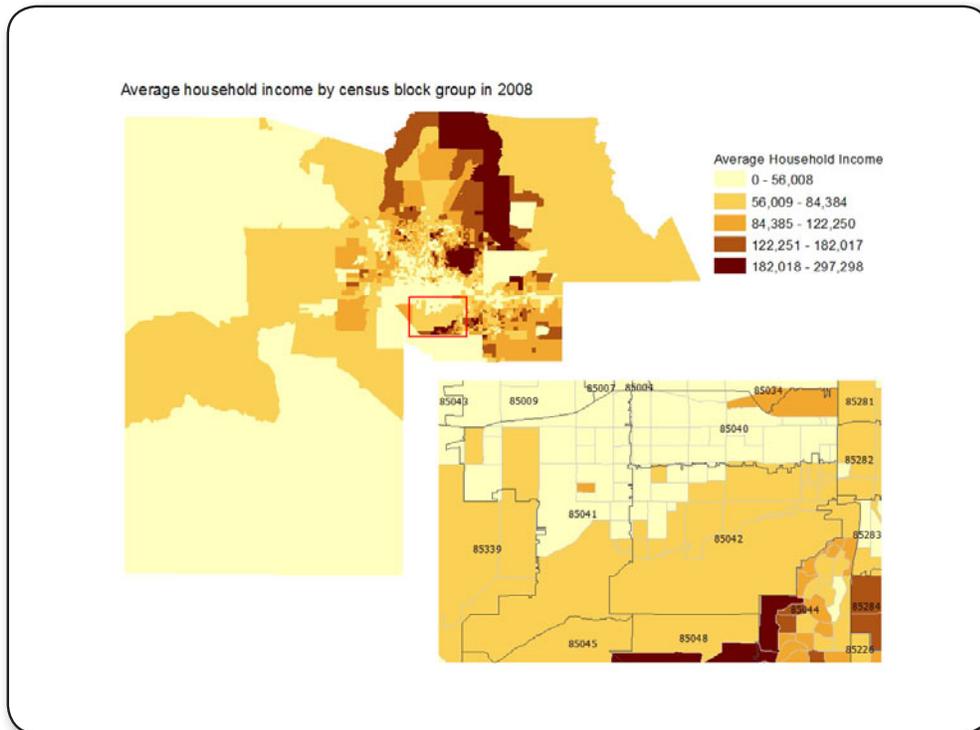
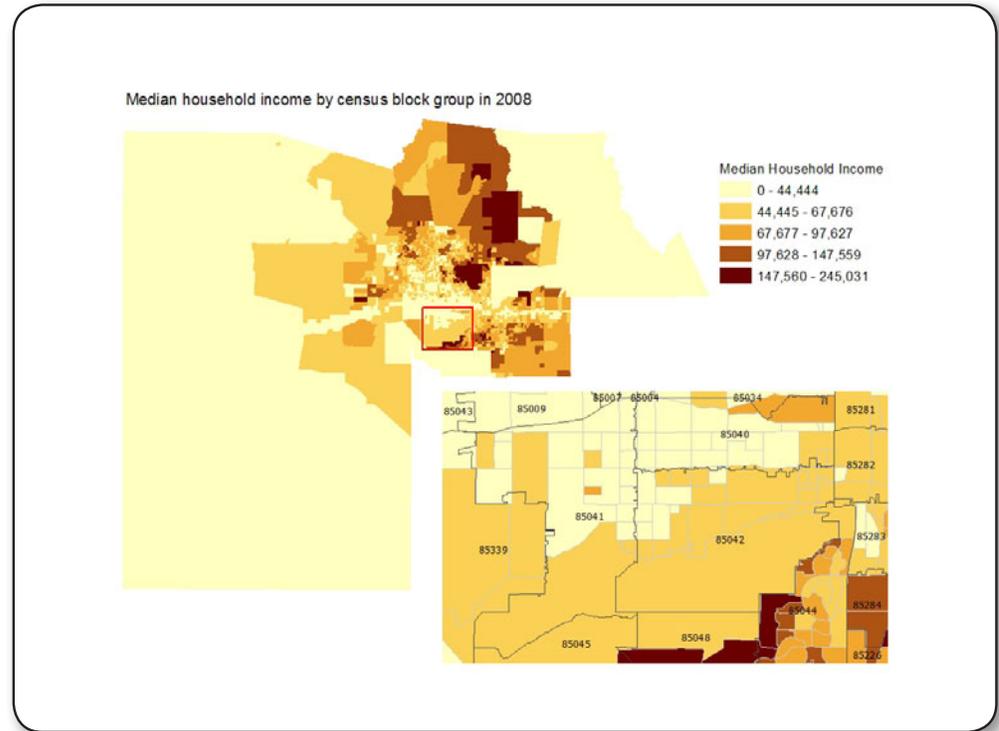


