

An Assessment of Youth Violence Prevention Activities in USA Cities

Southern California Injury Prevention Research Center
UCLA School of Public Health

Billie Weiss, MPH

June 2008



URBAN NETWORKS TO
INCREASE THRIVING YOUTH
UNITY
through Violence Prevention

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Contributors to this report from the Southern California Injury Prevention Research Center at the UCLA School of Public Health include:

Abdelmonem Afifi, PhD
Elizabeth Berger, MPH
Brian Calimlim, MS
Anne Duncan, MPH
Emily Grossman
Bonnie Hatcher, MPH
Grace Kim
Laura Namkoong

This publication was supported by Grant/Cooperative Agreement Number US4/CE924970-03 from The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to the Prevention Institute. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urban Networks to Increase Thriving Youth through violence prevention (UNITY) is a project developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control to address violence affecting young people in large urban areas of the United States. Through a cooperative agreement with the Prevention Institute in Oakland, California and their lead partners, the Southern California Injury Prevention Research Center/UCLA School of Public Health and the Harvard School of Public Health, the project goals are to strengthen urban youth violence prevention efforts, build national support for necessary resources and policies, and develop tools and framing to ensure long-term sustainability of youth violence prevention efforts.

This report focuses on an assessment of a selected sample of cities in an effort to determine the current status of the magnitude of the youth violence problem, the level of concern, and city collaborative efforts to address the problem and measure and monitor their efforts. This project grew out of the recognition that youth violence, while decreasing across the United States in general, is still at unacceptably high levels in large urban centers. In the majority of the forty-five largest cities, which are referred to in this report as the UNITY Cities, homicide, not motor vehicles, is the leading cause of death for the population 15 to 24 years of age¹. The public health community, while very concerned with the youth violence epidemic, suspected that the large urban areas faced specific issues not necessarily common to other less densely populated areas of the country. Prior to the UNITY project, there has not been a comprehensive attempt at the national level to address the needs of the big cities on the issue of youth violence.

Our findings indicate that the majority of cities' responses to youth violence are not perceived to be highly effective, appropriate, or adequate in regards to the level of organized response or funding. Cities also cited a lack of a comprehensive prevention strategy or collaboration between city government entities. Moreover, law enforcement is still driving the effort while public health departments are not perceived as an ally.

A major finding of this assessment was the lack of involvement of the public health community in city-wide efforts to address youth violence. Even more unsettling is the finding that public health departments do not see themselves as part of the effort to address youth violence. This is despite the fact that public health departments work directly with the communities most impacted by youth violence and have the greatest capacity for data collection, surveillance and analysis, program development, evaluation, and promoting healthy behavior. National leadership in public health is needed to encourage and educate public health departments about their critical participation in this issue.

Based on this study the following major findings and recommendations are made to assist large urban areas in addressing youth violence using a public health approach.

¹ Data from National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USHHS. 2008

Major Findings

- **Cities with the greatest coordinated approach also had the lowest rates of youth violence.**
- **Most cities cited a lack of a comprehensive strategy.**
- **Public Health Departments are not generally included in city strategies.**
- **Law enforcement and criminal justice are the most prevalent strategy used in the cities.**
- **Gang violence was identified as the major type of youth violence.**
- **Cities, for the most part, lack clearly developed outcomes or evaluation plans to measure and monitor their success at interim points in time.**

Recommendations

1. **A national agenda to address youth violence in the largest cities needs to be developed by several national partners including: The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control at the CDC (NCIPC), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Juvenile Justice Administration and Juvenile Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), and Department of Education (DOE).**
2. **The NCIPC should take the lead in convening the national partners.**
3. **State and Local Public Health Departments should receive training in their role in youth violence prevention and be provided with incentive and opportunity to participate in city-wide efforts.**
4. **UNITY leadership should provide technical assistance to cities in coalition building, identification and implementation of evidence- based strategies scaled up to the city level, and comprehensive evaluation, policy development, and advocacy.**
5. **UNITY should continue to provide the opportunity for cities to network and mentor each other in their efforts to reduce and prevent youth violence.**
6. **The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention should join with other federal partners in funding research to identify effective prevention and intervention strategies scaled up to large urban areas on youth gang violence and the culture of youth gangs.**

With the support of the national strategy, cities should work toward:

7. **Adopting a comprehensive approach to youth violence that includes prevention and intervention, in addition to suppression and enforcement.**
8. **Developing and implementing a city-wide plan with measurable objectives and an evaluation component** – City-wide plans with measurable objectives help focus city efforts, provide guidelines for monitoring and evaluation, and increase accountability.
9. **Establishing greater collaboration between city entities and across jurisdictional borders to county and state entities** – Increased collaboration will also increase the level of knowledge and effective utilization of existing resources. This is especially important for cities where new resources are scarce.
10. **Establishing intergovernmental agreements regarding sharing of relevant data** – Access and data utilization will inform the development of the city-wide plan and assist with monitoring and evaluation of the efforts. Sharing relevant data will allow access and usage of data to inform the comprehensive development of the city-wide plan and assist with rigorous monitoring and evaluation of the efforts.
11. **Increasing the involvement of Public Health and Health Departments in youth violence prevention** – Public Health and Health Departments have expertise in prevention approaches to youth violence, access to data for planning, monitoring and evaluation, and the capacity to analyze data.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Report Section

Acknowledgements	i
Executive Summary	ii
Major Findings & Recommendations	iii
Overview	1
Goal and Objectives of the Study	2
Methods	2
Baseline Data	2
Sample Selection	2
Key Informant Interviews	3
Data Management	4
Data Analysis	4
Results	5
Key Informants	5
Youth Violence Prevention City-Wide Plans	5
Youth Violence Prevention Lead Department and Point Person	13
Youth Advisory Councils	13
Youth Development or Violence Prevention Programs	15
Youth Development or Violence Prevention Coalitions	18
Access to Relevant Data	20
Collaboration Between Offices and/or Departments to Address Youth Violence	24
Visions for Office/Department	28
Public Health Approaches to Youth Violence	29
Perceptions of City Violence and City Response	30
Association Between Level of Agreement Among Informants About the Existence of City Resources and City Violence Score	34
Limitations of the Study	36
Discussion	37
Recommendations	38

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appendices

Appendix A. List of 45 Cities	41
Appendix B. Homicide Rates	42
Appendix C. Suicide Rates	43
Appendix D. Fatal Firearm Rates	44
Appendix E. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System Data	45
Appendix F. Specifications.....	46
Appendix G. Interview Questionnaire.....	66
Appendix H. Quotes from Informants on Visions for Their Department/Office.....	124
Appendix I. Figures by Low and High Violence Scores	127

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Tables

Table 1: Cities Selected to Participate in Telephone Interviews	3
Table 2: Number of Informants that Participated in Telephone Interviews in Each Selected City.....	5
Table 3: Number of Informants that Participated in Telephone Interviews by Office Type.....	5
Table 4: Proportion Reporting Resources Exist in Their City.....	6
Table 5: Proportion Reporting Resources Do Not Exist in Their City.....	7
Table 6: Type of Evaluation for Youth Advisory Councils	14
Table 7: Type of Evaluation for Youth Development/Violence Prevention Programs.....	17
Table 8: Type of Evaluation for Youth Development or Violence Prevention Coalitions	20
Table 9: Proportion Reporting Access to Relevant Data in Their City	22
Table 10: Proportion Reporting Barriers to Accessing Relevant Data	22
Table 11: Proportion of Collaborations in Each City Between Offices and Departments.....	27

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Figures

Figure 1 Development of the City-Wide Plan	8
Figure 2: Barriers and Challenges to Implementing a City-Wide Plan	9
Figure 3: Sources of Funding for the City-Wide Plan.....	10
Figure 4: Indicators Used to Evaluate the City-Wide Plan	10
Figure 5: Entities Interested in Developing a City-Wide Plan.....	11
Figure 6: Challenges/Barriers to Developing a City-Wide Plan.....	12
Figure 7: Types of Assistance to Develop a City-Wide Plan.....	12
Figure 8: Lead Department for Youth Violence Prevention within City Government	13
Figure 9: Offices or Departments Offering Youth Development/Violence Prevention Programs	15
Figure 10: Program Goals or Outcomes for Youth Development and Violence Prevention Programs Offered.....	16
Figure 11: Identified Evaluated Youth Development/Violence Prevention Programs.....	16
Figure 12: Gaps in Youth Development and Violence Prevention Program Infrastructure	17
Figure 13: Obstacles to Implementing Effective Youth Violence Prevention Programs.....	18
Figure 14: Coalition Sponsors.....	19
Figure 15: Coalition Membership	19
Figure 16: Access to Relevant Data.....	21
Figure 17: Barriers to Accessing Data	23
Figure 18: Departments with GIS Capacity.....	24
Figure 19: Possible Collaborations Between Offices and Departments to Address Youth Violence.....	25
Figure 20: Proportion Reporting Collaborations Between Mayor's Office and Police Department to Address Youth Violence	25

Figure 21: Proportion Reporting Collaborations Between Mayor’s Office and School District to Address Youth Violence.....	25
Figure 22: Proportion Reporting Collaborations Between Mayor’s Office and Health Department to Address Youth Violence.....	25
Figure 23: Proportion Reporting Collaborations Between Health Department and School District to Address Youth Violence.....	26
Figure 24: Proportion Reporting Collaborations Between Police Department and School District to Address Youth Violence.....	26
Figure 25: Proportion Reporting Collaborations Between Police Department and Health Department to Address Youth Violence.....	26
Figure 26: Challenges or Barriers to Working With Other Offices or Departments.....	28
Figure 27: Familiarity with the Public Health Approach.....	29
Figure 28: Descriptions of City’s Approach to Youth Violence.....	30
Figure 29: Perceptions of Youth Violence and City Response	31
Figure 30: Perceptions of Youth Violence and City Response by Office or Department	32
Figure 31: Perceptions of Youth Violence and City Response by City Violence Score	32
Figure 32: Major Types of Youth Violence in Informant’s City	33
Figure 33: Least Successful Approaches in Reducing or Preventing Youth Violence in Informant’s City.....	33
Figure 34: Social Issues that Take Attention Away from Addressing Youth Violence	34
Figure 35: Association between Agreement that YVP Lead Department Exists and City Violence Score.....	35
Figure 36: Association between Agreement that Youth Services Directory Exists and City Violence Score	35
Figure 37: Association between Resource Existence Agreement and City Violence Score.....	36

OVERVIEW

Urban Networks to Increase Thriving Youth through violence prevention (UNITY) is a project funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to strengthen urban youth violence prevention efforts in large urban areas, build national support for necessary resources and policies, and develop tools and framing to ensure long-term sustainability of youth violence prevention efforts.³

This project grew out of the recognition that youth violence, while decreasing across the United States in general, is still at unacceptably high levels in large urban centers. In a majority of the UNITY cities homicide, not motor vehicles, is the leading cause of death for the population 15 to 24 years of age.⁴ The public health community, while very concerned with the youth violence epidemic, suspected that the large urban areas faced specific issues not necessarily common to other less densely populated areas of the country. Prior to the UNITY project, there has not been a comprehensive attempt at the national level to address the needs of big cities on the issue of youth violence. However, before a strategy or a national agenda can be developed, it is critical to assess the current efforts of the cities and to identify the challenges and barriers they face in their efforts to adopt the most promising and effective strategies to address this critical issue.

Rates of youth homicide, suicide and gun fatalities tell only a portion of the story of the impact of youth violence. School drop-out rates, urban decay, mental health issues, incarceration rates, hospitalizations and long-term disability are but a few of the consequences of our failure to address this critical epidemic at the scale required in large urban centers. The UNITY project is a courageous step by the leading public health institution in the United States, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to focus national attention on this issue which for too long has been ignored by the public health community.

Many efforts to address youth violence have been identified as utilizing a public health approach, yet many of these efforts continue to primarily focus on a law enforcement strategy. This assessment is an attempt to discover the magnitude of the efforts, the adherence to a public health approach, and the current status of youth violence in the large cities in order to assist cities to effectively address and to leverage the resources necessary to address this critical issue.

The public health approach to youth violence is similar to the public health approach to all other injuries. It involves data collection and analysis, identifying the populations and locations at greatest risk, identifying risk and protective factors, and developing and utilizing evidence-based strategies and programs to address violence at the individual, family, community and societal levels. For purposes of this study, the preferred unit of analysis is the city.

³ UNITY is supported by cooperative agreement number US4/CCU64949-03 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and funded in part by The California Wellness Foundation.

⁴ Data from National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USHHS. 2008

GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

UNITY's efforts initially focused on the 45 largest cities in the United States with populations of approximately 400,000 or greater (Appendix A). While data show that urban youth violence is a serious issue, little information has been collected on cities' overall strategies, resources, and activities dedicated to addressing this significant issue. To inform the development of an agenda, strategies and tools to address youth violence in the UNITY cities, the Southern California Injury Prevention Research Center conducted an assessment using several methods including key informant interviews with a selected sample of those cities between December 2006 and March 2007 to collect information on current violence prevention activities in each city.

METHODS

Baseline Data

Preliminary background data on the 45 UNITY cities were collected regarding population demographics and the type of city government. Information was gathered on whether there was a Mayor, City Manager, City Council, or other form of representative government, and legislative terms. A search was also conducted of city websites to gain a sense of the "state of the city", as well as an attempt to derive an overall sense of the local environment.

Secondary data were extracted from existing sources to calculate baseline rates of youth violence in the 45 UNITY cities. Utilizing 1999-2003 data from the National Center for Health Statistics and population estimates from the 2000 National Census, 5-year average annual rates of homicide (0-24 year olds), suicide (15-24 year olds), and firearm deaths (0-24 year olds) were calculated for each of the 45 cities. The 5-year average annual homicide rate for the 45 cities was 15.2 (range 0.8-49.7) for all cities combined (Appendix B).⁵ The 5-year average annual suicide rate for the 45 cities ranged from 4.0 to 25.7 with an average rate of 9.1 for all cities combined (Appendix C). The 5-year average annual firearm death rates for the 45 cities ranged from 1.0 to 45.8 with an average rate of 14.6 for all cities combined (Appendix D).

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) data were accessed for available cities (Appendix E). In cases where city level data were unavailable, county and state data that included a UNITY city were examined. These data include the proportion of high school students reporting they were forced to have sexual intercourse, were intentionally hurt by a boyfriend or girlfriend, did not attend school because of feeling unsafe, carried a weapon, and/or made a suicide plan.

Sample Selection

A purposive sample of 12 cities was selected to represent the diversity of geographic location and rates of fatal youth violence among the 45 largest cities in the United States. A violence score (lowest value 0 and highest value 6) was calculated for each city based on 5-year average annual rates of homicide, suicide, and firearm deaths.⁶ The 45 cities were further divided into low-, moderate-, and high-scoring groups. Each city was also assigned to one of five geographic regions of the United States (Eastern,

⁵ All rates are per 100,000 population.

⁶ Cities were classified as having low (0), moderate (1) or high (2) rates for homicide, suicide, and firearm deaths; respectively, the violence score was calculated as the sum of those three scores.

Midwestern, Southern, Southwestern, and Western). Finally, low-, moderate- and high-scoring cities were selected from each geographic region for a total sample of 12 cities (Table 1). In our judgment, this purposive sample satisfies our objective of being representative. For this study, we believe that our approach is more appropriate than collecting a probability sample.

Table 1: Cities Selected to Participate in Telephone Interviews

City Name	Region	Violence Score
City I	East	0
City B	East	1
City L	East	4
City C	Midwest	0
City F	Midwest	6
City E	South	3
City A	South	4
City D	Southwest	0
City K	Southwest	5
City J	West	0
City H	West	4
City G	West	6

Key Informant Interviews

To collect information on current youth violence prevention activities in each sampled city, a telephone interview questionnaire was developed with input from the UNITY National Consortium Data Subcommittee⁷ and informed by other city survey questionnaires.⁸ The telephone interview questionnaire was designed to interview Mayors, Police Chiefs, Health Department Directors, and School Superintendents, or their designated representatives. The research protocol was approved by the University of California, Los Angeles Institutional Review Board. Between August and October 2006, the questionnaire was pilot tested with 12 key informants representing the Mayor's Office, Police Department, Health Department, and Public School District in three cities that were then excluded from the 12 city study sample. The questionnaire was revised and finalized in November 2006 based on feedback from the pilot study (Appendix G).

The questionnaire covered topics including city-wide plans and strategies, youth advisory councils, youth development and violence prevention programs, violence prevention coalitions, access to relevant data, collaboration between offices/departments and overall assessment of the city's efforts. Both open-ended and closed-ended questions with some Likert type scales were included. There were 71 closed-ended and 60 open-ended questions; however, the interviewer could ask the informant as few as 35 closed-ended questions and 16 open-ended questions based on individual responses. On average, the questionnaire took 1 hour to administer.

⁷ Representatives from the National UNITY Consortium volunteer to serve on the Data Subcommittee.

⁸ Multihazard Mitigation Council. Natural hazard mitigation saves: An independent study to assess the future savings from mitigation activities. Washington, DC: National Institute of Building Sciences; 2005.

At the start of the interview, informants were given the option of refusing to answer any question during the interview. Assurances of confidentiality were given including assurance that individual responses would not be shared with the informant's office/department or city. In order to assure that the interviewer accurately recorded the informants' responses, interviewers requested permission to tape record the interview.

Interviewers explained that for purposes of this questionnaire, youth violence was defined as involving youth as either victims or perpetrators. Informants were asked to keep in mind a broad definition of youth violence including homicide, suicide, firearm violence, gang violence, teen relationship violence, sexual violence, and child abuse and neglect.

Throughout the interview, definitions were provided for key concepts. Youth advisory councils, boards, or commissions were defined as a "body that consists of youth." Evaluation was described as 1) process: assessing if a program is being implemented as intended; and 2) outcome: assessing the outcome of the program goals and objectives. Coalitions and networks were defined as "two or more organizations from disparate disciplines working together on an issue." Coalition sponsors were defined as "housing or providing leadership for the coalition." A public-private partnership was defined as "a partnership of government, non-profit organizations, and/or businesses."

Between December 2006 and March 2007, the Mayor, Police Chief, Health Director, and School Superintendent in the 12 selected cities were invited to participate in telephone interviews. In cases when the Mayor, Police Chief, Health Director, or School Superintendent was unable to participate, interviews were conducted with an appointed representative. The average number of phone calls, emails, and faxes to each office was 11.1. In some cases, interviews with School Superintendent Offices were delayed until the questionnaire was approved by the respective school district institutional review board. Interviews were completed with 45 informants of a possible 48 for a response rate of 94% (n=45). Two offices declined to participate and 1 office failed to identify a representative to participate in the interview.

Data Management

Data were entered into an ACCESS database. Responses to open-ended questions were coded following summary analysis of the transcriptions of recorded interviews. A coding scheme was devised for the qualitative responses and answers were coded independently by two coders. Discrepancies were resolved by a third coder.

Data Analysis

Data were analyzed using SPSS software (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences). Descriptive analyses, including frequency distribution of responses, were conducted for both open and closed-ended questions. Data were stratified by city, office/department of informant, and city violence score, and analyzed. For open-ended responses, denominators included only valid responses; "don't know," "refused," and "other" were excluded from the analysis. Three cities were excluded from the analyses of collaboration between offices and departments since not all of the offices or departments were represented.

The proportion of agreement among informants about resource existence and access to relevant data was calculated: "refused" responses were excluded from analysis and

“don’t know” were combined with the “no” responses. Sixty-seven percent (67%) agreement among informants was the threshold for establishing agreement within a city.

Association between the level of informant agreement about various resources and city violence score were analyzed using a linear regression model. The data were plotted for each resource in order to compare trends.

RESULTS

Key Informants

With the exception of 3 cities, each city had 4 designated informants (Table 2). Across all 12 cities, 10 Mayors, 11 Police Chiefs, 12 Health Department Directors, and 12 School Superintendents offices and departments, participated in the telephone interviews (Table 3).

Table 2: Number of Informants that Participated in Telephone Interviews in Each Selected City

City	Number of Informants
City A	4
City B	4
City C	4
City D	4
City E	4
City F	4
City G	3
City H	4
City I	3
City J	3
City K	4
City L	4
Total	45

Table 3: Number of Informants that Participated in Telephone Interviews by Office Type

Office	Number of Informants
Mayor’s Office	10
Police Department	11
Health Department	12
School District	12
Total	45

Youth Violence Prevention City-Wide Plans

Informants were asked whether their city has “a written city-wide plan or blueprint developed by multiple agencies to address youth violence.” At least 1 informant in 9 of the 12 cities (42%, n=19) stated that the city has a written city-wide plan. In 5 cities, at least 67% of the informants were in agreement that a plan exists (Table 4); conversely, in 5 cities, at least 67% of the informants were in agreement that a plan does not exist (Table 5).

Table 4: Proportion Reporting Resources Exist in Their City

City	YVP* City-Wide Plan	YVP* Lead Dept.	YVP* Point Person	YVP* Coalition	Youth Advisory Council	Youth Services Directory	Annual Data Report	Mapping System to Map Data	Mean Agreement Across 8 Resources
City J	100%	100%	67%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	92%
City L	75%	75%	75%	75%	100%	67%	100%	100%	83%
City B	50%	75%	75%	100%	100%	100%	75%	75%	81%
City C	25%	75%	50%	100%	75%	75%	100%	100%	75%
City F	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	67%	50%	100%	74%
City D	50%	100%	50%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	72%
City I	67%	100%	0%	100%	67%	67%	100%	67%	71%
City H	67%	67%	33%	67%	67%	67%	100%	100%	71%
City E	25%	50%	50%	50%	25%	75%	100%	75%	56%
City G	0%	67%	67%	100%	33%	0%	100%	67%	54%
City K	0%	50%	25%	75%	50%	33%	75%	100%	51%
City A	0%	25%	25%	75%	25%	25%	75%	100%	44%
Number of cities with at least 67% of the informants in agreement that a resource exists	5	9	5	11	8	9	11	12	

*Abbreviation for Youth Violence Prevention

Table 5: Proportion Reporting Resources Do Not Exist in Their City

City	YVP* City-Wide Plan	YVP* Lead Dept.	YVP* Point Person	YVP* Coalition	Youth Advisory Council	Youth Services Directory	Annual Data Report	Mapping System to Map Data	Mean Agreement Across 8 Resources
City A	100%	75%	75%	25%	75%	75%	25%	0%	56%
City K	100%	50%	75%	25%	50%	67%	25%	0%	49%
City G	100%	33%	33%	0%	67%	100%	0%	33%	46%
City E	75%	50%	50%	50%	75%	25%	0%	25%	44%
City I	33%	0%	100%	0%	33%	33%	0%	33%	29%
City H	33%	33%	67%	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%	29%
City D	50%	0%	50%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	28%
City F	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	33%	50%	0%	26%
City C	75%	25%	50%	0%	25%	25%	0%	0%	25%
City B	50%	25%	25%	0%	0%	0%	25%	25%	19%
City L	25%	25%	25%	25%	0%	33%	0%	0%	17%
City J	0%	0%	33%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	8%
Number of cities with at least 67% of the informants in agreement that a resource does not exist	5	1	4	0	3	3	0	0	

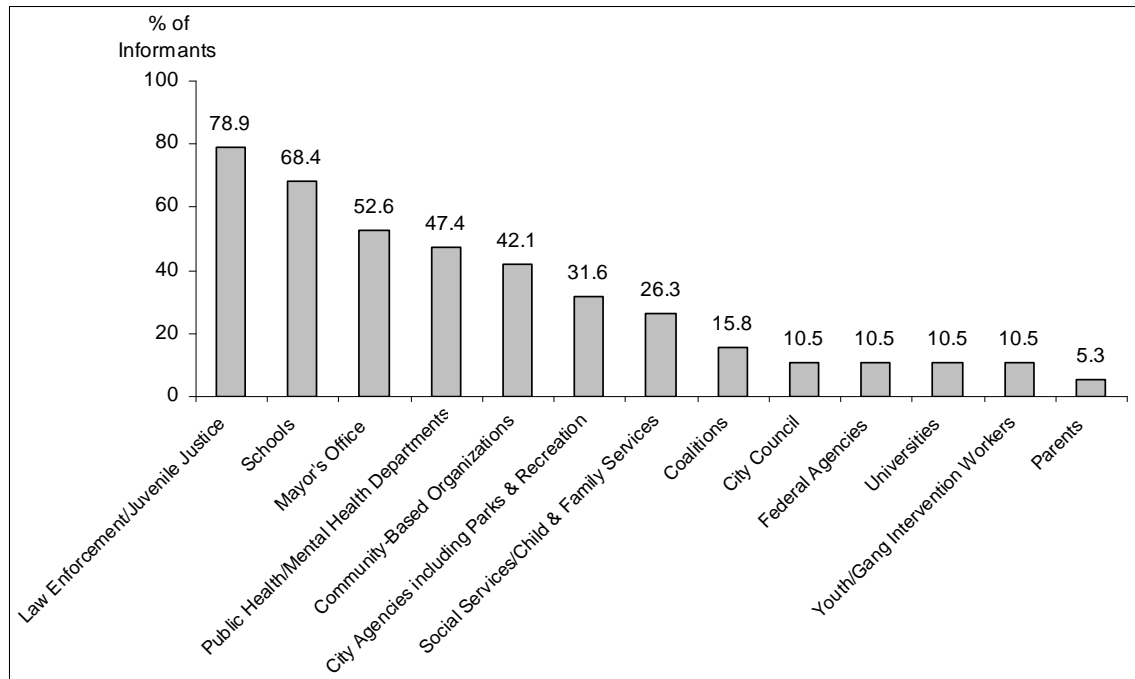
*Abbreviation for Youth Violence Prevention

Cities with a Youth Violence Prevention Plan

At least 1 informant in 9 of 12 cities (42%, n=19) stated that the city has a written city-wide plan (Table 4). Interviewers asked follow-up questions of those informants regarding the identified plan.

Informants identified those involved in the development of the city-wide plan. Seventy-nine percent (79%) reported involvement of law enforcement or juvenile justice. They also reported involvement of schools (68%), mayor's offices (53%), and public health or mental health departments (47%) (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Development of the City-Wide Plan (n=19)



Informants were also asked about the plan's contents and its implementation status.

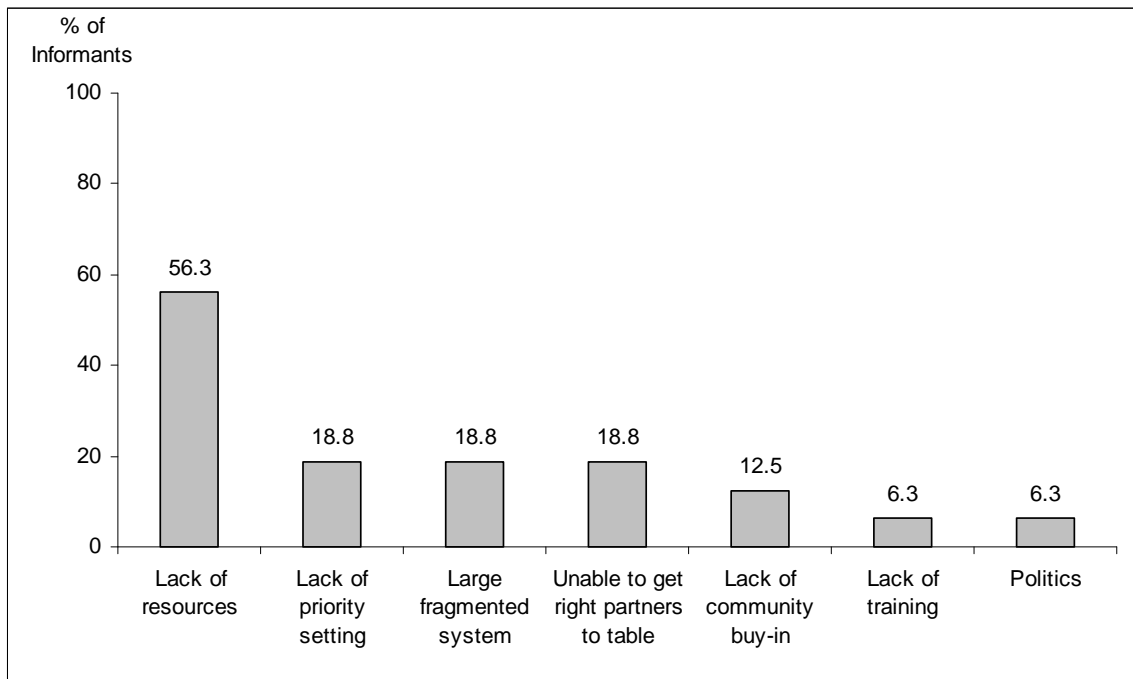
- At least 1 informant in 9 cities (68%, n=13) stated that the city-wide plan contains measurable objectives.
- At least 1 informant in 7 of 9 cities (63%, n=12) stated that the city-wide plan contains an evaluation plan.
- At least 1 informant in 6 of 9 cities (42%, n=8) stated that the plan is based on other written plans.
- At least 1 informant in 9 cities (84%, n=16) stated that the city-wide plan has been implemented.

Informants that reported that the plan was not implemented identified barriers to implementation. One explained that while aspects of the plan have been implemented in some departments, the plan has not been fully implemented due to changes in administration. One reported that the plan was recently recommended but has not been adopted due to entry into the next budget cycle. Another explained that the plan was adopted but not implemented until city elections are held. The informant also added that homicide rates have decreased, thus decreasing the urgency of the issue.

Informants reporting the city plan was implemented were asked about barriers and challenges encountered during implementation. Fifty-six percent (56%) reported limited resources such as funding and dedicated staff as a challenge or barrier (Figure 2). One informant said that “just about the time things are running well, there’s no money in the city and personnel are cut.”

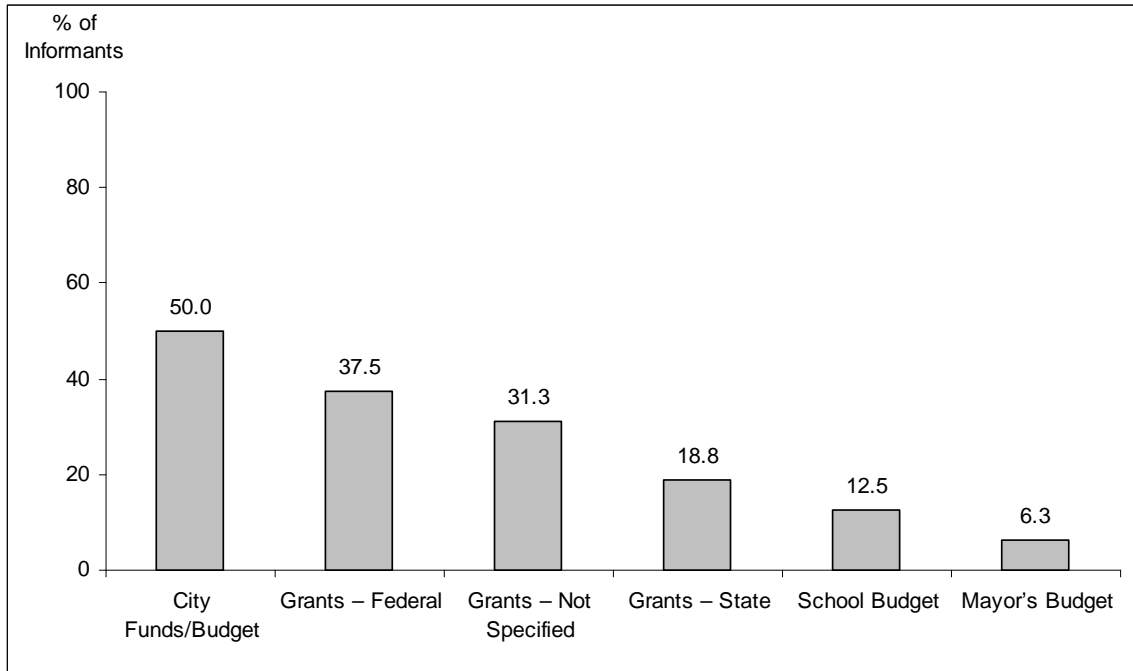
Other challenges and barriers included priority setting, fragmented systems, and failure to bring the right partners to the table. One informant mentioned the challenge of balancing resource allocation between immediate existing high levels of violence and funding more proactive approaches to prevent additional violence as competing priorities. Several pointed to the existence of large fragmented schools and school districts as barriers to implementing a plan city-wide. Informants also identified challenges in “getting the right partners to the table” to work on one plan since many have diverse missions and goals or even different understandings of approaches.

Figure 2: Barriers and Challenges to Implementing a City-Wide Plan (n=16)



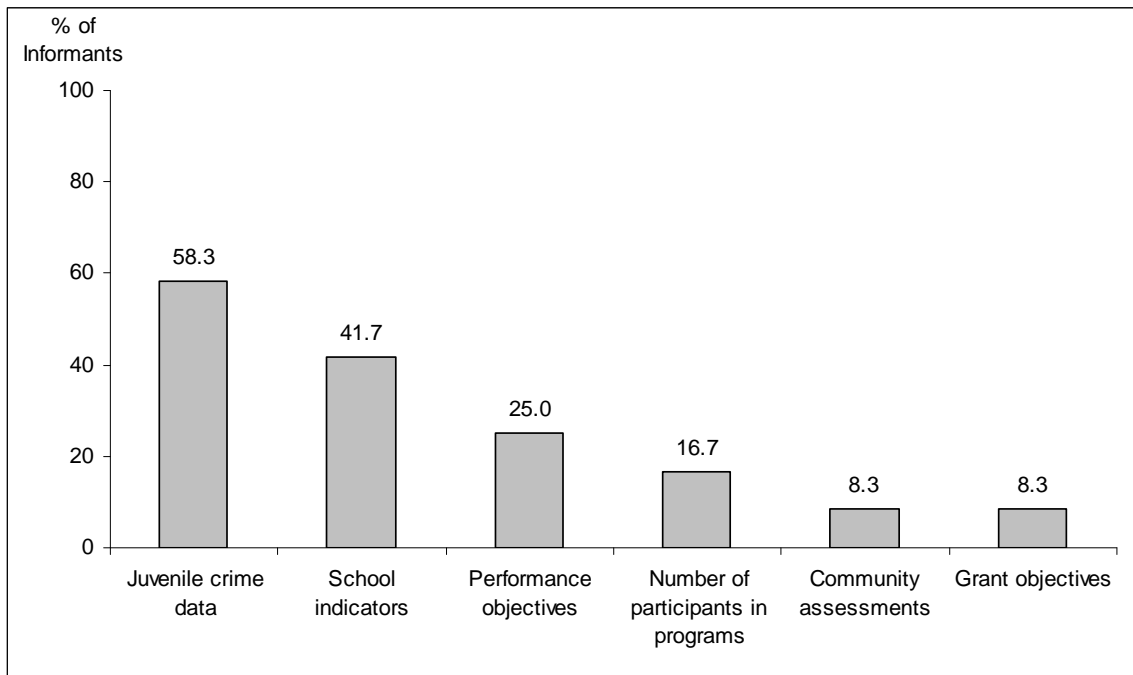
Informants were asked to identify funding sources for plan implementation. City funds/budget (50%), federal grants (38%), and unspecified grants (31%) were identified most frequently as funding sources. (Figure 3). Four informants reported current funding allocated to the implementation of the plan; the reported funding ranged from \$130,000 to \$6,000,000 per year.

Figure 3: Sources of Funding for the City-Wide Plan (n=16)



Among informants reporting the city-wide plan has been implemented, at least 1 informant in 9 cities (94%, n=15) said the plan is being monitored or evaluated. Informants were also asked about indicators used for evaluation. Fifty-eight percent (58%) reported juvenile crime data (arrests and homicides) are used as outcome indicators (Figure 4). Forty-two percent (42%) reported school indicators such as attendance and reports of school violence are used.

Figure 4: Indicators Used to Evaluate the City-Wide Plan (n=12)

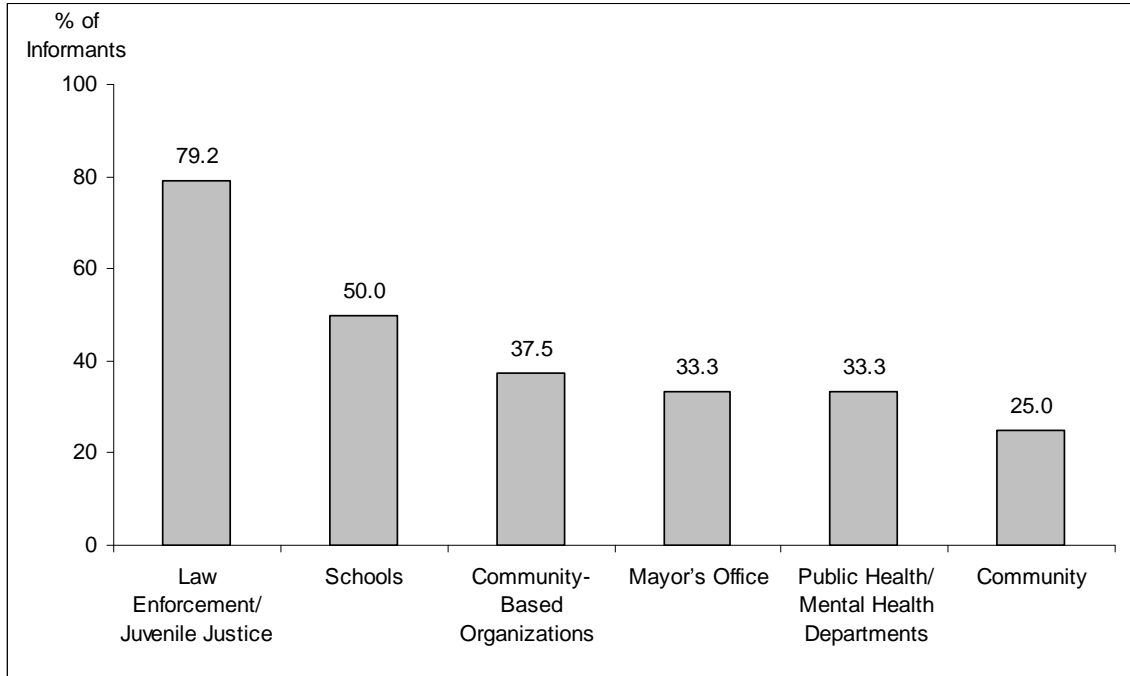


Cities without a Youth Violence Prevention Plan

Among those informants reporting the city does not have a city-wide plan to address youth violence, 62% (n=16) reported that there has been interest in, or discussions about developing such a plan in their city.

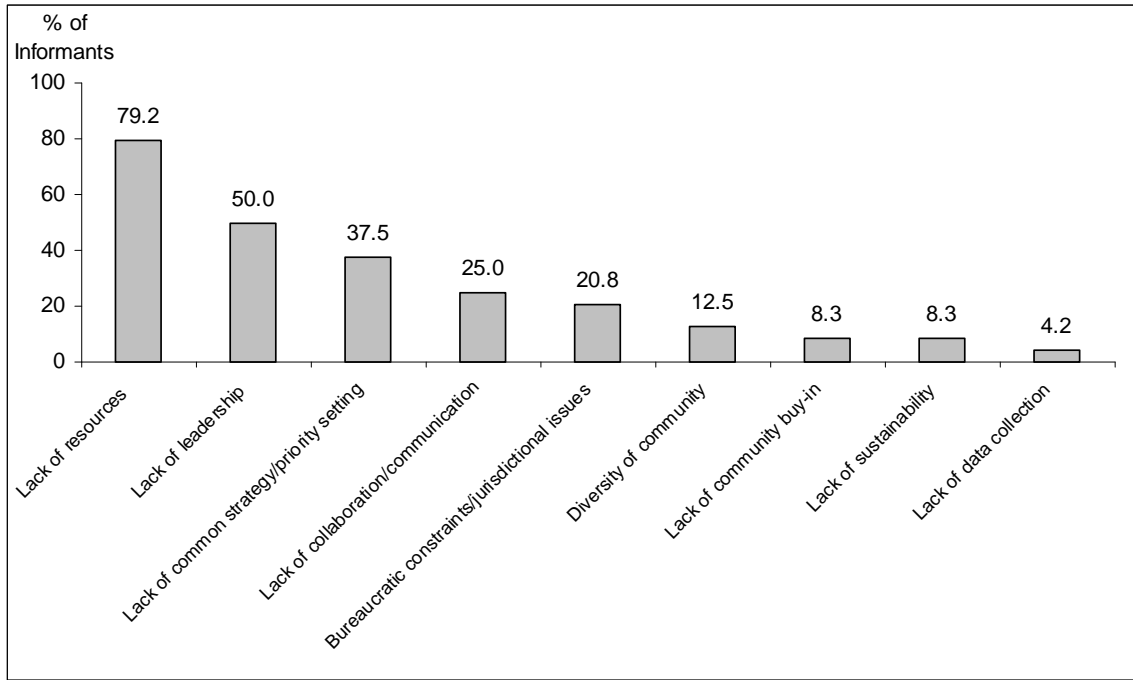
Informants were asked who is or would be most interested in developing a youth violence prevention city-wide plan in their city. Figure 5 shows that a majority reported interest among law enforcement and juvenile justice (79%) and schools (50%).

