City of Minneapolis

Public Health Advisory Committee

Tuesday, Feb 23, ~~2009~~ 2010, 6:00 – 8:00 pm
Minneapolis City Hall
350 S 4th Street, Room 132

AGENDA

Welcome & Introductions Approve Oct 27, 2009 Minutes	Noya Woodrich Co-Chair	Vote	6:00 – 6:10
Comprehensive Assessment of Services Intended to Prevent Youth Gang Crime in North Minneapolis	Jared Erdmann David Carson	Report	6:10 – 7:00
Minneapolis Park Board Perspective on Tobacco-Free Park Initiative	Gavin Watt	Report/Vote	7:00 – 7:10
Proposed changes to PHAC By-Laws	John Schrom Mitchell Davis David Therkelsen Emily Wang	Discussion/Vote	7:10 – 7:20
Unnatural Causes – Introduction (Part 1)	Noya Woodrich	View DVD	7:20 – 7:50
Department Updates • 2/3 Social Host Ordinance Hearing	Emily Wang	Report	7:50 – 7:55
Information Sharing	All	Report	7:55 – 8:00

Next Meeting: March 23, Minneapolis City Hall, Room 132

If there are any problems/changes the night of the meeting, please call 612-919-3855.

Minneapolis Department of Health & Family Support (MDHFS)
Public Health Advisory Committee (PHAC)
February 23, 2010

Members Present: Robin Kay Schow, Mitchell Davis Jr, Sean Cahill, Debra Jacoway, John Schrom, David Therkelsen, Clarence Jones, Julie Young-Burns, Renee Gust, Samira Dini, Noya Woodrich, Doug Lemon

Members Excused: Gavin Watt, Jim Hart

Members Unexcused: None

Staff Present: Emily Wang, Hattie Wiysel, Jared Erdmann, David Carson, Patty, Bowler, Janet Mengelkoch

Guests: Katie Mengelkoch

Noya Woodrich opened the meeting at 6:10 pm at City Hall, members introduced themselves.

Item	Discussion	Outcome
Approve January 26, 2010 Minutes	Renee Gust moved to accept the minutes with the addition, Sean Cahill seconded the motion, all approved.	Motion to approve January 26, 2010 minutes was carried.
Minneapolis Tobacco-Free Parks	Gavin Watt was out of town and unable to attend tonight's meeting but was able to contact Park Board Members and submitted a written report to the committee. Mitchell Davis Jr. moved to recommend that the Department support tobacco-free parks in Minneapolis. Doug Lemon seconded the motion. All approved.	PHAC recommends that the Department support tobacco-free parks in Minneapolis.
Assessment of services to prevent youth gang crime in North Minneapolis.	Jared Erdmann, Epidemiologist and David Carson, Gang Prevention Coordinator, from the Department presented work that is being done through a grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The grant's goal is to improve the coordination of services for at-risk and/or gang involved youth in North Minneapolis. They presented new data that has been collected from police statistics, assessment interviews with all levels of stakeholders and youth forums with at-risk and/or gang involved youth. Draft copies of the report were distributed. The official report from the Department is due to be publicly released in September of 2010. Samira Dini asked about findings related to the Somali community, especially given the recent triple homicide. Jared responded that the target neighborhoods were based on 2008 data. Data in the report that will be released includes mostly 2009 data. In addition, he shared general challenges he has encountered in using police data, which is collected for different reasons than for studying health trends. For example, police do not consistently record race and ethnicity data, and even when they do, it is difficult to determine if "Black" means "Somali" or "African American." Patty Bowler asked how police would record a Latino person's race. Jared responded that police could record them as "Black," "White," or "other." Although data are imperfect, MDFHS is appreciative of police's willingness to share this data for the first time in recent history and will work with what is available in moving forward. Within the next few months, Jared and David will review a 10% sample of gang members' records from birth to current age to identify precursor behaviors in youth's lives and potential key times for intervention. David Therkelsen added that implications for different types of interventions will be dependent upon the youths' ages (i.e. 8 yrs vs. 13 yrs). Mitchell Davis asked if additional resources would be made available for this work. Jared responded that people will be able to use this assessment to apply for additional funds. He added that MDHFS & Minneapolis Parks & Recreation Board has received a grant to work with highest risk youth (who are often black-listed from youth clubs & programs for	If members are interested, Jared can provide an electronic version of the power point presentation. Also, if members are interested in receiving the inventory list of community agencies involved in the assessment, please contact David Carson.