Exhibit 8: Median Household Income by Census Block Group in 2008



AARIN Methodology for This Report

In the present study, researchers used interview data obtained from 3,690 recently booked arrestees and detainees at five booking facilities in Maricopa County, Arizona as part of the Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network (AARIN) collected throughout 2008 and the first half of 2009. Each calendar quarter, professionally trained local staff conducted voluntary and anonymous interviews with adult and juvenile males and females who had been arrested within the past 48 hours.

The analysis for this report used information collected using the core instrument for the AARIN project, from interviews with adult and juvenile males and females. Analysis relied on several indicators from the core instrument including socio-demographic characteristics such as race/ethnicity, educational attainment, employment status, current housing arrangement, as well as crime-related variables such as substance use, prior arrests, recent incarceration, gang membership, firearms possession, and the severity and type of current arrest. Analysis specifically compared those respondents living in the 85040, 85041 and 85042 zip codes to other arrestees.

Researchers initially contacted 4,536 arrestees, of whom 468 were eligible but declined to participate. Another 378 initially agreed but either did not complete the interview or did not provide a valid urine sample. These 846 cases were removed from the analysis file, leaving 3,690 cases in the analysis file.

This report compares those respondents living in South Mountain to other AARIN respondents. The South Mountain target area is the unit of analysis for this report for the purpose of improving the understanding of the resource demands specific to an arrestee population in a targeted intervention area of Maricopa County. Respondents of the South Mountain target area represented 6.9% (n=256) of all respondents in the analysis file (n=3,690).

Demographic Characteristics: Comparing AARIN Respondents from South Mountain and the Rest of Maricopa County

Exhibit 9 displays the demographic characteristics of respondents by whether they live in the inclusive South Mountain neighborhood bounded by the 85040, 85041 and 85042 zip codes.

Comparing the target area to the rest of Maricopa County, analysis did not find a significant difference in the distribution of males and females. While there was a slightly higher proportion of male arrestees in the South Mountain area compared to the rest of Maricopa County, about 82% compared to about 77%, it was not statistically significant.

Further analysis indicated significant differences between the South Mountain area and the rest of Maricopa County in racial/ethnic background. Specifically, respondents from the South Mountain area were more likely to be non-white. County-wide about 37% of respondents were white, compared to just 10.9% of respondents from South Mountain. Respondents from South Mountain were predominantly Hispanic or Latino (46.1%), followed by Black or African-American (33.6%). For the rest of Maricopa County, respondents were 38.0% Hispanic or Latino, and just 12.3% Black or African-American.

Educational attainment was significantly different across groups. Examining adult respondents, those in the South Mountain target area were significantly less likely to have any education beyond high school. Among target area respondents, 42.5% had less than a high school education, and another 30.3% reported high school or equivalency as their highest educational attainment, leaving just 27.1% of respondents from South Mountain reporting any education beyond high school, compared to nearly 38% of respondents from the rest of Maricopa County.