Figure 5: Entities Interested in Developing a City-Wide Plan (n=24)



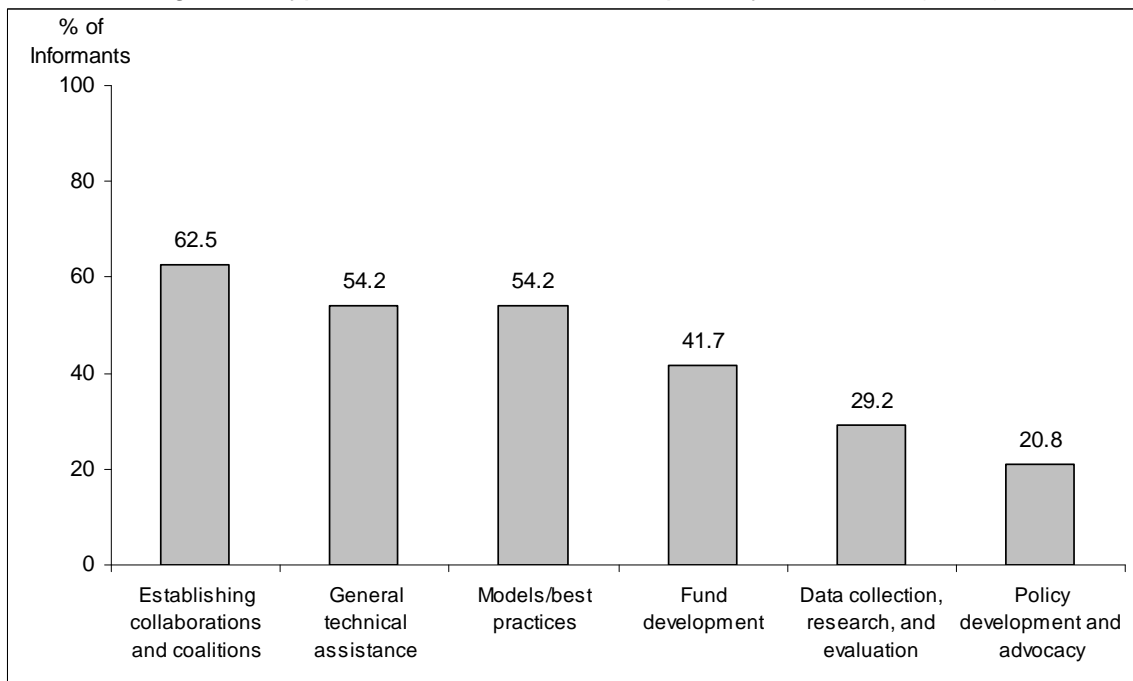
Those reporting that the city does not have a plan identified some of the challenges or barriers to developing a plan. Seventy-nine percent (79%) cited a lack of resources such as funding and staffing as a major challenge. Fifty percent (50%) cited a lack of leadership and some mentioned a lack of authority to bring stakeholders to the table, coordinate all agencies, and delegate responsibility. Thirty-eight percent identified a lack of common strategy or priority (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Challenges/Barriers to Developing a City-Wide Plan (n=24)



Informants identified the most helpful type of assistance needed in order to develop a youth violence prevention city-wide plan. Sixty-three percent (63%) want assistance with coalitions and collaboration in their city and with other cities (Figure 7). Fifty-four percent (54%) reported that identification of effective models and best practices would be helpful, including “guidance on how to scale up the intervention.” Forty-two percent (42%) want assistance with identifying and developing funding streams.

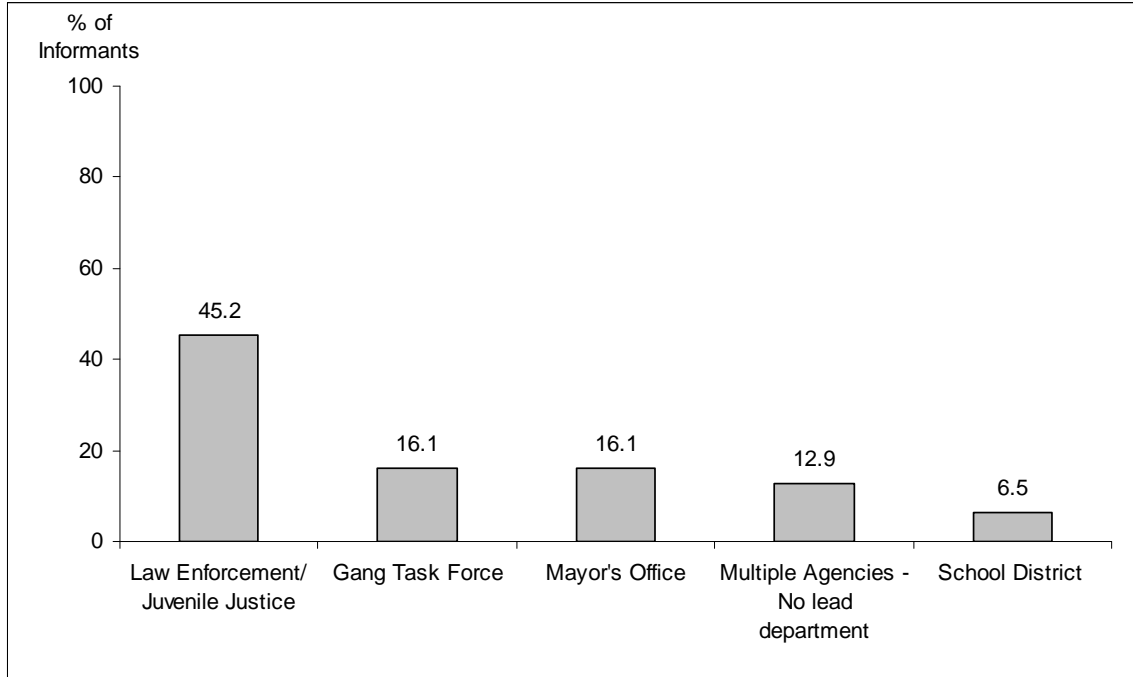
Figure 7: Types of Assistance to Develop a City-Wide Plan (n=24)



Youth Violence Prevention Lead Department and Point Person

As seen in Table 4, at least 1 informant in all cities (69%, n=31) stated that the city has a lead department or office of youth violence prevention within city government. Of those that said the city has a lead department, the most frequently identified department was law enforcement or juvenile justice (45% of informants) (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Lead Department for Youth Violence Prevention within City Government (n=30)



In 9 cities, at least 67% were in agreement that a lead department exists (Table 4). In 1 city, at least 67% of the informants were in agreement that a lead department does not exist (Table 5).

In 11 of 12 cities, at least 1 informant (49%, n=22) stated that the city has a point person for youth violence prevention activities within city government (Table 4). In 5 cities, 67% agreed that the city has a point person. Conversely in 4 cities, 67% of the informants agreed that their city does not have a point person (Table 5).

Youth Advisory Councils

Interviewers asked informants about a “youth advisory council, board, or commission.”⁸ Table 4 shows that at least 1 informant in each of the 12 cities (62%, n=28) reported the city has a youth advisory council. In 8 cities, 67% or more agreed that they have a youth advisory council. In 3 cities, there was at least 67% agreement among informants that the city does not have a youth advisory council (Table 5).

Those stating that their city has a youth advisory council were asked to name those with which they are familiar. Fifty-three youth councils were identified; 26% are overseen or

⁴ For brevity, advisory councils, boards, or commissions will be referred to as youth advisory councils.

supported by the School District, 22% by the Mayor's Office, 16% by the Police Department, and 2% by the Health Department.

Informants identified one council from their list that they oversee, collaborate with, or are most familiar with. Most identified a youth advisory council that is overseen by their department or office. Fifty percent (50%, n=13) reported that the council consists of high school age youth and 23% (n=6) reported the council has middle school, high school, and college-aged youth. The councils are diverse in gender, race, ethnicity and socio-economic status. Sixty-nine percent (69%, n=18) reported the youth advisory council includes high-risk youth. Methods for selecting youth for the council were diverse. Thirty-two percent (32%, n=7) reported the youth apply to the council, 23% (n=5) reported that the youth are elected, 18% (n=4) reported that youth are nominated by peers, and 14% (n=3) reported that youth volunteer.

Issues addressed by the councils include violence, STDs, teen pregnancy, substance abuse, gay and lesbian issues, leadership development, after-school programming, education and employment. Specific violence topics addressed by the councils include suicide, bullying, sexual assault, gangs, and public safety. One youth advisory council is organized into committees for housing & transportation, media & public relations, neighborhood & community services, public health, special events, youth employment, youth justice & education, and youth sport & education. The councils address these topics or issues by developing and implementing: workshops, conferences, campaigns; conducting interviews in the community; presenting a position paper to the mayor or school superintendent; and developing and facilitating community service projects.

Seventy-three percent (73%, n=19) of the youth councils were reported to be monitored or evaluated. As seen in Table 6, 63% reported that their identified youth advisory council utilizes process and outcome evaluation.

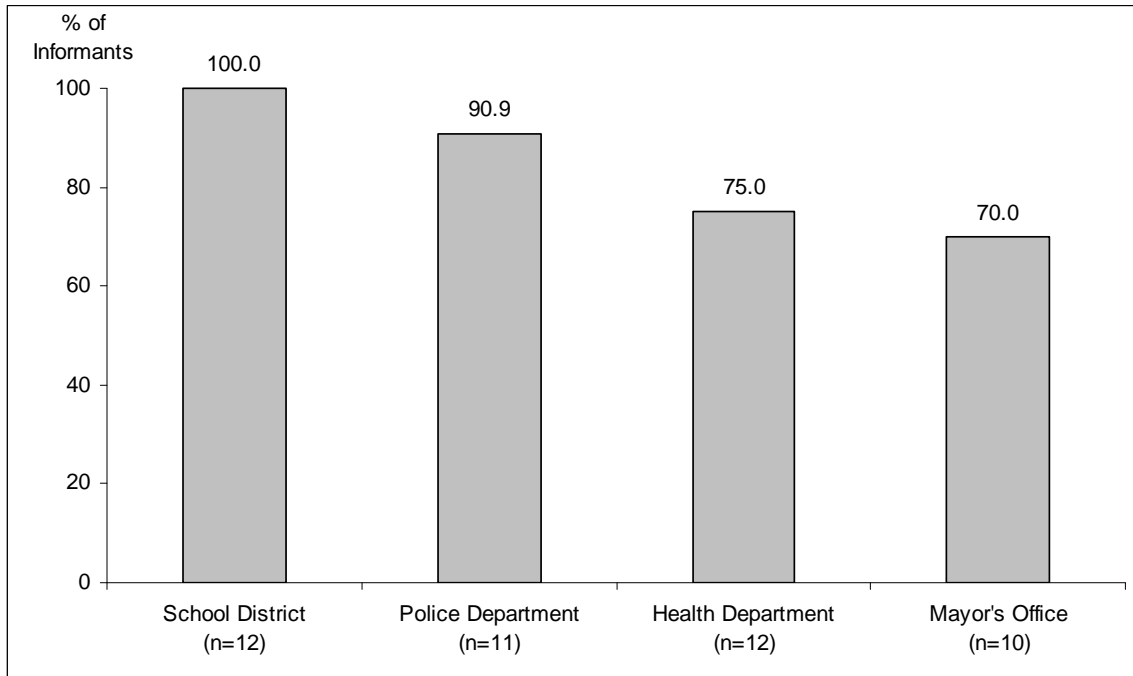
Table 6: Type of Evaluation for Youth Advisory Councils (n=19)

Evaluation Type	Percentage of Informants
Process and Outcome	63.2%
Outcome only	15.8%
Process only	10.5%
Other only	5.3%
Outcome and Other	5.3%

Youth Development or Violence Prevention Programs

Informants reported on youth development programs and/or youth violence prevention activities supported by the informants' department or office. Eighty-four percent (84%, n=38) reported offering 1 or more youth development program or youth violence prevention activity. Figure 9 displays the findings: 100% of School Districts, 91% of Police Departments, 75% of Health Departments, and 70% of Mayor's Offices offer 1 or more programs.

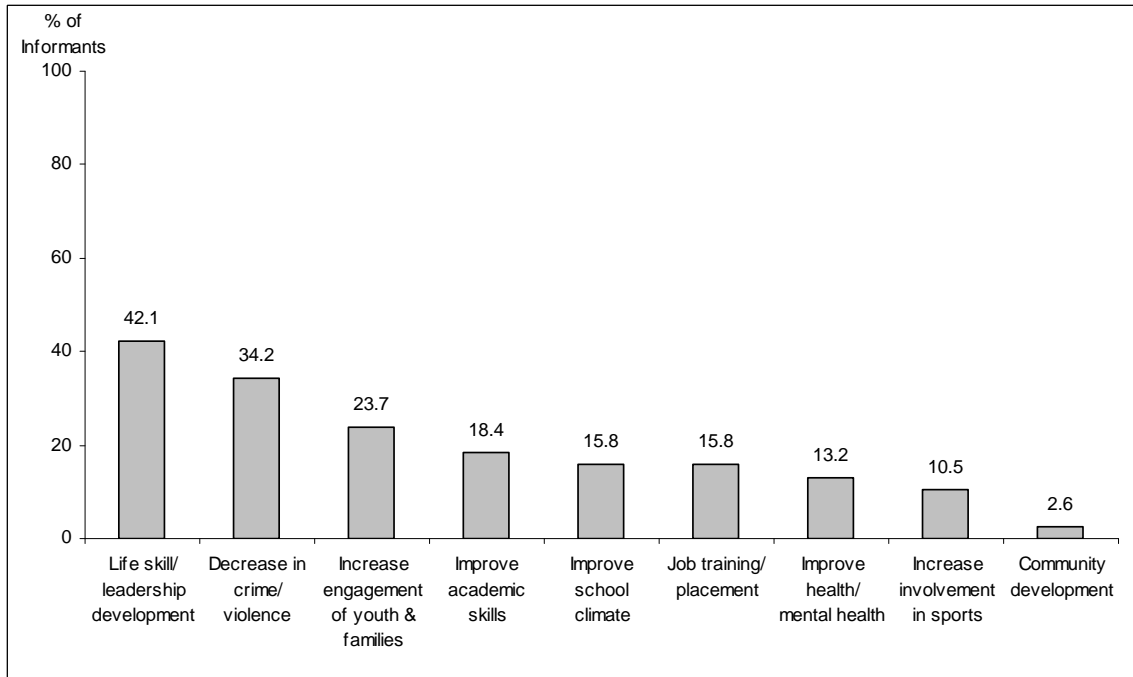
Figure 9: Offices or Departments Offering Youth Development/Violence Prevention Programs



Informants supporting a youth development program or youth violence prevention activity were asked to name the individual programs and answer some questions about the named program. In cases where more than one program was named, the informant was asked to respond about the program that seems to be the most effective or promising.

Figure 10 shows that 42% reported the program goals or expected outcomes pertain to life skills and leadership development. Thirty-four percent (34%) reported the goals are to decrease crime and violence. Informants described the program's target population. Sixty-four percent (64%, n=23) focus on high school-age youth, 56% (n=20) on middle school-age youth, 36% (n=13) on elementary school-age youth, and 17% (n=6) on college-age youth. Twenty-two percent (22%, n=8) mentioned that the program addresses the needs of a specific racial/ethnic group and 14% (n=5) mentioned that the program focuses on low income, or economically disadvantaged youth.

Figure 10: Program Goals or Outcomes for Youth Development and Violence Prevention Programs Offered (n=38)



Eighty-four percent (84%, n=32) reported that the identified program is monitored or evaluated. As seen in Figure 11, 100% of Health Departments, 92% of School Districts, 71% of Mayor's Offices, and 70% of Police Departments reported that the identified program is monitored or evaluated. Interviewers asked the informants to describe the type of evaluation used. As seen in Table 7, 72% of the informants reported the identified youth program utilizes process and outcome evaluation.

Figure 11: Identified Evaluated Youth Development/Violence Prevention Programs

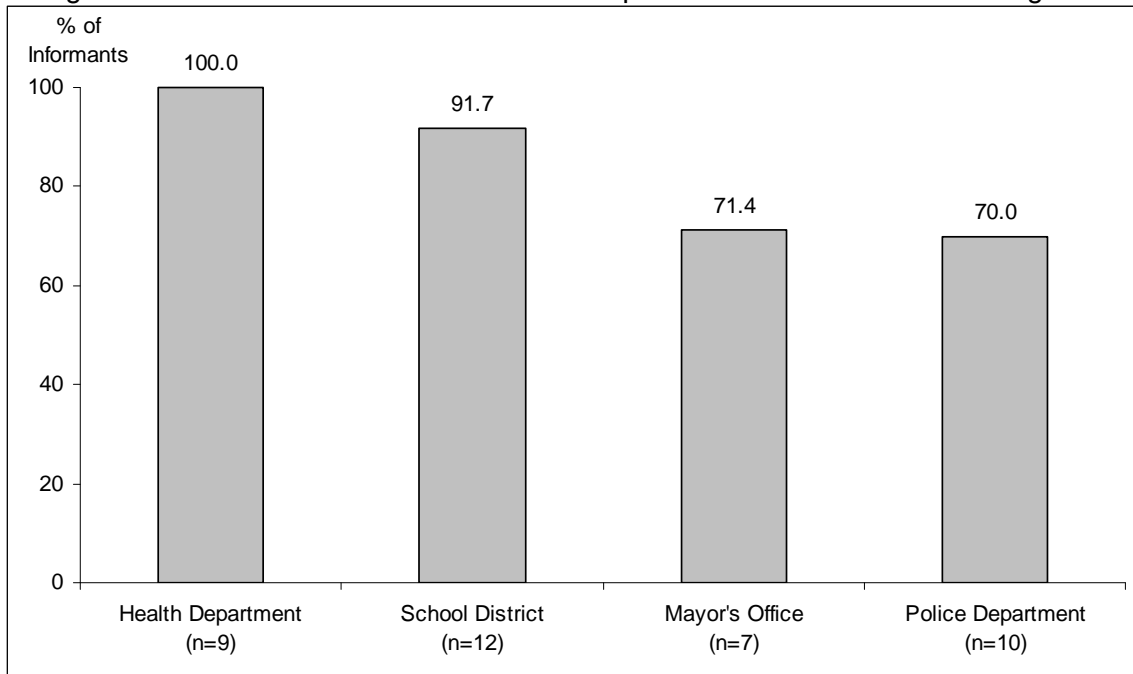


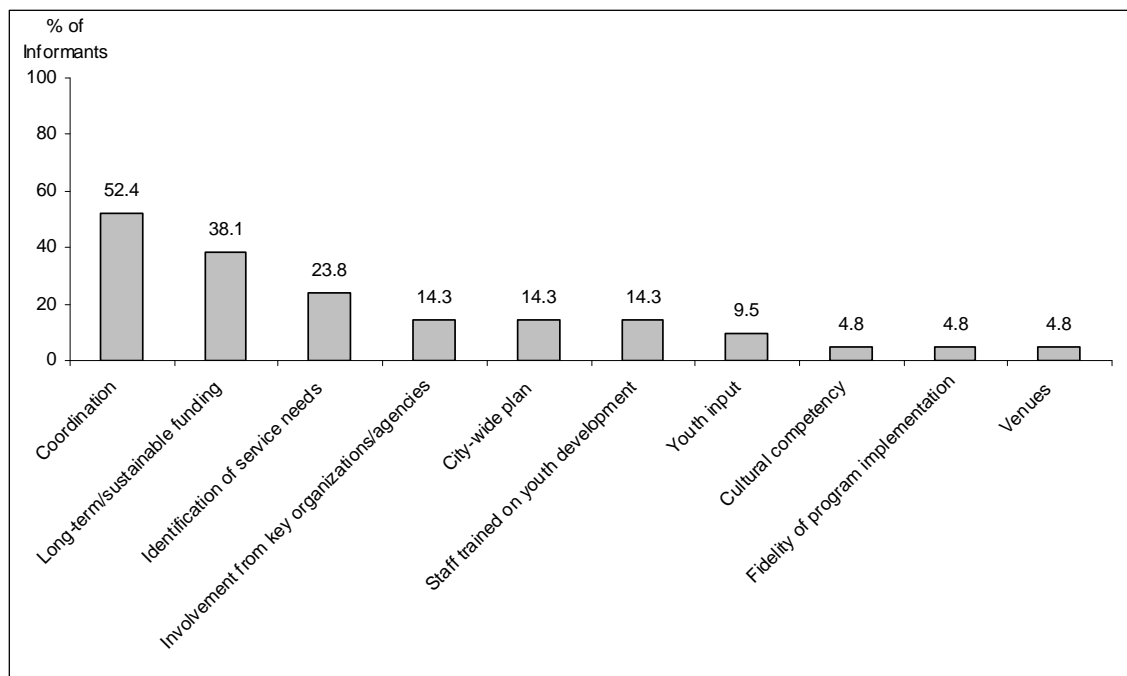
Table 7: Type of Evaluation for Youth Development/Violence Prevention Programs (n=32)

Evaluation Type	Percentage of Informants
Process and Outcome	71.9%
Outcome only	12.5%
Process only	9.4%
Don't know	6.3%

Informants reported a youth services directory in their city. At least 1 informant in 11 of 12 cities (61%, n=26) reported the city has a directory. In 9 cities, at least 67% agreed a directory exists (Table 4). Conversely, in 3 cities, 67% or more agreed that such a directory does not exist (Table 5). Directories were developed by the Department of Human Services, Mayor's Office, School District, or a collaborative of non-profit organizations with support from the United Way or businesses.

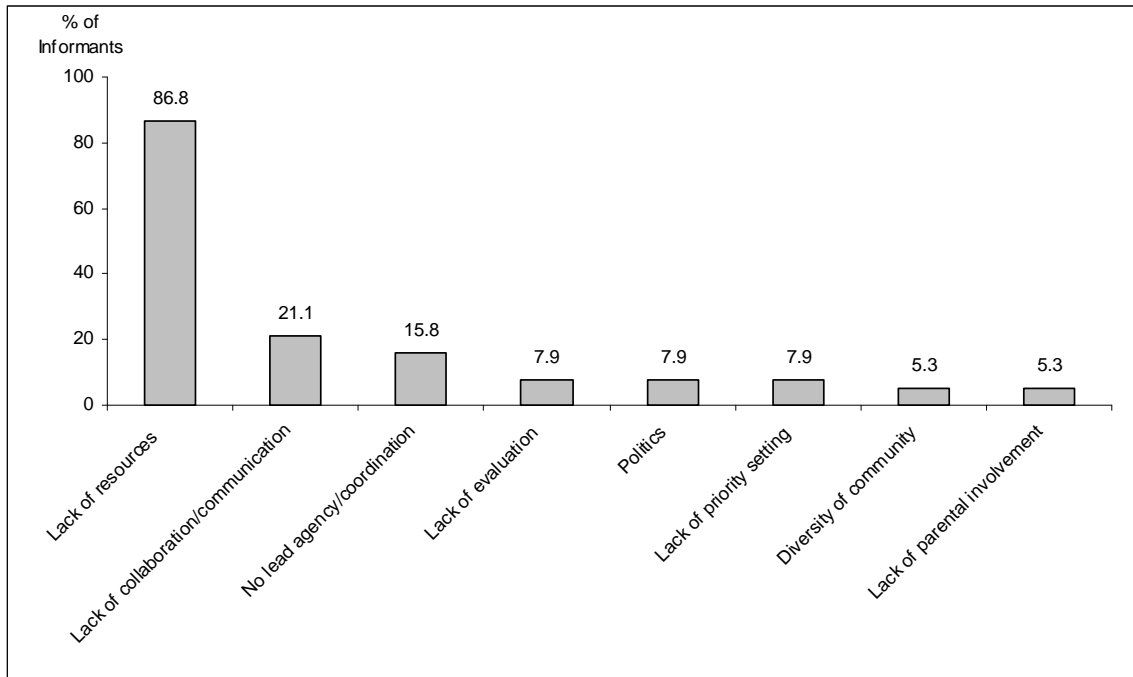
Informants were asked about gaps in services for youth development and youth violence prevention. Thirty percent (30%, n=23) identified mental health services as a much needed service area. Others listed in order of frequency: extended day services, services for parents, healthcare, job opportunities, juvenile re-entry services, programs for younger children, leadership opportunities for youth, mentoring, services for indirect victims, and shelters. Fifty-two percent (52%) identified a need for coordination and 38% mentioned a need for long-term, sustainable funding (Figure 12). Other gaps included identification of service needs, involvement of key organizations, city-wide plan, staff training on youth development, youth input, cultural competency, fidelity of program implementation, and venues for youth activities.

Figure 12: Gaps in Youth Development and Violence Prevention Program Infrastructure (n=21)



Obstacles to implementing effective youth violence prevention programs are shown in Figure 13. Lack of resources was identified by 87% (n=33). Others included lack of collaboration or communication, lack of lead agency or coordination, lack of evaluation, politics, lack of priority setting, diversity of community, and lack of parental involvement.

Figure 13: Obstacles to Implementing Effective Youth Violence Prevention Programs (n=38)



Youth Development or Violence Prevention Coalitions

Informants reported on coalitions or networks addressing youth development or youth violence prevention. Table 4 shows at least 1 informant in each of the 12 cities (80%, n=36) reported that the city has a coalition or network addressing youth development or youth violence prevention. In 11 cities, at least 67% were in agreement that their city has such a coalition or network.

Informants named the coalitions with which they are familiar. When more than one coalition was named, the informant was asked to identify the coalition with which they are most familiar and answer the questions about that particular coalition. Informants were asked about the mission, goals, or focus of the identified coalition. Missions or long-term goals “improving the health and well being of youth” and “reducing youth violence”. Short-term goals include bringing service organizations together to increase awareness about youth issues, identifying gaps in services, consolidating services, increasing service provision, sharing information on evidence-based programs and identifying funding opportunities.

Figure 14 shows that 40% reported the coalition is sponsored by city government such as the Mayor’s Office or City Council. Twenty-seven percent (27%) identified law enforcement or juvenile justice as the sponsor. Eighty-nine percent (89%, n=31) reported the coalition is a public-private partnership. Sixty-three percent (63%, n=22) reported that the coalition received funding in the past year.

Figure 14: Coalition Sponsors (n=30)

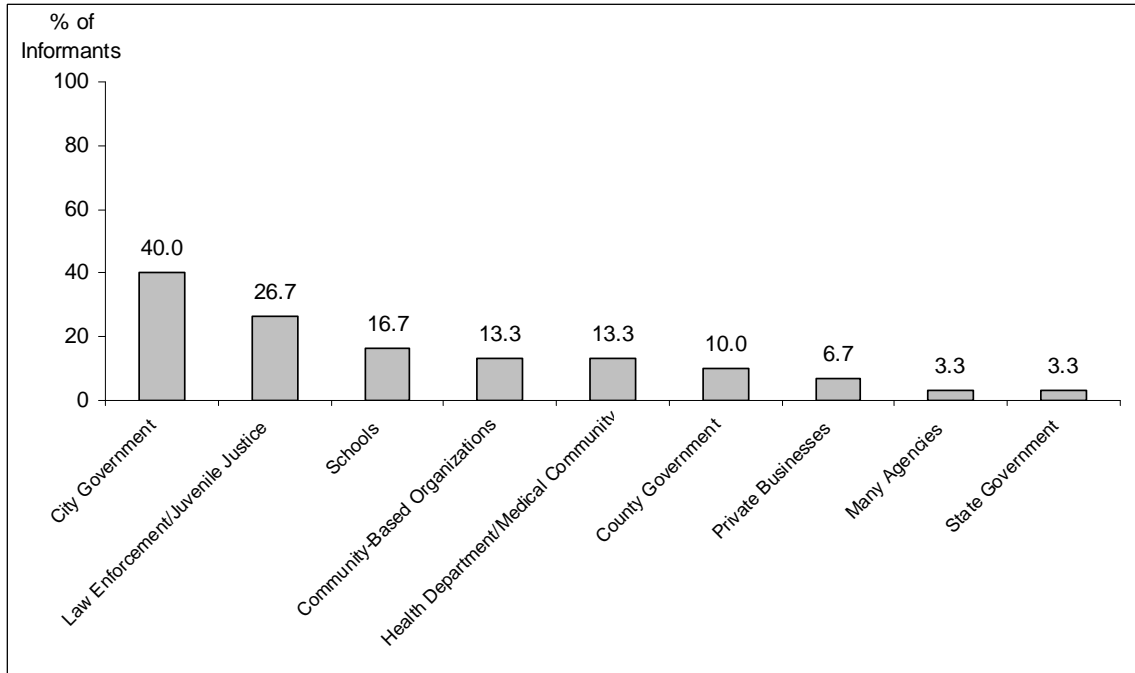
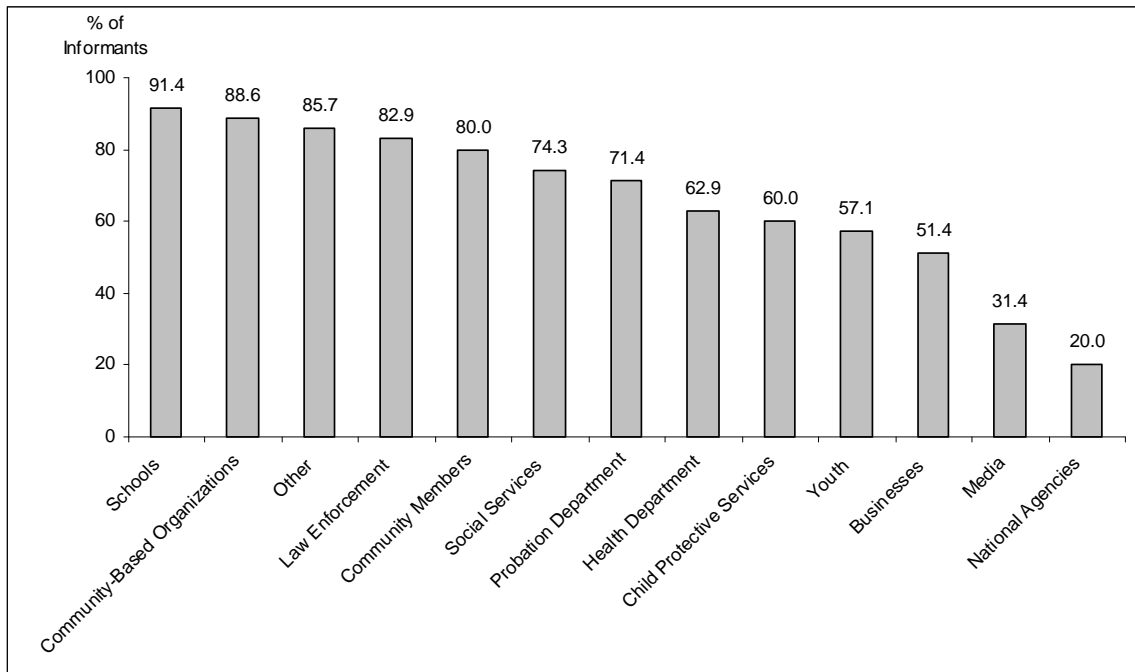


Figure 15 shows that 91% reported schools as coalition members; 89% included community-based organizations. Among the 86% identifying the “Other” category, the most frequent responses were faith-based organizations, mental health, and city government, including mayor’s office and city attorneys. The sectors least often reported among coalition membership were businesses (51%), media (31%), and national agencies (20%).

Figure 15: Coalition Membership (n=37)



Eighty-six percent (86%, n=30) reported the coalition is being monitored or evaluated. Table 8 shows 60% (n=18) reported the coalition utilizes process and outcome evaluation.

Table 8: Type of Evaluation for Youth Development or Violence Prevention Coalitions (n=30)

Evaluation Type	Percentage of Informants
Process and Outcome	60.0%
Outcome only	16.7%
Process only	6.7%
Process and Other	3.3%
Don't Know	13.3%

Access to Relevant Data

Informants were asked about access to relevant data involving juvenile justice, adult justice, child protective services, health and school data sources.^{9,10,11,12,13} Access varied by data type:

- 73% (n=33) reported access to school data.
- 69% (n=31) reported access to adult law enforcement and justice data.
- 62% (n=28) reported access to juvenile justice data.
- 51% (n=23) reported access to child protective services data.
- 40% (n=18) reported access to health data.

Access to relevant data varied by department or office. Police Departments (91% access to juvenile justice and 100% to adult justice data) and School Superintendent's Office (92% access to school data) reported having greater access to their own data with the exception of Health Departments with only 50% having access to health data (Figure 16). The other 42% of the Health Departments acknowledged having access to "some but not all data." Explanations for the inaccessibility included difficulty in accessing "emergency room" data.

⁹ "Does < INSERT NAME OF INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT> have access to juvenile justice data such as arrests, incarcerations, probation, relationship violence, and sexual violence?"

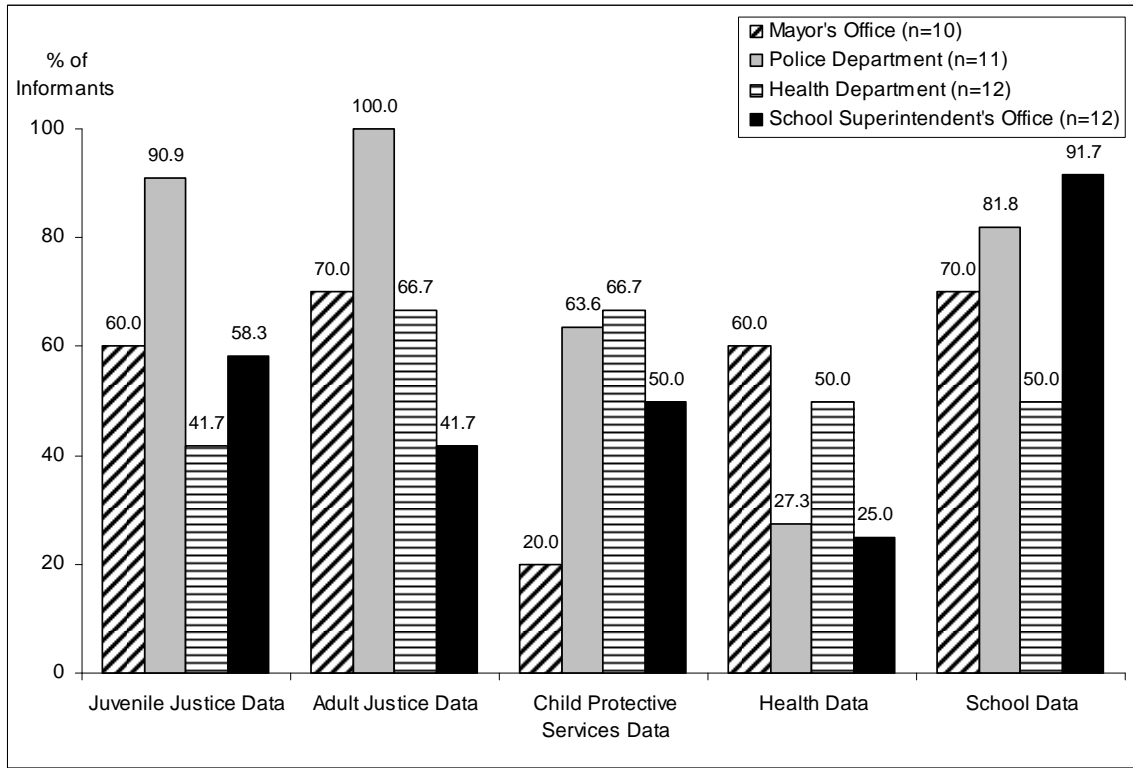
¹⁰ "Does < INSERT NAME OF INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT> have access to adult law enforcement and justice data such as crime reports, arrests, incarcerations, probation, parole, domestic violence, and sexual violence?"

¹¹ "Does < INSERT NAME OF INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT> have access to child protective services data such as reported child abuse, reported child sexual abuse, and child fatality review team findings?"

¹² "Does < INSERT NAME OF INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT> have access to health data such as births, deaths by cause, coroners or medical examiner data, hospital discharge, and emergency room data?"

¹³ "Does < INSERT NAME OF INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT> have access to school data such as truancy, drop out rates, suspensions, and expulsions?"

Figure 16: Access to Relevant Data



As seen in Table 9, at least 67% of the informants in 3 cities reported having access to 4 out of the 5 types of data. At least 67% of the informants in 5 other cities reported having access to only 1 or 2 types of data.

For each of the data types, informants were asked about whether they were able to access raw data, summary reports, or both. The majority, range 48% (n=15) to 70% (n=23), reported access to both raw data and summary reports for each data type.

Table 9: Proportion Reporting Access to Relevant Data in Their City

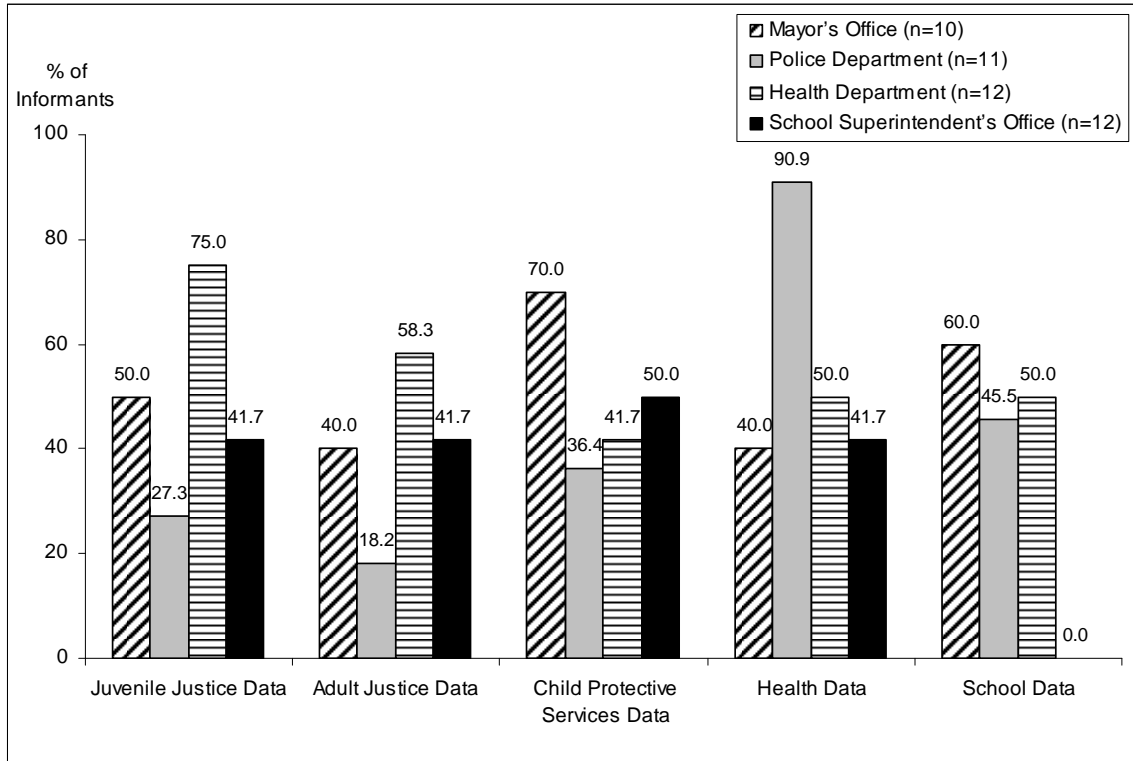
City	Juvenile Justice Data	Adult Justice Data	Child Protective Data	Health Data	School Data	Number of data types with at least 67% of the informants in agreement that they have access
City J	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	4
City E	75%	75%	100%	25%	100%	4
City F	75%	100%	75%	25%	75%	4
City D	100%	100%	75%	50%	50%	3
City H	67%	67%	33%	0%	67%	3
City L	25%	75%	75%	25%	75%	3
City K	100%	75%	25%	50%	75%	3
City A	75%	75%	50%	50%	75%	3
City C	50%	75%	25%	50%	100%	2
City I	0%	0%	33%	67%	100%	2
City B	75%	75%	50%	50%	50%	2
City G	33%	33%	33%	33%	67%	1

Table 10: Proportion Reporting Barriers to Accessing Relevant Data in Their City

City	Juvenile Justice Data	Adult Justice Data	Child Protective Data	Health Data	School Data	Number of data types with at least 67% of the informants in agreement that they have barriers to access
City L	75%	75%	75%	100%	75%	5
City I	100%	67%	67%	0%	67%	4
City B	75%	75%	75%	75%	25%	4
City J	100%	100%	0%	100%	50%	3
City H	0%	33%	67%	67%	67%	3
City C	75%	50%	75%	50%	25%	2
City K	75%	50%	25%	25%	75%	2
City A	25%	25%	75%	75%	25%	2
City E	50%	25%	50%	100%	25%	1
City G	33%	0%	67%	33%	33%	1
City D	25%	25%	25%	50%	25%	0
City F	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0

Informants were asked about barriers to data access. Figure 17 shows 91% of Police Departments reported barriers to accessing health data. Seventy percent (70%) of Mayor’s Offices and 50% of School Superintendent’s Offices reported challenges in gaining access to child protective services data. Seventy-five percent (75%) of Health Departments reported challenges to accessing juvenile justice data. Table 10 shows that at least 67% reported barriers to accessing 4 or 5 different kinds of data.

Figure 17: Barriers to Accessing Data



Informants elaborated on barriers to data access. Barriers included legal issues such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), lack of cooperation between agencies, or lack of intergovernmental agreements, delayed access to current data, desired data not collected, staff shortage, incompatibility of data systems, and lack of knowledge regarding available data.

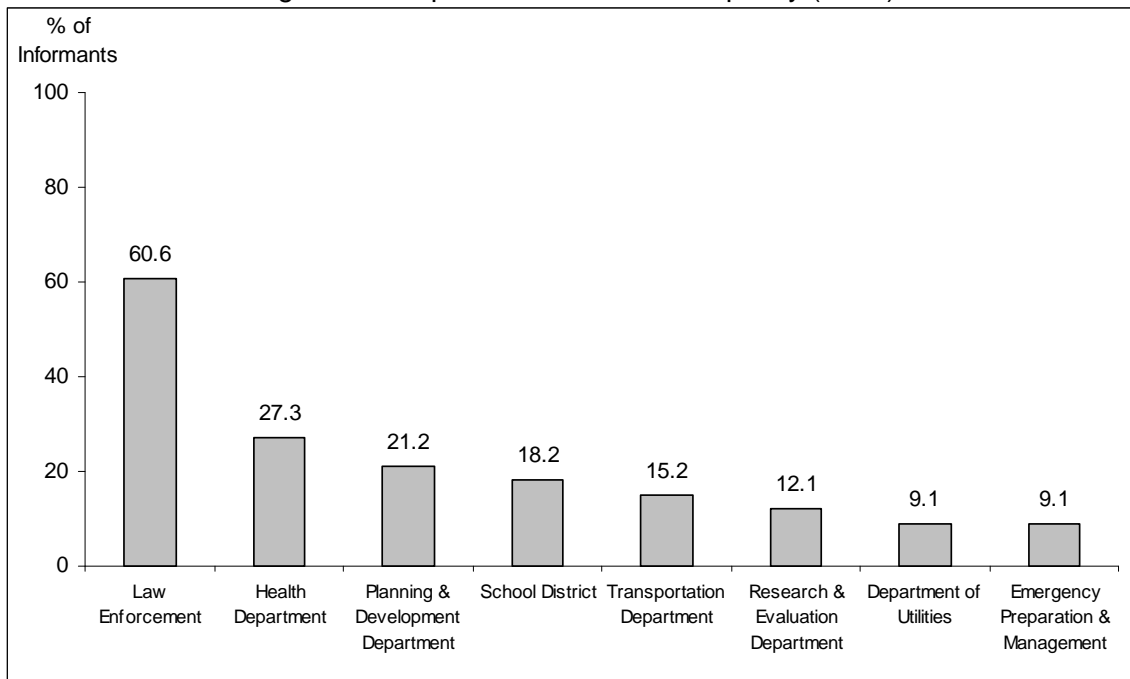
One informant in 11 of 12 cities (40%, n=18) reported the city has a specific youth survey that is implemented in the schools. In cities that have a youth survey, 4 informants described the survey as similar to YRBSS in content.¹⁴ Several identified supplemental surveys that focus on tobacco or alcohol and drug use and abuse. Other surveys include questions about school climate, racial/ethnic bias, harassment, sexual identity, feelings about self and the future, relationships with others, family issues, gang involvement, knowledge and attitudes about violence, resources for youth, and how youth learn to make positive choices.

¹⁴ The YRBSS assesses six categories of priority health risk behaviors related to unintentional injuries and violence, tobacco use, alcohol and other drug use, sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and STDs, unhealthy dietary behaviors, and physical inactivity.

Informants were asked about an annual data report on the state of the city. One or more informants in each of 12 cities (80%, n=36) reported the city has such a report (Table 4). In 11 cities, at least 67% of informants were in agreement that an annual data report exists. The most frequently identified report was the Mayor’s Annual Report on the State of the City.

As seen in Table 4, at least 1 informant in 12 cities (84%, n=38) reported the city has GIS capacity for data mapping. In all cities, at least 67% agreed that a mapping system is used (Table 4). Figure 18 shows that 61% identified law enforcement as the agency that produces map displays as part of their data reports. Twenty-seven percent (27%) mentioned the Health Department or programs within the department such as Epidemiology, Clinical Services, and/or Health Policy as the location for GIS capability.

Figure 18: Departments with GIS Capacity (n=33)



Collaboration Between Offices and/or Departments to Address Youth Violence

Excluding informants of the office or department in question, 89% (n=24) reported their office or department works with the police department, 82% (n=22) work with the mayor’s office, 71% (n=19) work with the public school district, and 56% (n=15) work with the health department.

Figure 19 shows the 12 possible directions for collaboration between informants’ offices or departments within a city. Figures 20 through 25 show the proportion of informants from each office or department that reported collaborating with another office or department. In most cases, the reported collaboration was not reciprocal. For example, 78% of informants from School Superintendent’s Offices reported collaborating with the Health Department whereas only 44% of Health Department informants reported collaborating with the School District. Only in the case of the Police Department and School District was a similar level of collaboration reported.

Figure 19: Possible Collaborations Between Offices and Departments to Address Youth Violence

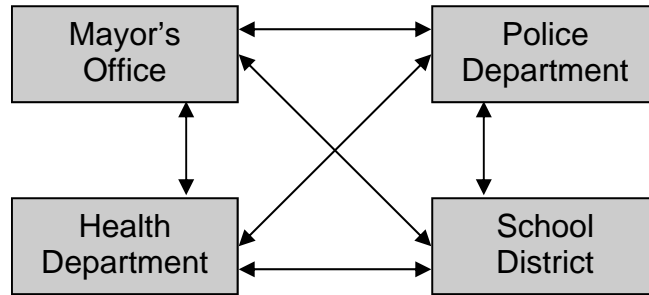


Figure 20: Proportion Reporting Collaborations Between Mayor's Office and Police Department to Address Youth Violence

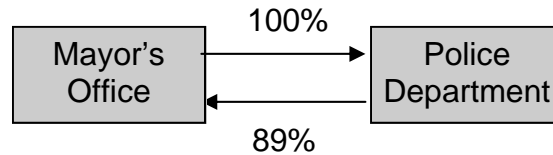


Figure 21: Proportion Reporting Collaborations Between Mayor's Office and School District to Address Youth Violence

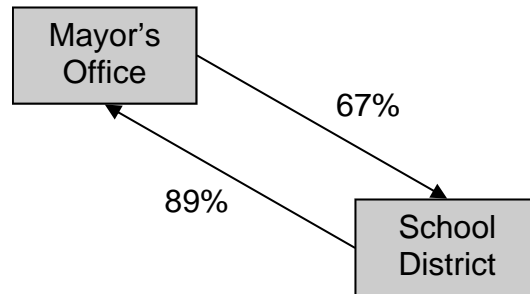


Figure 22: Proportion Reporting Collaborations Between Mayor's Office and Health Department to Address Youth Violence

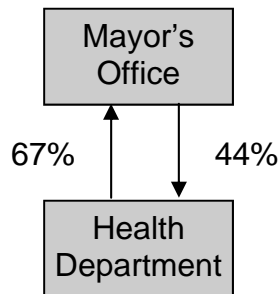


Figure 23: Proportion Reporting Collaborations Between Health Department and School District to Address Youth Violence

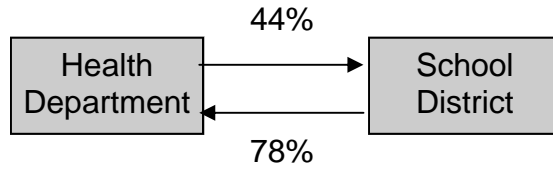


Figure 24: Proportion Reporting Collaborations Between Police Department and School District to Address Youth Violence

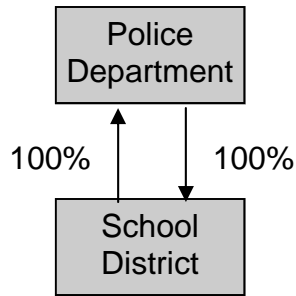


Figure 25: Proportion Reporting Collaborations Between Police Department and Health Department to Address Youth Violence

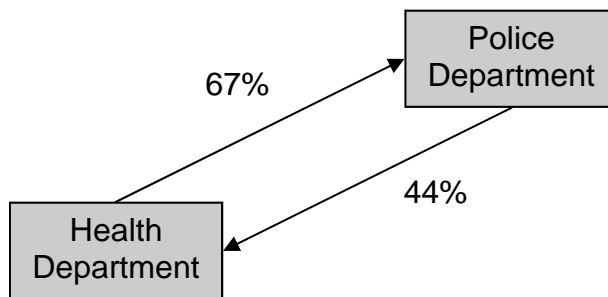


Table 11 shows actual collaborations over potential collaborations among the offices and departments within each city. Given the four offices/departments in question, there were 12 potential collaborations (three collaborations possibly reported per office/department).

Table 11: Proportion of Collaborations in Each City
Between Offices and Departments

City	<u>Number of Reported Collaborations</u> <u>Number of Possible Collaborations</u>
City B	12/12
City L	11/12
City F	11/12
City E	10/12
City H	10/12
City C	9/12
City D	6/12
City A	6/12
City K	5/12

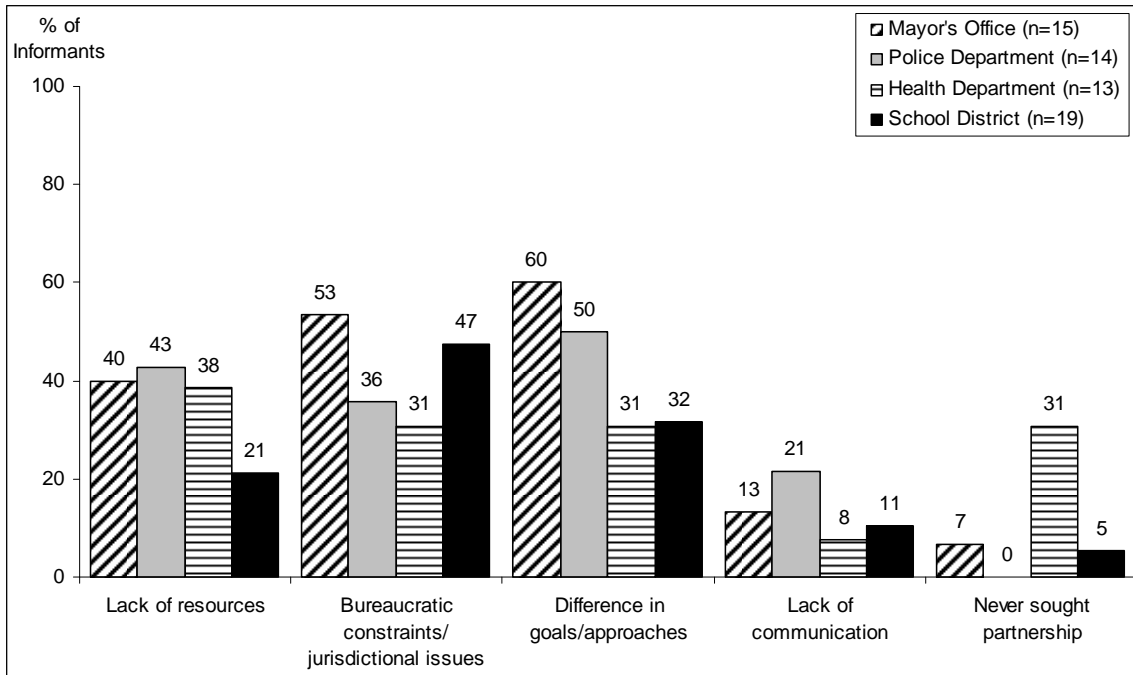
Informants mentioned challenges and barriers to working with other departments. A lack of resources was cited most frequently (21% - 43%) (Figure 26). Other challenges were bureaucratic constraints and/or jurisdictional issues, divergent goals or approaches, and lack of communication.

Bureaucratic constraints and/or jurisdictional issues were identified barriers to working with the Mayor’s Office (53%) and the School District (47%). Two informants explained that the Mayor’s Office and Health Department are different government agencies; one is city government while the other is county government. Another informant stressed that the School District is governed by its own elected officials and therefore separate from the Mayor’s Office.

Divergent goals or approaches were challenges to working with the Mayor’s Office (60%) and Police Department (50%). One informant explained that the Mayor’s Office is focused on violent crime prevention whereas the School District focuses on truancy. Health Department informants stressed their focus on violence prevention which contrasts with the Mayor’s focus on crime. As for working with the Police Department, Health Department informants acknowledged a clash between their focus on public health and prevention and law enforcement’s focus on public safety and suppression.

Thirty-one percent (31%) reported never seeking a partnership with the Health Department. Health Department informants acknowledged their isolation from the other departments on the issue of youth violence. One informant responded that “Mayor’s Office does not necessarily think of the Health Department as a partner in violence prevention; public health is not seen as a key ally in dealing with issues of violence.” The Police Department does not see the Health Department as a high priority partner in addressing violence according to one informant.

Figure 26: Challenges or Barriers to Working with Other Offices or Departments



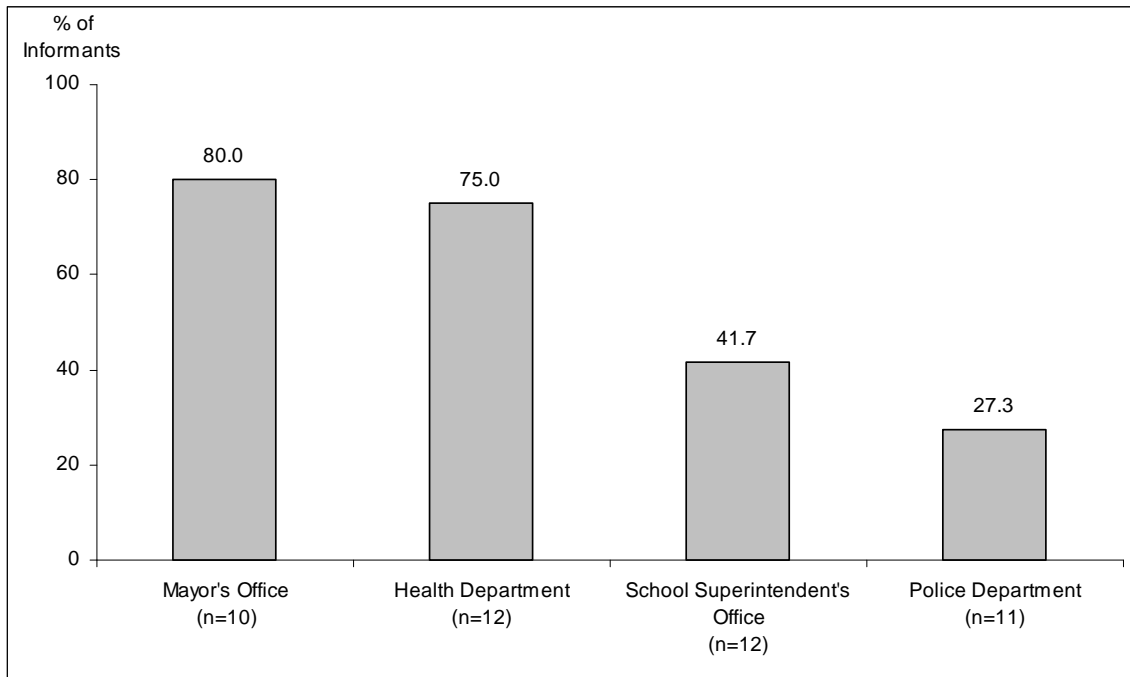
Visions for Office/Department

Given unlimited resources, informants envisioned strategies to address youth violence. Mayor’s Offices discussed developing a plan, bringing stakeholders together, and addressing the issue through education and job opportunities. Police Departments mentioned increasing outreach to youth and expanding services and programs such as the School Resource Officer Program. Health Departments stressed increasing collaboration with schools and communities and assisting with program development, evaluation, and funding. School Districts would like to increase after school opportunities, provide mental health services, and increase engagement with families. Summaries of responses are presented in Appendix H.

Public Health Approaches to Youth Violence

Informants were asked about the public health approach to youth violence prevention. The interviewer did not provide a definition of the public health approach. Fifty-six percent (56%, n=25) reported they are familiar with the public health approach to youth violence prevention. Figure 27 shows that 27% of Police Departments and 42% of School Superintendent's Offices reported familiarity with the public health approach compared to 80% of Mayor's Offices and 75% of Health Departments.

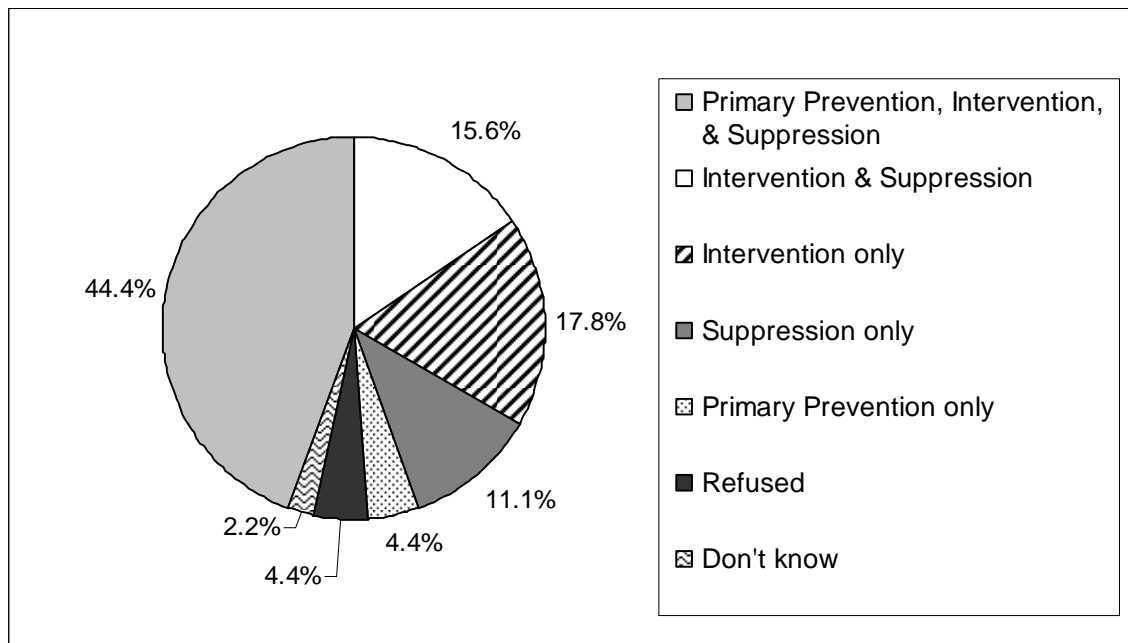
Figure 27: Familiarity with the Public Health Approach



When asked to describe the public health approach, 36% (n=9) included public health's focus on prevention or primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention. Thirty-six percent (36%, n=9) described public health work as being implemented at the community level. Twenty percent (20%, n=5) described the public health approach as being data driven and involving evaluation.

Informants were asked, "Which of the following words would you use to describe your city's approach to youth violence – primary prevention, intervention, and/or suppression?" Forty-four percent (44%) reported the city uses a combination of primary prevention, intervention and suppression (Figure 28). Approximately 45% reported the city uses intervention and/or suppression. Four percent (4%) reported that the city uses only primary prevention.

Figure 28: Descriptions of City's Approach to Youth Violence (n=45)



Informants reporting the city uses multiple approaches were asked to identify the city's primary approach. Of those reporting primary prevention, intervention, and suppression (n=20), 30% identified intervention, 20% identified primary prevention, and 10% identified suppression as their city's primary approach. Twenty percent (20%) reported the city uses the three approaches equally.

Perceptions of City Violence and City Response

Perceptions of the seriousness of youth violence, the effectiveness and appropriateness of the city strategies, the level of organized response, and level of funding committed to reduce or prevent youth violence was reported by the informants. Each item was measured on a scale of 1-10.^{15,16,17,18,19} The mean score for the perceived seriousness of youth violence was 7.4 (Figure 29). Regarding the cities' responses, scores ranged from 4.7 for the city's funding level to 6.5 for the appropriateness of the city's strategy.

¹⁵ Informants were asked "on a scale of one-to-ten, where 1 means 'not at all serious' and 10 means 'very serious,' how would you rate the seriousness of youth violence in < INSERT CITY NAME>?"

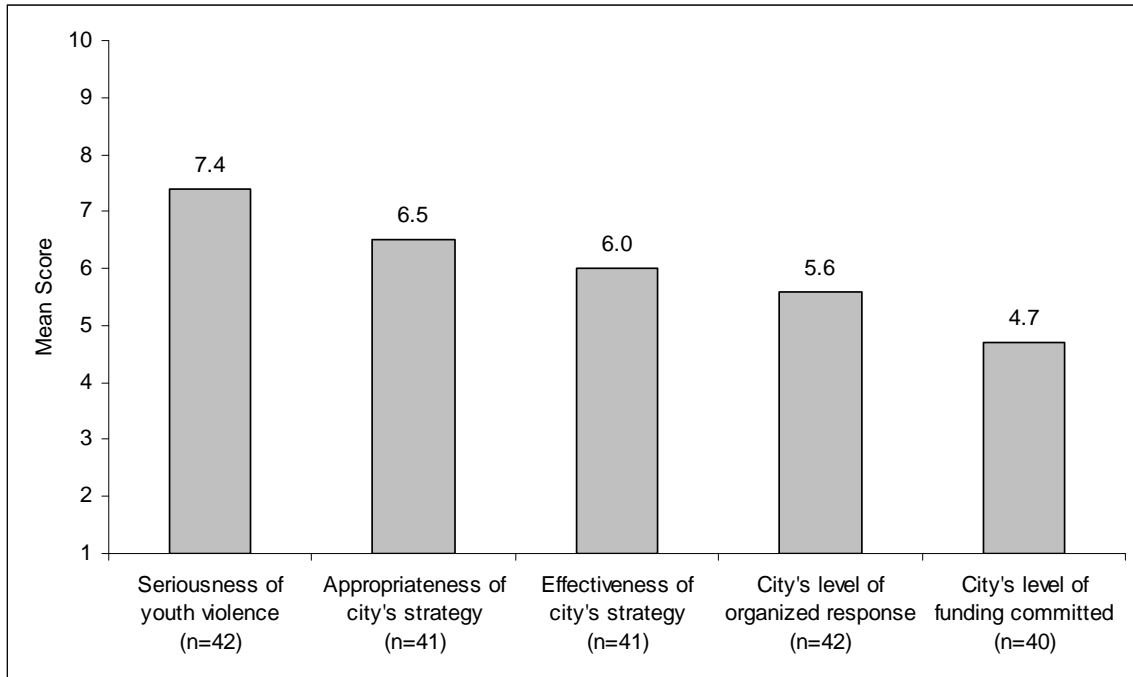
¹⁶ Informants were asked "on a scale of one-to-ten, where 1 means 'not at all effective' and 10 means 'very effective,' how would you rate the effectiveness of < INSERT CITY NAME > strategies to reduce or prevent youth violence?"

¹⁷ Informants were asked "on a scale of one-to-ten, where 1 means 'not at all appropriate' and 10 means 'very appropriate,' how would you rate the appropriateness of < INSERT CITY NAME > strategies to reduce or prevent youth violence?"

¹⁸ Informants were asked "on a scale of one-to-ten, where 1 means 'not at all organized' and 10 means 'very organized,' how would you rate < INSERT CITY NAME > level of organized response to youth violence?"

¹⁹ Informants were asked "on a scale of one-to-ten, where 1 means 'not at all funded' and 10 means 'highly funded,' how would you rate < INSERT CITY NAME > level of funding committed to reduce or prevent youth violence?"

Figure 29: Perceptions of Youth Violence and City Response



Perceptions regarding youth violence and strategies to address the issue varied across offices and/or departments. Police Departments consistently reported a less serious perception of youth violence and a more positive perception of the city's response than did the Health Departments. Figure 30 shows the mean score of 6.5 reported by the Police Departments regarding the seriousness of youth violence compared to 8.3 reported by Health Departments. The Police Departments' mean scores for the cities' response ranged from 5.0 to 7.5 compared to those of the Health Departments which ranged from 3.8 to 5.6. Mayor's Offices' and School Superintendent Offices' mean scores consistently fell between the Health Department and Police Department scores.

Perceptions also differed between cities with higher violence scores and those with a lower violence score. Informants from cities with higher violence scores reported a more serious perception of youth violence and a less positive perception of the city's response than did informants from cities with lower violence scores. The mean score for the perceived seriousness of youth violence was 7.7 among cities with a higher violence score compared to 6.7 among the cities with a lower violence score (Figure 31). The mean rate for the cities' response to youth violence prevention ranged from 4.6 to 6.2 among cities with a higher violence score compared to a range of 5.1 to 7.5 among cities with a lower violence score.

Figure 30: Perceptions of Youth Violence and City Response by Office or Department

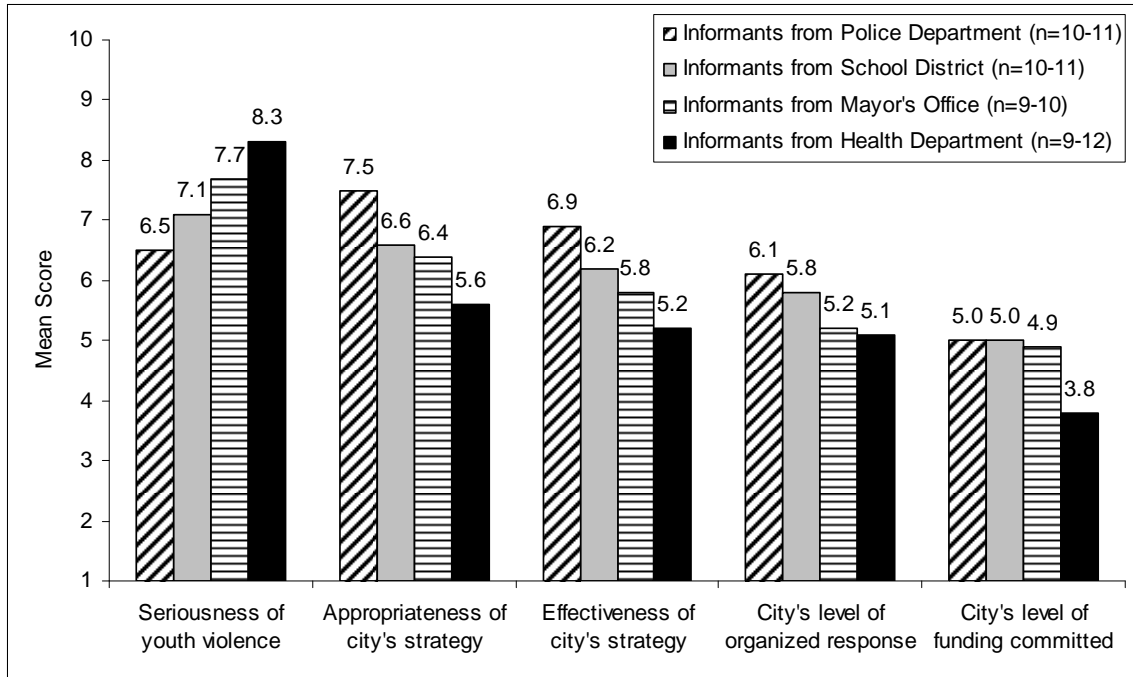
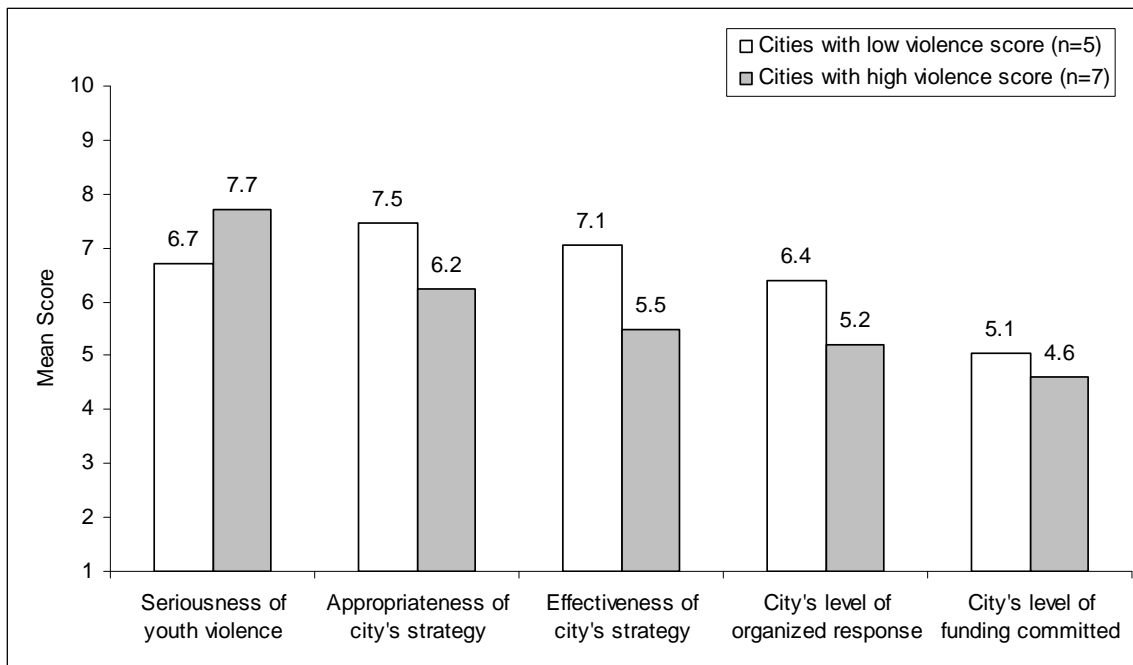
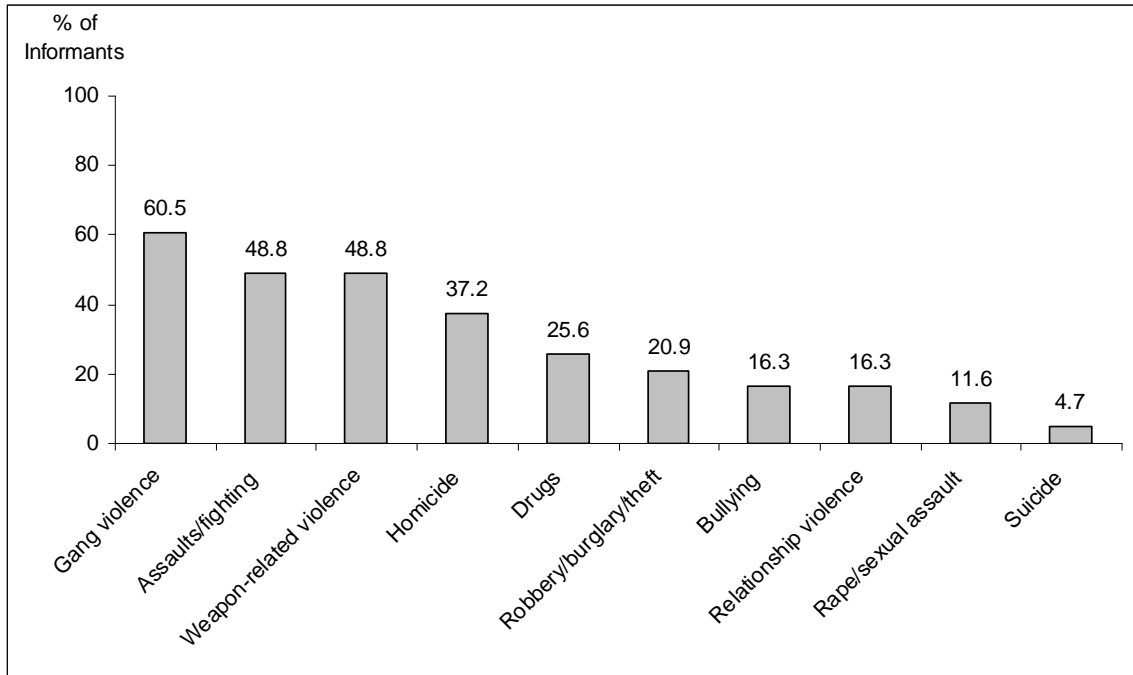


Figure 31: Perceptions of Youth Violence and City Response by City Violence Score



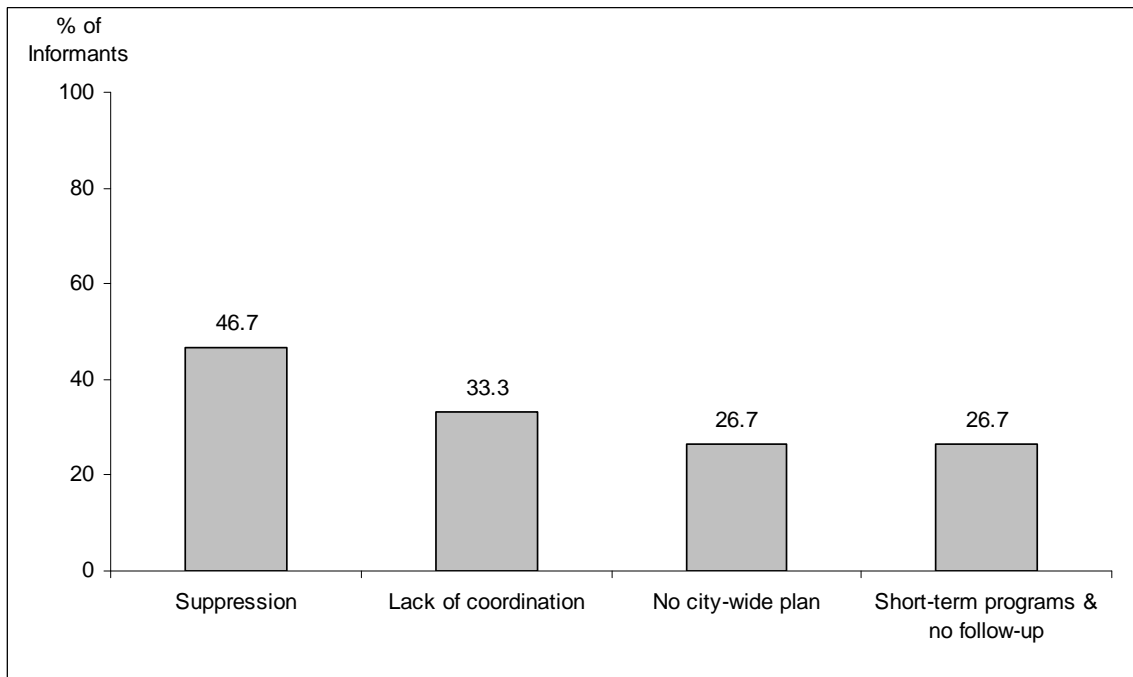
Informants identified the types of youth violence most impacting their cities. Figure 32 shows that 61% identified gang violence and 49% identified assaults or fighting and weapon-related violence as the major types of youth violence impacting their city.

Figure 32: Major Types of Youth Violence in Informant's City (n=43)



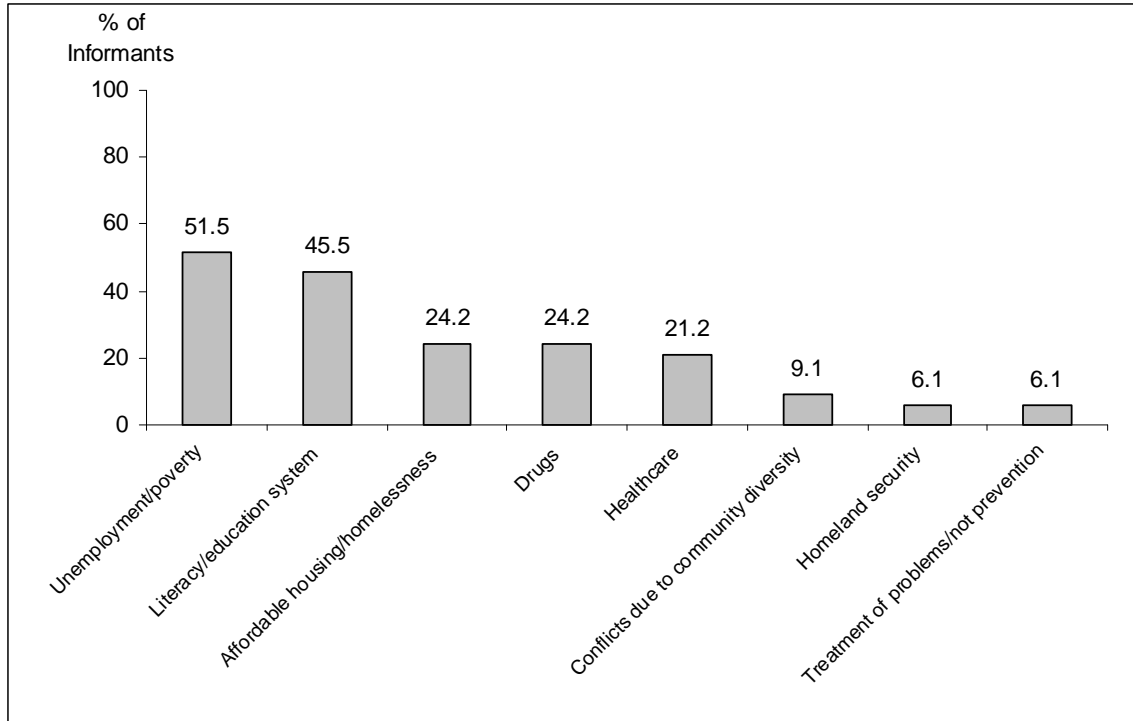
Forty-seven percent (47%) reported suppression was the least successful approach to reducing or preventing violence (Figure 33). Informants stressed the lack of coordination, lack of a city-wide plan, and short-term programs with no follow-up as undermining their cities' efforts to address youth violence.

Figure 33: Least Successful Approaches in Reducing or Preventing Youth Violence in Informant's City (n=15)



Fifty-two percent (52%) identified unemployment and poverty as social issues that take attention away from addressing youth violence in their city. Forty-six percent (46%) mentioned literacy and the school system. Forty-six percent (46%) mentioned literacy and the school system.

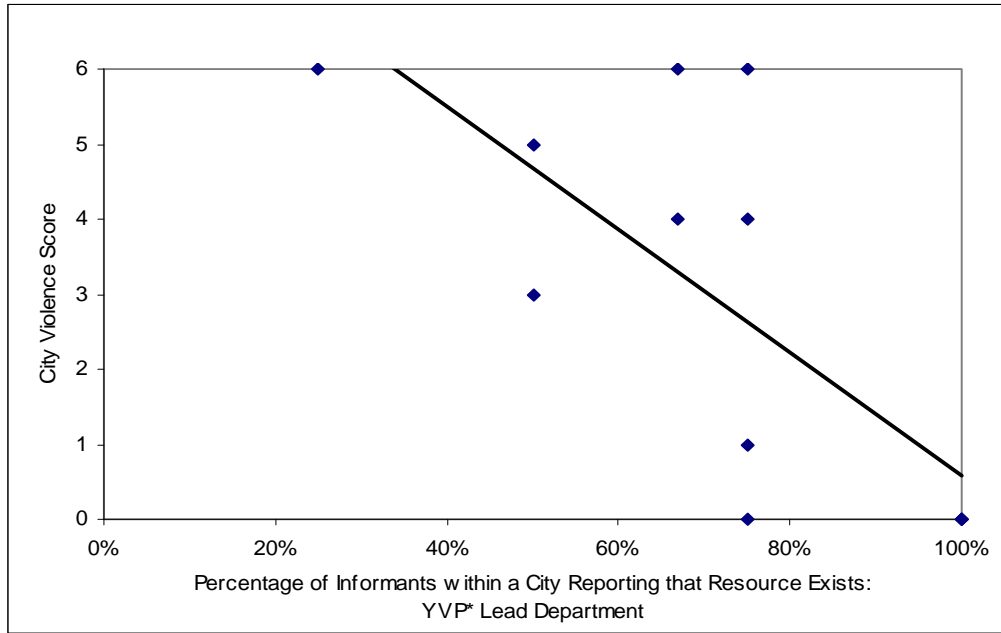
Figure 34: Social Issues that Take Attention Away from Addressing Youth Violence (n=33)



Association Between Level of Agreement Among Informants About the Existence of City Resources and City Violence Score

Although we used a purposive, rather than a probability sample of cities, statistical analyses may be useful in drawing some conclusions. However, caution should be taken in attributing any statistical significance to these analyses. Figure 35 shows the association between the level of agreement within a city in which a lead department for youth violence prevention exists and the city’s violence score ($r = -.72$). Cities with higher levels of agreement about a lead department also had lower city violence scores.

Figure 35: Association between Agreement that YVP* Lead Department Exists and City Violence Score



* Abbreviation for Youth Violence Prevention

Figure 36 shows the association between the level of agreement between a youth services directory and the city's violence score ($r = -.73$). Cities with higher levels of agreement that a youth services directory exists also tended to have lower city violence scores. No association was found with the other six resources (city-wide plan, point person, coalition, youth advisory council, annual data report, and data mapping system).

Figure 36: Association between Agreement that Youth Services Directory Exists and City Violence Score

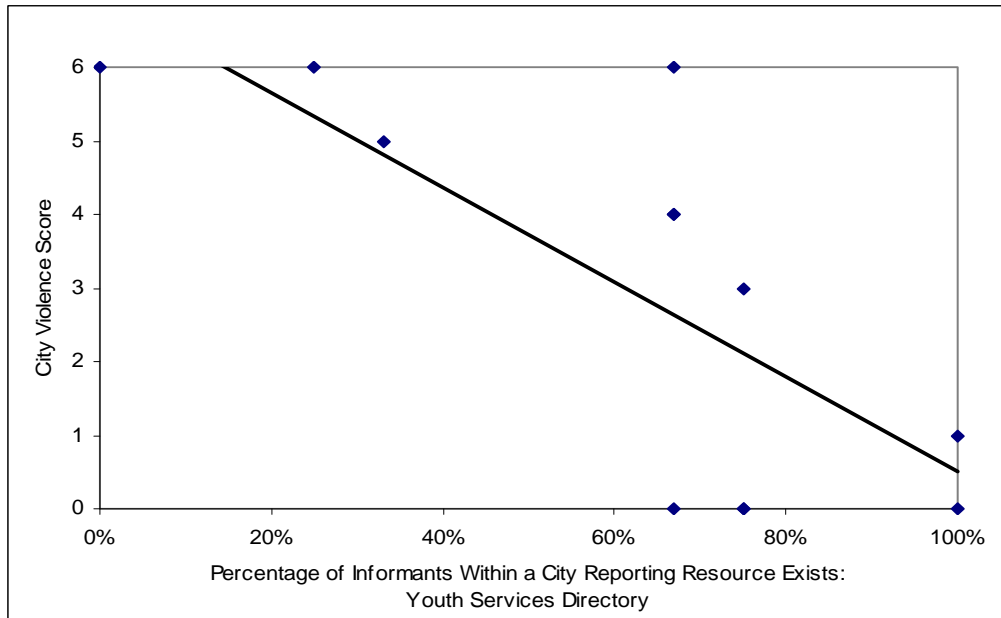
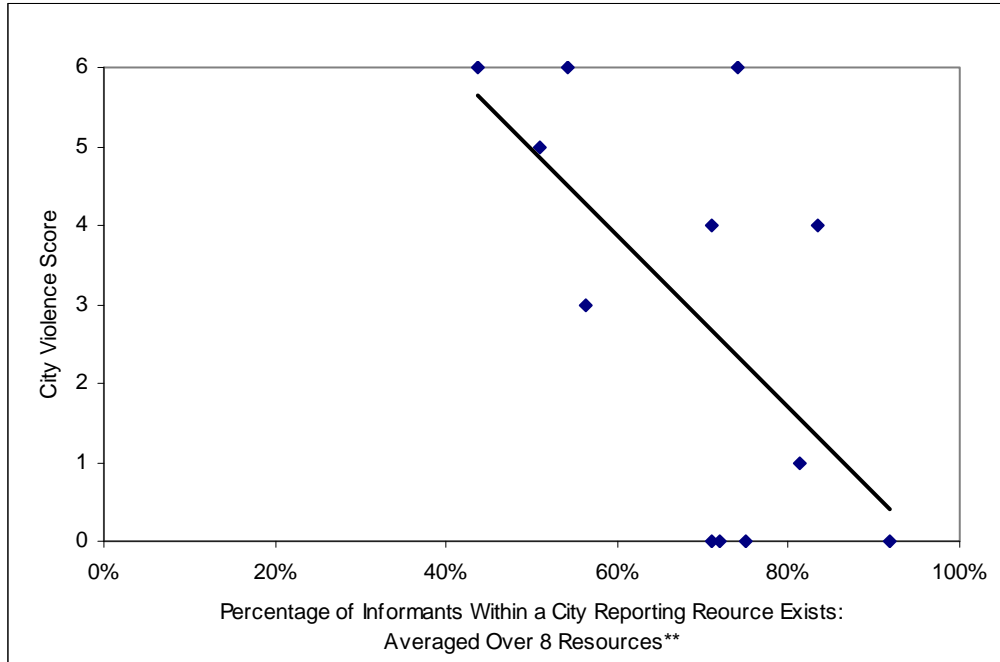


Figure 37 shows the association between the mean level of agreement across all eight resources and the city's violence score ($r = -.61$). Cities with higher levels of agreement with regard to the existence of the eight resources in question tended to have lower city violence scores.