Housing and source of income were not significantly different for respondents from South Mountain compared to other respondents. About 94% of South Mountain respondents reported living in a private residence, compared to 90.3% of all other respondents. Similarly for the respondents' source of income, 59.8% of South Mountain respondents reported working full- or part-time, compared to about 57% of other Maricopa County respondents.

Exhibit 9: Demographic Characteristics of AARIN Sample by Target Area

	South Mountain		Maricopa County	
	%	N	%	N
Sex				
Male	82.0	210	76.9	2,638
Female	18.0	46	23.1	794
Race*				
White	10.9	28	37.2	1,275
African-American	33.6	86	12.3	422
Hispanic/Latino	46.1	118	38.0	1,305
Other	9.4	24	12.5	430
Education*				
Did Not Graduate HS	42.5	94	34.4	1,019
HS Diploma or GED	30.3	67	27.7	821
Post HS Education	27.1	60	37.9	1,123
Housing				
Private Residence	93.8	240	90.3	3,101
Public or Group Housing	0.0	0	0.3	10
Hospital or Care Facility	1.6	4	1.4	48
Incarcerated	0.0	0	0.5	18
No Fixed Residence / Other	4.7	12	7.5	257
U.S. Citizen	88.2	225	85.7	2,934
Main Source of Income				
None	8.6	22	12.3	420
Working - Full or Part-Time	59.8	153	56.8	1,943
Other Legal Source	23.8	61	22.7	777
Illegal Source	7.8	20	8.2	280

*p < .05

Most Serious Current Charge Type and Severity

As part of the AARIN data collection process, official data are gathered from the booking record, which includes, but is not limited to, current arrest charges. Specifically, AARIN collects the three most serious charges from the current arrest, based on severity – status (juveniles only), misdemeanor, or felony – and type of offense – violent, drug-related, property, or miscellaneous offenses. Violent offenses include such crimes as homicide, kidnapping, assault, robbery, and rape. Drug related offenses include driving under the influence (DUI) of drugs and/or alcohol, possession or use of dangerous or narcotic drugs, sale and/or trafficking of drugs, and drug or alcohol related contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Property offenses include shoplifting and theft, burglary, criminal damage, fraud, and motor vehicle theft. Miscellaneous offenses include a wide range of crimes; the most commonly seen among Maricopa County arrestees include technical probation violations, failure to pay fines, driving offenses (non-DUI), prostitution, disorderly conduct, and obstruction of justice.

Comparing the most serious type of offense on the current arrest between respondents from the South Mountain target area and the rest of Maricopa County revealed no significant differences in type, although severity differed. For example, 23.5% of South Mountain respondents were arrested for a violent offense compared to 19% of respondents from the rest of Maricopa County. The miscellaneous offense category was the most common for both groups (**See Exhibit 10**).

Analysis revealed significant differences based on the severity of the charges between target area respondents and other Maricopa County respondents. For those respondents from South Mountain, 58% were arrested for a felony, compared to about 48% from the rest of Maricopa County. Thus, while the two groups did not differ based on the type of offenses they were arrested and booked for, they did differ based on the severity of the charges. South Mountain area respondents were significantly more likely to have been arrested for a felony.

Exhibit 10: Most Serious Offense Type by Target Area

	South Mountain		Maricopa County	
	%	N	%	N
Offense Type				
Violent	23.5	60	19.3	660
Drug-Related	19.2	49	22.5	768
Property	23.1	59	20.9	713
Miscellaneous	34.1	87	37.2	1,269

*p < .05

Gang Membership and Affiliation

Exhibit 11 displays analyses of the relationship between gang affiliation and respondents from South Mountain and the rest of Maricopa County. Overall, respondents from South Mountain were not significantly more likely to have a current or former gang affiliation than other respondents. However, analyzing gang affiliation of respondents from 85041-only did reveal significant and meaningful differences. Specifically, 17.6% of respondents from 85041 reported either current or former gang membership, compared to less than 12% of other respondents, and were more than twice as likely to be a gang associate (results not in table).