Figure 37: Association between Resource Existence Agreement** and City Violence Score



**Averaged over following 8 resources: YVP City-Wide Plan, YVP Lead Department, YVP Point Person, YVP Coalition, Youth Advisory Council, Youth Services Directory, Annual Data Report, and Data Mapping System

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

A note of caution is tendered to the reader when interpreting the findings of our study. The sample of 12 cities is not a probability sample and therefore results may not be generalizable, in the statistical sense, to the 45 UNITY cities or to all United States cities. Nonetheless, ours is a representative sample in the qualitative sense, and therefore serves as an appropriate basis for a qualitative analysis. Another issue to consider is that the information presented is based on self-reported data which may not reflect reality in each city. For example, informants reporting their city has a written city-wide plan developed by multiple agencies to address youth violence were asked additional questions about the plan. Further investigation revealed that not all of these plans met the criteria of a city-wide plan for youth violence prevention. Informants may have agreed in their response to a particular question while, in fact, they were referring to different entities or resources relevant to that question. For example, upon further analysis of the one city with agreement among the informants that a city-wide plan exists, the informants identified two different plans. In the absence of complete agreement among informants, we could not clearly determine a city as having a resource. Therefore we were required to use a threshold of 67% of agreement to define a city as having a resource.

DISCUSSION

In 1985 the Surgeon General's Workshop on Violence and Public Health called on public health professionals to engage in preventing violence. In the early 1990s, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention created the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control to lead the way in the use of evidence-based prevention programs and integrative leadership. However, our assessment shows that the majority of cities' responses to youth violence are not perceived to be highly effective, appropriate or adequate in regards to the level of organized response or committed funding. Cities also cited a lack of a comprehensive prevention strategy or collaboration between city government entities. Moreover, law enforcement is still driving the effort while public health departments are not perceived as an ally.

A major finding of this assessment was the lack of involvement of the public health community in citywide efforts to address youth violence. Even more unsettling is the finding that public health departments do not see themselves as part of the effort to address youth violence. This is despite the fact that public health departments work directly with the communities most impacted by youth violence, and have the greatest capacity for data collection and analysis, program development, evaluation, and promoting healthy behaviors. National leadership in public health is needed to encourage and educate public health departments about their critical participation in this issue.

Gang violence was identified as the major type of youth violence by the cities in our study. Youth gangs are perceived to be of greatest concern in urban areas; however, anecdotal reports indicate that gang violence is becoming a more important problem in smaller cities as well. There is little in the public health literature specifically directed towards addressing youth street gangs as part of the continuum of youth violence. Public health strategies and programs have not been specifically directed toward the youth gang culture. Cities seem to be primarily addressing this issue through criminal justice activities, yet none of the cities reported success in reducing this type of youth violence. The densely populated cities are a prime breeding ground for youth gang joining. The public health approach to prevention may hold the most promising strategy to address this specific culture of youth violence. More research on this culture and successful prevention and intervention strategies are needed to assist large urban areas in addressing this pressing issue.

Youth violence prevention is perceived as a major issue in the large urban areas studied. The consequences of youth violence are most visible in low income, disorganized neighborhoods. However, similar to other specifically urban problems, self-directed youth violence is more widespread and exists in more affluent urban areas as well. As this study indicates leadership in the cities is concerned and trying to address the problem with both limited resources and diverse approaches.

While research demonstrates that a comprehensive multi-disciplinary approach holds the greatest promise for effectively addressing youth violence, our findings show that cities are anxious to improve and enhance their efforts to increase the effectiveness of their efforts and to systematically address youth development and youth violence prevention. Several of the cities reported that they have a plan to address youth violence; and those cities who reported the most collaborative approach, with maximum

communication between city departments, also appear to have lower rates of youth violence.

For the most part, those cities with the highest levels of agreement regarding whether the city has a plan, whether the plan was implemented, and whether leadership is identifiable and visible for their youth violence prevention efforts, had lower levels of youth violence. Another important implication from the study points to the importance of evaluation by the cities to monitor and measure their success. However, it is also clear that an emphasis on developing clear strategy objectives and identifying both short and long term outcomes has not been widely adopted in the cities. Using indicators such as reductions in youth crime and homicides are critical long term outcomes for prevention efforts. Without clearly stated process or interim objectives, cities may not be able to identify success along the way. A high profile incident such as a school shooting may derail a city's plans and public pressure may discourage them from staying with their long term approach. Such pressure may result in reverting to the more expedient and less effective strategies of enforcement and incarceration. Cities need to utilize and increase reliance on process and interim evaluation measurements so that they can continually measure their efforts.

The fact there was agreement regarding the existence of a youth services directory for cities with lower rates of youth violence may indicate that in those cities there are a significant number of services and resources for youth that address and help to build the protective factors that direct youth away from violent activities and toward more healthy behaviors.

It is also noteworthy that having youth involvement in planning, implementing and maintaining strategies and programs seems to be more prevalent in cities with lower levels of youth violence. Cities need to involve those most impacted by the violence to participate in finding and implementing solutions.

The need to address the scope of the problem at a city-wide level across the nation is critical. National priorities need to focus on building a movement for youth violence prevention that supports cities in the development and implementation of a coordinated and sustainable city-wide strategy that includes prevention and intervention at the same level as enforcement and incarceration. Cities need to move beyond short-term uncoordinated programs and adopt a strategic approach that engages all sectors to influence the systems within which youth, families, and community members interact and build safe and healthy urban areas. The sustainability of infrastructure and resources is essential as assessment findings indicate that cities with greater agreement among informants that youth violence prevention resources exist also tend to have lower rates of youth violence, including homicide, suicide and firearm deaths. Without such an initiative and national leadership, cities will continue to experience unacceptably high levels of youth violence.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, these findings highlight the need to develop a national strategy for youth violence prevention that supports cities in the development and implementation of comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable city-wide strategy that includes prevention on an equal basis with enforcement and intervention. Based on our findings the following recommendations should be seriously considered and adopted.

1. **A national agenda to address youth violence in the largest cities needs to be developed by several national partners including: The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control at the CDC, SAMHSA, OJJDP, and DOE.**
2. **The NCIPC should take the lead in convening the national partners.**
3. **State and Local Public Health Departments should receive training in their role in youth violence prevention, and be provided the incentive and opportunity to participate in city wide efforts.**
4. **UNITY leadership should provide technical assistance to cities in coalition building, identification and implementation of evidence based strategies scaled up to the city level, and comprehensive evaluation, policy development and advocacy.**
5. **UNITY should continue to provide the opportunity for cities to network and mentor each other in their efforts to reduce and prevent youth violence.**
6. **Centers for Disease Control should join with other federal partners in funding research to identify effective prevention and intervention strategies on youth gang violence and the culture of youth gangs.**

With the support of the national strategy, cities should work towards:

7. **Adopting a comprehensive approach to youth violence that includes prevention, intervention, and suppression.**
8. **Developing and implementing a city-wide plan with measurable objectives and an evaluation component** – City-wide plans with measurable objectives help focus city efforts, provide guidelines for monitoring and evaluation, and increase accountability.
9. **Establishing greater collaboration between city entities and across jurisdictional borders to county and state entities** – Increased collaboration will also increase the level of knowledge and utilization of existing resources. This is especially important for cities where new resources are scarce.
10. **Establishing intergovernmental agreements regarding sharing of relevant data** – Access and usage of data will inform the development of the city-wide plan and assist with monitoring and evaluation of the efforts.
11. **Increasing the involvement of Public Health and Health Departments in youth violence prevention** – Public Health and Health Departments have expertise in prevention approaches to youth violence, access to data for planning, monitoring and evaluation, and the capacity to analyze data.

Appendices

Appendix A: 45 US cities with populations approaching or over 400,000 (UNITY Cities)

Rank	City	State	2000 Census
1	New York City	New York	8,008,278
2	Los Angeles	California	3,694,820
3	Chicago	Illinois	2,896,016
4	Houston	Texas	1,953,631
5	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	1,517,550
6	Phoenix	Arizona	1,321,045
7	San Diego	California	1,223,400
8	Dallas	Texas	1,188,580
9	San Antonio	Texas	1,144,646
10	Detroit	Michigan	951,270
11	San Jose	California	894,943
12	Indianapolis (balance)	Indiana	781,870
13	San Francisco	California	776,733
14	Jacksonville	Florida	735,617
15	Columbus	Ohio	711,470
16	Austin	Texas	656,562
17	Baltimore	Maryland	651,154
18	Memphis	Tennessee	650,100
19	Milwaukee	Wisconsin	596,974
20	Boston	Massachusetts	589,141
21	Washington	District of Columbia	572,059
22	El Paso	Texas	563,662
23	Seattle	Washington	563,374
24	Denver	Colorado	554,636
25	Nashville-Davidson (balance)	Tennessee	545,524
26	Charlotte	North Carolina	540,828
27	Fort Worth	Texas	534,694
28	Portland	Oregon	529,121
29	Oklahoma City	Oklahoma	506,132
30	Tucson	Arizona	486,699
31	New Orleans	Louisiana	484,674
32	Las Vegas	Nevada	478,434
33	Cleveland	Ohio	478,403
34	Long Beach	California	461,522
35	Albuquerque	New Mexico	448,607
36	Kansas City	Missouri	441,545
37	Fresno	California	427,652
38	Virginia Beach City	Virginia	425,257
39	Atlanta	Georgia	416,474
40	Sacramento	California	407,018
41	Oakland	California	399,484
42	Mesa	Arizona	396,375
43	Tulsa	Oklahoma	393,049
44	Omaha	Nebraska	390,007
45	Honolulu CDP	Hawaii	371,657

Source: US Bureau of the Census. *Population Division*. Washington, DC: US Bureau of the Census; 2004

Appendix B: 5-Year Average Annual Homicide Rate for Population 0-24 Years Old in the 45 Largest U.S. Cities

City	Homicide Frequency					1999-2003 Total Frequency	5-Year Average Frequency	Population (Age 0-24) Census 2000**	5-Year Average Annual Homicide Rate (per 100,000)
	1999*	2000*	2001*	2002*	2003*				
Albuquerque	25	20	19	14	10	88	17.6	157811	11.2
Atlanta	46	39	41	35	33	194	38.8	148280	26.2
Austin	12	9	12	4	10	47	9.4	256804	3.7
Baltimore	135	116	90	116	121	578	115.6	232494	49.7
Boston	16	20	25	31	20	112	22.4	212035	10.6
Charlotte	37	30	24	25	28	144	28.8	189648	15.2
Chicago	304	293	302	255	274	1428	285.6	1083550	26.4
Cleveland	19	18	26	17	15	95	19.0	181657	10.5
Columbus	19	12	17	25	37	110	22.0	271358	8.1
Dallas	55	75	78	72	66	346	69.2	456196	15.2
Denver	15	8	12	13	18	66	13.2	181350	7.3
Detroit	140	141	129	122	119	651	130.2	387836	33.6
El Paso	9	12	12	6	4	43	8.6	231234	3.7
Fort Worth	26	22	24	13	14	99	19.8	211354	9.4
Fresno	12	11	11	22	16	72	14.4	191240	7.5
Honolulu	2	0	0	0	2	4	0.8	104695	0.8
Houston	89	83	82	111	134	499	99.8	755642	13.2
Indianapolis	47	40	44	46	39	216	43.2	280029	15.4
Jacksonville	27	23	25	38	37	150	30.0	267588	11.2
Kansas City	66	56	61	52	45	280	56.0	154997	36.1
Las Vegas	21	23	41	35	39	159	31.8	166050	19.2
Long Beach	17	27	23	32	24	123	24.6	184797	13.3
Los Angeles	195	237	256	285	235	1208	241.6	1390955	17.4
Memphis	45	63	51	66	43	268	53.6	251756	21.3
Mesa	4	7	6	10	12	39	7.8	152955	5.1
Milwaukee	70	62	64	49	56	301	60.2	243833	24.7
Nashville-Davidson	25	30	24	23	24	126	25.2	185347	13.6
New Orleans	50	78	82	96	82	388	77.6	184642	42.0
New York City	259	268	324	203	234	1288	257.6	2743281	9.4
Oakland	23	34	25	32	33	147	29.4	138550	21.2
Oklahoma City	24	9	16	20	19	88	17.6	183643	9.6
Omaha	18	15	8	11	14	66	13.2	142927	9.2
Philadelphia	139	133	128	116	135	651	130.2	551308	23.6
Phoenix	80	59	86	81	67	373	74.6	526652	14.2
Portland	16	5	6	8	9	44	8.8	166015	5.3
Sacramento	30	22	16	27	25	120	24.0	153453	15.6
San Antonio	42	28	31	42	36	179	35.8	450043	8.0
San Diego	15	22	15	17	31	100	20.0	445668	4.5
San Francisco	11	21	21	17	23	93	18.6	183398	10.1
San Jose	9	6	13	10	15	53	10.6	325071	3.3
Seattle	14	9	8	18	10	59	11.8	154761	7.6
Tucson	24	28	23	26	33	134	26.8	186927	14.3
Tulsa	22	18	15	12	22	89	17.8	140370	12.7
Virginia Beach City	6	5	5	4	18	38	7.6	159440	4.8
Washington, D.C.	92	88	86	110	83	459	91.8	187629	48.9
Total	2352	2325	2407	2367	2364	11815	2363.0	15555269	15.2

*Homicide frequencies from the National Center for Health Statistics

**Source: US Bureau of the Census. Population Division. Washington, DC: US Bureau of the Census; 2004

Appendix C: 5-Year Average Annual Suicide Rate for Population 15-24 Years Old in the 45 Largest U.S. Cities

City	Suicide Frequency					1999-2003 Total Frequency	5-Year Average Frequency	Population (Age 15-24) Census 2000**	5-Year Average Annual Suicide Rate (per 100,000)
	1999*	2000*	2001*	2002*	2003*				
Albuquerque	18	21	13	19	10	81	16.2	66103	24.5
Atlanta	16	10	12	6	3	47	9.4	69205	13.6
Austin	12	9	16	11	12	60	12.0	131754	9.1
Baltimore	15	9	6	9	10	49	9.8	96997	10.1
Boston	7	6	5	2	5	25	5.0	113715	4.4
Charlotte	4	9	11	5	9	38	7.6	75955	10.0
Chicago	55	31	28	36	16	166	33.2	440214	7.5
Cleveland	9	11	8	6	4	38	7.6	64556	11.8
Columbus	8	12	13	5	4	42	8.4	123601	6.8
Dallas	16	9	11	10	13	59	11.8	187923	6.3
Denver	12	13	9	14	7	55	11.0	77793	14.1
Detroit	23	15	9	15	10	72	14.4	134361	10.7
El Paso	1	11	5	4	4	25	5.0	85422	5.9
Fort Worth	8	9	10	5	5	37	7.4	83546	8.9
Fresno	6	6	11	4	9	36	7.2	72336	10.0
Honolulu	6	7	6	5	4	28	5.6	45444	12.3
Houston	43	33	27	32	31	166	33.2	300516	11.0
Indianapolis	28	13	18	20	12	91	18.2	110811	16.4
Jacksonville	10	12	9	14	15	60	12.0	102660	11.7
Kansas City	17	20	18	14	9	78	15.6	60643	25.7
Las Vegas	11	14	11	14	16	66	13.2	59649	22.1
Long Beach	1	2	3	5	3	14	2.8	69220	4.0
Los Angeles	31	27	29	30	35	152	30.4	551538	5.5
Memphis	10	7	7	11	13	48	9.6	98593	9.7
Mesa	8	8	10	11	8	45	9.0	61262	14.7
Milwaukee	15	12	10	10	9	56	11.2	99045	11.3
Nashville-Davidson	10	10	10	12	9	51	10.2	83454	12.2
New Orleans	6	11	6	9	7	39	7.8	77244	10.1
New York City	60	57	53	65	49	284	56.8	1110472	5.1
Oakland	4	2	3	1	3	13	2.6	53622	4.8
Oklahoma City	15	14	8	11	5	53	10.6	76204	13.9
Omaha	13	11	5	7	8	44	8.8	59537	14.8
Philadelphia	24	22	18	24	21	109	21.8	228310	9.5
Phoenix	16	39	17	38	25	135	27.0	201298	13.4
Portland	8	9	3	5	8	33	6.6	72500	9.1
Sacramento	9	5	7	10	13	44	8.8	60058	14.7
San Antonio	13	24	23	22	20	102	20.4	176635	11.5
San Diego	12	22	12	13	19	78	15.6	196278	7.9
San Francisco	5	12	5	3	8	33	6.6	89388	7.4
San Jose	3	9	2	4	9	27	5.4	125905	4.3
Seattle	11	10	4	6	6	37	7.4	80662	9.2
Tucson	11	20	17	18	19	85	17.0	85598	19.9
Tulsa	13	10	7	6	10	46	9.2	58466	15.7
Virginia Beach City	3	4	4	1	5	17	3.4	61552	5.5
Washington, D.C.	4	7	7	4	7	29	5.8	89690	6.5
Total	630	634	526	576	527	2893	578.6	6369735	9.1

*Suicide frequencies from the National Center for Health Statistics

**Source: US Bureau of the Census. Population Division. Washington, DC: US Bureau of the Census; 2004

Appendix D: 5-Year Average Annual Firearm Death Rate for Population 0-24 Years Old in the 45 Largest U.S. Cities

City	Firearm Death Frequency					1999-2003 Total Frequency	5-Year Average Frequency	Population (Age 0-24) Census 2000**	5-Year Average Annual Firearm Death Rate (per 100,000)
	1999*	2000*	2001*	2002*	2003*				
Albuquerque	34	27	21	23	19	124	24.8	157811	15.7
Atlanta	55	45	46	38	27	211	42.2	148280	28.5
Austin	11	8	19	5	5	48	9.6	256804	3.7
Baltimore	133	106	79	101	109	528	105.6	232494	45.4
Boston	14	19	19	25	16	93	18.6	212035	8.8
Charlotte	33	29	28	28	28	146	29.2	189648	15.4
Chicago	287	270	275	243	253	1328	265.6	1083550	24.5
Cleveland	17	18	26	17	12	90	18.0	181657	9.9
Columbus	22	20	22	19	31	114	22.8	271358	8.4
Dallas	56	63	74	69	68	330	66.0	456196	14.5
Denver	14	14	15	17	20	80	16.0	181350	8.8
Detroit	131	134	121	113	104	603	120.6	387836	31.1
El Paso	7	10	7	5	1	30	6.0	231234	2.6
Fort Worth	25	22	28	14	13	102	20.4	211354	9.7
Fresno	13	15	14	20	23	85	17.0	191240	8.9
Honolulu	1	1	3	0	0	5	1.0	104695	1.0
Houston	98	89	78	100	120	485	97.0	755642	12.8
Indianapolis	52	36	48	47	46	229	45.8	280029	16.4
Jacksonville	23	22	21	33	41	140	28.0	267588	10.5
Kansas City	62	65	58	49	50	284	56.8	154997	36.6
Las Vegas	21	30	37	41	37	166	33.2	166050	20.0
Long Beach	15	26	22	28	22	113	22.6	184797	12.2
Los Angeles	193	232	258	275	249	1207	241.4	1390955	17.4
Memphis	49	56	42	67	46	260	52.0	251756	20.7
Mesa	6	11	12	21	16	66	13.2	152955	8.6
Milwaukee	73	56	59	49	55	292	58.4	243833	24.0
Nashville-Davidson	27	37	28	31	29	152	30.4	185347	16.4
New Orleans	51	79	77	92	84	383	76.6	184642	41.5
New York City	200	203	197	155	183	938	187.6	2743281	6.8
Oakland	24	30	27	31	31	143	28.6	138550	20.6
Oklahoma City	36	13	17	18	17	101	20.2	183643	11.0
Omaha	21	18	6	13	15	73	14.6	142927	10.2
Philadelphia	138	124	117	113	137	629	125.8	551308	22.8
Phoenix	82	78	81	102	72	415	83.0	526652	15.8
Portland	15	8	7	7	11	48	9.6	166015	5.8
Sacramento	23	19	22	26	29	119	23.8	153453	15.5
San Antonio	28	29	38	41	43	179	35.8	450043	8.0
San Diego	22	21	22	21	35	121	24.2	445668	5.4
San Francisco	11	18	19	16	21	85	17.0	183398	9.3
San Jose	8	7	4	11	8	38	7.6	325071	2.3
Seattle	15	13	7	12	10	57	11.4	154761	7.4
Tucson	32	41	37	35	40	185	37.0	186927	19.8
Tulsa	30	16	18	10	27	101	20.2	140370	14.4
Virginia Beach City	6	4	5	5	17	37	7.4	159440	4.6
Washington, D.C.	85	80	86	102	77	430	86.0	187629	45.8
Total	2299	2262	2247	2288	2297	11393	2278.6	15555269	14.6

*Firearm death frequencies from the National Center for Health Statistics

**Source: US Bureau of the Census. Population Division. Washington, DC: US Bureau of the Census; 2004

Appendix E: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System Data for Selected Cities, Counties and States for 1995-2005

City, County or State	% of high school students that reported that they were forced to have sexual intercourse*	% of high school students that reported that they were intentionally physically hurt by a boyfriend/girlfriend*	% of high school students that reported that they did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school on one or more of the past 30 days	% of high school students that reported that they carried a weapon*	% of high school students that reported that they made a suicide plan*	Most Recent Survey Year
United States	7.5	9.2	6.0	18.5	13.0	2005
CITIES						
Baltimore, MD	9.7	15.2	9.8	25.0	11.8	2005
Boston, MA	--	--	7.8	18.2	11.2	2005
Chicago, IL	9.4	15.4	10.5	18.8	10.6	2005
Dallas, TX	8.0	12.4	8.4	19.2	12.8	2005
Denver, CO	--	--	7.7	20.3	15.0	1995
Detroit, MI	9.8	14.1	9.9	18.3	10.4	2005
Houston, TX	8.9	9.0	9.5	15.7	11.7	2001
Los Angeles, CA	5.0	7.3	12.7	13.9	13.0	2005
Memphis, TN	13.1	14.7	8.8	16.9	11.7	2005
Milwaukee, WI	--	11.7	8.7	16.9	12.1	2005
New Orleans, LA	11.6	20.8	19.8	17.7	9.6	2005
New York City, NY	7.5	10.0	9.1	16.5	11.9	2005
Philadelphia, PA	12.4	15.1	9.6	16.8	12.4	2003
San Diego, CA	10.3	11.6	9.1	14.0	13.0	2005
San Francisco, CA	--	8.8	8.1	12.4	14.0	2005
Seattle, WA	--	6.7	5.7	14.5	11.5	1999
Washington, D.C.	5.4	11.2	8.9	17.2	8.7	2005
COUNTIES						
Broward County (Ft. Lauderdale), FL	7.5	10.7	6.7	11.9	10.9	2005
Charlotte-Mecklenburg County (Charlotte), NC	8.7	9.9	7.4	19.2	12.6	2005
DeKalb County (Atlanta), GA	8.4	13.3	7.3	15.9	11.7	2005
STATES						
Arizona	7.1	7.6	5.0	17.0	12.6	2003
Arizona (including charter schools)	10.9	10.5	7.3	20.6	16.1	2005
California	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	8.1	11.0	7.8	15.2	11.6	2005
Georgia	--	14.2	8.1	22.1	14.9	2005
Hawaii	10.3	--	6.7	13.3	17.2	2005
Indiana	--	12.5	4.3	19.2	14.8	2005
Missouri	7.3	8.0	5.4	19.4	11.0	2005
Nebraska	9.1	10.9	3.9	17.9	14.3	2005
Nevada	9.5	10.7	9.4	18.4	15.0	2005
New Mexico	8.4	10.0	8.6	24.5	15.7	2005
Ohio	11.0	--	5.1	15.2	13.6	2005
Oklahoma	7.2	8.8	3.0	18.9	12.4	2005
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	9.8	9.9	5.7	24.1	14.0	2005
Texas	7.7	10.9	7.7	19.3	12.2	2005
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Unless noted otherwise, all statistics span 12 months.

Data is unavailable for several cities, counties and states because they did not participate in the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System during particular years. Also, some questions were added to the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System later and therefore data is unavailable for previous years. Unavailable data, for these reasons, is indicated by (--).

Appendix F: Specifications

Study Objectives

UNITY's efforts initially focused on the 45 largest cities in the United States with populations of approximately 400,000 or greater. While data show that urban youth violence is a serious issue, little information has been available on cities' overall strategies, resources, and activities dedicated to addressing this significant issue. To inform the development of strategies and tools to address youth violence in the UNITY cities, the Southern California Injury Prevention Research Center conducted an assessment using key informant interviews with a selected sample of those cities to collect information on current violence prevention activities in each city.

Sample Selection

A purposive sample of 12 cities was selected to represent the diversity by geographic location and rates of fatal youth violence among the 45 largest cities in the United States. A violence score (lowest possible value of 0 and the highest possible value of 6) was calculated for each city based on the 5-year average annual rates for homicide, suicide, and firearm deaths. The 45 cities were then divided into low-, moderate-, and high-scoring groups. Each city was also assigned to one of five geographic regions of the United States (Eastern, Midwestern, Southern, Southwestern, and Western). Finally, low-, moderate- and high-scoring cities were selected from each geographic region for a total sample of 12 cities. In our judgment, this purposive sample satisfies our objective of being representative. For this study, we believe that our approach is more appropriate than collecting a probability sample.

Study Timetable Deadlines

Between August and October 2006, the questionnaire was pilot tested with 12 key informants representing the Mayor's Office, Police Department, Health Department and Public School District in three cities that are not included in the sample of 12 cities. Based on the pilot test, the questionnaire was revised and finalized in November 2006. Briefing in the use of this questionnaire occurred on November 2006. Telephone interviews were completed between December 2006 and April 2007.

Data Collection Forms

There are three different data collection forms: 1) Referral Form; 2) Contact Log; and 3) Main Interview.

The Referral Form is used to document the potential and actual informants, their contact information, source of their referral, type of interview they have been selected for, and status of their participation. This is the first document to be completed when receiving a name of a possible informant.

The Contact Log is used to track all communication by telephone, email, fax, and regular mail with potential and actual informants. It is important that interviewers record and enter complete data on all attempted and successful contacts with potential and actual informants and any other individuals (e.g., assistants, secretaries) who are assisting in scheduling an interview. When multiple interviews are being scheduled or conducted, logging communication activities will help avoid errors and confusion.

The Main Interview is completed for each informant. It includes general questions about youth violence and violence prevention activities in the informant's city.

Additional Forms

UNITY Informant ID Number Table is used to document the ID number assigned to each potential and actual informant. The informant ID number is a three-digit code.

UNITY Cities ID Number Table is used to document the ID number assigned to each city. The city ID number is a two-digit code.

UNITY Telephone Interview Schedule Book is used to record and manage interviews. When recording an interview time in the Schedule Book, write the name of the person, office they work for, city they represent and telephone number where they can be reached.

Data Tables

The data set from the main interview is entered into Microsoft Access and then exported to Excel and Statistical Package for Social Sciences Software.

General Guidelines

Read the questions exactly as they are written, including emphasized words or phrases. They may seem bulky or repetitive, but it is important to read them exactly as they appear. Each of the questions has been chosen because it fits within the theoretical framework of our assessment. Though it may seem harmless to change phrases or the order of the words, such changes can dramatically affect the informants understanding of the question. Bottom line, different questions lead to different responses.

Words printed in all caps indicate interview instructions and should not be read out loud. Interviewers, however, are to read aloud all text that is not in all caps. To ensure consistency of data collection conditions and consistent meaning of data, it is important for interviewers to pay careful attention to distinguish between response categories that are read aloud, and those that are not. The all-cap convention will help make this distinction more easily.

Text between the symbols < > is a place marker for you to insert the relevant word or phrase based on the informant.

It is highly preferable that interviewers use blue ink to record responses. This shows up best against the black-and-white page, and helps speed the time and reduce errors for data entry. Do not complete the interview using red ink or pencil. Do not use whiteout; instead, cross the error out and write the correction clearly next to the error and include the date.

Call Script

The Call Script is used to ensure that each informant receives the same basic information about the study prior to agreeing to participate.

Initial call to schedule interview

The following script is used to set up an interview:

Hello, my name is <YOUR NAME>. I am a researcher involved in the CDC-funded initiative called UNITY that is addressing youth violence in the largest cities in the United States. As part of our national assessment, we are conducting telephone interviews with city officials in selected cities including

<CITY>. We sent a letter of introduction <TIME PERIOD>. I am now calling to schedule an interview with <PERSON> about youth development and violence prevention activities in <CITY> in order to obtain the perspective from the <OFFICE>.

If the individual agrees to an interview, consult the Schedule Book for an available time slot. Record the interview time in the Schedule Book. If the individual refers to another individual from their office to complete the interview, obtain the new potential informant's name and contact information and explain that you will contact this person unless otherwise instructed. Record this in the Call Log and, if necessary, complete a new Referral Form for the new potential informant.

Call to new potential informant

The following script is used to set up an interview with the new potential informant:

Hello, my name is <YOUR NAME>. I am a researcher involved in the CDC-funded initiative called UNITY that is addressing youth violence in the largest cities in the United States. You were identified by <NAME OF REFERRAL SOURCE> as a person to interview regarding youth development and violence prevention activities in your city. I am calling to schedule a telephone interview with you. When is a good time?

Informant has questions about UNITY

If the informant has questions about UNITY, explain that UNITY (Urban Networks to Increase Thriving Youth Through Violence Prevention) is a 5-year CDC-funded cooperative agreement awarded in 2005 to a partnership comprised of Prevention Institute, Dr. Deborah Prothrow-Stith of Harvard School of Public Health, and Billie Weiss from the Southern California Injury Prevention Research Center at UCLA's School of Public Health. The goal of UNITY is to strengthen urban youth violence prevention, build national support for necessary resources and policies, and develop tools and framing to ensure long-term sustainability of youth violence prevention efforts.

Informant questions the purpose of the study

If the informant questions the purpose of the study, explain that this interview asks about his/her city's effort to address youth violence. The findings will inform the development of a national strategy for urban youth violence prevention and will be shared with other cities to assist in their own development of a city-wide strategy.

Informant questions why he/she was selected

If the informant questions why he/she was selected, explain how he/she was referred to you, and that it is very important that we obtain information from the kinds of people he/she represents. Indicate that for us to get a complete picture of the community, we need to talk to many different city offices including the Mayor's Office, Public Health Department, Public School Districts, and Police Department in the 12 selected cities.

Informant asks about the selected cities and/or participation of other informants

If the informant asks about the selected cities, explain that UNITY's initiative is to address youth violence in the 45 largest U.S. cities. Out of those 45 cities, 12 have been selected for telephone interviews in order to assess youth development and violence prevention activities in large urban areas. Cities were selected based on geographic

location and rates of fatal youth violence. Based on these criteria, the informant's city was selected.

If the informant asks for the list of selected cities, explain that the list is not being made public in order to maintain confidentiality of the individual cities until we release the data in summary form.

If the informant asks about the participation of other informants, you can generally share the number of cities/informants that have participated across the United States. You can also share the status of interviews with other offices from the informant's city (e.g., completed, scheduled). Do not share the names or identities of the informants. You can again turn the conversation and stress that their input is essential to obtain a comprehensive picture of their city and to facilitate the design of a realistic, feasible approach to violence prevention in urban centers.

Informant questions the time required for the interview

If the informant asks how much time will be required for the interview, state that the usual length is about 45 minutes to one hour. Do not say that the interview will take only a few minutes.

Informant asks if they can complete a paper copy of the interview

If the informant asks if they can complete a paper copy version of the interview, explain that the UNITY survey can only be administered through a telephone interview.

If the informant declines to be interviewed

If the informant declines to be interviewed, reiterate the purpose and importance of the study and stress the confidential treatment given to all information provided by the informant. This also should be done at any point during the interview if the informant hesitates to answer certain questions. If the informant doubts that he/she has anything to contribute, restate the person(s) who identified the informant as someone important for us to talk to and reiterate the importance of interviewing someone from their office in order to get a comprehensive picture of their city.

If the person still declines, ask for a referral for another potential informant to represent the office. Ask for the name, title, office, and contact information (including their telephone, fax, email, and mailing address) of the person. Complete the Referral Form and Contact Log of the person you are talking to. Complete a Referral Form for the new person.

Informant questions use of the tape-recorder

If an informant questions the use of the tape-recorder, explain that it is to help ensure that we obtain the best and most accurate information possible, that the tapes will be carefully safeguarded, and will be destroyed after the data have been analyzed.

Use of Tape Recorder

We will attempt to tape-record each interview as a back-up copy in the event that information is not written down, it is written down incorrectly, or the paper copy is inadvertently destroyed. Even if the informant consents for the interview to be tape recorded, interviewers should make as many notes as possible on the informants' responses during and just after the interview in case the Dictaphone fails to record. The interviewer must: 1) ask permission to tape-record the interview prior to doing so (follow

the script on page 3), 2) document consent on the questionnaire (Q11), and 3) alert the informant when the tape recorder is being turned on or off.

The Interviewer's Manner

The interviewer's greatest asset in conducting an interview efficiently and effectively is to combine a friendly attitude with a businesslike manner. Your tone and attitude will directly impact the participation of an informant. The first thing the informant notices about a telephone interviewer is their tone of voice. Aim for clarity and politeness. The informant should be focusing on the interview you will be giving, not on you as a person or the manner in which you speak. Neutrality is a key interviewer attribute. Keep the tone of your voice neutral. Do not indicate surprise, please or disapproval at any answer. Your biases can come across in tone; it will influence the responses people give. Don't make commentary regarding responses. Do not attempt to influence responses in any way. Never suggest an answer, and do not attempt to give your own opinion. If an informant's conversation wanders away from the interview, try to cut it off tactfully - by repeating the unanswered question or asking the next question on the questionnaire.

Other Languages

All interviews will be conducted in English.

Clarifying Notes

Record any notes that may clarify informant responses in the interview margin.

Policy for "Refused" for a Particular Question

Circle the appropriate code. Whenever the informant refuses to answer a question and "Refused" is not pre-coded on the questionnaire, the interviewer must write clearly the abbreviation "RF" in the right-hand margin next to the response categories. These will be numerically coded following completion of the interview.

Policy for "Don't know" for a Particular Question

Circle the appropriate code. Whenever the interviewer receives a "Don't know" response that is not pre-coded on the questionnaire, the interviewer must write clearly the abbreviation "DK" in the right-hand margin next to the response categories. These will be numerically coded following completion of the interview.

Scales

All of the scales in this questionnaire are set up in a similar manner. Therefore, alternatives must be read to the informant carefully. Circle the appropriate value on the scale. If the informant provides two responses ("7 or 8"), ask him or her to choose the best single response. If the informant uses a half-number ("7.5"), ask him or her to choose the best whole number to represent his or her answer.

Open-Ended Questions

Record the response in the space provided. Try to use the informant's own words, and use quotation marks to indicate when you have done so.

Probing

If the initial reading of the question does not produce a satisfactory answer, then you must engage in some kind of behavior to move the process along and reach the desired end point. The goal is to have all interviewers handle the problem in a way that is

consistent across the interviewers and informants and does not influence the content of the answers that result. The interviewer must determine if the response answered the question, if the answer is clear, and if the answer is complete. After determining that a probe is necessary, the interviewer's task is to decide what type of probe is appropriate. The four probes, including repeating the question, correspond to the four ways in which an informant's answer can be inadequate:

1. The response can fail to answer the question; it answers some other question. The interviewer should repeat the original question.
2. The answer contains unclear concepts or terms that make its meaning ambiguous. The interviewer should probe saying, "What do you mean by...?"
3. The answer is not detailed enough or specific enough. The interviewer should probe saying, "Could you tell me more about...?"
4. A perfectly appropriate answer has been given, but there is a possibility that there are additional points that the informant could make in answer to the question. The interviewer should ask, "What else?" "Where else?" "Who else?" "How else?" You may probe by repeating keywords (e.g., "Other barriers or challenges?").

The probe, "anything else" should never be used. Instead, use "what else?" It is too easy for the informant just to say "no" in response to "anything else?"

Final Probes

All open-ended questions with the instruction "FINAL PROBE" must have a final probe. This is your way of ensuring that the informant has no further information on a subject. All open-ended questions with the instruction "FINAL PROBE" require an ending probe (e.g., "What else?") that yields a final response, (e.g., "That's all.").

Editing

Each questionnaire should be carefully edited as soon as possible after its completion, while it is still fresh in the interviewer's mind. A thorough edit on the interviewer's part is essential, so that editing at other stages can proceed quickly.

Here are some things to check while editing:

1. Is your writing legible?
2. Do the days and dates in the call log agree with the interview?
3. Are the questions filled out completely?
4. Have the skip rules been followed correctly? There should be no questions that have been unnecessarily missed
5. Are code numbers circled unless specified?
6. If the code for "other" or "something else" is circled, has the allotted "specify" space been completed?

The interviewer should also play back the recording to fill in any information gaps.

Remember, editing is more than "tidying up" the questionnaire. It is your way of providing a clear picture of the interview situation, the informant, and what went on. It is not the interviewer's responsibility to edit or make assumptions regarding the informant's answers. Data entry also will occur at this stage, and will be completed by the interviewer. A second interviewer will review the data entry.

After editing is completed, interviewer must write his or her initials at the top of page 1 of the questionnaire. After data entry is completed, interviewer must write in his or her initials at the top of page 1 of the questionnaire.

Main Interview

The telephone interview questionnaire was developed with input from the UNITY National Consortium Data Subcommittee and informed by other city survey questionnaires.²⁰ The questionnaire was designed to interview Mayors, Police Chiefs, Health Department Directors, and School Superintendents, or designated representatives of those offices. Between August and October 2006, the questionnaire was pilot tested with 12 key informants representing the Mayor's Office, Police Department, Health Department, and Public School District in three cities that were excluded from the 12 cities selected for the study sample. The questionnaire was revised and finalized in November 2006 based on feedback from the pilot study. The research protocol was approved by the University of California, Los Angeles Institutional Review Board.

The questionnaire covered topics including city-wide plans and strategies, youth advisory councils, youth development and violence prevention programs, violence prevention coalitions, access to relevant data, collaboration between offices/departments and overall assessment of the city's efforts. Both open-ended and closed-ended questions with some Likert type scales were included in the questionnaire. On average, the questionnaire took 1 hour to administer.

Informants were given the option of refusing to participate or refusing to answer any question at the start of the interview. They were also given assurances of confidentiality including assurance that responses would not be shared with the informant's office/department or city. All responses become part of the national sample and will be reported in summary form only. In order to ensure that the interviewer accurately recorded the informants' responses, interviewers asked for permission to tape record the interview.

Interviewers explained that the scope of the questionnaire included violence in which youth are either the perpetrators or victims. Informants were asked to keep in mind a broad definition of youth violence that includes homicide, suicide, firearm violence, gang violence, teen relationship violence, child abuse and neglect.

Between December 2006 and March 2007, the Mayor, Police Chief, Health Director, and School Superintendent in the 12 selected cities were invited to participate in telephone

²⁰ Multihazard Mitigation Council. Natural hazard mitigation saves: An independent study to assess the future savings from mitigation activities. Washington, DC: National Institute of Building Sciences; 2005.

interviews. In cases when the Mayor, Police Chief, Health Director, or School Superintendent was unable to participate, interviews were conducted with an appointed representative.

Questions

Q1-8

Questions 1-8 should be completed before the interview to the greatest extent possible. Q1 is the name of the city that the interview describes. Q2 is the two-digit city ID number. Q3 is the three-digit informant ID number. Q4 is the office of the informant. Circle the appropriate code. Q5 documents the date of the interview. Q6 documents the name of the interviewer; initials are entered into the database.

Q7 documents whether the interview was conducted over the telephone or in person, and the number dialed or the location of the interview. Circle the appropriate location of the interview. If the interview is completed over the telephone, complete Q7A (number dialed); if the interview is completed in person, complete Q7B (interview location). If the interview is completed in person, record (999) 999-9999 in Q7A to indicate that the item is not applicable.

Q8 documents the number and names of any documents provided by the informant prior to the interview. This documentation will help ensure that if a document received at such a time is inadvertently misplaced, it will be sought and submitted and the information collected will be as complete as possible. Circle the appropriate code. If documents were provided, answer Q8A and Q8B and fill in the number of documents provided and the document titles. To avoid confusion, use the exact title printed on the document. If the answer to Q8 is "No," then Q8A and Q8B are 99.

Q9

This records the start time of the interview. Fill in the time you start the interview, and circle "AM" or "PM."

Q10

This asks the interviewer to review the referral form to make sure that contact information for the informant is complete and accurate. Be sure to confirm the telephone number, email address, mailing address, and title, at a minimum. Circle 1 ("Yes") or 2 ("No") to indicate if the contact information on the Referral Form is complete and accurate. Mark corrections directly on the Referral Form. The updated contact information will be re-entered following completion of the interview.