Exhibit 11: Gang Membership and Affiliation by Target Area

	South Mountain		Maricopa County	
	%	N	%	N
Gang Membership Status				
Non-Gang Member	79.1	197	83.8	2,810
Gang Associate	6.4	16	4.6	153
Current Gang Member	8.0	20	6.0	200
Former Gang Member	6.4	16	5.6	189

*p < .05

Firearm Possession

Comparing respondents from the South Mountain area and the rest of Maricopa County regarding firearm possession in the past 12 months and past 30 days revealed no differences between the groups. In the past 12 months, 13.8% of Maricopa County respondents reported carrying a gun compared to 14.8% of those from South Mountain. Similarly, 9% of respondents from Maricopa County possessed a gun in the past 30 days, compared to 9.4% of South Mountain area respondents (**See Exhibit 12**).

Exhibit 12: Firearm Possession by Target Area

	South Mountain		Maricopa County	
	%	N	%	N
Possessed a Gun				
Past 12 Months	14.8	38	13.8	473
Past 30 Days	9.4	24	9.0	310

*p < .05

Victimization

More than 26% of respondents from South Mountain reported having been the victim of a gun related crime in the past year. This included whether they had been threatened with a gun, shot at, or shot. Comparing this to the 20.6% of respondents from the rest of Maricopa County who reported being the victim of a gun crime, the South Mountain respondents were significantly more likely to be victimized with a firearm. There were no significant differences between the respondent groups in their rates of victimization involving weapons other than a gun. Similarly, there were no significant differences in assault rates, with about 22% of both South Mountain and Maricopa County respondents reporting being the victim of an assault not involving a weapon in the past 12 months. Finally, examining rates of robbery victimization, 11.7% of respondents from South Mountain reported having been the victim of a robbery compared to about 12% of other respondents (See Exhibit 13).

Exhibit 13: Victimization by Target Area

	South Mountain		Maricopa County	
	%	N	%	N
Victimized in past 12 month				
Gun-Related Crime*	26.2	67.0	20.6	706.0
Weapon Related (non-gun)	15.6	40.0	19.2	661.0
Assaulted w/o a Weapon	21.9	56.0	22.3	765.0
Robbed	11.7	30.0	11.9	410.0

*p < .05

Mental Health Problems and Treatment Services

Respondents were asked whether they had received any professional help related to a mental health problem or illness. Specifically, they were asked whether they had ever been told they had, or were diagnosed with, an emotional or mental health problem or illness; whether they had ever received treatment for a mental health problem; whether they had ever been prescribed medication for an emotional or mental health problem; and whether they had ever been hospitalized for a mental health problem.

Comparing the responses to all four of the professional mental health questions – diagnosed, treated, prescribed medication, or hospitalized - between South Mountain respondents and the rest of Maricopa County respondents, significant differences were found for each measure except rates of hospitalization. Overall, the percent of respondents who reported having had some professional mental health help was consistently lower for South Mountain area respondents than countywide respondents.