Q11

This records the consent or non-consent to tape record the interview. Circle 1 ("Yes") or 2 ("No").

Q12-END

For close-ended questions, circle 97, 98, and 99 for responses "Refused," "Don't know," and "Logical skip," respectively. For open-ended questions, write in "Refused" and "Don't know." These responses will be coded as 97 and 98 when they are entered into the database. You should do a final probe when indicated on the questionnaire. A final probe is to ensure that the informant has no further information on a subject. Never

leave an open-ended question with the instruction "Final Probe" without an ending probe (e.g., "What else?") that yields a final response (e.g., "That's all").

Q12

This item asks if there is a lead department or office for youth violence prevention within the city government. If the informant indicates "Yes," ask Q12A; if the informant indicates "No," "Refused," or "Don't know," circle 99 for Q12A and then skip to Q13. Q12A asks for the name of the lead department or office for youth violence prevention.

Q13

This item asks if there is a point person for youth violence prevention activities within the city government. If the informant indicates "Yes," ask Q13A and Q13B; if the informant indicates "No," "Refused," or "Don't know," circle 99 for Q13A and Q13B and then skip to Q14. Q13A and 13B ask for the name/title of the point person and the contact information for this person, respectively.

Q14

This item asks if there is a written city-wide plan or blueprint to address youth violence. If the informant indicates "Yes," go to Part C Question 15; if the informant indicates "No," "Refused," or "Don't know," circle 99 for Q15-21A and then skip to Part D Question 22.

Q15

This item asks for the name of the city-wide plan. Record response in the space provided.

Q16

This item asks who was involved in the development of the city-wide plan. Record response in the space provided.

Q17

This item asks if the city-wide plan contains measurable objectives. Circle the appropriate code.

Q18

This item asks if the city-wide plan contains an evaluation plan. Circle the appropriate code.

Q19

This item asks if we can obtain a copy of the city-wide plan. If the informant indicates "Yes" or "Don't know," then ask Q19A. If the informant indicates "No" or "Refused," circle 99 for Q19A and then skip to Q20.

Q20

This item asks if the city-wide plan has been implemented. If the informant indicates "Yes," circle 99 for Q20A and then skip to Q20B; if the informant indicates "No," ask Q20A, circle 99 for Q20B-20GAA, and then skip to Q21. If the informant indicates "Refused" or "Don't know," circle 99 for Q20A-20GAA and then skip to Q21. Q20A asks why the city-wide plan has not been implemented. Record response in the space provided.

Q20B asks when the city-wide plan was first implemented. Probe for month and year. Record response in the space provided.

Q20C asks about the informant's office/department's level of involvement in the implementation of the city-wide plan using a 10-point scale, where "1" means "not at all involved" and "10" means "extremely involved." Circle the appropriate value on the scale.

Q20D asks what are the sources of funding to implement the city-wide plan. Record response in the space provided.

Q20E asks how much funding is allocated to the implementation of the city-wide plan per year. Record response in the space provided.

Q20F asks what have been the barriers and challenges in implementing the city-wide plan. Record response in the space provided.

Q20G asks if the implementation of the city-wide plan is being monitored or evaluated. If the informant indicates "Yes," ask Q20GAA; if the informant indicates "No," "Refused," or "Don't know," circle 99 for Q20GAA and then skip to Q21. Q20GAA asks what indicators are used to monitor or evaluate the city-wide plan. Record response in the space provided.

Q21

This item asks if another city's plan was used as a guide during the development or implementation of the informant's city's plan. If the informant indicates "Yes," ask Q21A, circle 99 for Q22-25, and then skip to Part E Question 26. If the informant indicates "No," "Refused," or "Don't know," circle 99 for Q21A-25 and then skip to Part E Question 26.

Q22

This item asks if there have been interests in or discussions about developing a youth violence prevention city-wide plan or blueprint in the informant's city. Circle the appropriate code.

Q23

This item asks who is or would be most interested in developing a youth violence prevention city-wide plan in the informant's city. You are looking for a person, title, and organization or a department/agency. Record response in the space provided.

Q24

This item asks what are the challenges or barriers to developing a youth violence prevention city-wide plan in the informant's city. Record response in the space provided.

Q25

This item asks what types of assistance would be most helpful to the informant's city in developing a youth violence prevention city-wide plan. You can probe using these examples: technical assistance, contacts with other cities, information on evaluation, policy advocacy, and coalition building. Record response in the space provided.

Q26

This question begins a series of questions about youth advisory councils, boards, or commissions in the informant's city. For informants that indicate that their city has a youth advisory council, board, or commission ask Q26A. If the informant indicates "No," "Refused," or "Don't know," circle 99 for Q26A-26JAA and then skip to Part F Question 27.

Q26A asks for the names of the youth advisory councils that the informant is familiar with. Fill in column A of the chart on the next page. You should probe by asking "What else?" Circle 99 for any empty cells.

Q26B asks who oversees or supports each of the youth advisory councils that the informant named in Q26A. Fill in column B of the chart on the next page. If the informant states that their office/department does not oversee or support the youth advisory council, then ask Q26C. Circle 99 for any empty cells.

Q26C asks if the informant's office/department works or collaborates with each of the youth advisory councils named in Q26A. Circle the appropriate code in column C of the chart on the next page. Circle 99 for any empty cells.

Q26D-26JAA asks questions in further detail about one youth advisory council. If the informant mentioned more than one youth advisory council, preference is given first to the youth advisory council that the informant's office/department sponsors or oversees. If no council exists, select the youth advisory council that the informant's office/department works or collaborates with. If no such council exists or if informant works with multiple councils, then ask Q26AA. Q26AA asks which one of the mentioned councils the informant is most familiar with.

Q26D prompts the informant that the following questions will be about the youth advisory council that was selected using the process described above.

Q26E asks for a description of the youth in the council. You are looking for gender, age, race/ethnicity, and economic level; probe if necessary. Record response in the space provided.

Q26F asks if the council includes high-risk youth. Circle the appropriate code.

Q26G asks how the youth are selected for the council. Record response in the space provided.

Q26H asks what topics or issues the council focuses on. Record response in the space provided.

Q26I asks how the council addresses these topics or issues. Record response in the space provided.

Q26J asks if the activities of the council are monitored or evaluated. If the informant indicates "Yes," ask Q26JAA; if informant indicates "No," "Refused," or "Don't know," circle 99 for Q26JAA and then skip to Part F Question 27. Q26JAA asks to best describe the monitoring or evaluation of the council. Ask if it is process evaluation, the council is assessed to see if it is being implemented as

intended, or outcome evaluation, the council is assessed for the outcome of the council goals, or both. Circle appropriate codes and then go to Part F Question 27. If informant indicates “Other,” ask the informant to specify and write the response on the line.

Q27

This question begins a series of questions pertaining to youth development programs or youth violence prevention activities in the informant’s city. For informants that indicate that their department offers youth development programs or youth violence prevention activities, ask Q27A. If the informant indicates “No,” “Refused,” or “Don’t know,” circle 99 for Q27A-27G and then skip to Q27H.

Q27A asks for the names of the programs offered through the informant’s office/department that the informant is familiar with. Fill in column A of the chart below. You should probe by asking “What else?” Circle 99 for any empty cells.

Q27B is to record any volunteered program descriptions. Fill in column B of the chart below. Circle 99 for any empty cells.

Q27C-27G asks questions in further detail about one program. If the informant mentioned more than one program, ask Q27AA. Q27AA asks which of the programs the informant mentioned, excluding national programs, looks like it is going to be the most effective or promising.

Q27C prompts the informant that the following questions will be about the program that was selected using the process described above.

Q27D asks what are the program’s goals or expected outcomes. Record response in the space provided.

Q27E asks if the program is being monitored or evaluated. If the informant indicates “Yes,” ask Q27EAA; if informant indicates “No,” “Refused,” or “Don’t know,” circle 99 for Q27EAA and then skip to Q27F. Q27EAA asks to best describe the monitoring or evaluation of the program. Ask if it is process evaluation, the program is assessed to see if it is being implemented as intended, or outcome evaluation, the program is assessed for the outcome of the program goals, or both. Circle appropriate codes and then go to Q27F. If informant indicates “Other,” ask the informant to specify and write the response on the line.

Q27F asks for the target population for the program. You are looking for gender, age, race/ethnicity, and economic level; so probe if necessary. Record response in the space provided.

Q27G asks for the geographic coverage of the program. Circle the appropriate code. Then circle 99 for Q27H-27P and skip to Q28. If informant indicates “Other,” ask the informant to specify and write the response on the line.

Q27H asks for the names of youth development or youth violence prevention programs offered in the informant’s city that they are familiar with. Fill in column

H of the chart on the next page. You should probe by asking “What else?” Circle 99 for any empty cells.

Q27I asks if the informant's office/department works or collaborates with each of the programs named in QH. Circle the appropriate code in column I of the chart on the next page. Circle 99 for any empty cells.

Q27J is to record any volunteered program descriptions. Fill in column J of the chart on the next page. Circle 99 for any empty cells.

Q27K-27P asks questions in further detail about one program. If the informant mentioned more than one program, preference is given first to the program that the informant's office/department works or collaborates with. If no such program exists or if informant works with multiple programs, then ask Q27AA. Q27AA asks which of the programs the informant mentioned, excluding national programs, looks like it is going to be the most effective or promising.

Q27K prompts the informant that the following questions will be about the program that was selected using the process described above.

Q27L asks who are the responsible or sponsoring agencies or organizations. Circle appropriate codes. If informant indicates “Other,” ask the informant to specify and write the response on the line.

Q27M asks what are the program's goals or expected outcomes. Record response in the space provided.

Q27N asks if the program is being monitored or evaluated. If the informant indicates “Yes,” ask Q27NAA; if informant indicates “No,” “Refused,” or “Don't know,” circle 99 for Q27NAA and then skip to Q27O. QNAA asks to best describe the monitoring or evaluation of the program. Ask if it is process evaluation, the program is assessed to see if it is being implemented as intended, or outcome evaluation, the program is assessed for the outcome of the program goals, or both. Circle appropriate codes and then go to Q27O. If informant indicates “Other,” ask the informant to specify and write the response on the line.

Q27O asks for the target population for the program. You are looking for gender, age, race/ethnicity, and economic level; so probe if necessary. Record response in the space provided.

Q27P asks for the geographic coverage of the program. Circle the appropriate code. If informant indicates “Other,” ask the informant to specify and write the response on the line.

Q28

These items ask if there is a youth services directory for the informant's city. If the informant indicates “Yes,” ask Q28A; if the informant indicates “No,” “Refused,” or “Don't know,” circle 99 for Q28A-28CAA and then skip to Part G Question 29.

Q28A asks for the name of the directory. Record response in the space provided.

Q28B asks who developed the directory. Record response in the space provided.

Q28C asks if we can get a copy of the directory. If informant indicates “Yes” or “Don’t know,” ask Q28CAA; if informant indicates “No” or “Refused,” circle 99 for Q28CAA and then skip to Part G Question 29.

Q29

This question begins a series of questions pertaining to youth development and violence prevention coalitions or networks in the informant’s city. For informants that indicate that their city has coalitions or networks addressing youth development or youth violence prevention, ask Q29A. If the informant indicates “No,” “Refused,” or “Don’t know,” circle 99 for Q29A-29K and then skip to Part H Question 30.

Q29A asks for the names of coalitions that the informant is familiar with. Fill in column A of the chart on the next page. You should probe by asking “What else?” Circle 99 for any empty cells.

Q29B asks if the informant’s office/department works or collaborates with each of the coalitions named in Q29A. Circle the appropriate code in column B of the chart on the next page. Circle 99 for any empty cells.

Q29C-29K asks questions in further detail about one coalition. If the informant mentioned more than one coalition, preference is given first to the coalition that the informant’s office/department works or collaborates with. If no such coalition exists or if informant works with multiple coalitions, then ask Q29AA. Q29AA asks which of the coalitions that the informant mentioned they are most familiar with.

Q29C prompts the informant that the following questions will be about the coalition that was selected using the process described above.

Q29D asks for the mission, goals or focus of the coalition. Record response in the space provided.

Q29E asks if the coalition is being monitored or evaluated. If the informant indicates “Yes,” ask Q29EAA; if informant indicates “No,” “Refused,” or “Don’t know,” circle 99 for Q29EAA and then skip to Q29F. Q29EAA asks to best describe the monitoring or evaluation of the coalition. Ask if it is process evaluation, the coalition is assessed to see if it is being implemented as intended, or outcome evaluation, the coalition is assessed for the outcome of the coalition goals, or both. Circle appropriate codes and then go to Q29F. If informant indicates “Other,” ask the informant to specify and write the response on the line.

Q29F asks if the focus of the coalition is on a community, neighborhood, city-wide level or something else. Circle the appropriate code. If the coalition is on a level of “Community,” “Neighborhood,” or “Something else,” ask the informant to specify and write the response on the line.

Q29G asks if the partnership is a public-private one. You can use the definition: partnership of government, non-profit, and/or business. Circle the appropriate code. If informant indicates “Yes,” ask the informant to specify and write the response on the line.

Q29H asks what sectors the members represent. Circle all the appropriate codes and then ask Q29I. If informant indicates “Some other sector,” ask the informant to specify and write the response on the line.

Q29I asks about each sector that might be represented in the coalition’s membership that was not volunteered in Q29H. Circle all the appropriate codes. If informant indicates “Some other sector,” ask the informant to specify and write the response on the line.

Q29J asks for the sponsors of the coalition. You can define sponsors as: to house or provide leadership. Record response in the space provided.

Q29K asks if the coalition has received funding in the past year. Circle the appropriate code.

Q30

This item asks if the informant’s office/department has access to juvenile justice data such as arrests, incarcerations, probation, relationship violence, and sexual violence. If the informant indicates “Yes” or “Yes, but not all,” ask Q30A. If the informant indicates “No,” “Refused,” or “Don’t know,” circle 99 for Q30A and then skip to Q31. Q30A asks if the informant’s office/department has access to raw data, summary reports, or both. Circle the appropriate codes. If the informant indicates “Other,” ask the informant to specify and write the response on the line.

Q31

This item asks if there are barriers to accessing juvenile justice data. If the informant indicates “Yes,” ask the informant to specify and write the response on the line.

Q32

This item asks if the informant’s office/department has access to adult law enforcement and justice data such as crime reports, arrests, incarcerations, probation, parole, domestic violence, and sexual violence. If the informant indicates “Yes” or “Yes, but not all,” ask Q32A. If the informant indicates “No,” “Refused,” or “Don’t know,” circle 99 for Q32A and then skip to Q33. Q32A asks if the informant’s office/department has access to raw data, summary reports, or both. Circle the appropriate codes. If the informant indicates “Other,” ask the informant to specify and write the response on the line.

Q33

This item asks if there are barriers to accessing adult law enforcement and justice data. If the informant indicates “Yes,” ask the informant to specify and write the response on the line.

Q34

This item asks if the informant’s office/department has access to child protective services data such as reported child abuse, reported child sexual abuse, and child fatality death review team findings. If the informant indicates “Yes” or “Yes, but not all,”

ask Q34A. If the informant indicates “No,” “Refused,” or “Don’t know,” circle 99 for Q34A and then skip to Q35. Q34A asks if the informant’s office/department has access to raw data, summary reports, or both. Circle the appropriate codes. If the informant indicates “Other,” ask the informant to specify and write the response on the line.

Q35

This item asks if there are barriers to accessing child protective services data. If the informant indicates “Yes,” ask the informant to specify and write the response on the line.

Q36

This item asks if the informant’s office/department has access to health data such as births, deaths by cause, coroners or medical examiner data, hospital discharge, and emergency room data. If the informant indicates “Yes” or “Yes, but not all,” ask Q36A. If the informant indicates “No,” “Refused,” or “Don’t know,” circle 99 for Q36A and then skip to Q37. Q36A asks if the informant’s office/department has access to raw data, summary reports, or both. Circle the appropriate codes. If the informant indicates “Other,” ask the informant to specify and write the response on the line.

Q37

This item asks if there are barriers to accessing health data. If the informant indicates “Yes,” ask the informant to specify and write the response on the line.

Q38

This item asks if the informant’s office/department has access to school data such as truancy, drop out rates, suspensions, and expulsions. If the informant indicates “Yes” or “Yes, but not all,” ask Q38A. If the informant indicates “No,” “Refused,” or “Don’t know,” circle 99 for Q38A and then skip to Q39. Q38A asks if the informant’s office/department has access to raw data, summary reports, or both. Circle the appropriate codes. If the informant indicates “Other,” ask the informant to specify and write the response on the line.

Q39

This item asks if there are barriers to accessing school data. If the informant indicates “Yes,” ask the informant to specify and write the response on the line.

Q40

This item asks if the informant’s city has a specific youth survey that is implemented in the schools as far as the informant knows. If the informant indicates “Yes,” ask Q40A and Q40B, the name of the survey and the topics covered in the survey. Record response in the space provided. If the informant indicates “No,” “Refused,” or “Don’t know,” circle 99 for Q40A and Q40B and then skip to Q41.

Q41

This item asks if the city has an annual data report on the state of the city as far as the informant knows. If the informant indicates “Yes,” ask Q41A-41C; if the informant indicates “No,” “Refused,” or “Don’t know,” circle 99 for Q41A-41C and then skip to Q42.

Q41A asks for the name of the report. Record response in the space provided.

Q41B asks what types of data are included in the report. Record response in the space provided.

Q41C asks if we can get a copy of the report. If informant indicates “Yes” or “Don’t know,” ask Q41CAA; if informant indicates “No” or “Refused,” circle 99 for Q41CAA and then skip to Q42.

Q42

This item asks if the city has a mapping system or GIS that is used to map data. If the informant indicates “Yes,” ask Q42A; if informant indicates “No,” “Refused,” or “Don’t Know,” circle 99 for Q42A and then go to Part I Question 43.

Q43-Q50

These items discuss coordination and collaboration between various offices, agencies, and departments in the informant’s city. Skip the questions pertaining to the informant’s office/department and circle 99.

Q43

This item asks if the informant’s office/department works with the mayor’s office to address youth violence. Circle the appropriate code.

Q44

This item asks what are the challenges and barriers to working with the mayor’s office for the informant’s department. Record response in the space provided.

Q45

This item asks if the informant’s office/department works with the police department to address youth violence. Circle the appropriate code.

Q46

This item asks what are the challenges and barriers to working with the police department for the informant’s department. Record response in the space provided.

Q47

This item asks if the informant’s office/department works with the health department to address youth violence. Circle the appropriate code.

Q48

This item asks what are the challenges and barriers to working with the health department for the informant’s department. Record response in the space provided.

Q49

This item asks if the informant’s office/department works with the public school district to address youth violence. Circle the appropriate code.

Q50

This item asks what are the challenges and barriers to working with the public school district for the informant’s department. Record response in the space provided.

Q51

This item asks the informant to rate the seriousness of youth violence in their city using a 10-point scale, where “1” means “not at all serious” and “10” means “very serious.” Circle the appropriate value on the scale.

Q52

This item asks the informant to name the major types of youth violence in their city. Record response in the space provided.

Q53

This item asks the informant to rate the effectiveness of their city’s strategies to reduce or prevent youth violence using a 10-point scale, where “1” means “not at all effective” and “10” means “very effective.” Circle the appropriate value on the scale.

Q54

This item asks the informant to rate the appropriateness of the city’s strategies to reduce or prevent youth violence using a 10-point scale, where “1” means “not at all appropriate” and “10” means “very appropriate.” Circle the appropriate value on the scale.

Q55

This item asks the informant to rate the level of organized response to youth violence using a 10-point scale, where “1” means “not at all organized” and “10” means “very organized.” Circle the appropriate value on the scale.

Q56

This item asks the informant to rate the level of funding committed to reduce/prevent youth violence using a 10-point scale, where “1” means “not at all funded” and “10” means “highly funded.” Circle the appropriate value on the scale.

Q57

This item asks the informant what approach has been the most successful in reducing or preventing youth violence in their city. Record response in the space provided.

Q58

This item asks the informant what approach has been the least successful in reducing or preventing youth violence in their city. Record response in the space provided.

Q59

This item asks the informant what the gaps in services in youth development and youth violence prevention activities are when thinking of all the programs in their city. Record response in the space provided.

Q60

This item asks the informant to identify the obstacles to developing or implementing effective youth violence prevention strategies and programs in their city. Record response in the space provided.

Q61

This item asks the informant if there are other social issues that take attention away from addressing youth violence in their city. Record response in the space provided.

Q62

This item asks what the informant's office/department would do to prevent youth violence if their city had unlimited resources. Record response in the space provided.

Q63

This item asks the informant how the public would rate the seriousness of youth violence in their city using a 10-point scale, where "1" means "not at all serious" and "10" means "very serious." Circle the appropriate value on the scale.

Q64

This item asks the informant how the public would rate the effectiveness of their city's strategies to reduce or prevent youth violence using a 10-point scale, where "1" means "not at all effective" and "10" means "very effective." Circle the appropriate value on the scale.

Q65

This item asks the informant how the public would rate the appropriateness of their city's strategies to reduce or prevent youth violence using a 10-point scale, where "1" means "not at all appropriate" and "10" means "very appropriate." Circle the appropriate value on the scale.

Q66

This item asks the informant how the public would rate their city's level of funding committed to reduce or prevent youth violence using a 10-point scale, where "1" means "not at all funded" and "10" means "highly funded." Circle the appropriate value on the scale.

Q67

This item asks if the informant is familiar with the public health approach to youth violence prevention. If the informant indicates "Yes," go to Q67A and ask the informant to describe their definition of the public health approach to youth violence prevention. Do not provide a definition for the informant. We are looking for the informant's own definition. If the informant indicates "No," "Refused," or "Don't know," circle 99 for Q67A and then go to Q68.

Q68

This item asks whether the informant's city's approaches to youth violence are prevention, intervention, and/or suppression. Circle the appropriate codes. If the informant indicates "Something else," ask the informant to specify and write the response on the line. If the informant provides more than one answer, ask Q69. Otherwise, circle 99 for Q69 and skip to Q70.

Q69

This item asks which approach, of the ones mentioned in Q68, is most often used or are the approaches equally utilized. Circle the appropriate code.

Q70

This item asks if the interviewer can contact the informant again with follow-up questions. Circle the appropriate code.

Q71

This item asks if the informant is willing to become a national consortium member and participate in quarterly conference calls with other cities regarding youth violence prevention. If the informant indicates "Yes" or "Already a member," skip to Q72. If the informant indicates "No," "Refused," or "Don't know," ask Q71A. If the informant assigns someone on their behalf to participate, record their contact information.

Q72

This item acknowledges that the interview is complete and asks if the informant has any questions or comments that he/she would like to add. Record informant's response on the lines provided.

Q73

This records the end time of the interview. Fill in the time you end the interview, and circle "AM" or "PM."

Q74-Q81

Questions 74-81 should be completed by the interviewer after he/she has terminated the phone call. Q74 records the length of the call in minutes using the start and end time of the interview. Q75 assesses how engaged was the informant. Q76 assesses how knowledgeable was the informant. Q77 asks if there was anything unusual about the interview. If "Yes," explain in the space provided. Q78 provides space for any additional comments or explanations pertaining to the interview. Use the space provided to record notes.

Q79 asks if any documents/information were promised during the interview. Circle 1 ("Yes") and answer Q79A and Q79B or circle 2 ("No") and skip to Q80. Q79A lists the documents/information and if they are received, circle 1 ("Yes"). Q79B asks if the informant asked for an email prompt to gather the promised documents/information. Circle 1 ("Yes") and answer Q79BAA or circle 2 ("No") and skip to Q80.

Q80 asks if the informant referred to any additional documents/information during the interview. Circle 1 ("Yes") and answer Q80A or circle 2 ("No") and skip to Q81. Q80A lists the documents/information/sources and if they are found, circle 1 ("Yes").

Q81 asks if the informant suggested other potential informants during the interview. Circle 1 ("Yes") and answer Q81A or circle 2 ("No"). Q81A lists the potential informants and their contact information and if they are contacted, circle 1 ("Yes").

Appendix G: UNITY Interview Questionnaire

PART A

Edit:	Staff	__	__
DATA ENTRY:	STAFF	__	__

COMPLETE BEFORE THE INTERVIEW

1. CITY NAME _____

2. CITY ID#____ __

3. INFORMANT ID#____ __ __

4. OFFICE

MAYOR.....1

POLICE CHIEF.....2

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.....3

PUBLIC HEALTH DIRECTOR.....4

5. INTERVIEW DATE ____ __ / ____ __ / ____ __

6. INTERVIEWER_____

7. INTERVIEW TYPE

TELEPHONE.....COMPLETE 7A.....1

FACE-TO-FACE....COMPLETE 7B.....2

7A. NUMBER DIALED (____ __ __) ____ __ - ____ __ __

7B. INTERVIEW LOCATION_____

8. WERE THERE ANY DOCUMENTS RECEIVED FROM THIS INFORMANT
PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW?

YES.....ANSWER 8A & 8B.....1

NO.....SKIP TO 9.....2

8A. HOW MANY DOCUMENTS? ____ __

8B. LIST THE DOCUMENT TITLES:

1) _____

2) _____

- 3) _____
- 4) _____

Thank you for agreeing to talk with us. I would like to confirm that you received a letter of introduction regarding UNITY and this telephone interview.

IF THE INFORMANT SAYS "YES," CONTINUE WITH THE SCRIPT.

IF THE INFORMANT SAYS "NO," READ: "I can forward the letter to you if you would like."

CIRCLE RESPONSE: YES NO

Before we begin with the questionnaire, I would like to explain a few things. As you may be aware, UNITY is an initiative funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. UNITY's goal is to strengthen youth violence prevention efforts in the largest US cities. To assess current youth development and violence prevention activities, we are interviewing city officials representing the mayor's office, police department, public health department, and public school system in selected cities such as <CITY>. The data collected in our interviews will help develop a national strategy for youth violence prevention and will be shared with other cities to assist in their own development of a city-wide strategy.

Throughout this interview today, I will be asking you as a representative of the <OFFICE> about youth development and/or violence prevention activities in <CITY>. The information that you provide is confidential and will not be shared with your office/department or city. All answers from this survey will become part of the national sample and will be reported only in summary form. All data will be encoded and entered into a database without identifiers. Your participation is voluntary and you may choose not to answer any questions if you wish. Can we begin?

IF "NO," SCHEDULE ANOTHER INTERVIEW TIME ON THE CONTACT LOG. IF AFTER ADDRESSING QUESTIONS AND CONCERNS THE INFORMANT REFUSES TO BE INTERVIEWED, OBTAIN A REFERRAL FOR ANOTHER POTENTIAL INFORMANT. PLEASE INDICATE THIS OUTCOME ON THE INFORMANT'S CONTACT LOG AND REFERRAL FORM AND COMPLETE A NEW REFERRAL FORM FOR THE POTENTIAL INFORMANT.

9. INTERVIEW START TIME: ____ ____ : ____ ____ AM / PM

10. REVIEW REFERRAL FORM. IS THE CONTACT INFORMATION COMPLETE AND ACCURATE?

YES.....1

NO.....UPDATE CONTACT DATA.....2

We would like to tape record each interview to help ensure that we accurately record your information and that we transcribe exactly what you have said. All tapes will be stored in a secure location with limited access and will be destroyed after the data have been transcribed.

11. Do I have your consent to tape record this interview?

YES.....1

NO.....2

IF THE INFORMANT SAYS "YES," READ: "I am going to turn the tape-recorder on now." THEN TURN ON TAPE RECORDER.

IF THE INFORMANT SAYS "NO," READ: "Okay, I will not be turning on the tape-recorder for this interview."

PART B

In our assessment, we are interested in violence in which youth are the perpetrator or the victim. Therefore, when responding to the questions, please keep in mind that we are using a broad definition of youth violence that includes homicide, suicide, firearm violence, gang violence, teen relationship violence, and neglect and child abuse.

First, I want to discuss <CITY'S> city-wide efforts to address youth violence.

12. Is there a lead department or office for youth violence prevention within <CITY'S> city government?

YES.....ASK 12A.....1

NO.....SKIP TO 13.....2

REFUSED.....SKIP TO 13.....97

DON'T KNOW.....SKIP TO 13.....98

12A. What is the department's or office's name?

LOGICAL SKIP.....99

13. Is there a point person for youth violence prevention activities within <CITY'S> city government?

- YES.....ASK 13A & 13B.....1
- NO.....SKIP TO 14.....2
- REFUSED.....SKIP TO 14.....97
- DON'T KNOW.....SKIP TO 14.....98

13A. What is the name and title of the point person?
LOGICAL SKIP.....99

13B. What is the contact information for this person?
LOGICAL SKIP.....99

14. Does <CITY> have a written city-wide plan or blueprint that was developed by multiple agencies to address youth violence?

- YES.....SKIP TO PART C.....1
- NO.....SKIP TO PART D.....2
- REFUSED.....SKIP TO PART D.....97
- DON'T KNOW.....SKIP TO PART D.....98

PART C

15. What is the name of the city-wide plan?
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99
16. Who was involved in the development of the <CITY-WIDE
 PLAN>? (FINAL PROBE)
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99
17. Does the <CITY-WIDE PLAN> contain measurable
 objectives?
- YES.....1
 NO.....2
 REFUSED.....97
 DON'T KNOW.....98
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99
18. Does the <CITY-WIDE PLAN> contain an evaluation plan?
- YES.....1
 NO.....2
 REFUSED.....97
 DON'T KNOW.....98
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99

19. Can we get a copy of <CITY-WIDE PLAN>?

YES.....ASK 19A.....1
 NO.....SKIP TO 20.....2
 REFUSED.....SKIP TO 20.....97
 DON'T KNOW.....ASK 19A.....98
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99

19A. How can/might we obtain a copy?
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99

20. Has the <CITY-WIDE PLAN> been implemented?

YES.....SKIP TO 20B-20G.....1
 NO.....ASK 20A.....2
 REFUSED.....SKIP TO 21.....97
 DON'T KNOW.....SKIP TO 21.....98
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99

20A. Why has the <CITY-WIDE PLAN> not been
 implemented? (FINAL PROBE)
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99

(SKIP TO 21)

20B. When was <CITY-WIDE PLAN> first implemented?
 (PROBE FOR MONTH AND YEAR)
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99

20C. On a scale of one-to-ten, where 1 means "not at all involved" and 10 means "extremely involved," how involved is or was <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/ DEPARTMENT> in the implementation of the <CITY-WIDE PLAN>?

1 -- 2 -- 3 -- 4 -- 5 -- 6 -- 7 -- 8 -- 9 -- 10
 Not At All Extremely
 Involved Involved

REFUSED.....97
 DON'T KNOW.....98
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99

20D. What are the sources of funding to implement <CITY-WIDE PLAN>? (FINAL PROBE)
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99

20E. How much funding is allocated to the implementation of <CITY-WIDE PLAN> per year?
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99

20F. What have been the barriers and challenges in implementing <CITY-WIDE PLAN>? (FINAL PROBE)
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99

20G. Is the implementation of <CITY-WIDE PLAN> being monitored or evaluated?

- YES.....ASK 20GAA.....1
- NO.....SKIP TO 21.....2
- REFUSED.....SKIP TO 21.....97
- DON'T KNOW.....SKIP TO 21.....98
- LOGICAL SKIP.....99

20GAA. What indicators are used to monitor or evaluate the <CITY-WIDE PLAN>?
(FINAL PROBE)
LOGICAL SKIP.....99

21. Is your <CITY-WIDE PLAN> based on any other written plans?

- YES.....ASK 21A.....1
- NO.....SKIP TO PART E.....2
- REFUSED....SKIP TO PART E.....97
- DON'T KNOW.SKIP TO PART E.....98
- LOGICAL SKIP.....99

21A. What are the names of the plans?
LOGICAL SKIP.....99

(SKIP TO PART E)

PART D

22. Have there been interests in or discussions about developing a youth violence prevention city-wide plan or blueprint in <CITY>?
- YES.....1
- NO.....2
- REFUSED.....97
- DON'T KNOW.....98
- LOGICAL SKIP.....99
23. Who is or would be most interested in developing a youth violence prevention city-wide plan for <CITY>? (PROBE FOR PEOPLE OR INSTITUTIONS)(FINAL PROBE)
- LOGICAL SKIP.....99
24. What are some challenges or barriers to developing a youth violence prevention city-wide plan in <CITY>? (FINAL PROBE)
- LOGICAL SKIP.....99

25. What types of assistance would be most helpful to
<CITY> in developing a youth violence prevention
city-wide plan? (PROBE WITH EXAMPLES: TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE, CONTACTS WITH OTHER CITIES, INFORMATION
ON EVALUATION, POLICY ADVOCACY, AND COALITION
BUILDING) (FINAL PROBE)
LOGICAL SKIP.....99

PART E

Now I want to talk about youth advisory councils, boards or commissions. By this I mean, a body that consists of youth.

26. Does <CITY> have a youth advisory council, board, or commission?

YES.....ASK 26A-26J.....1

NO.....SKIP TO PART F.....2

REFUSED.....SKIP TO PART F.....97

DON'T KNOW.....SKIP TO PART F.....98

26A. Please tell me the names of the youth advisory councils with which you are familiar? LIST THEM IN COLUMN A. PROBE: What else? WHEN LIST IN COLUMN A IS COMPLETE, START WITH FIRST ITEM IN COLUMN B.

26B. Who oversees or supports the <YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL>? IF THE INFORMANT STATES THAT THEIR OFFICE/DEPARTMENT DOES NOT OVERSEE OR SUPPORT THE YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL, THEN ASK 26C. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO COLUMN B FOR NEXT MENTIONED COUNCIL OR TO QUESTION 26AA or 26D IF NO OTHER COUNCILS ARE LISTED.

26C. Does <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT> work or collaborate with the <YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL>?

Appendix G

	26A. COUNCIL NAME?	26B. WHO OVERSEES OR SUPPORTS?	26C. WORK OR COLLABORATE WITH?
1 ST MENTION	LS.....99	LS.....99	YES.....1 NO.....2 RF.....97 DK.....98 LS.....99
2 ND MENTION	LS.....99	LS.....99	YES.....1 NO.....2 RF.....97 DK.....98 LS.....99
3 RD MENTION	LS.....99	LS.....99	YES.....1 NO.....2 RF.....97 DK.....98 LS.....99
4 TH MENTION	LS.....99	LS.....99	YES.....1 NO.....2 RF.....97 DK.....98 LS.....99
5 TH MENTION	LS.....99	LS.....99	YES.....1 NO.....2 RF.....97 DK.....98 LS.....99

IF THE INFORMANT MENTIONS MORE THAN ONE YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL, THEN THE INTERVIEWER MUST SELECT ONE FOR FURTHER QUESTIONS. TO SELECT A YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL, PREFERENCE IS GIVEN FIRST TO THE YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL THAT THE INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT SPONSORS OR OVERSEES. IF NO SUCH COUNCIL EXISTS, SELECT THE YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL THAT THE INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT WORKS OR COLLABORATES WITH.

IF NO SUCH COUNCIL EXISTS OR IF INFORMANT WORKS WITH MULTIPLE COUNCILS, THEN ASK INFORMANT:

26AA. Of these councils that you mentioned, which one are you most familiar with?
LOGICAL SKIP.....99

26D. I want to know more about _____.
SELECTED YOUTH ADVISORY
COUNCIL, COALITION, OR
COMMISSION

26E. Please describe the youth in the <YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL>. (PROBE FOR GENDER, AGE, RACE/ETHNICITY, ECONOMIC LEVEL)
LOGICAL SKIP.....99

26F. Does the <YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL> include high-risk youth?

YES.....1
NO.....2
REFUSED.....97
DON'T KNOW.....98
LOGICAL SKIP.....99

26G. How are the youth selected?
LOGICAL SKIP.....99

26H. What topics or issues do the <YOUTH ADVISORY
COUNCIL> focus on? (FINAL PROBE)
LOGICAL SKIP.....99

26I. How does the <YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL> address
these topics or issues? (FINAL PROBE)
LOGICAL SKIP.....99

26J. Are the activities of the <YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL> monitored or evaluated?

- YES.....ASK 26JAA.....1
- NO.....SKIP TO PART F.....2
- REFUSED.....SKIP TO PART F....97
- DON'T KNOW.....SKIP TO PART F....98
- LOGICAL SKIP.....99

26JAA. Which best describes the monitoring or evaluation of the <YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL>? Is it process evaluation where the council is assessed to see if it is being implemented as intended? Or outcome evaluation where it is assessed for the outcome of the council goals? Or both?

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>LS</u>
PROCESS EVALUATION...	1	2	97	98	99
OUTCOME EVALUATION...	1	2	97	98	99
OTHER.....	1	2	97	98	99

SPECIFY _____

PART F

Now I want to find out about the specific youth development programs or youth violence prevention activities in <CITY>.

27. Does <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT> offer any youth development programs or youth violence prevention activities in <CITY>?

YES.....ASK 27A-27G.....1

NO.....SKIP TO 27H-27P.....2

REFUSED.....SKIP TO 27H-27P.....97

DON'T KNOW.....SKIP TO 27H-27P.....98

27A. Please tell me the names of the programs offered through <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT> with which you are familiar? LIST THEM IN COLUMN A. PROBE: What else?

27B. RECORD ANY VOLUNTEERED PROGRAM DESCRIPTION IN COLUMN B

	27A. PROGRAM NAMES	27B. VOLUNTEERED PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
1 ST MENTION	LS.....99	LS.....99
2 ND MENTION	LS.....99	LS.....99
3 RD MENTION	LS.....99	LS.....99
4 TH MENTION	LS.....99	LS.....99
5 TH MENTION	LS.....99	LS.....99

IF THE INFORMANT MENTIONS MORE THAN ONE PROGRAM, THEN THE INTERVIEWER MUST SELECT ONE FOR FURTHER QUESTIONS. TO SELECT A PROGRAM, ASK:

27AA. Excluding national programs, which of the mentioned programs do you think looks like it is going to be the most effective or promising.
LOGICAL SKIP.....99

27C. I want to know more about _____.
SELECTED PROGRAM

27D. What are the program goals or expected outcomes?
LOGICAL SKIP.....99

27E. Is the program being monitored or evaluated?

- YES.....ASK 27EAA.....1
- NO.....SKIP TO 27F.....2
- REFUSED.....SKIP TO 27F.....97
- DON'T KNOW.....SKIP TO 27F.....98
- LOGICAL SKIP.....99

27EAA. Which best describes the monitoring or evaluation of the program? Is it process evaluation where the program is assessed to see if it is being implemented as intended? Or outcome evaluation where it is assessed for the outcome of the program goals? Or both?

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>LS</u>
PROCESS EVALUATION...	1	2	97	98	99
OUTCOME EVALUATION...	1	2	97	98	99
OTHER.....	1	2	97	98	99

SPECIFY _____

27F. What is the target population? (PROBE FOR GENDER, AGE, RACE/ETHNICITY, AND ECONOMIC LEVEL)
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99

27G. What is the geographic coverage of the program?

- NEIGHBORHOOD.....1
- SCHOOL.....2
- SCHOOL DISTRICT.....3
- CITY-WIDE.....4
- COUNTY-WIDE.....5
- STATE-WIDE.....6
- OTHER.....7 SPECIFY_____
- REFUSED.....97
- DON'T KNOW.....98
- LOGICAL SKIP.....99

SKIP TO QUESTION 28

27H. Please tell me the names of the youth development or youth violence prevention programs in your city with which you are familiar? LIST THEM IN COLUMN H. PROBE: What else? WHEN LIST IN COLUMN H IS COMPLETE, START WITH FIRST ITEM IN COLUMN I.

27I. Does <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT> work or collaborate with the <PROGRAM>?

27J. RECORD ANY VOLUNTEERED PROGRAM DESCRIPTION IN COLUMN J

Appendix G

	27H. PROGRAM NAME	27I. WORK OR COLLABORATE WITH?	27J. VOLUNTEERED PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
1 ST MENTION	LS.....99	YES.....1 NO.....2 RF.....97 DK.....98 LS.....99	LS.....99
2 ND MENTION	LS.....99	YES.....1 NO.....2 RF.....97 DK.....98 LS.....99	LS.....99
3 RD MENTION	LS.....99	YES.....1 NO.....2 RF.....97 DK.....98 LS.....99	LS.....99
4 TH MENTION	LS.....99	YES.....1 NO.....2 RF.....97 DK.....98 LS.....99	LS.....99
5 TH MENTION	LS.....99	YES.....1 NO.....2 RF.....97 DK.....98 LS.....99	LS.....99

IF THE INFORMANT MENTIONS MORE THAN ONE PROGRAM, THEN THE INTERVIEWER MUST SELECT ONE FOR FURTHER QUESTIONS. TO SELECT A PROGRAM, PREFERENCE IS GIVEN FIRST TO THE PROGRAM THAT THE INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT WORKS OR COLLABORATES WITH.

IF NO SUCH PROGRAM EXISTS OR IF INFORMANT WORKS WITH MULTIPLE PROGRAMS, THEN ASK INFORMANT:

27AA. Excluding national programs, which of the mentioned programs do you think looks like it is going to be the most effective or promising.
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99

27K. I want to know more about _____.
 SELECTED PROGRAM

27L. Who are the responsible or sponsoring agencies or organizations?

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>LS</u>
LAW ENFORCEMENT.....	1	2	97	98	99
PROBATION DEPARTMENT.....	1	2	97	98	99
SCHOOLS.....	1	2	97	98	99
COMMUNITY-BASED ORGS.....	1	2	97	98	99
NATIONAL AGENCIES(UNITED WAY).	1	2	97	98	99
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.....	1	2	97	98	99
SOCIAL SERVICES.....	1	2	97	98	99
PARKS AND RECREATION.....	1	2	97	98	99
OTHER.....	1	2	97	98	99

SPECIFY_____

27M. What are the program goals or expected outcomes?
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99

27N. Is the program being monitored or evaluated?

YES.....ASK 27NAA.....1
 NO.....SKIP TO 27O.....2
 REFUSED.....SKIP TO 27O.....97
 DON'T KNOW.....SKIP TO 27O.....98
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99

27NAA. Which best describes the monitoring or evaluation of the program? Is it process evaluation where the program is assessed to see if it is being implemented as intended? Or outcome evaluation where it is assessed for the outcome of the program goals? Or both?

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>LS</u>
PROCESS EVALUATION...	1	2	97	98	99
OUTCOME EVALUATION...	1	2	97	98	99
OTHER.....	1	2	97	98	99

SPECIFY _____

270. What is the target population? (PROBE FOR
GENDER, AGE, RACE/ETHNICITY, AND ECONOMIC LEVEL)
LOGICAL SKIP.....99

27P. What is the geographic coverage of the program?

NEIGHBORHOOD.....1
SCHOOL.....2
SCHOOL DISTRICT.....3
CITY-WIDE.....4
COUNTY-WIDE.....5
STATE-WIDE.....6
OTHER.....7 SPECIFY_____

REFUSED.....97
DON'T KNOW.....98
LOGICAL SKIP.....99

28. Is there a youth services directory for <CITY>?

YES.....ASK 28A-28C.....1
 NO.....SKIP TO PART G.....2
 REFUSED.....SKIP TO PART G.....97
 DON'T KNOW.....SKIP TO PART G.....98

28A. What is the name of the directory?
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99

28B. Who developed the <DIRECTORY>?
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99

28C. Can we get a copy of <DIRECTORY>?
 YES.....ASK 28AA.....1
 NO.....SKIP TO PART G.....2
 REFUSED.....SKIP TO PART G.....97
 DON'T KNOW.....ASK 28AA.....98
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99

AA. How can/might we obtain a copy?
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99

PART G

Now I want to talk about coalitions or networks in <CITY>. For the purpose of this questionnaire, we are defining a coalition or network as two or more organizations from different disciplines working together on an issue.

29. Does <CITY> have any coalitions or networks addressing youth development or youth violence prevention?

YES.....ASK 29A-29K.....1

NO.....SKIP TO PART H.....2

REFUSED.....SKIP TO PART H.....97

DON'T KNOW.....SKIP TO PART H.....98

29A. Please tell me the names of the coalitions with which you are familiar? LIST THEM IN COLUMN A.
 PROBE: What else? WHEN LIST IN COLUMN A IS COMPLETE, START WITH FIRST ITEM IN COLUMN B.

29B. Does <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT> work or collaborate with the <COALITION>?

Appendix G

	29A. COALITION NAME	29B. WORK OR COLLABORATE WITH?
1 st MENTION	LS.....99	YES.....1 NO.....2 RF.....97 DK.....98 LS.....99
2 nd MENTION	LS.....99	YES.....1 NO.....2 RF.....97 DK.....98 LS.....99
3 rd MENTION	LS.....99	YES.....1 NO.....2 RF.....97 DK.....98 LS.....99
4 th MENTION	LS.....99	YES.....1 NO.....2 RF.....97 DK.....98 LS.....99
5 th MENTION	LS.....99	YES.....1 NO.....2 RF.....97 DK.....98 LS.....99

IF THE INFORMANT MENTIONS MORE THAN ONE COALITION, THEN THE INTERVIEWER MUST SELECT ONE FOR FURTHER QUESTIONS. TO SELECT A COALITION, PREFERENCE IS GIVEN FIRST TO THE COALITION THAT THE INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT WORKS OR COLLABORATES WITH.

IF NO SUCH COALITION EXISTS OR IF INFORMANT WORKS WITH MULTIPLE COALITIONS, THEN ASK INFORMANT:

29AA. Of these coalitions that you mentioned, which one are you most familiar with?
LOGICAL SKIP.....99

29C. I want to know about _____.
SELECTED COALITION/NETWORKS

29D. What is the mission, goals or focus of the <COALITION>?
LOGICAL SKIP.....99

29E. Is the <COALITION> being monitored or evaluated?

- YES.....ASK 29EAA.....1
- NO.....SKIP TO 29F.....2
- REFUSED.....SKIP TO 29F.....97
- DON'T KNOW.....SKIP TO 29F.....98
- LOGICAL SKIP.....99

29EAA. Which best describes the monitoring or evaluation of the coalition? Is it process evaluation where the coalition is assessed to see if it is being implemented as intended? Or outcome evaluation where it is assessed for the outcome of the coalition goals? Or both?

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

YES NO RF DK LS

- PROCESS EVALUATION...1...2...97...98...99
- OUTCOME EVALUATION...1...2...97...98...99
- OTHER.....1...2...97...98...99

SPECIFY_____

29F. Is the focus of the <COALITION> on a community, neighborhood, city-wide level or something else?

- COMMUNITY.....1 SPECIFY_____
- NEIGHBORHOOD.....2 SPECIFY_____
- CITY-WIDE.....3
- SOMETHING ELSE.....4 SPECIFY_____
- REFUSED.....97
- DON'T KNOW.....98
- LOGICAL SKIP.....99

29G. Is this a public-private partnership?
 (DEFINITION: PARTNERSHIP OF GOVERNMENT, NON-PROFIT, AND/OR BUSINESS)

- YES.....1 SPECIFY _____
- NO.....2
- REFUSED.....97
- DON'T KNOW....98
- LOGICAL SKIP..99

29H. What sectors do the members represent? (LET THE INFORMANT VOLUNTEER SECTORS & RECORD IN "29H")

29I. Are any of the following sectors also represented in the <COALITION>'s membership? (ASK ABOUT EACH AREA NOT VOLUNTEERED IN "29H" & RECORD IN "29I")

	29H.VOLUN- TEERED	29I.RECALLED				
	YES	YES	NO	RF	DK	LS
LAW ENFORCEMENT.....	1.....	2...3...97..98..99				
PROBATION DEPARTMENT.....	1.....	2...3...97..98..99				
SCHOOLS.....	1.....	2...3...97..98..99				
COMMUNITY-BASED ORGS.....	1.....	2...3...97..98..99				
NATIONAL AGENCIES.....	1.....	2...3...97..98..99				
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.....	1.....	2...3...97..98..99				
SOCIAL SERVICES.....	1.....	2...3...97..98..99				
CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES...1.....	2...3...97..98..99					
BUSINESSES.....	1.....	2...3...97..98..99				
MEDIA.....	1.....	2...3...97..98..99				
YOUTH.....	1.....	2...3...97..98..99				
COMMUNITY MEMBERS.....	1.....	2...3...97..98..99				
SOME OTHER SECTOR.....	1.....	2...3...97..98..99				

SPECIFY _____

29J. Who are the sponsors of <COALITION>? (DEFINITION
OF SPONSORS: TO HOUSE OR PROVIDE LEADERSHIP)
LOGICAL SKIP.....99

29K. Has <COALITION> received funding in the past
year?

YES.....1
NO.....2
REFUSED.....97
DON'T KNOW.....98
LOGICAL SKIP.....99

PART H

Now I want to find out about access to <CITY'S> data on youth violence.

30. Does <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT> have access to juvenile justice data such as arrests, incarcerations, probation, relationship violence, and sexual violence?

- YES.....ASK 30A.....1
- YES, BUT NOT ALL...ASK 30A.....2
- NO.....SKIP TO 31.....3
- REFUSED.....SKIP TO 31.....97
- DON'T KNOW.....SKIP TO 31.....98

30A. Do you have access to raw data, summary reports, or both?

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>LS</u>
RAW DATA.....	1.....	2.....	97....	98....	99
SUMMARY REPORTS.....	1.....	2.....	97....	98....	99
OTHER.....	1.....	2.....	97....	98....	99

SPECIFY_____

31. Are there barriers to accessing juvenile justice data for <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT>?

- YES.....1 SPECIFY_____
- NO.....2
- REFUSED.....97
- DON'T KNOW..98

32. Does <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT> have access to adult law enforcement and justice data such as crime reports, arrests, incarcerations, probation, parole, domestic violence, and sexual violence?

- YES.....ASK 32A.....1
- YES, BUT NOT ALL...ASK 32A.....2
- NO.....SKIP TO 33.....3
- REFUSED.....SKIP TO 33.....97
- DON'T KNOW.....SKIP TO 33.....98

32A. Do you have access to raw data, summary reports, or both?

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>LS</u>
RAW DATA.....	1.....	2.....	97....	98....	99
SUMMARY REPORTS.....	1.....	2.....	97....	98....	99
OTHER.....	1.....	2.....	97....	98....	99

SPECIFY_____

33. Are there barriers to accessing adult law enforcement and justice data for <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT>?

- YES.....1 SPECIFY_____
- NO.....2
- REFUSED.....97
- DON'T KNOW..98

34. Does <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT> have access to child protective services data such as reported child abuse, reported child sexual abuse, and child fatality review team findings?

- YES.....ASK 34A.....1
- YES, BUT NOT ALL...ASK 34A.....2
- NO.....SKIP TO 35.....3
- REFUSED.....SKIP TO 35.....97
- DON'T KNOW.....SKIP TO 35.....98

34A. Do you have access to raw data, summary reports, or both?

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>LS</u>
RAW DATA.....	1.....	2.....	97.....	98.....	99
SUMMARY REPORTS.....	1.....	2.....	97.....	98.....	99
OTHER.....	1.....	2.....	97.....	98.....	99

SPECIFY_____

35. Are there barriers to accessing child protective services data for <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT>?

- YES.....1 SPECIFY_____
- NO.....2
- REFUSED.....97
- DON'T KNOW..98

36. Does <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT> have access to health data such as births, deaths by cause, coroners or medical examiner data, hospital discharge, and emergency room data?

- YES.....ASK 36A.....1
- YES, BUT NOT ALL...ASK 36A.....2
- NO.....SKIP TO 37.....3
- REFUSED.....SKIP TO 37.....97
- DON'T KNOW.....SKIP TO 37.....98

36A. Do you have access to raw data, summary reports, or both?

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>LS</u>
RAW DATA.....	1.....	2.....	97...	98...	99
SUMMARY REPORTS.....	1.....	2.....	97...	98...	99
OTHER.....	1.....	2.....	97...	98...	99

SPECIFY_____

37. Are there barriers to accessing health data for <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT>?

- YES.....1 SPECIFY_____
- NO.....2
- REFUSED.....97
- DON'T KNOW..98

38. Does <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT> have access to school data such as truancy, drop out rates, suspensions, and expulsions?

- YES.....ASK 38A.....1
- YES, BUT NOT ALL...ASK 38A.....2
- NO.....SKIP TO 39.....3
- REFUSED.....SKIP TO 39.....97
- DON'T KNOW.....SKIP TO 39.....98

38A. Do you have access to raw data, summary reports, or both?

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>LS</u>
RAW DATA.....	1.....	2.....	97...	98...	99
SUMMARY REPORTS.....	1.....	2.....	97...	98...	99
OTHER.....	1.....	2.....	97...	98...	99

SPECIFY_____

39. Are there barriers to accessing school data for <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT>?

- YES.....1 SPECIFY_____
- NO.....2
- REFUSED.....97
- DON'T KNOW..98

40. Aside from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System or YRBSS, does <CITY> have a specific youth survey that is implemented in the schools?

YES.....ASK 40A & 40B.....1

NO.....SKIP TO 41.....2

REFUSED.....SKIP TO 41.....97

DON'T KNOW.....SKIP TO 41.....98

40A. What is the name of the survey?

LOGICAL SKIP.....99

40B. What topics are covered in the survey?

LOGICAL SKIP.....99

41. Does <CITY> have an annual data report on the state of the city?

YES.....ASK 41A-41C.....1
 NO.....SKIP TO 42.....2
 REFUSED.....SKIP TO 42.....97
 DON'T KNOW.....SKIP TO 42.....98

41A. What is the name of the report?

LOGICAL SKIP.....99

41B. What types of data are included?

LOGICAL SKIP.....99

41C. Can we get a copy of the report?

YES.....ASK 41CAA.....1
 NO.....SKIP TO 42.....2
 REFUSED.....SKIP TO 42.....97
 DON'T KNOW.....ASK 41CAA.....98
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99

41CAA. How can/might we obtain a copy?

LOGICAL SKIP.....99

42. Does <CITY> have a mapping system or GIS that they use to map data?

YES.....ASK 42A.....1

NO.....SKIP TO PART I.....2

REFUSED.....SKIP TO PART I.....97

DON'T KNOW.....SKIP TO PART I.....98

42A. What departments produce reports using the mapping system or GIS? (FINAL PROBE)

LOGICAL SKIP.....99

PART I

Now I want to discuss coordination and collaborations between various offices, agencies, and departments in <CITY>. SKIP THE QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO THE INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT AND RECORD LOGICAL SKIP.

43. Does the <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT> work with the mayor's office to address youth violence?

YES.....1

NO.....2

REFUSED.....97

DON'T KNOW.....98

LOGICAL SKIP.....99

44. What are the challenges and barriers to working with the mayor's office for <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT>? (FINAL PROBE)
LOGICAL SKIP.....99

45. Does the <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT> work with the police department to address youth violence?

YES.....1

NO.....2

REFUSED.....97

DON'T KNOW.....98

LOGICAL SKIP.....99

46. What are the challenges and barriers to working with the police department for <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT>? (FINAL PROBE)

LOGICAL SKIP.....99

47. Does the <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT> work with the health department to address youth violence?

YES.....1

NO.....2

REFUSED.....97

DON'T KNOW.....98

LOGICAL SKIP.....99

48. What are the challenges and barriers to working with the health department for <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT>? (FINAL PROBE)

LOGICAL SKIP.....99

49. Does the <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT> work with the public school district to address youth violence?

YES.....1

NO.....2

REFUSED.....97

DON'T KNOW.....98

LOGICAL SKIP.....99

50. What are the challenges and barriers to working with the public school district for <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT>? (FINAL PROBE)

LOGICAL SKIP.....99

PART J

As a representative of <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT>, I want your assessment of youth violence and youth violence prevention activities in <CITY>.

51. On a scale of one-to-ten, where 1 means "not at all serious" and 10 means "very serious," how would you rate the seriousness of youth violence in <CITY>?

1	--	2	--	3	--	4	--	5	--	6	--	7	--	8	--	9	--	10
Not At All																		Very
Serious																		Serious

REFUSED.....97
 DON'T KNOW.....98

52. What are the major types of youth violence in <CITY>?
 (FINAL PROBE)

53. On a scale of one-to-ten, where 1 means "not at all effective" and 10 means "very effective," how would you rate the effectiveness of <CITY'S> strategies to reduce or prevent youth violence?

1	--	2	--	3	--	4	--	5	--	6	--	7	--	8	--	9	--	10
Not At All																		Very
Effective																		Effective

CITY HAS NO STRATEGY.....0
 REFUSED.....97
 DON'T KNOW.....98

54. On a scale, where 1 means "not at all appropriate" and 10 means "very appropriate," how would you rate the appropriateness of <CITY'S> strategies to reduce or prevent youth violence?

1 -- 2 -- 3 -- 4 -- 5 -- 6 -- 7 -- 8 -- 9 -- 10
 Not At All Very
 Appropriate Appropriate

CITY HAS NO STRATEGY.....0
 REFUSED.....97
 DON'T KNOW.....98

55. On a scale, where 1 means "not at all organized" and 10 means "very organized," how would you rate <CITY'S> level of organized response to youth violence?

1 -- 2 -- 3 -- 4 -- 5 -- 6 -- 7 -- 8 -- 9 -- 10
 Not At All Very
 Organized Organized

REFUSED.....97
 DON'T KNOW.....98

56. On a scale, where 1 means "not at all funded" and 10 means "highly funded," how would you rate <CITY'S> level of funding committed to reduce/prevent youth violence?

1 -- 2 -- 3 -- 4 -- 5 -- 6 -- 7 -- 8 -- 9 -- 10
 Not At All Highly
 Funded Funded

REFUSED.....97
 DON'T KNOW.....98

57. What approaches have been most successful in reducing or preventing youth violence in <CITY>? (FINAL PROBE)
58. What approaches have been least successful in reducing or preventing youth violence in <CITY>? (FINAL PROBE)
59. In thinking of all the programs in <CITY>, what are the gaps in services in youth development and youth violence prevention activities? (FINAL PROBE)
60. What are the obstacles to developing or implementing effective youth violence prevention programs in <CITY>? (FINAL PROBE)

61. What social issues in <CITY> take attention away from addressing youth violence? (FINAL PROBE)

62. If <CITY> had unlimited resources, what would <INFORMANT'S OFFICE/DEPARTMENT> do to prevent youth violence? (FINAL PROBE)

PART K

Now I want to talk about what the public in <CITY> thinks about youth violence and youth violence prevention activities.

63. On a scale of one-to-ten, where 1 means "not at all serious" and 10 means "very serious," how would the public in <CITY> rate the seriousness of youth violence in their city?

1	--	2	--	3	--	4	--	5	--	6	--	7	--	8	--	9	--	10
Not At All																		Very
Serious																		Serious

REFUSED.....97

DON'T KNOW.....98

64. On a scale, where 1 means "not at all effective" and 10 means "very effective," how would the public in <CITY> rate the effectiveness of their city's strategies to reduce or prevent youth violence?

1	--	2	--	3	--	4	--	5	--	6	--	7	--	8	--	9	--	10
Not At All																		Very
Effective																		Effective

CITY HAS NO STRATEGY.....0

REFUSED.....97

DON'T KNOW.....98

65. On a scale, where 1 means "not at all appropriate" and 10 means "very appropriate," how would the public in <CITY> rate the appropriateness of their city's strategies to reduce or prevent youth violence?

1	--	2	--	3	--	4	--	5	--	6	--	7	--	8	--	9	--	10
Not At All																		Very
Appropriate																		Appropriate

CITY HAS NO STRATEGY.....0

REFUSED.....97

DON'T KNOW.....98

66. On a scale, where 1 means "not at all funded" and 10 means "highly funded," how would the public in <CITY> rate their city's level of funding committed to reduce or prevent youth violence?

1	--	2	--	3	--	4	--	5	--	6	--	7	--	8	--	9	--	10
Not At All																		Highly
Funded																		Funded

REFUSED.....97

DON'T KNOW.....98

PART L

Now I want to discuss public health approaches.

67. Are you familiar with the public health approach to youth violence prevention?

- YES.....ASK 67A.....1
- NO.....SKIP TO 68.....2
- REFUSED.....SKIP TO 68.....97
- DON'T KNOW.....SKIP TO 68.....98

67A. Please describe your definition of the public health approach to youth violence prevention.
 LOGICAL SKIP.....99

68. Which of the following words would you use to describe your city's approaches to youth violence? Would you describe <CITY>'S approaches as primary prevention, intervention, and/or suppression?

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

- | | YES | NO | RF | DK |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|---------|----|
| PRIMARY PREVENTION..... | 1..... | 2..... | 97..... | 98 |
| INTERVENTION..... | 1..... | 2..... | 97..... | 98 |
| SUPPRESSION..... | 1..... | 2..... | 97..... | 98 |
| SOMETHING ELSE..... | 1..... | 2..... | 97..... | 98 |

SPECIFY_____

IF INFORMANT PROVIDES MORE THAN ONE ANSWER TO QUESTION 68,
ASK QUESTION 69. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 70.

69. Of these approaches you mentioned, which approach is
most often used? Or are the approaches equally
utilized?

PRIMARY PREVENTION.....	1
INTERVENTION.....	2
SUPPRESSION.....	3
SOMETHING ELSE.....	4
EQUALLY UTILIZED.....	5
REFUSED.....	97
DON'T KNOW.....	98
LOGICAL SKIP.....	99

PART M

That concludes the main portion of our questionnaire.

70. If we need to ask you anything else, may we contact you again?

- YES.....1
- NO.....2

71. UNITY has convened a national consortium of experts and city representatives that share advice and leadership to advance youth violence prevention efforts in the United States. Are you willing to become a national consortium member and participate in quarterly conference calls with other cities regarding youth violence prevention?

- YES.....SKIP TO 72.....1
- NO.....ASK 71A.....2
- ALREADY A MEMBER....SKIP TO 72.....3
- REFUSED.....ASK 71A.....97
- DON'T KNOW.....ASK 71A.....98

71A. Is there someone you could assign to participate on your behalf?

- YES.....COMPLETE CONTACT FORM.....1
- NO.....2
- REFUSED.....97
- DON'T KNOW.....98
- LOGICAL SKIP.....99

Name_____

Title_____

Agency / Organization _____

Contact Information_____

72. That finishes the questions that I wanted to ask you. Do you have any questions or comments that you would like to add?

Thank you very much for your time. Once the interviews have been completed and analyzed, we will send you a copy of the findings.

IF THE INFORMANT IDENTIFIED SOMEONE TO PARTICIPATE IN UNITY'S CONSORTIUM, SAY "In the meantime, <PERSON IDENTIFIED FOR THE CONSORTIUM> will be receiving information about UNITY's consortium."

If you would like to follow-up with us regarding this interview or the consortium, you can contact Billie Weiss at (310) 794-2725.

That is the end of the interview. Again, thank you very much for your time and the information that you provided.

TURN OFF TAPE RECORDER.

73. INTERVIEW END TIME: ____ ____ : ____ ____ AM / PM

PART N

COMPLETE AFTER INTERVIEW:

74. HOW LONG DID THE INTERVIEW TAKE TO COMPLETE? ___ ___ ___
MINUTES

75. HOW ENGAGED WAS THIS INFORMANT?

76. HOW KNOWLEDGEABLE WAS THIS INFORMANT?

77. WAS THERE ANYTHING UNUSUAL ABOUT THIS INTERVIEW?

YES.....EXPLAIN.....1
NO.....2

EXPLAIN: _____

78. RECORD ANY OTHER NOTES PERTAINING TO THE INTERVIEW
HERE:

79. DID THE INFORMANT PROMISE ANY DOCUMENTS/INFORMATION DURING THE INTERVIEW?

YES.....ANSWER 79A & 79B.....1
NO.....SKIP TO 80.....2

79A. LIST THE DOCUMENTS/INFORMATION: RECEIVED

- 1) _____ YES...1
- 2) _____ YES...1
- 3) _____ YES...1
- 4) _____ YES...1
- 5) _____ YES...1

79B. DID THE INFORMANT ASK FOR AN EMAIL PROMPT TO GATHER THE DOCUMENTS/INFORMATION?

YES.....ANSWER 79BAA.....1
NO.....SKIP TO 80.....2

79BAA. DATE OF WHEN EMAIL WAS SENT.

___ ___/___ ___/___ ___

80. DID THE INFORMANT REFER TO ANY ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS/INFORMATION DURING THE INTERVIEW?

YES.....ANSWER 80A.....1
NO.....SKIP TO 81.....2

80A. LIST THE DOCUMENT/INFORMATION/SOURCES: FOUND

- 1) _____ YES...1
- 2) _____ YES...1
- 3) _____ YES...1
- 4) _____ YES...1
- 5) _____ YES...1

81. DID THE INFORMANT SUGGEST OTHER POTENTIAL INFORMANTS DURING THE INTERVIEW?

YES.....ANSWER 81A.....1
NO.....END.....2

81A. LIST THE POTENTIAL INFORMANTS AND THEIR CONTACT INFORMATION: CONTACTED

- 1) _____ YES...1
- 2) _____ YES...1
- 3) _____ YES...1
- 4) _____ YES...1
- 5) _____ YES...1

Appendix H: Summaries of informants' responses to how their office or department would prevent youth violence if they had unlimited resources.

Mayor's Office

Open a department called "Mayor's Office of Youth Violence Prevention". We would look at violence and youth violence prevention from the standpoint of community partnership and the media. Media has a positive and a negative influence on violence. We would also increase the number of youth development workers.

Bring together all of our stakeholders and make a plan that would not exclude the people who are causing the problem. We would teach gang members entrepreneurship skills to make money legitimately and offer good parenting classes.

Expose young people to career opportunities, provide job placement and mentoring programs. Expand efforts in providing more support for family and make sure they have decent and affordable housing. Deal with literacy, social services and health care.

Continue with our comprehensive plan and design a career oriented project for high schools to be matched with corporations. The idea is to prepare youth people to go right into the work place.

Develop a geographically specific city-wide strategy involving community, faith-based organizations, youth, and schools.

Extend and replicate opportunities for youth to be successful throughout life growing up. Offer programs for mediation, conflict resolution and alternatives for violence. Increase and coordinate professional development for all those working with youth.

Develop a coalition or partnership to bring everyone to the table to implement a plan of action that addresses all needs. Also need to focus on education in order to address youth violence.

Police Department

Place officers in middle schools instead of just high schools, have permanent officers for Truancy Centers, set up Curfew Centers for juveniles caught out at night, have more Community Liaison Officers reaching out to community groups, and outline steps to prevention for parents.

Make connections with kids and provide opportunities to keep kids busy (e.g., supervised boxing matches). Hire more officers to work with kids as mentors.

Create a Youth Violence Task Force that would go out and target youth robberies, gun violence, and drug sales. Start working hand-in-hand with Juvenile Justice system.

1) Expand DARE, Police Activities League, and Explorer's Program, 2) Implement new programs, 3) Get more involved in other programs (e.g., Boys & Girls Club) 4) Expand School Resource Officer Program 5) Have something like Boston's Night Lights.

Develop a Task Force, reach out to more kids, and hire civilians to address youth violence.

Expand existing programs, work on outreach to public school district, and collaborate with county partners and Sheriff's Department.

Quadruple size of School Resource Officer Program to be a division with 4-5 officers in each high school. Formalize programs through collaborations with other agencies. Enhance street level enforcement. Expand and make gang section of the department a separate division.

Health Department

Work with schools and programs already in place. Inject education and intervention at those levels. Would not create new programs or campaigns. We see teens everyday, especially at our clinics, so we would find ways to talk, educate and intervene about youth violence in those areas.

Support community partners through grants. Have victim intervention advocates in ERs - Intervention at moment of critical injury is when opportunity for change is best realized. Offer prevention and education to youth. Work with men coming out of County jail and connect them with healthcare and resources in the community to provide stability to prevent recidivism.

Bring people together around the same issue. Prevention programs are most effective at a grassroots level, so our role is not to be competitors with organizations, but to facilitate effective organizing & programming.

Working with existing agencies and work on character building (6 pillars of character). Introduce this into grade schools and include the whole family.

Greater presence in schools. Implement programs and intervention activities taking kids away from violence and towards self development and self empowerment.

Fund an oversight group to organize and develop a community-wide assessment, programs and evaluation. Fund programs and develop a plan.

Expand programs in schools to effectively address dating violence and issues relating to healthy relationships. Increase access to mental healthcare to reduce self-inflicted harm, including drug use. Offer Nurse Family Partnership Program to work with teen moms. Increase services to families.

Jump back in and spearhead violence prevention efforts. Build on Violence Prevention Action Plan that we were able to start and maintain for 5 years.

Develop programs for teen pregnancy, STDs, safety issues, and family values. Offer programs with the involvement of the Police Department where children can report fears and violence without fear of retaliation. Offer recreational programs for kids.

Looking at it from a public health perspective: Do more outreach to the community and help CBO sustain their activity.

School District

Focus on prevention and mitigation. Make sure life skills are infused into curriculum. Intertwine law related education with curriculum from elementary to high school and incorporate the police in the law education. Offer programs for students, parents, and the community.

Make certain every classroom in city from 1st grade and up has a program which gets across to students the harm they may do if they do not make good decisions. Provide opportunities after school. Make health care and counseling available to everyone

Provide prevention specialists in every school to help teachers and students.

Emphasis on addressing the underlying issues that lead to youth violence, through Comprehensive Health or other proven effective violence prevention programs. Would work with all aspects of the community.

Give parents opportunities to get involved in schools; offer job opportunities to engage community in schools. Keeps schools open longer so community can have full access. Partner with outside agencies to provide students access to external resources and programs that we don't have resources to provide.

Have support services available to respond to any situation for families and youth. Develop appropriate services to match intensity of need and good follow-up support after an incident.

Have a "lighted school" that opens early morning, provides programs with adult supervision and good instruction, and closes late at night. Provide healthcare for every kid in need. Devise weekend activities. Provide greater supervision in parks and recreation activities.

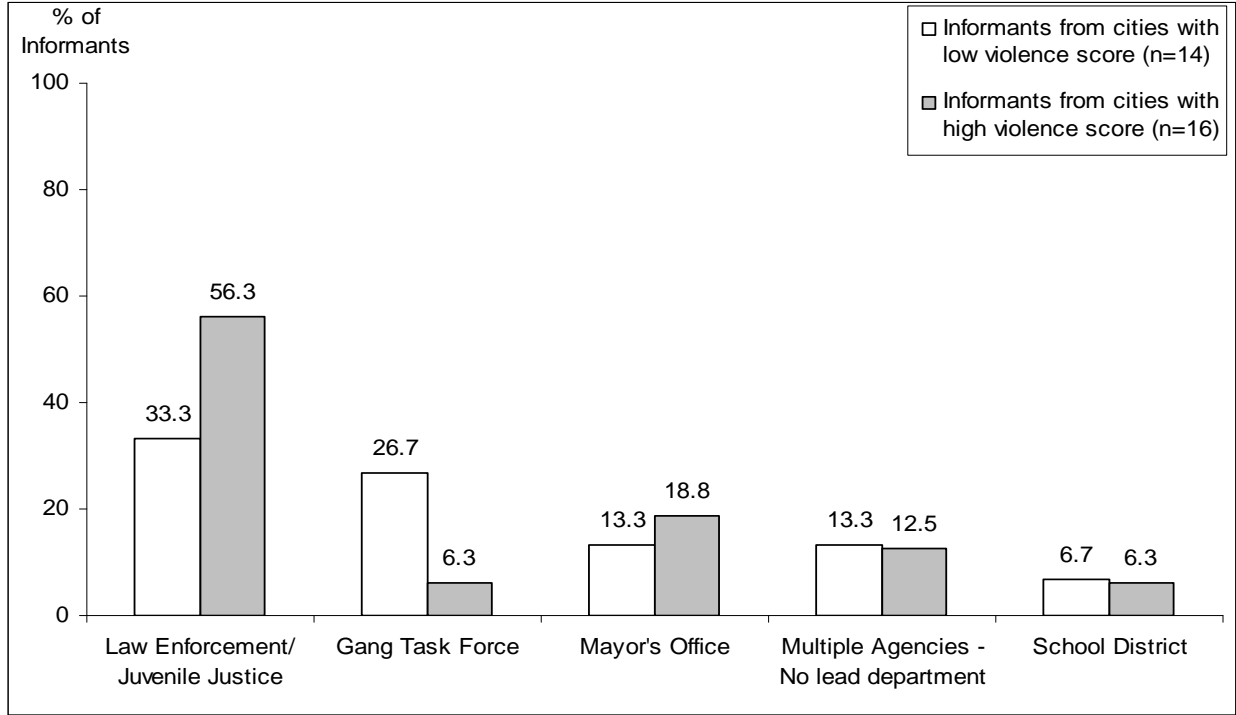
Offer a mental health clinic in every school. Engage every family. Increase professional development training. Engage kids one on one. Make sure they have productive places to go and ways to communicate.

Identify stakeholders. Identify key issues. Offer more intervention and prevention programs, social services, and health services.

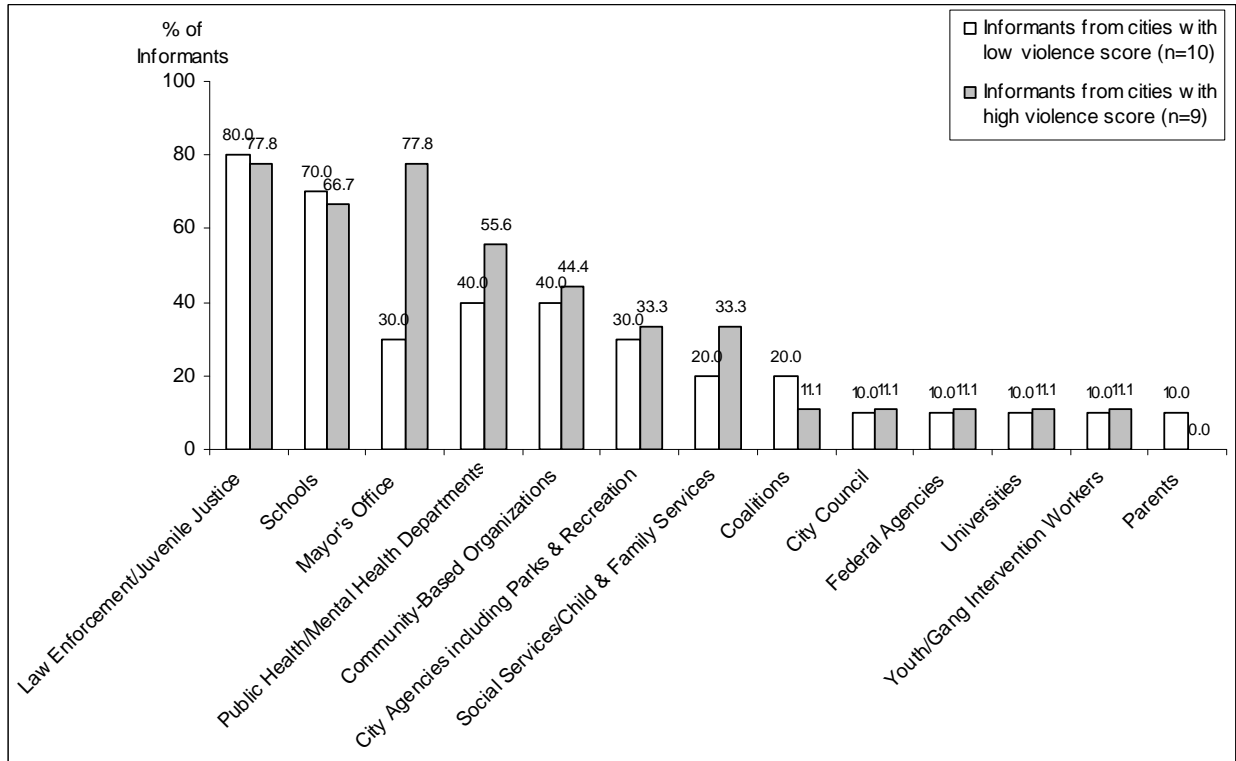
Expand academies to serve small groups of children with teachers and mentors. Have more counselors, social workers, mental health services, and health services in schools. Opportunities to provide substance abuse counselors. Offer career focused programs as well as in-school opportunities for students that can't function in traditional settings, including behavior coaches

Appendix I: Figures by Low and High Violence Scores

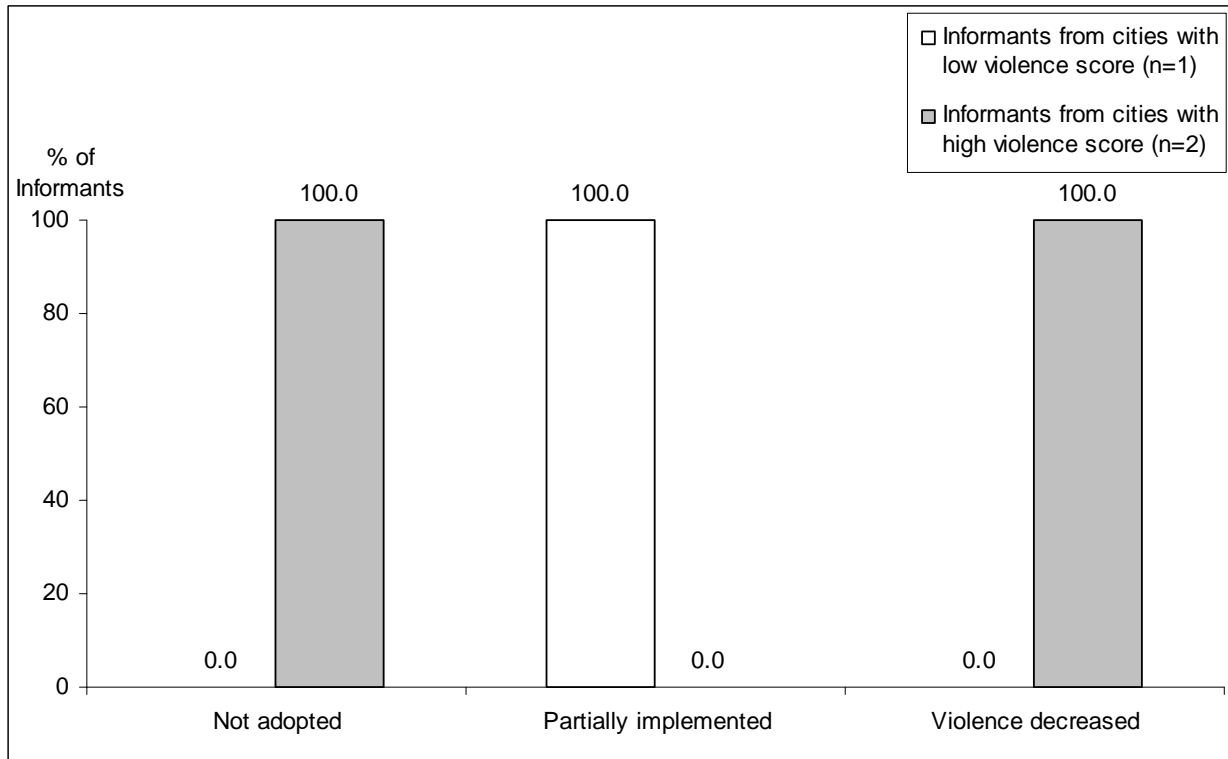
Identified Lead Department for Youth Violence Prevention within City Government by City Violence Score



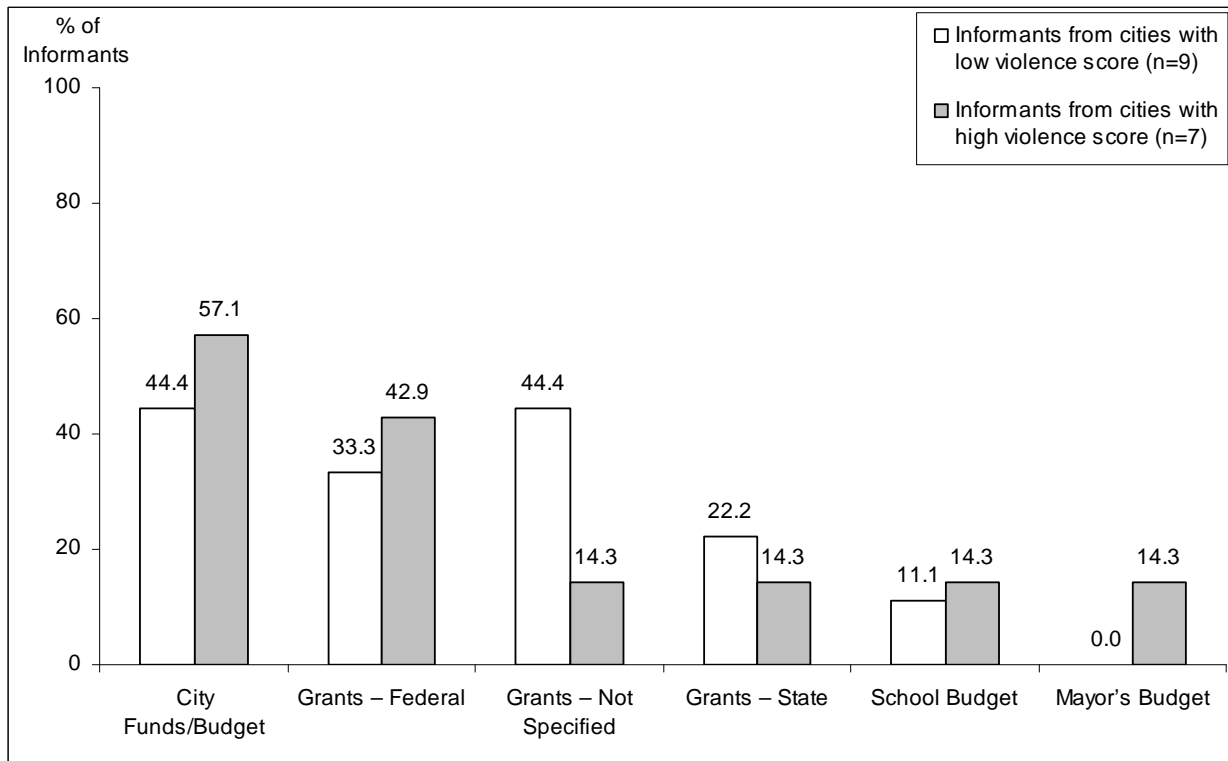
Entities Involved in the Development of the City-Wide Plan by City Violence Score



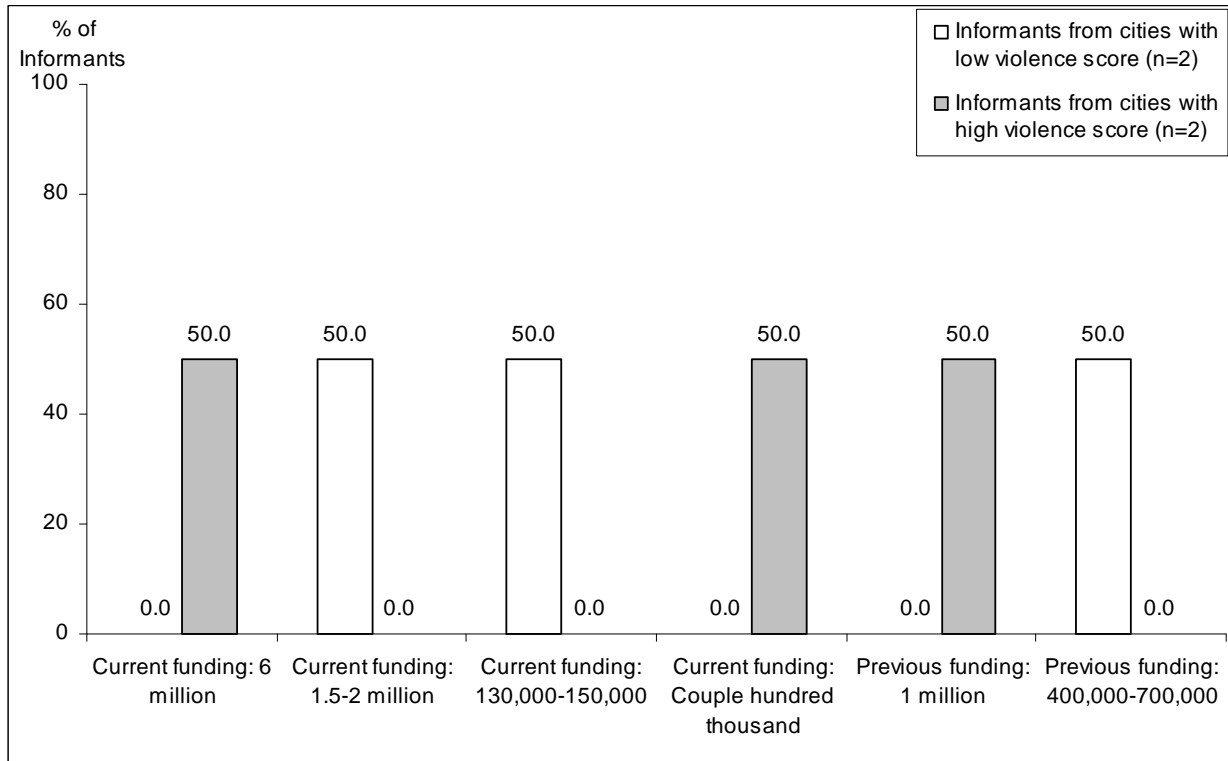
Reasons City-Wide Plan Has Not Been Implemented by City Violence Score