Exhibit 14: Mental Health Problems and Treatment Need by Target Areas

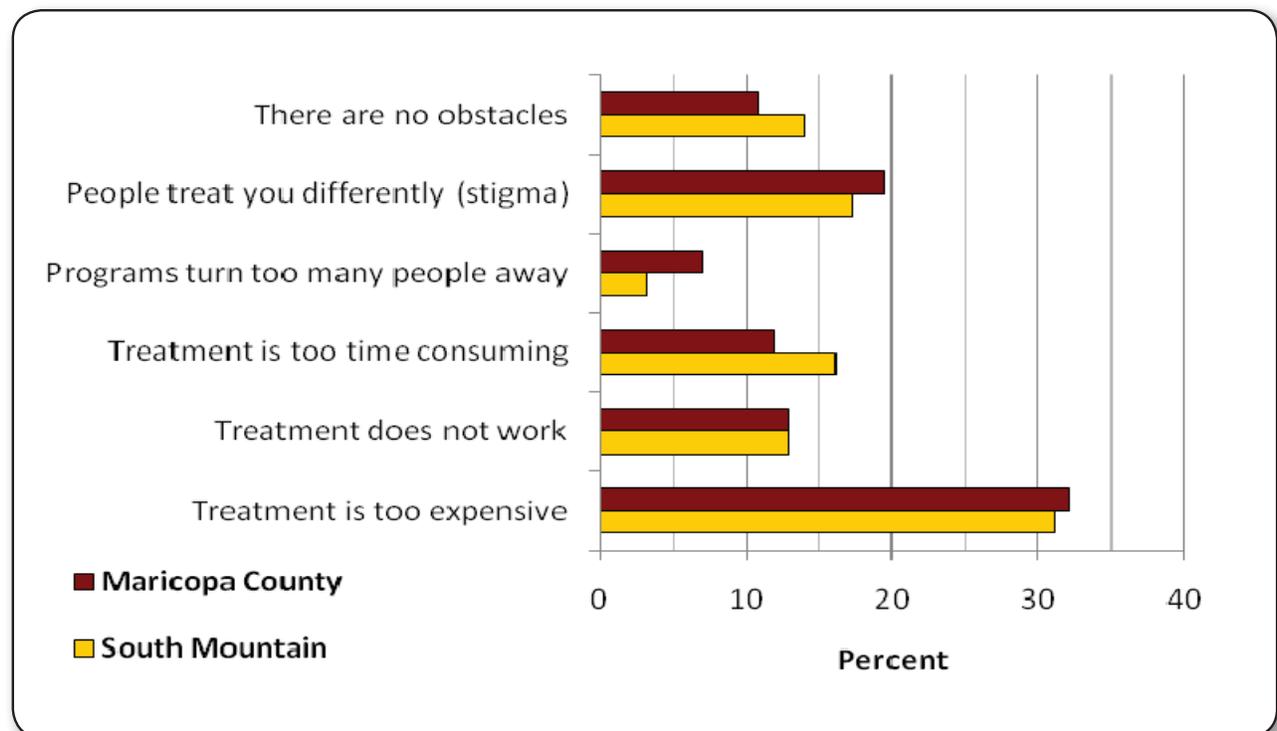
	South Mountain		Maricopa County	
	%	N	%	N
Mental Health Problems				
Diagnosed*	19.9	51	27.8	953
Treated*	16.0	41	24.0	823
Prescribed Medication*	16.8	43	23.3	800
Hospitalized	9.8	25	10.2	349
Do you feel you could use treatment?	23.7	22	23.1	243

*p < .05

Exhibit 15 displays the opinions of the respondents, by target area, about obstacles that people seeking mental health treatment most typically face. Overall, the South Mountain area respondents did not significantly differ in their opinions compared to those respondents from the rest of Maricopa County. For both groups of respondents, the most common concern described as the biggest obstacle for people to get treatment was that it is too expensive, with more than 31% of South Mountain area respondents identifying it and more than 32% of other respondents. The second most common obstacle identified by both groups was the concern of stigma, or people treating those seeking help differently.

When asked whether they thought if removing the biggest obstacle to getting mental health treatment would increase the likelihood that people would get help, there was a preponderance of support from respondents from both the South Mountain area and the rest of Maricopa County. Specifically, 77.5% of South Mountain respondents and 73.4% of other Maricopa County respondents believed that more people would seek help.

Exhibit 15: Obstacles for People Seeking Mental health Treatment by Target Area



Citizenship Status

Exhibit 16 shows the citizenship status of respondents. Comparing the respondents from South Mountain and those from the rest of Maricopa County, there were no significant differences. Twelve percent of respondents from Maricopa County reported that they were in the United States illegally, compared to 9.8% of respondents from South Mountain.

Exhibit 16: Citizenship Status by Target Area

	South Mountain		Maricopa County	
	%	N	%	N
Citizenship Status				
Illegal Alien	9.8	25	12.0	412
Legal Alien	2.0	5	2.2	77
U.S. Citizen	88.2	225	85.7	2,934

*p < .05

Substance Abuse

Exhibit 17 displays the analysis of substance abuse rates comparing respondents from South Mountain to those from the rest of Maricopa County. The table shows the responses and positive urinalyses for alcohol, marijuana, powder and crack cocaine, heroin and methamphetamine. The exhibit lists the percent of respondents by area who reported they had used the specified drug in their lifetime, in the past 12 months, 30 days, and 3 days, and whether they tested positive for the drug.

More than 37% of respondents tested positive for marijuana (40.0% of South Mountain respondents and 37.3% of others). Almost 26% of South Mountain respondents tested positive for some form of cocaine (powder or crack) compared to just 16% of respondents from the rest of Maricopa County. Overall, South Mountain respondents reported higher recent use rates for both powder and crack cocaine, with significantly higher rates for the past 3 days, 30 days and 12 months. South Mountain respondents reported significantly lower heroin use on every measure (lifetime, 12-month, 30-day, 3-day, and urinalysis) than other respondents.

Methamphetamine use among Maricopa County arrestees continues to be a concern. Overall, about 39% of AARIN respondents in the current analysis used methamphetamine in their lifetime and more than 23% used it in the past 12 months. There were also more than 20% of respondents who tested positive for methamphetamine. According to this analysis, this means that 1 in 5 arrestees in Maricopa County had methamphetamine in their system at the time of their arrest and booking.

Exhibit 17: Drug Use by Target Area

	South Mountain		Maricopa County	
	%	N	%	N
Alcohol				
Ever	95.3	244	94.6	3,249
Past 12 Months	73.8	189	75.4	2,589
Past 30 Days	64.8	166	64.5	2,216
Past 3 Days	44.9	115	42.9	1,474
Urinalysis	8.6	22	10.5	355
Marijuana				
Ever	78.9	202	80.4	2,760
Past 12 Months	49.6	127	50.1	1,721
Past 30 Days	42.6	109	41.5	1,424
Past 3 Days	29.3	75	28.1	965
Urinalysis	40.0	102	37.3	1,264
Powder Cocaine				
Ever	47.3	121	47.6	1,634
Past 12 Months	16.4	42	15.3	524
Past 30 Days*	12.1	31	8.4	290
Past 3 Days*	7.4	19	4.3	146
Urinalysis*	25.5	65	16.0	542
Heroin				
Ever	9.4	24	14.6	503
Past 12 Months	2.3	6	6.3	215
Past 30 Days*	0.8	2	4.3	149
Past 3 Days*	0.4	1	3.1	105
Urinalysis*	2.7	7	6.3	212
Methamphetamine				
Ever	38.7	99	38.8	1,334
Past 12 Months	23.4	60	23.0	790
Past 30 Days	17.2	44	17.7	608
Past 3 Days	9.8	25	11.4	392
Urinalysis	21.6	55	20.5	696

*p < .05

Policy Implications

Using data collected from nearly 3,700 arrestees, this report provides insight into the nature and extent of problems facing residents of the South Mountain neighborhood of south Phoenix compared to AARIN respondents from the rest of Maricopa County. The findings suggest that on many measures there are significant differences, particularly severity of offense, gun-related victimization, and crack and powder cocaine use. Residents from South Mountain are also among the most economically disadvantaged. The findings of the report identify four key issues that have substantive policy implications: 1) economic disadvantage; 2) higher rates of crack and powder cocaine use; 3) higher rates of gun-related victimization; and 4) gang affiliation and association.

The first key finding with substantive policy implication is the area's economic disadvantage. Significant economic disadvantage impacts both crime and quality of life of the people living and working in those communities. While it is a daunting issue that is not easily solved, the impact cannot be ignored. It affects the quality of life and availability of supportive resources tied to substance abuse or mental health treatment, as well as occupational options that provide a safety net to criminal involvement. It must be noted that the policy implication here is that specific targeted interventions to reduce crime and improve the quality of life in this community must take the constricted resources into consideration. Any prevention or intervention efforts must account for the community's limited economic resources and availability to support services.