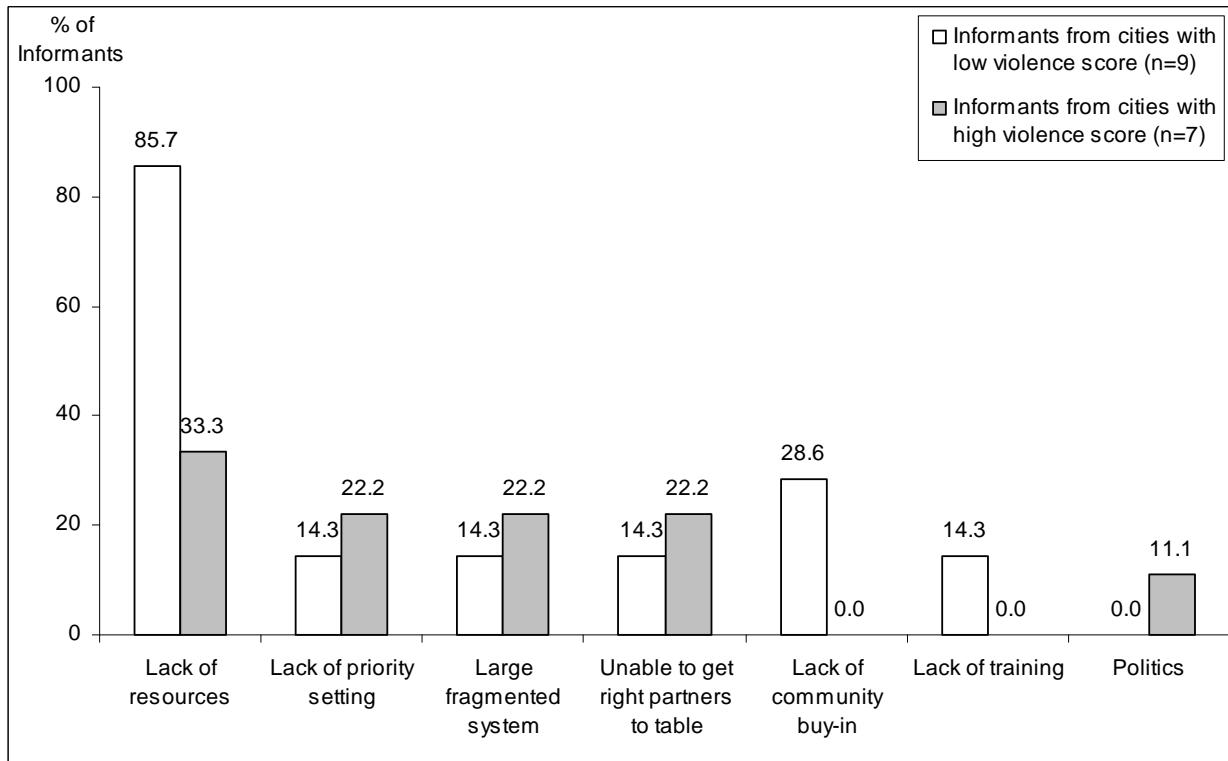
Sources of Funding to Implement the City-Wide Plan by City Violence Score



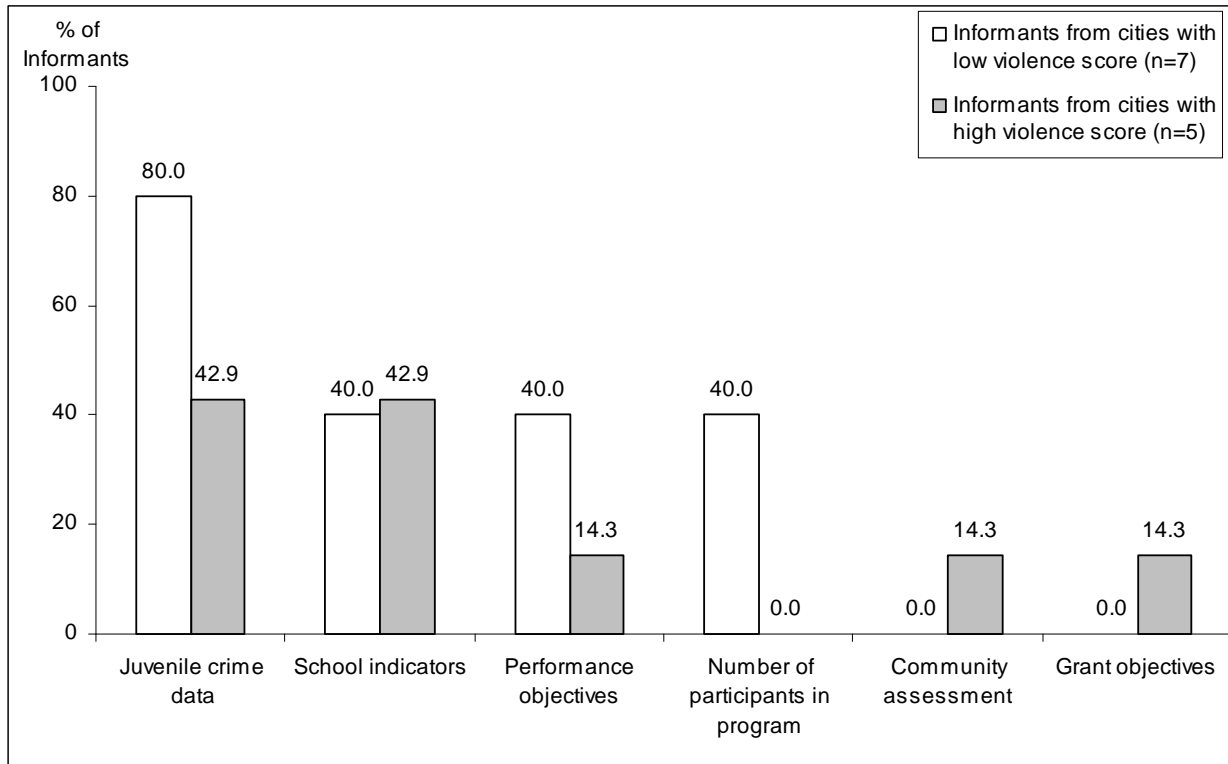
Amount of Funding Allocated to the Implementation of City-Wide Plan per Year by City Violence Score



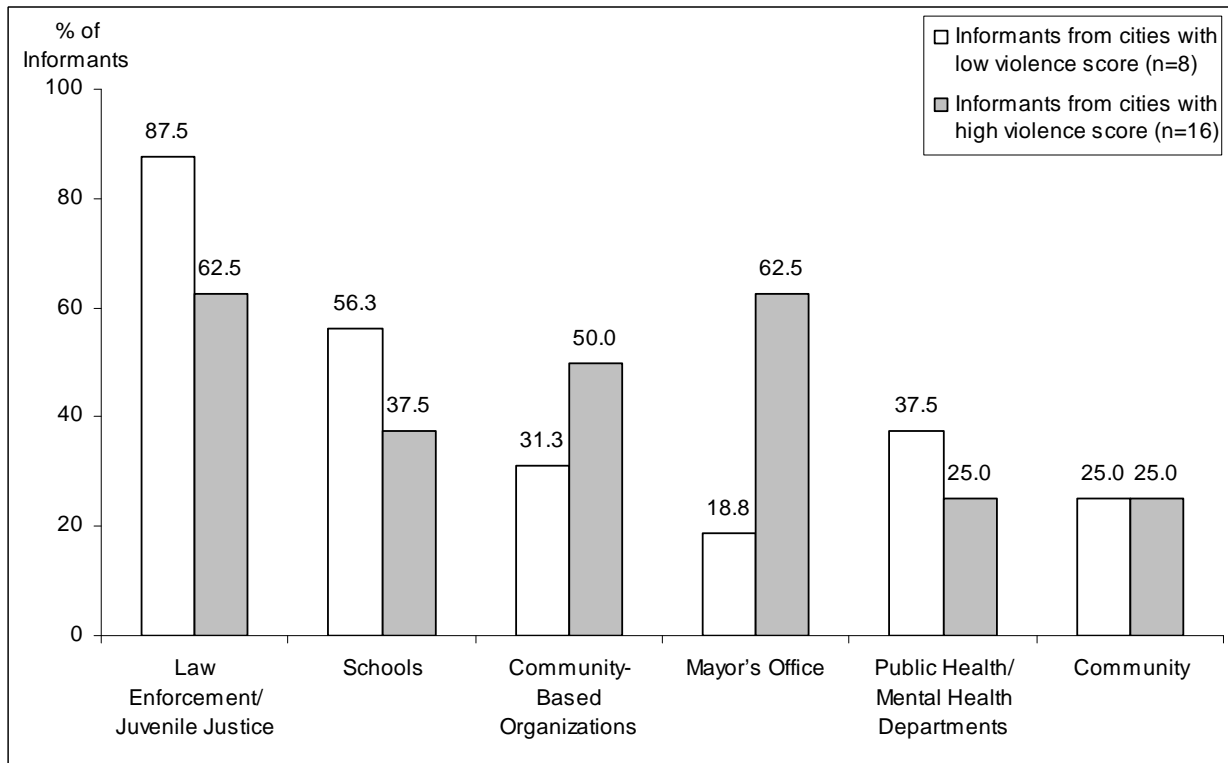
Barriers and Challenges to Implementing the City-Wide Plan by City Violence Score



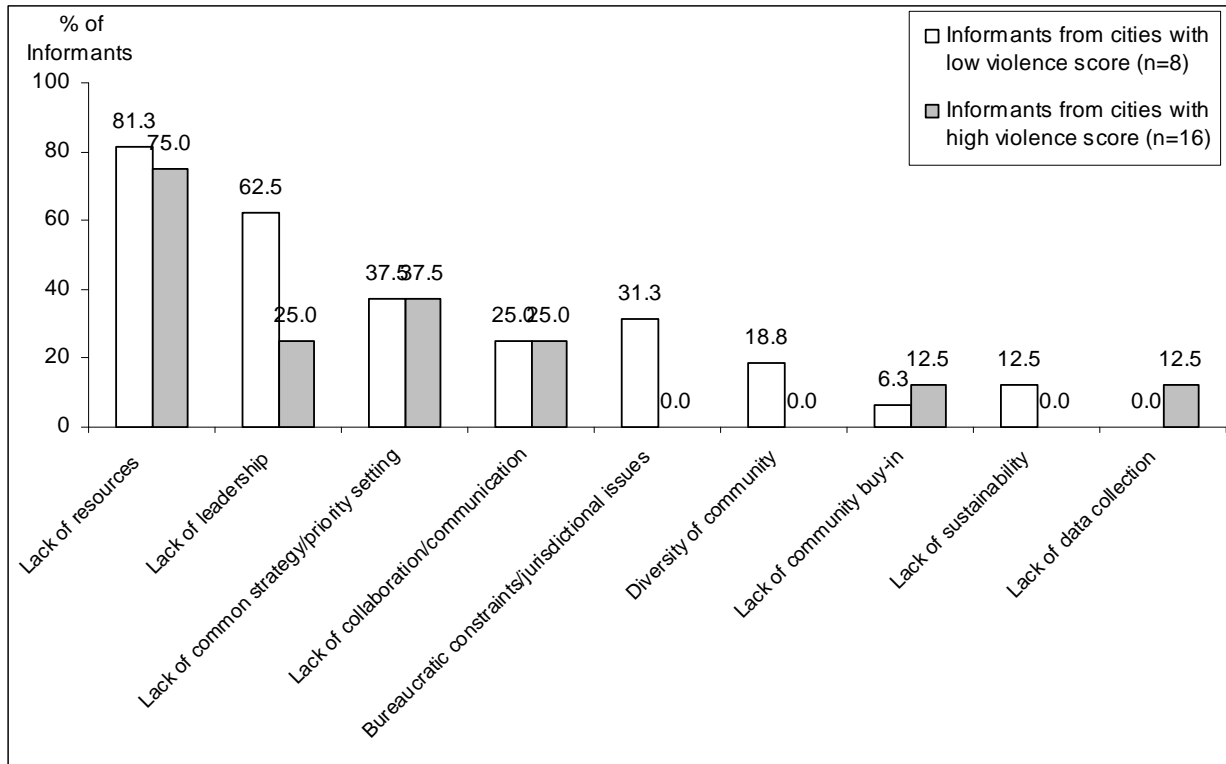
Indicators Used to Monitor or Evaluate the City-Wide Plan by City Violence Score



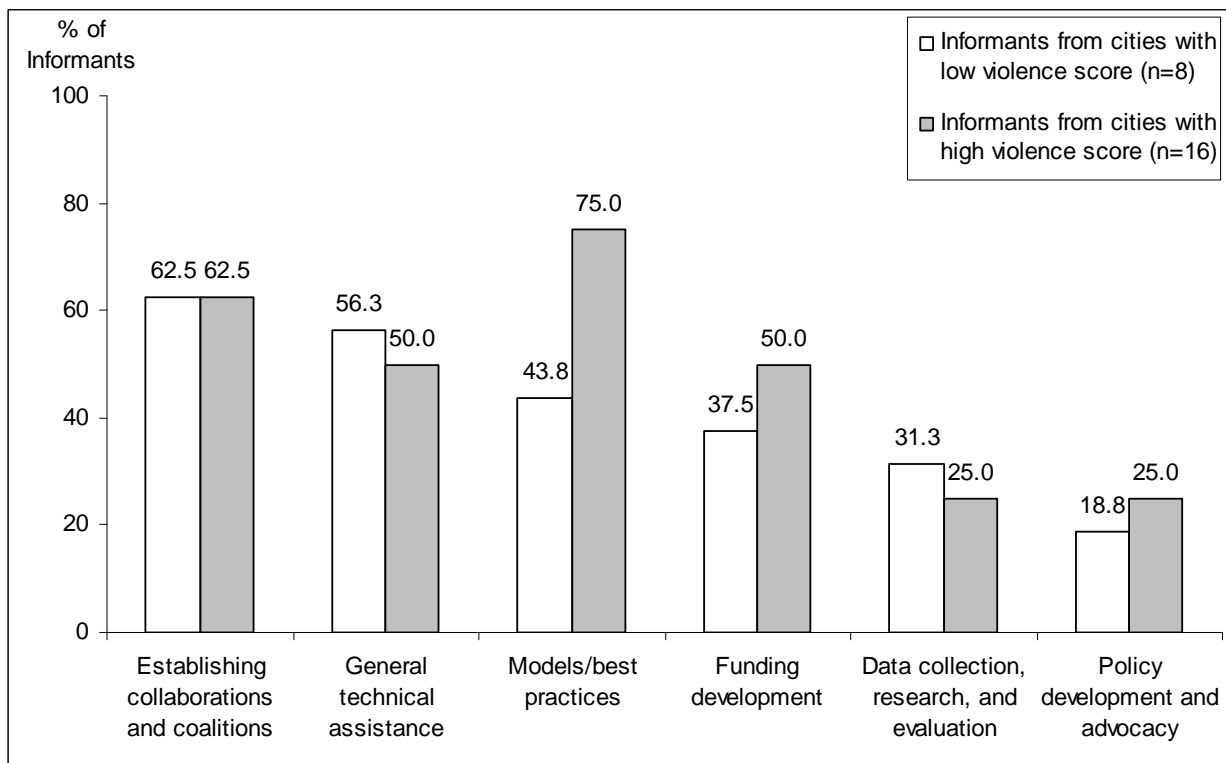
Entities Most Likely to be Interested in Developing a City-Wide Plan by City Violence Score



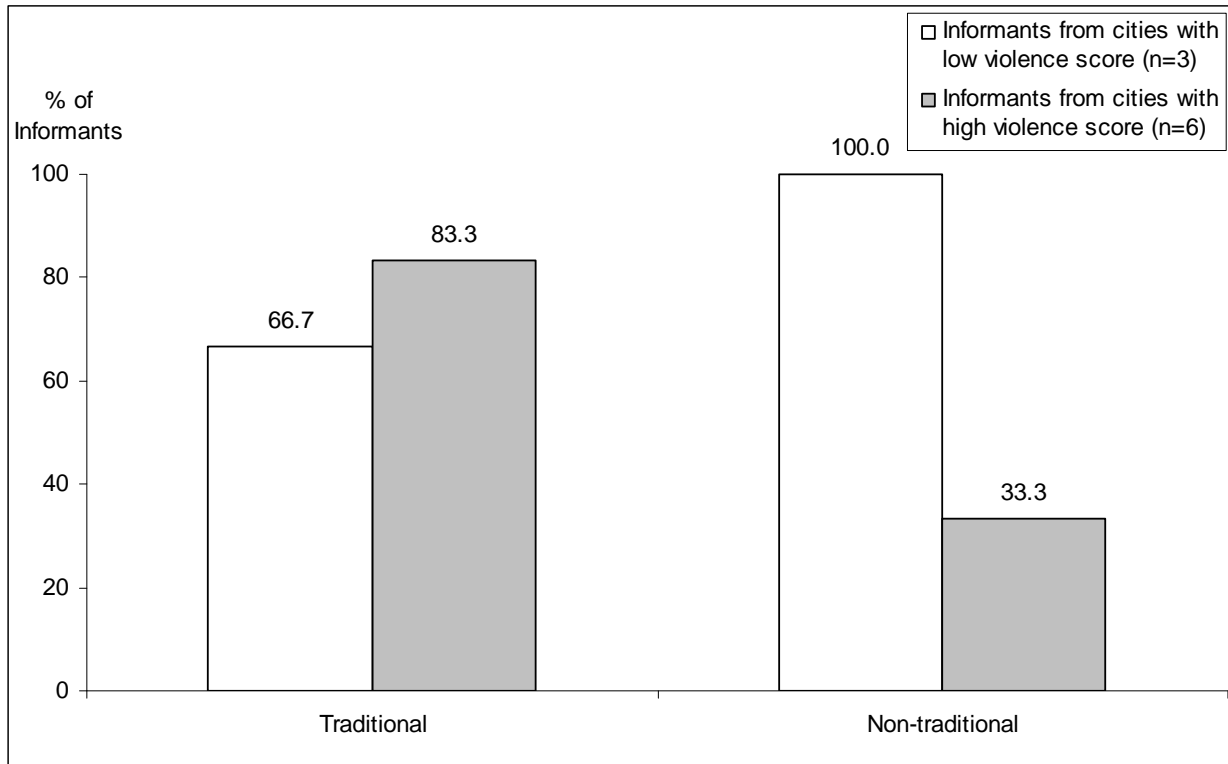
Challenges or Barriers to Developing a City-Wide Plan by City Violence Score



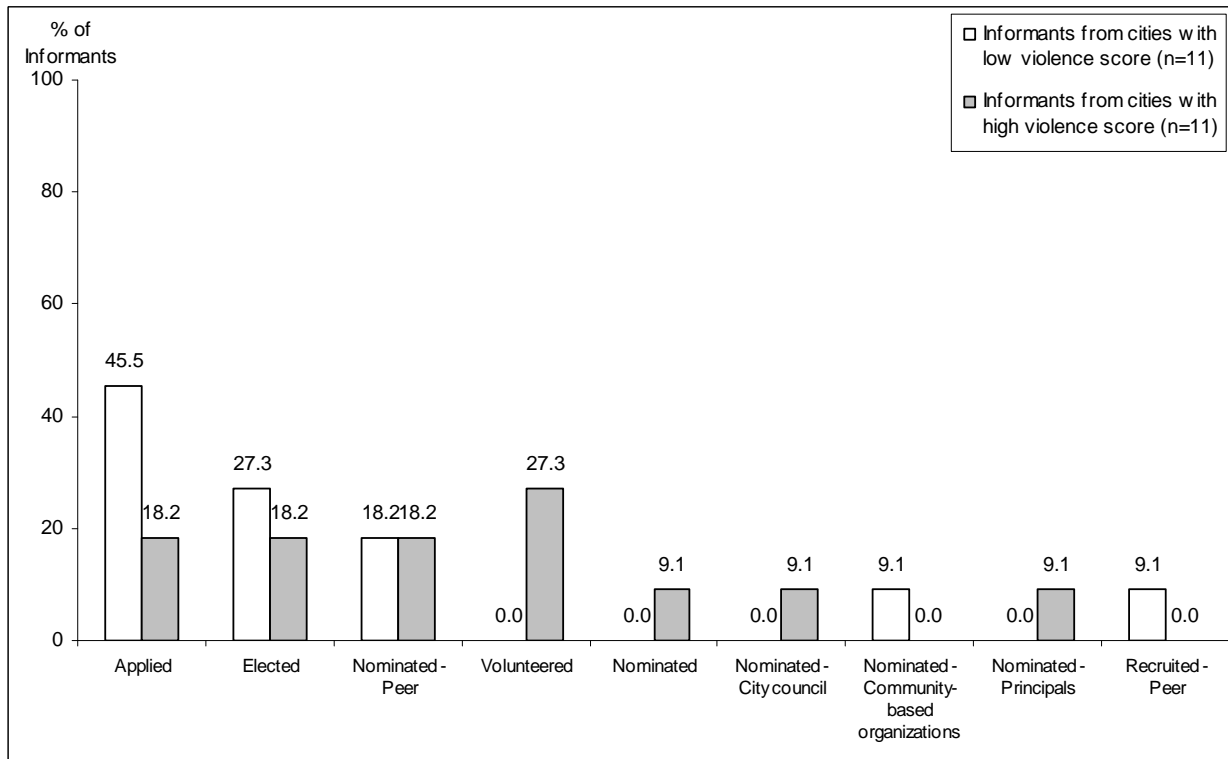
Types of Assistance that Would be Helpful to Developing a City-Wide Plan by City Violence Score



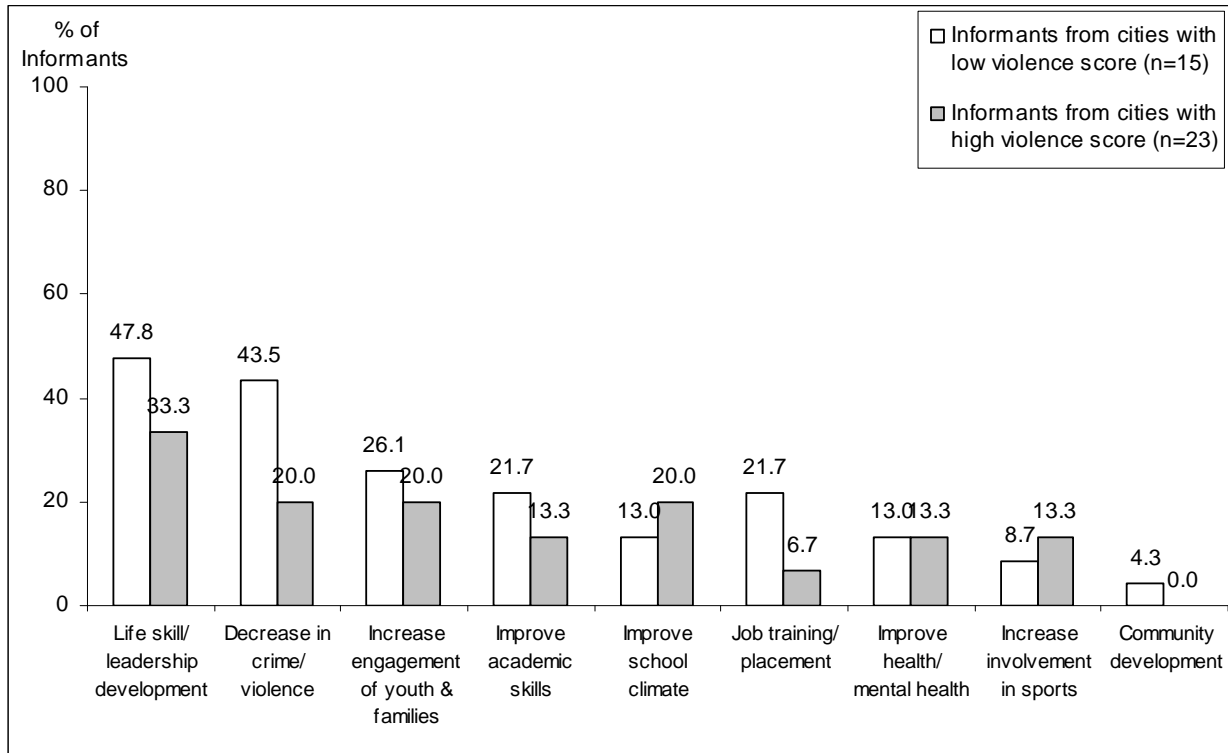
Leaders in Youth Advisory Council by City Violence Score



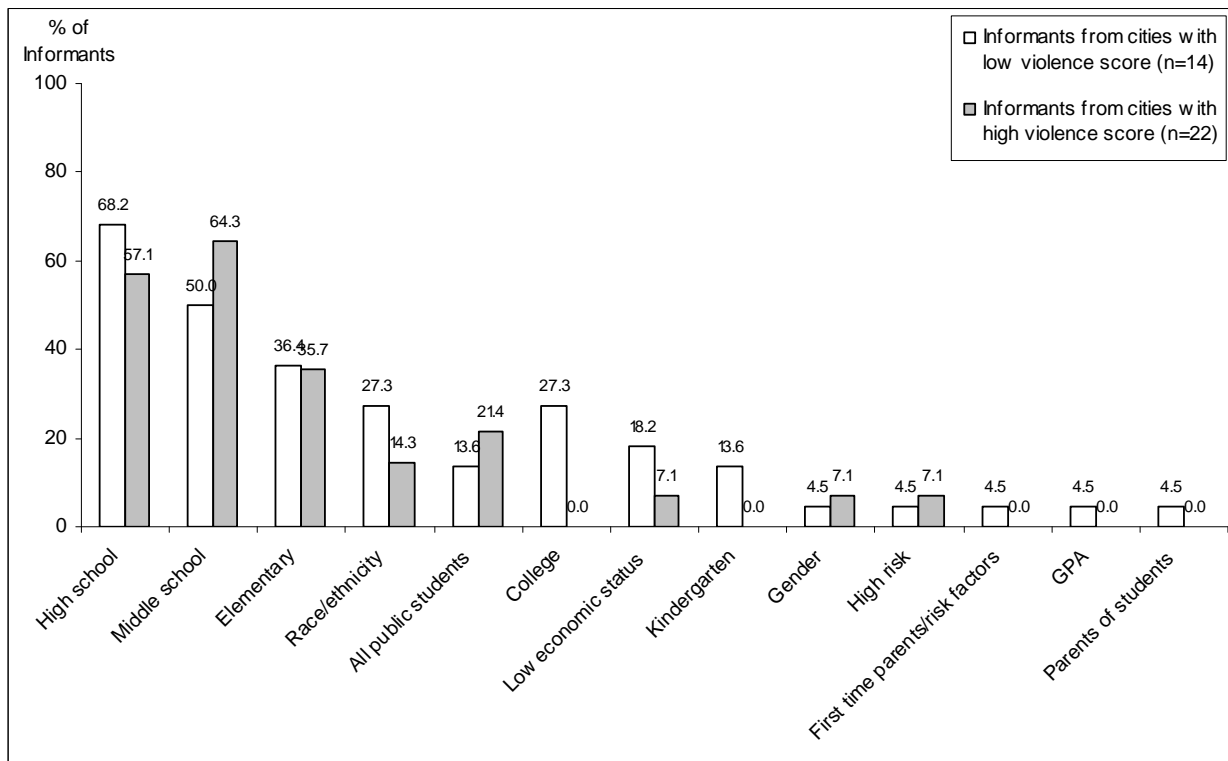
Youth Selection Process for Youth Advisory Council by City Violence Score



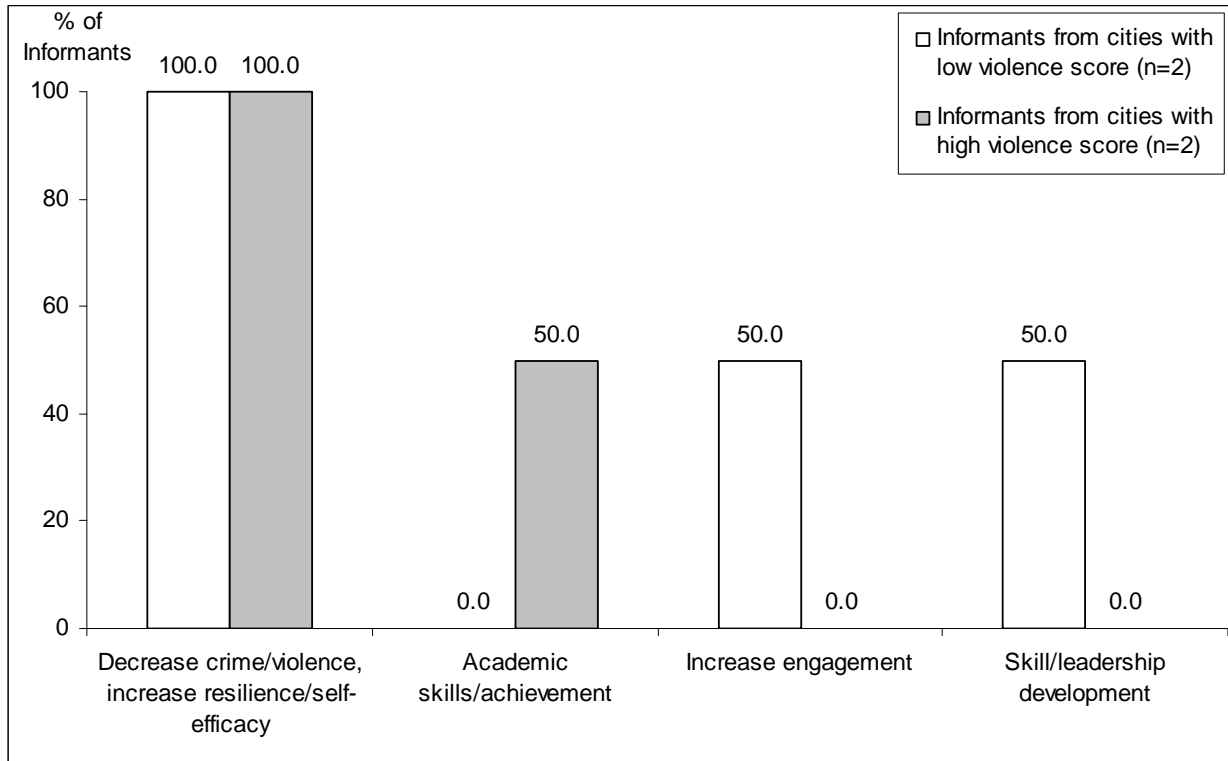
Program Goals or Expected Outcomes for Youth Development and Violence Prevention Programs Offered by Informant's Office by City Violence Score



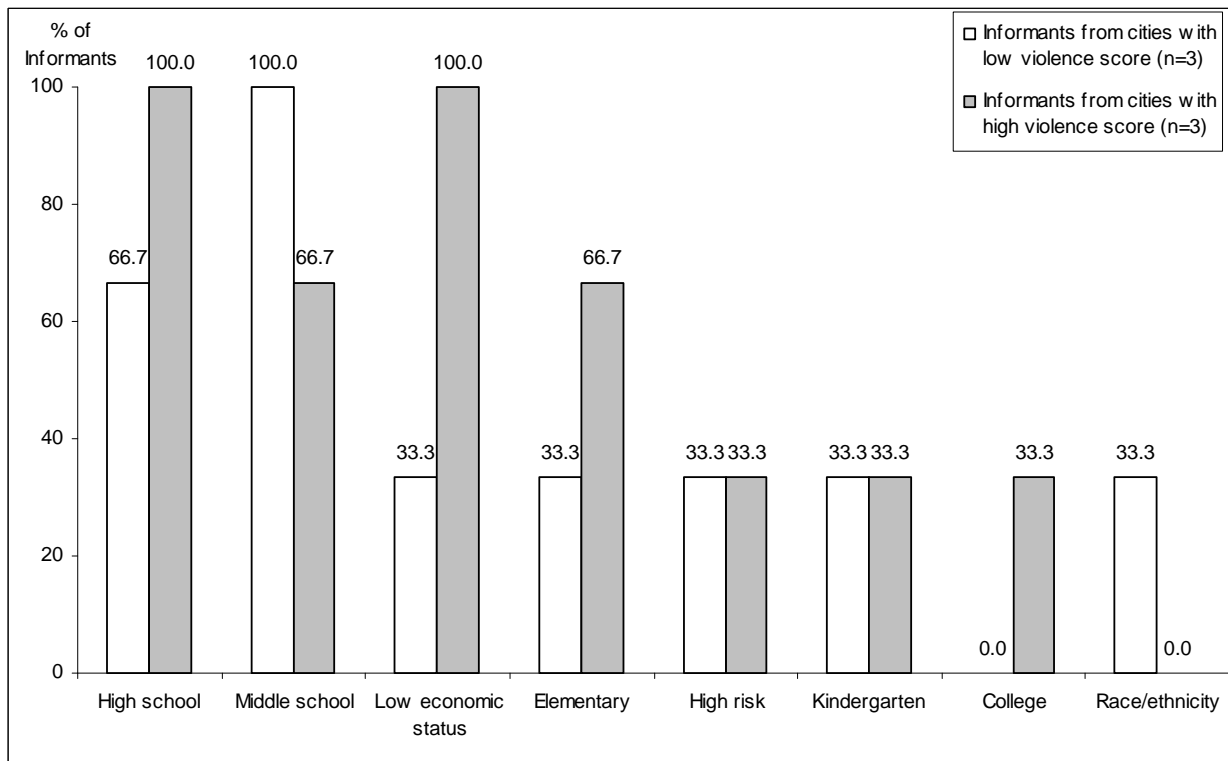
Target Population of Youth Development and Violence Prevention Programs Offered by Informant's Department by City Violence Score



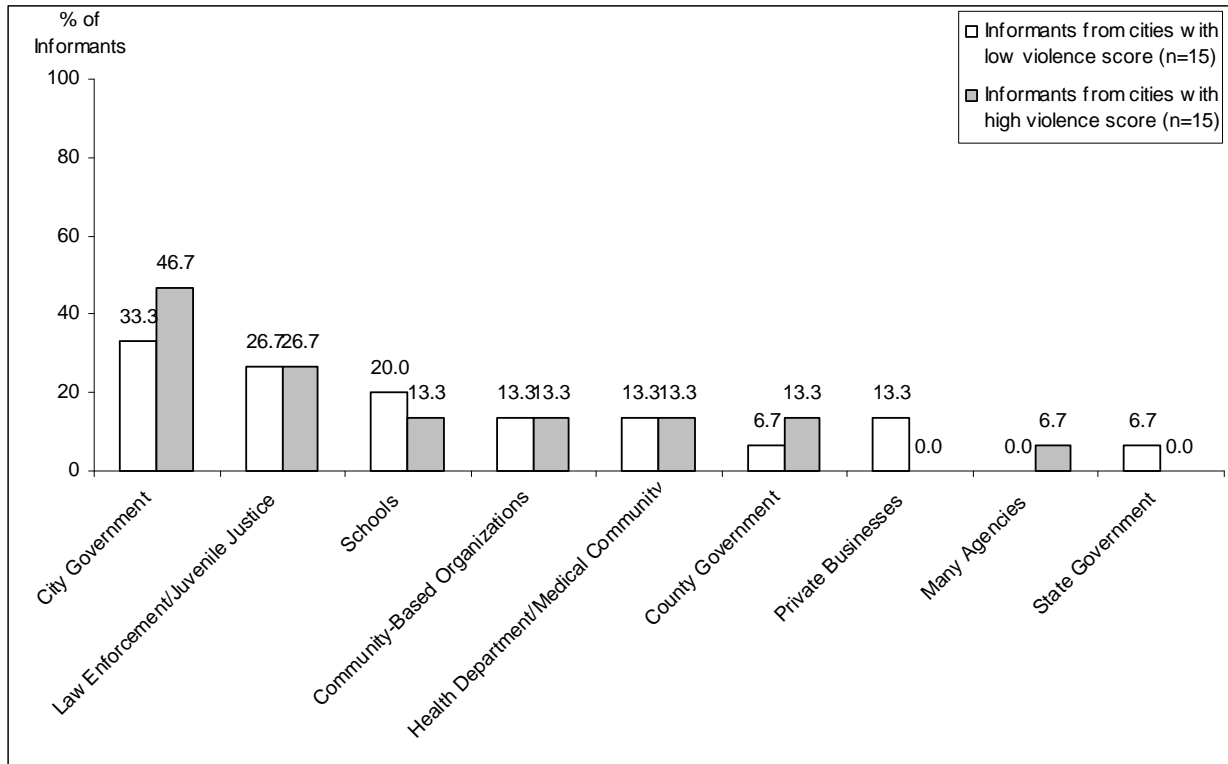
Program Goals or Expected Outcomes for Youth Development and Violence Prevention Programs Offered by Informant's City by City Violence Score



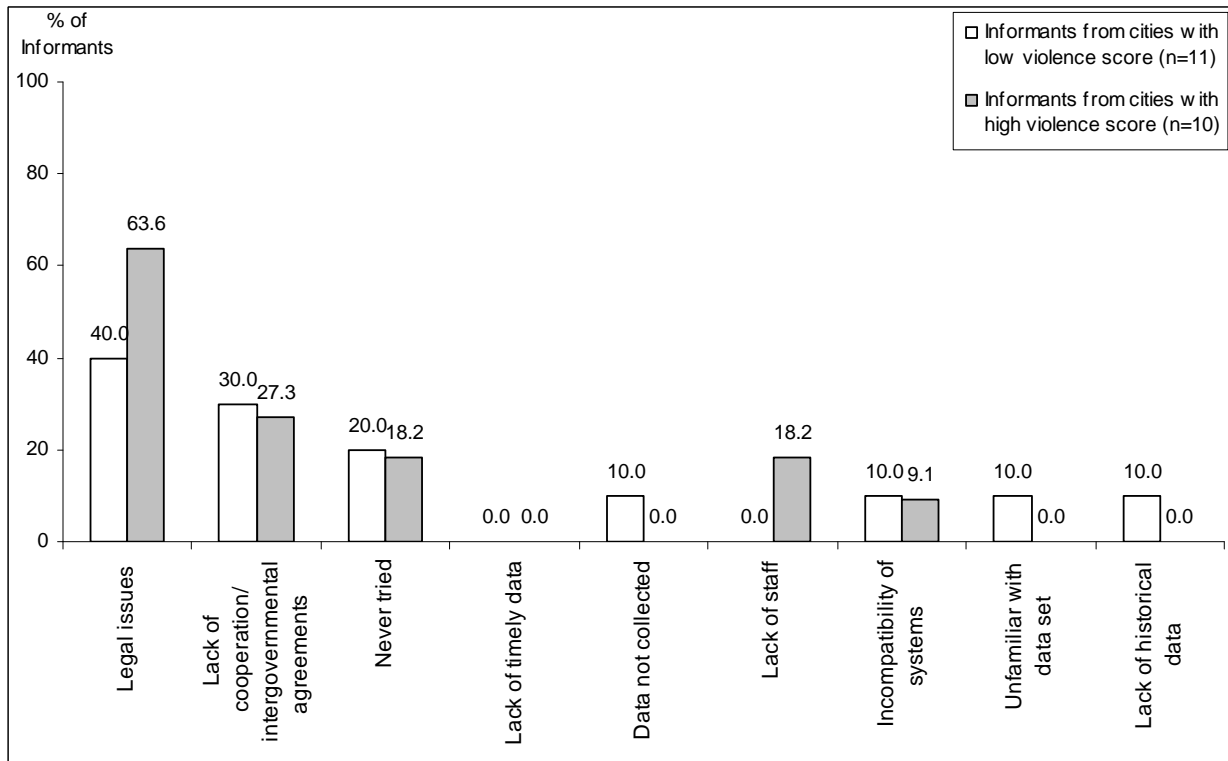
Target Population of Youth Development and Violence Prevention Programs Offered by Informant's City by City Violence Score