The second issue with policy implications is related to the significantly higher current rates for both crack and powder cocaine use. Cocaine, particularly crack cocaine, typically depends on open drug markets, with multiple dealers with little or no routine interaction with buyers, other than through drug transactions. Targeted enforcement practices of open air drug transactions are well-known to police departments and have been successful in diminishing drug market activity in a multitude of settings for many years. If the South Mountain area has higher rates of crack cocaine use, as the sample indicated, and those South Mountain residents buying crack cocaine typically purchase in their own neighborhood, then targeted enforcement in these areas may prove successful at reducing cocaine use rates in the South Mountain community.

The third finding with substantive policy implications is the gun-related victimization rate. South Mountain respondents reported having been shot, shot-at, or threatened at significantly higher rates than respondents from the rest of Mari-

copa County. More than 1 in 4 South Mountain respondents had been the victim of a gun crime at least once in the past year. Public education and intervention programs targeting at-risk populations in the South Mountain community could have a meaningful impact on the number of shootings. Research has shown that many programmatic interventions such as Project Safe Neighborhoods and Chicago CeaseFire have been very successful at reducing gun violence in the most dangerous neighborhoods.

The fourth finding that has substantive importance, particularly regarding targeted interventions with at-risk youth, is the higher rate of gang affiliation. While the scope of this report looks at the larger South Mountain community, there were additional analyses conducted with particular subsets on particular issues. When looking at the whole of the South Mountain community, significant differences are not found in gang affiliation compared to the rest of the County. However, looking specifically at the respondents from 85041 (n=113), there are significant and meaningful differences between groups. Specifically, 17.6% of the respondents from the 85041 zip code area compared to just 11.6% of other respondents reported current or former gang membership, and more than double (10.2% and 4.5%) reported current gang affiliation. For both adults and juveniles in the 85041 zip code, gang membership and associations occur at about double the rate. Addressing the gang problem is critical. The related risk factors associated with gang membership and affiliation include an increase in more serious and sustained delinquency and criminal behavior, and an increased risk of serious violent victimization. Prevention and intervention aimed at juveniles and young adults to reduce their involvement in gangs would be an important targeted response that would not only improve the lives of those youth, but reduce crime throughout the community.

In summary, the analysis indicates a few key substantive differences between respondents from the South Mountain community and the rest of Maricopa County, with far-reaching policy implications. Successful best-practice models of prevention and intervention responses that have proven successful in other communities should be applicable in South Mountain. The implementation of any programs must take the economic conditions into consideration, as well as the challenges of cultural competency in a highly heterogeneous community. The recommendations presented here are of course the opinions of the authors, based on the independent interpretations of the findings given the scope of the data used for this report. The specific program selection and implementation process requires a thorough examination, but we hope that this report and its recommendations can serve as a guide to that process.

About the Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety

Arizona State University, in order to deepen its commitment to the communities of Arizona and to society as a whole, has set a new standard for research universities, as modeled by the New American University. Accordingly, ASU is measured not by whom we exclude, but by whom we include.

The University is pursuing research that considers the public good, and is assuming a greater responsibility to our communities for their economic, social, and cultural vitality. Social embeddedness – university-wide, interactive, and mutually supportive partnerships with Arizona communities – is at the core of our development as a New American University.

Toward the goal of social embeddedness, in response to the growing need of our communities to improve the public's safety and well-being, in July 2005 ASU established the Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety. The Center's mission is to generate, share, and apply quality research and knowledge to create "best practice" standards.

Specifically, the center evaluates policies and programs; analyzes and evaluates patterns and causes of violence; develops strategies and programs; develops a clearinghouse of research reports and "best practice" models; educates, trains, and provides technical assistance; and facilitates the development and construction of databases.

For more information about the Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety, please contact us using the information provided below.

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