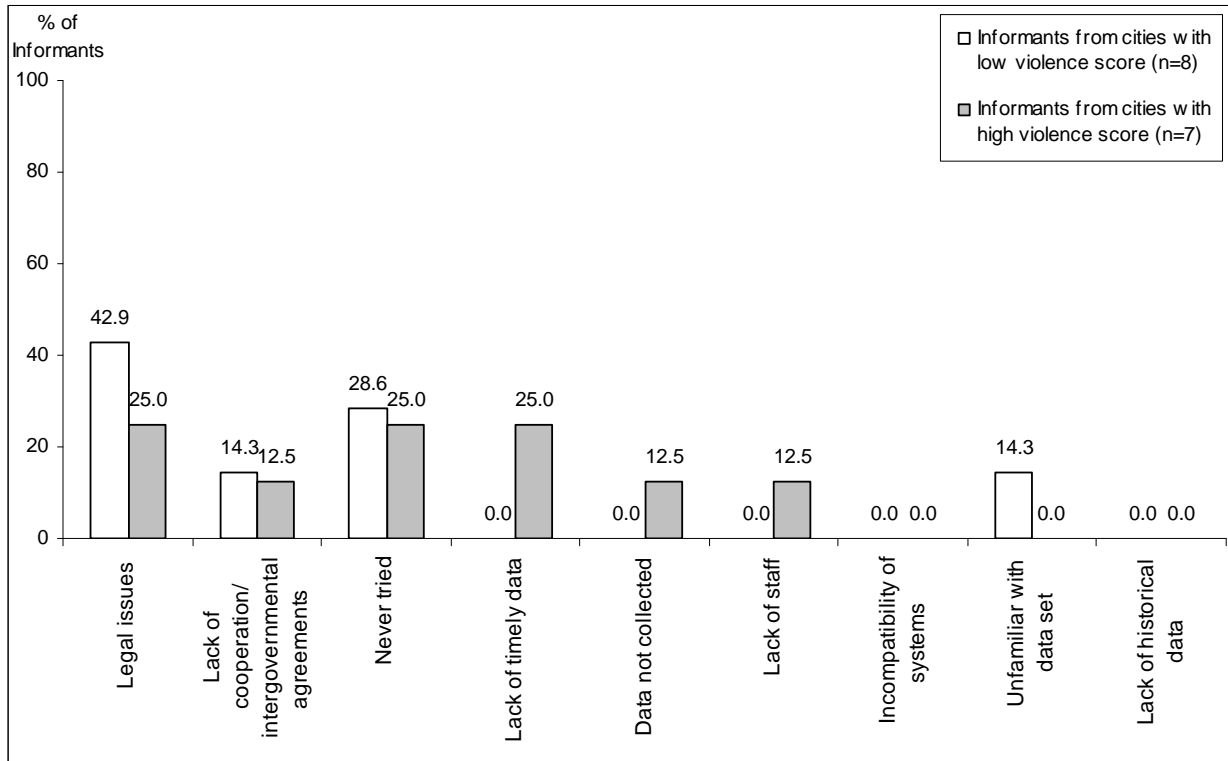
Coalition Sponsors by City Violence Score



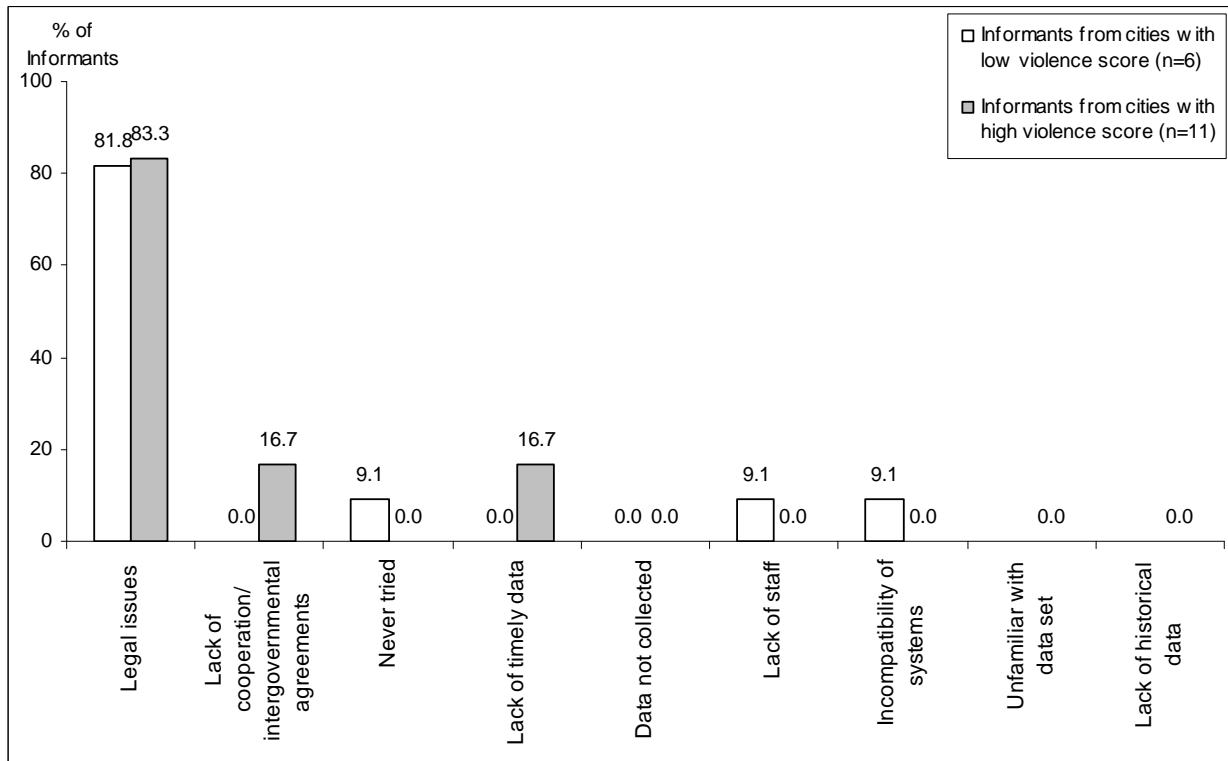
Barriers to Accessing Juvenile Justice Data for the Informant's Office by City Violence Score



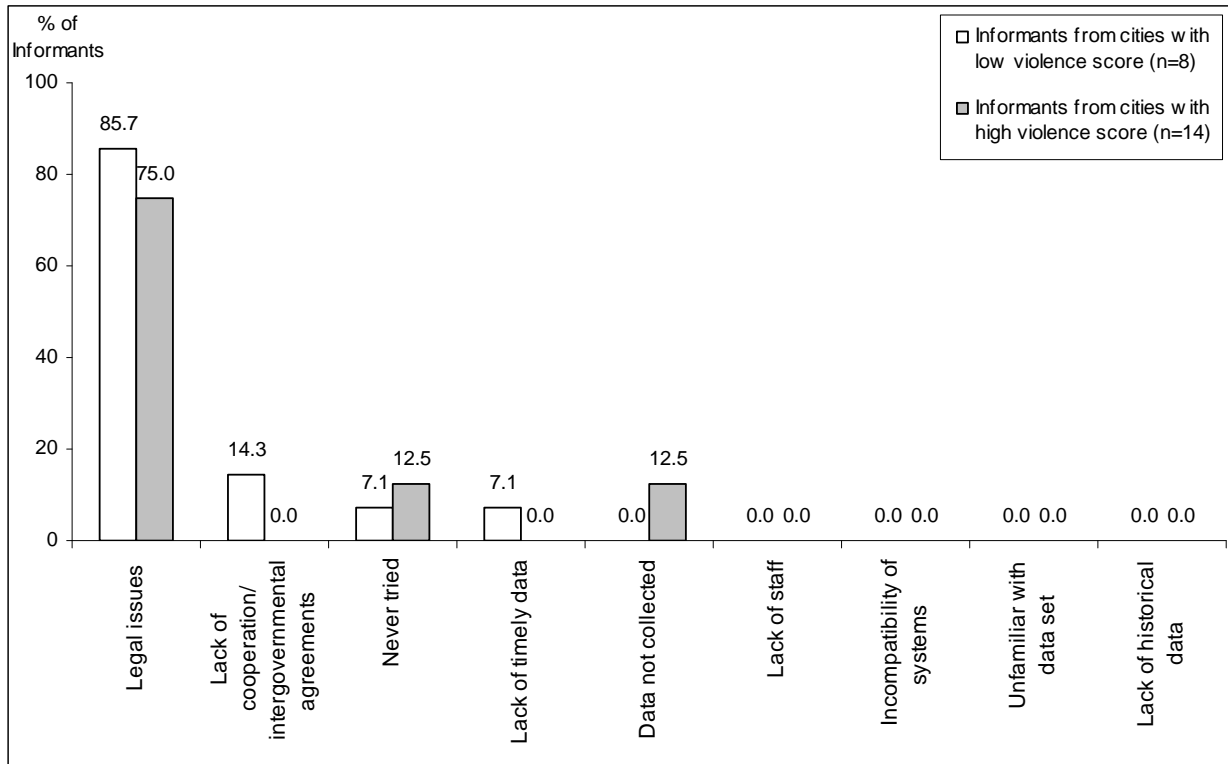
Barriers to Accessing Adult Law Enforcement Data for the Informant's Office by City Violence Score



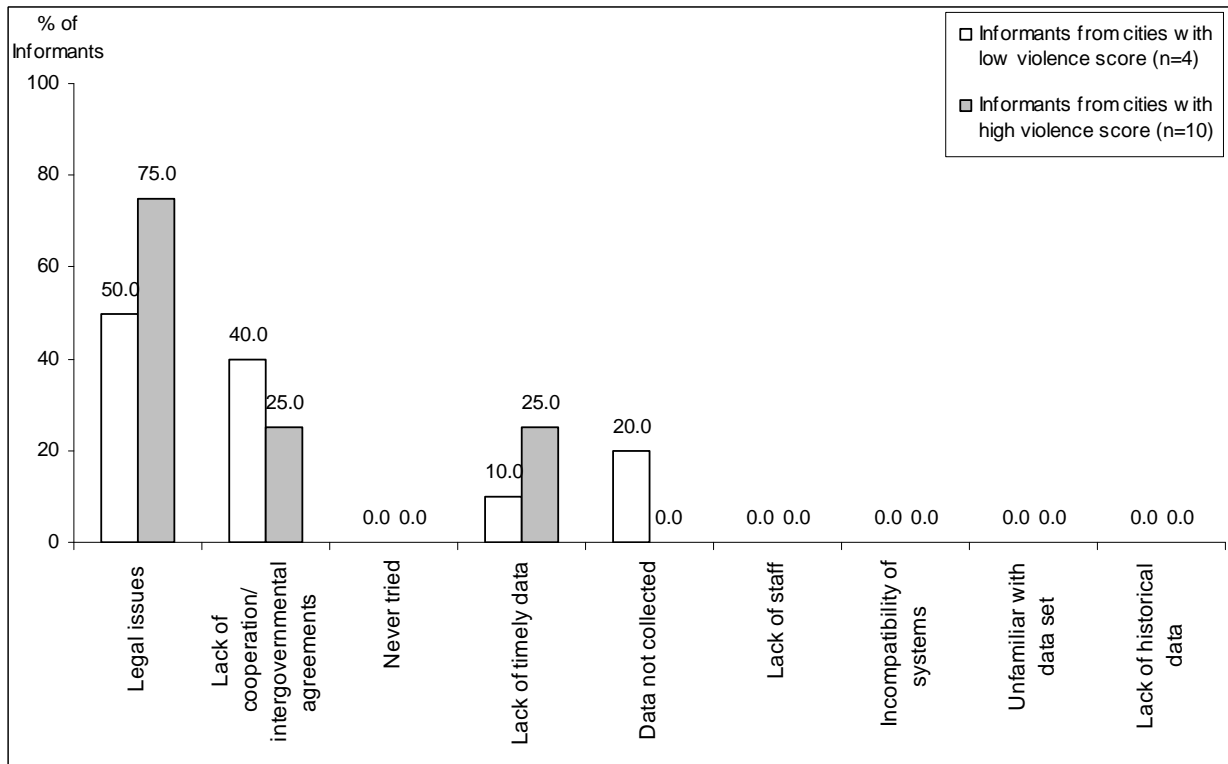
Barriers to Accessing Child Protective Services Data for the Informant's Office by City Violence Score



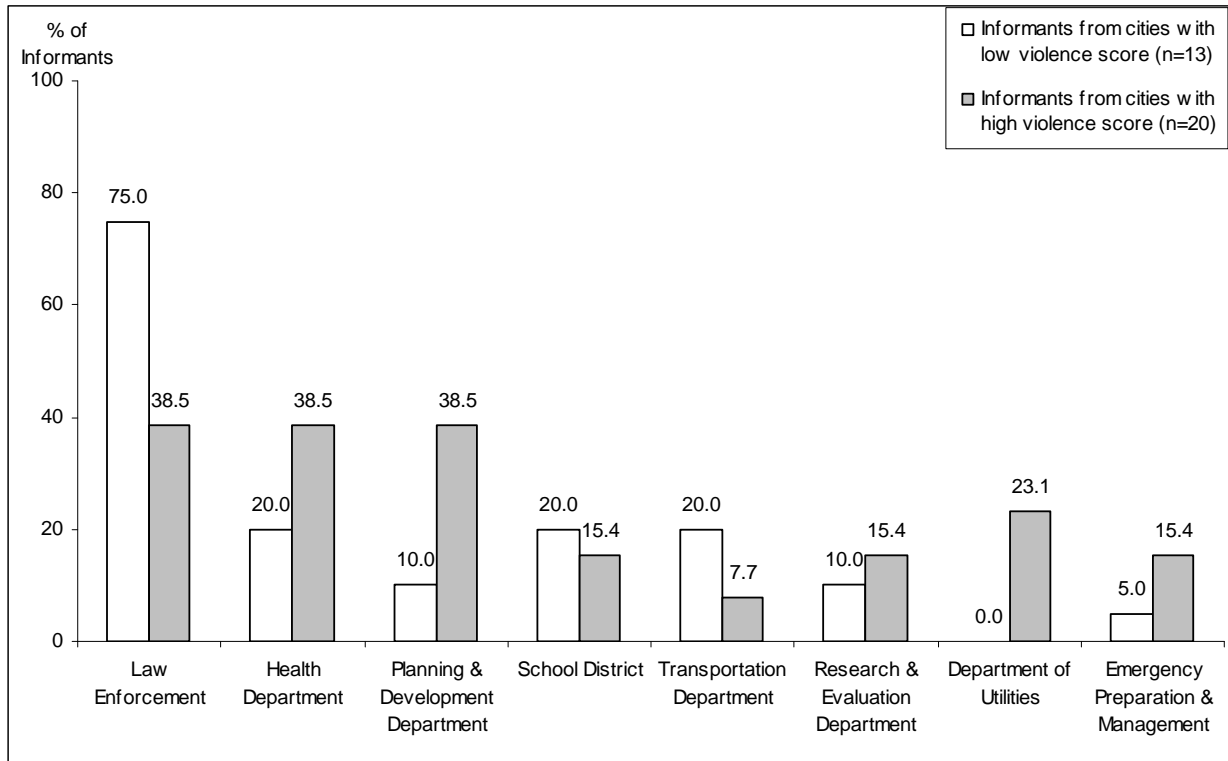
Barriers to Accessing Health Data for the Informant's Office by City Violence Score



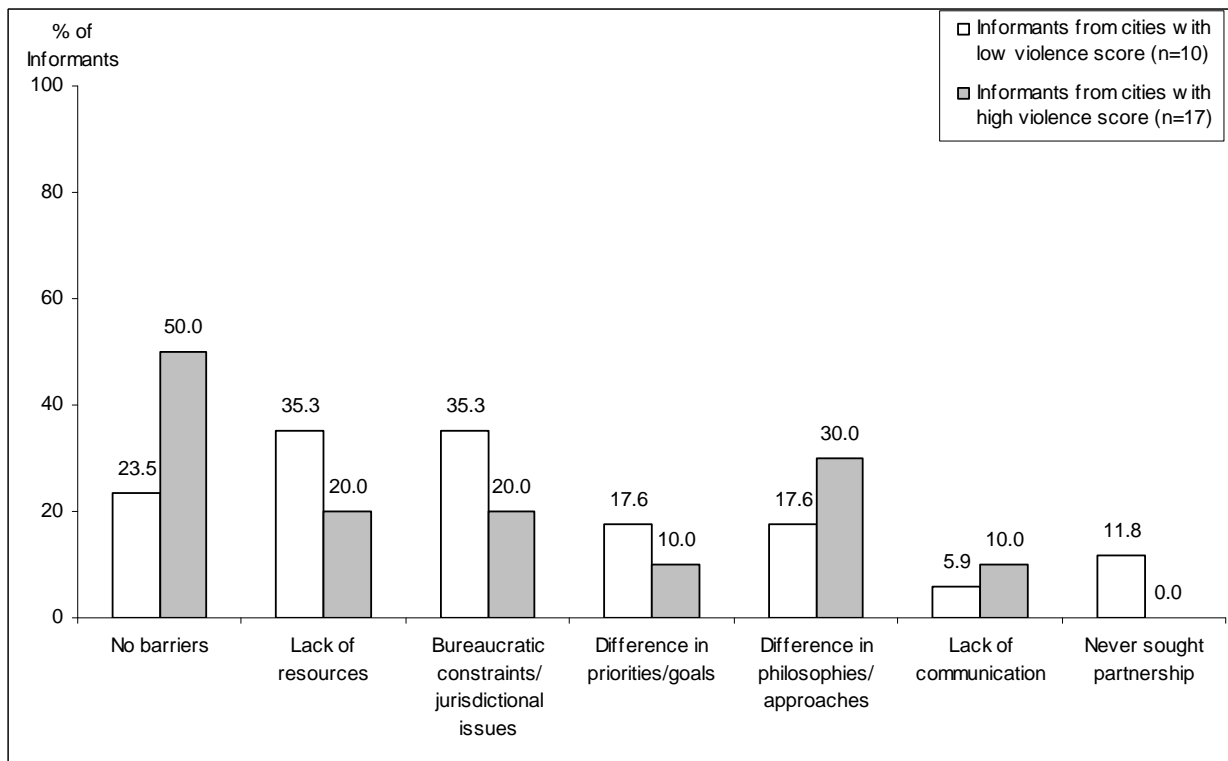
Barriers to Accessing School Data for the Informant's Office by City Violence Score



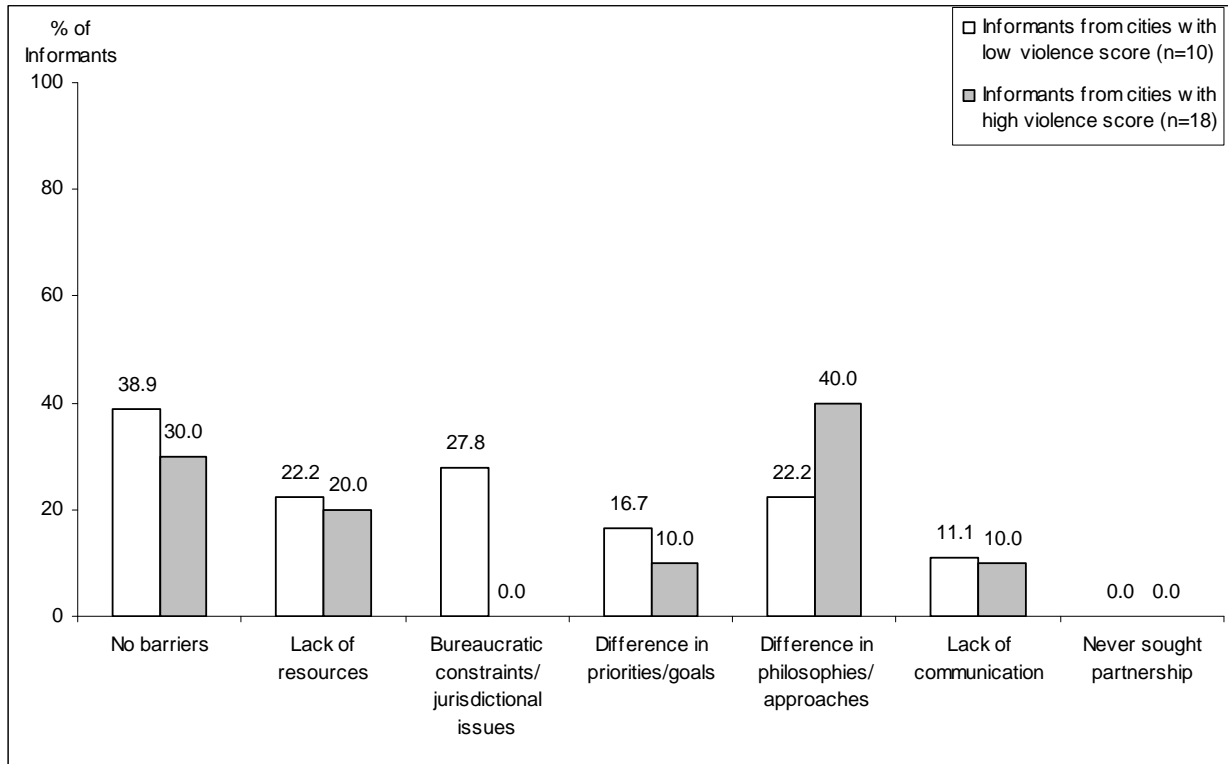
Departments that Produce Reports Using a Mapping System by City Violence Score



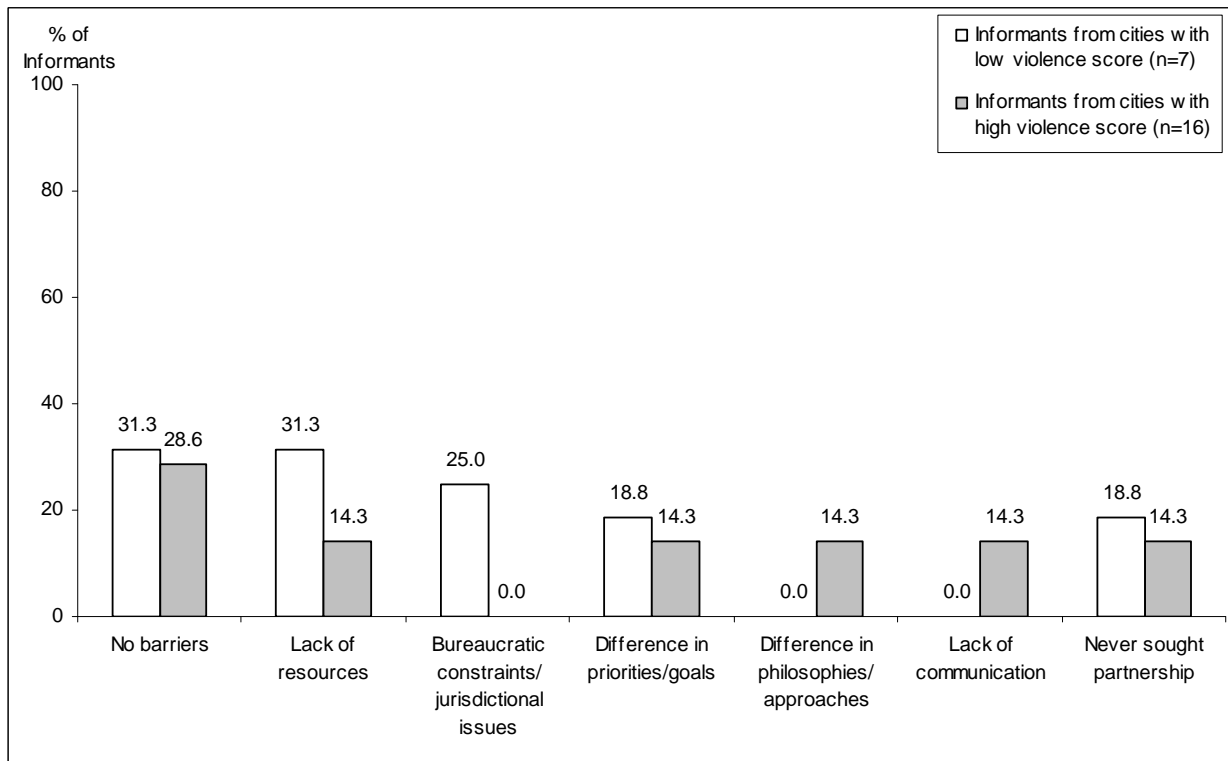
Challenges Working with the Mayor's Office by City Violence Score



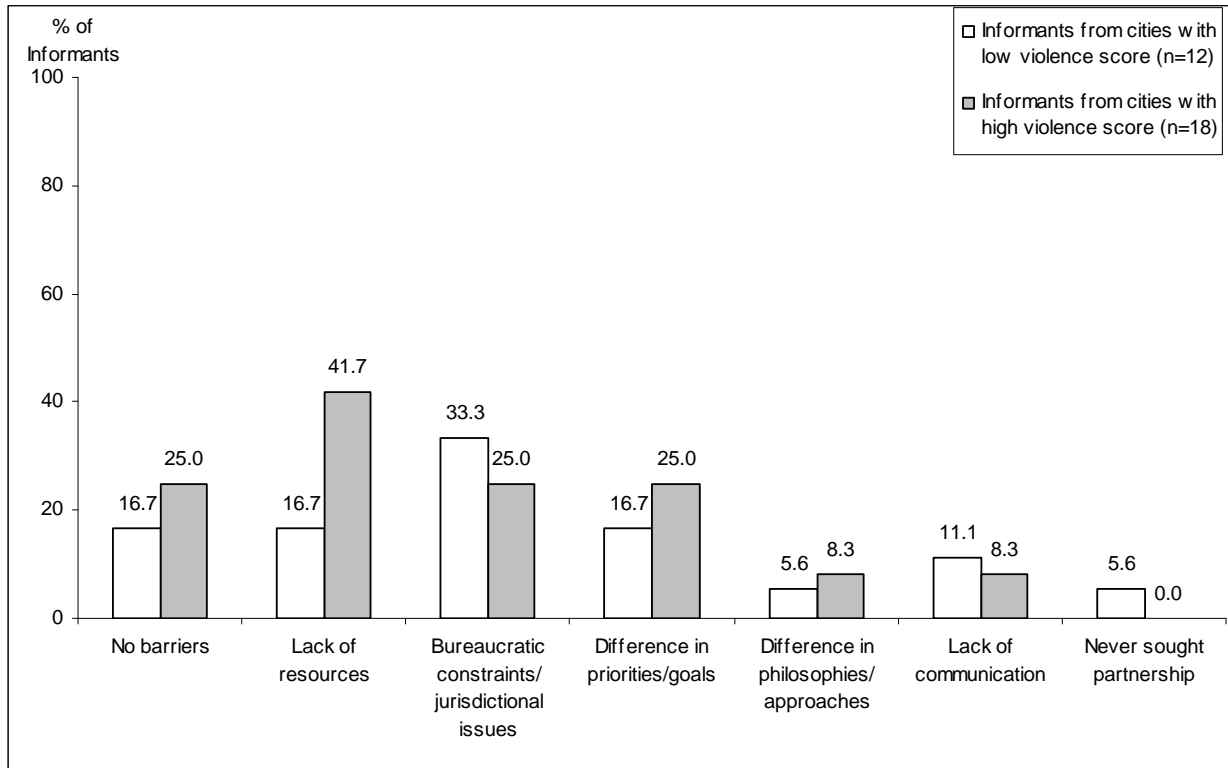
Challenges Working with the Police Department by City Violence Score



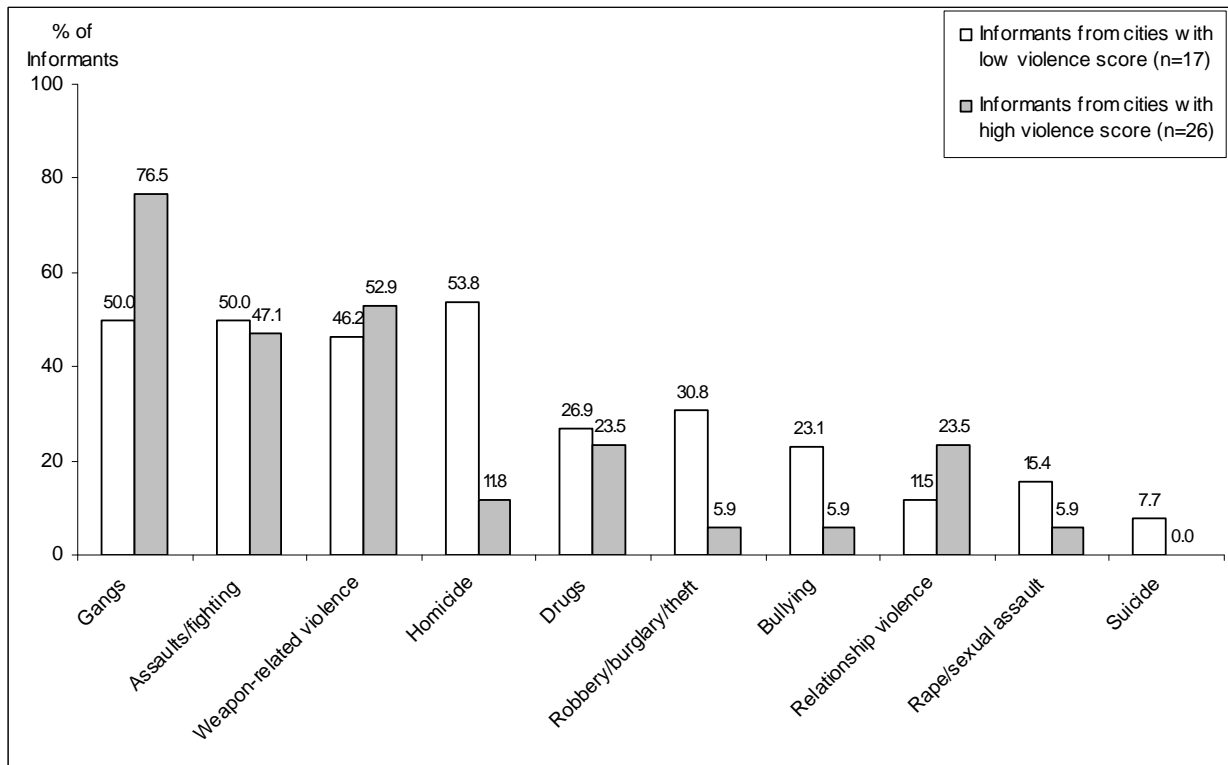
Challenges Working with the Health Department by City Violence Score



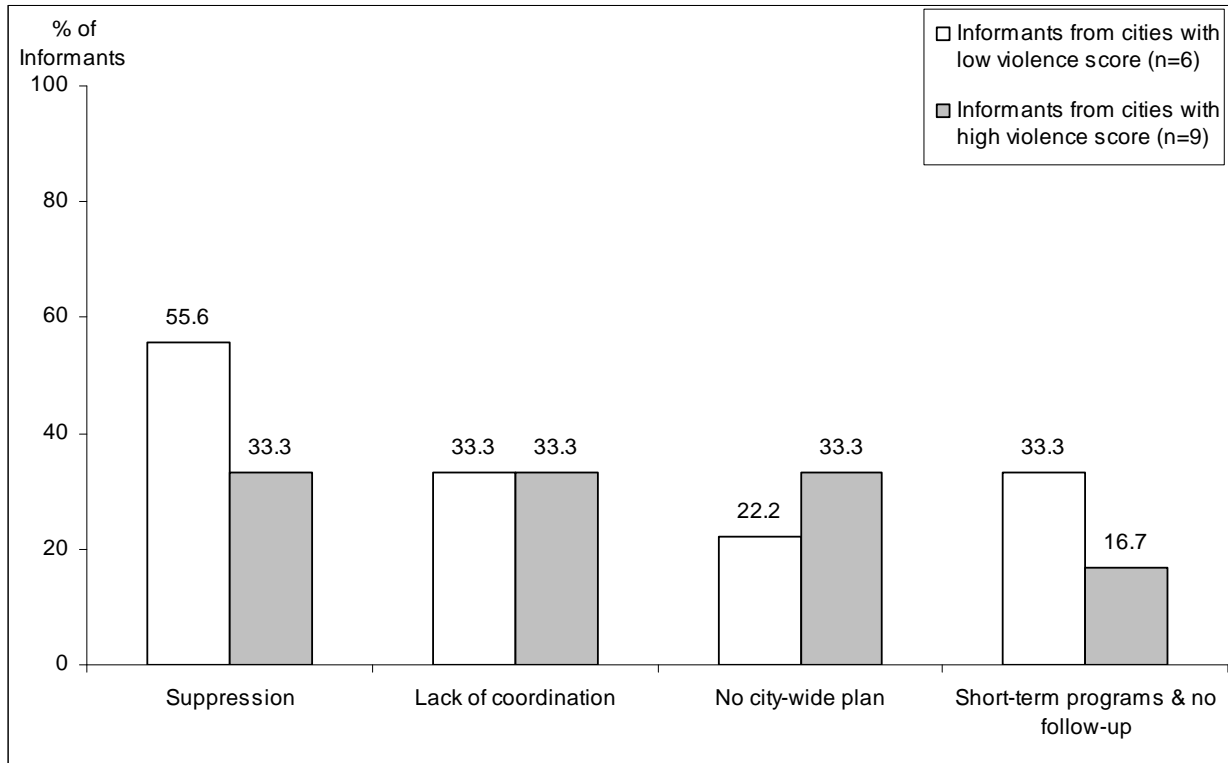
Challenges Working with the School District by City Violence Score



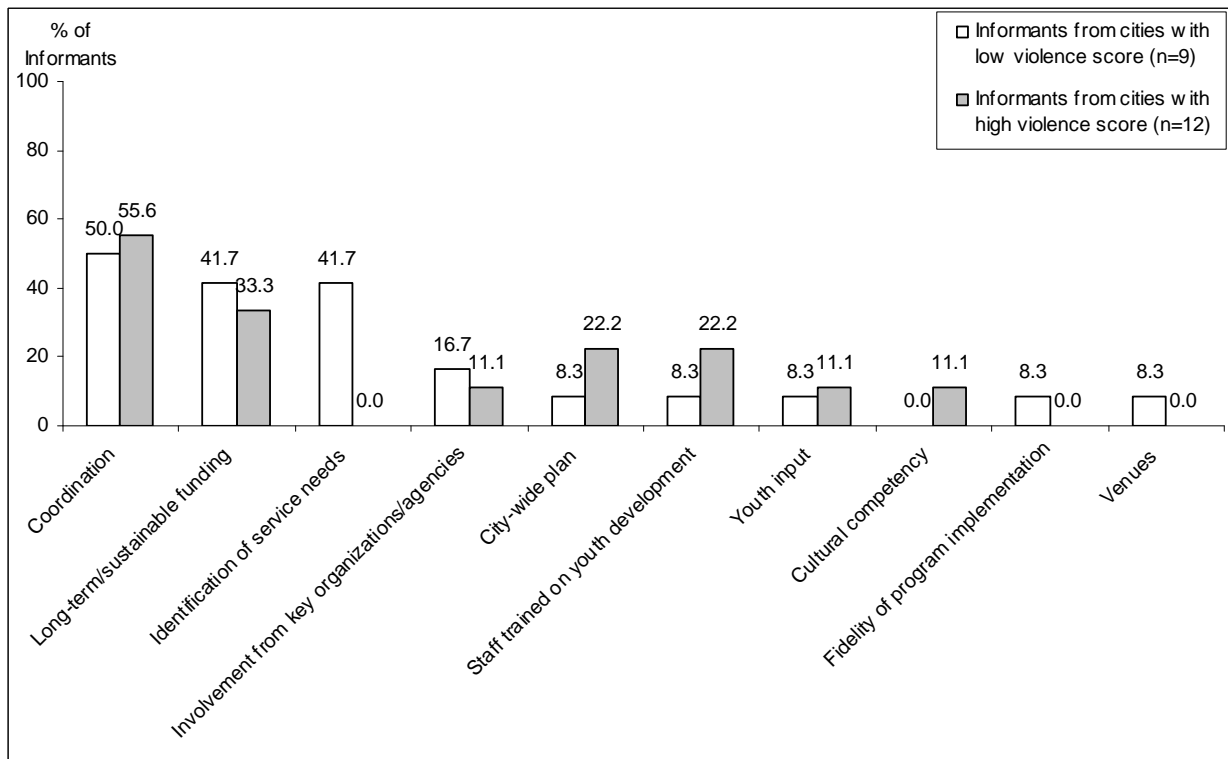
Major Types of Youth Violence in Informant's City by City Violence Score



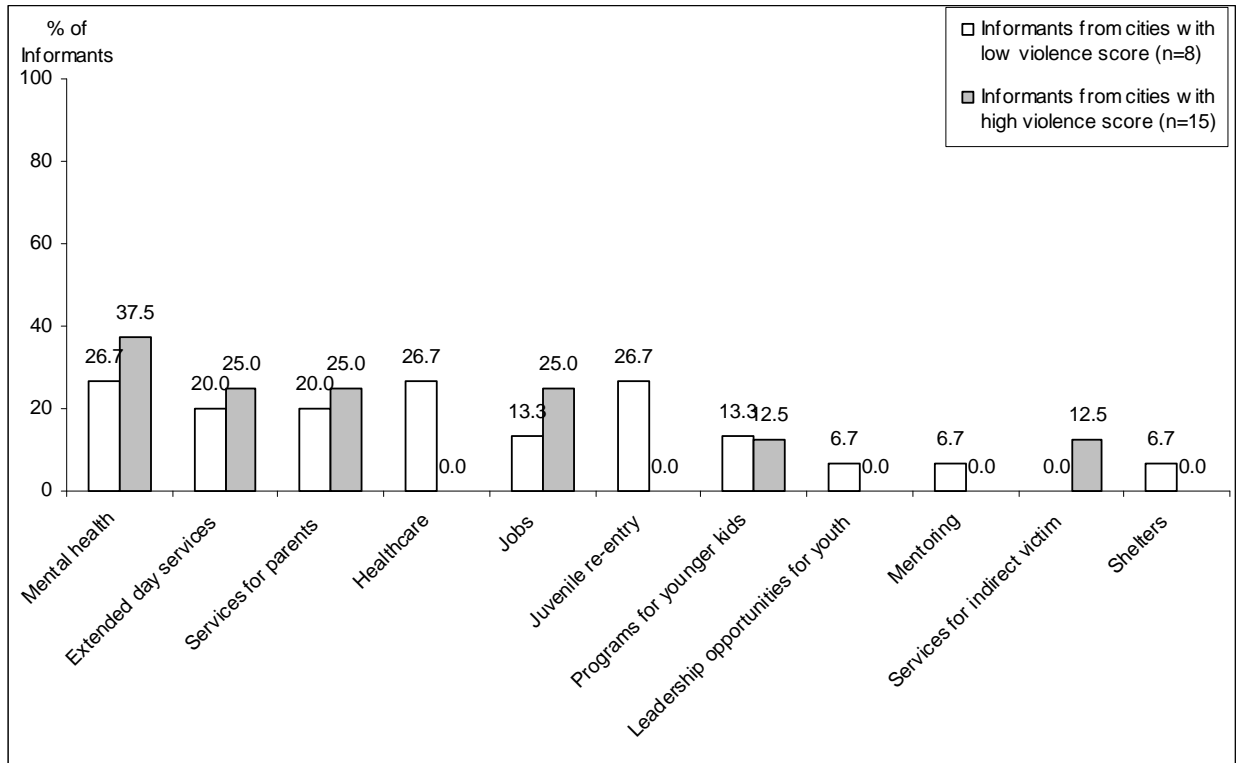
Least Successful Approaches in Reducing or Preventing Youth Violence in Informant's City by City Violence Score



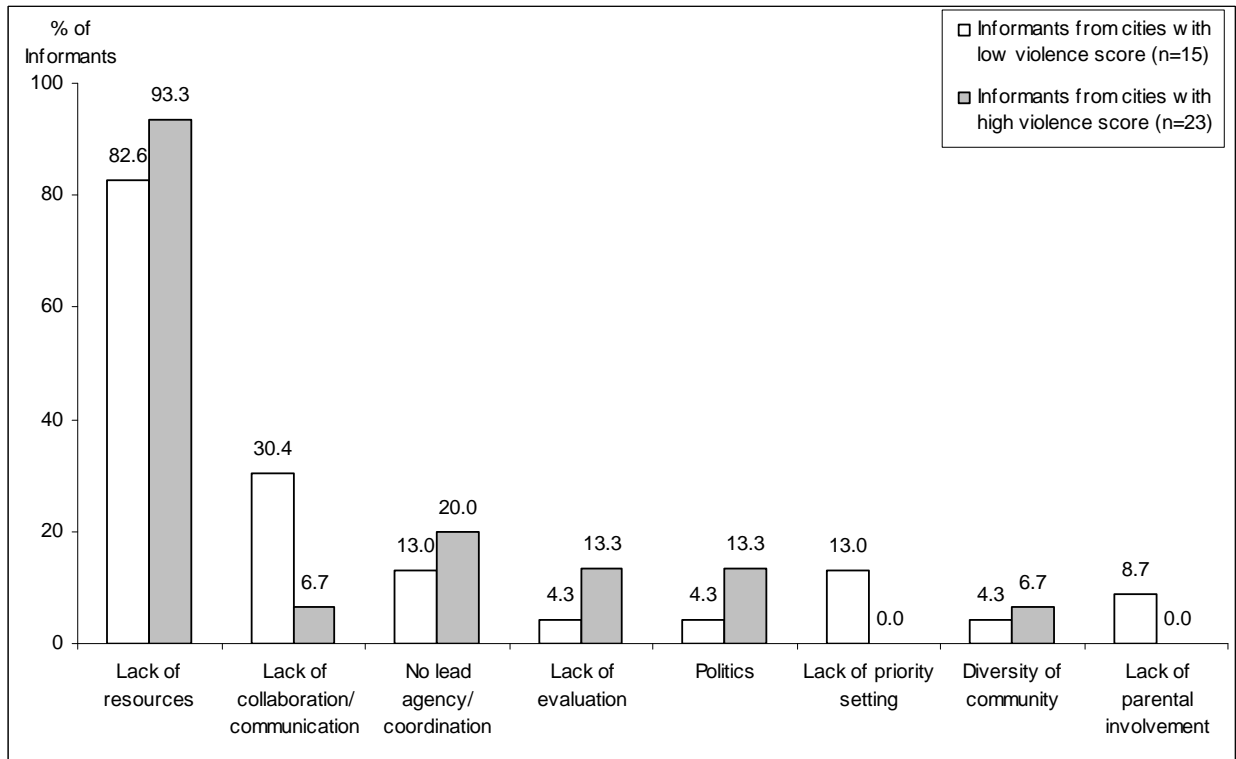
Infrastructure Gaps in Youth Development and Violence Prevention Programs by City Violence Score



Gaps in Services in Youth Development and Violence Prevention Activities by City Violence Score



Obstacles to Developing or Implementing Effective Youth Violence Prevention Programs in Informant's City by City Violence Score



Social Issues that Take Attention Away From Addressing Youth Violence by City Violence Score