	at-risk youth) and "violence interrupters." These are people who are among the first at the scene of a homicide who try to prevent retaliation & revenge, etc. John Schrom asked if MDHFS had future plans to expand this work from red zones (very high risk) on the map to orange (high risk) zones. Jared responded affirmatively and added that MDFHS has asked the National Youth Gang Center to make the Community Resource Inventory information more available to the public, even through a view-only mechanism available on the web.	
Social Host Ordinance	Emily Wang reported that the hearing on February 3rd was well attended. College students were one of the larger groups in attendance who expressed a variety of perspectives, including their concern that the ordinance might discourage hosts from calling for help (911) if needed. Julie Young Burns and others added perspectives of the dangers of underage drinking among middle and high school-aged children. Noya Woodrich shared results of PHAC's previous work specific to binge drinking prevention. The ordinance passed and Council Member Cam Gordon proposed he would work with the City Attorney's office to potentially include two additions: revisit impact of ordinance after 1 year to determine if any unintended consequences have occurred; and take a restorative justice approach for youth-specific offenses so they would not become barriers for youth in advancing their education and/or obtaining future employment.	
PHAC By-laws	The subcommittee met to review by-laws and distributed document with proposed changes. The significant changes being that the ward reps will live and/or work in the ward they represent and PHAC members are expected to communicate regularly with their respective appointing authority about the committee's work. John Schrom moved to accept the changes to the bylaws; David Therkelsen 2nd the motion. All approved.	A copy of the final bylaws with approved changes will be distributed at next meeting.
Department Updates	City staff are currently reconstructing the City Goals. There are health goals sprinkled throughout the language in the proposed goals. It appears that the video series Unnatural Causes has sparked some thinking about how public health plays a role in a successful city.	

Meeting adjourned at 8:00 pm

Minutes submitted by Hattie Wiysel and Emily Wang

Comprehensive Assessment of Services Intended to Prevent Youth Gang Crime in Minneapolis

Presenters:
David Carson
Jared Erdmann

Overview: Gang Prevention Coordination Grant

- Awarded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
- 2-years (one year left)
- Purpose: Improve coordination of gang prevention and intervention activities

Target Area

- Target Area: Folwell, Hawthorne, Jordan & McKinley (Precinct 4)
- Selected due to disproportionately high homicide rates involving young people compared to other areas in Minneapolis
- Also overlaps with City's Empowerment Zones

Community Partnerships

- We are working towards improving coordination of gang prevention and intervention activities between community agencies, healthcare and faith-based organizations, law enforcement, school personnel and families
  - Brotherhood Inc. Team Meetings
  - Hawthorn Huddle
  - JDAI Steering committee meeting,
  - Bury Our Guns, Not Our People Project II--Gun Buy Back,
  - Hospital-based youth violence intervention committee,
  - Hmong Gang Violence Prevention
  - Community Power against Violence; Youth Violence Prevention Campaign
  - Minneapolis Public Schools Youth Violence Prevention Task Force Meeting

Development of Organizational-Level Policies and Initiatives

- Provided technical assistance to YouthLink that is funded to provide case management services to gang-involved youth.
- Developed a partnership between MDHFS, the Minneapolis Parks and the Minneapolis Police School resource officers to reach out to gang-involved youth in the summer of 2009
- Worked with the Minneapolis Police to develop a plan for School Resource Officers to conduct home visits to high risk youth who have been brought to the Juvenile Supervision center on the previous day
- Worked with community partners to develop an outreach strategy to high-risk parents in order to engage them in Parent Support programming that has been developed as a part of the Youth Violence Prevention Blueprint for Action.

Community Resource Inventory

- Hosted by the National Youth Gang Center
- Web-based (view-only)
- To date we have entered 77 community based organizations into the Community Resource Inventory.

Community Perceptions

- Conducted 20 in-depth interviews with 29 community LEADERS and representatives from community-based organizations serving the target neighborhoods.
- Staff conducted three focused conversations with groups of YOUTH in the communities most affected by gangs. This included 18 youth who are not involved, youth on the fringes and youth who are actively involved in gangs.
- Staff conducted three focused conversations with PARENTS in the communities most affected by gangs, parents of gang members and parents who have been incarcerated. (not analyzed yet)

MPD Gang Data: Research Questions

- **What gangs are active? How many members are affiliated with each and what are the age, race and gender of the membership?** This question was answered using data from STS querying gangs actively committing violent street crimes in 2009.
- **What crimes are gang members committing over time?** This question will be answered by pulling a representative sample of gang affiliated suspects from STS and providing a history of crime involvement over time; all data will be rendered anonymous.
- **What percentage of serious, violent crime is committed by those who are gang affiliated?** This question was answered by looking at the percentage of 2009 homicide, assault and robbery cases in which the suspect is gang affiliated.
- **Who are the victims of gang crime?** This question was answered by providing the demographic information for victims of those crimes already identified in the data

MINNEAPOLIS POLICE • CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT
STRATEGIC INFORMATION & CRIME MANAGEMENT DIVISION

2009 Gang Associated Crime in Minneapolis

OFFENSES	2009 Gang Associated Incidents	Total Minneapolis Crimes	% of Gang-Associated Crimes	Uniform Crime Report	Gang Members Arrested	Total Minneapolis Arrests	% of Arrests
HOMICIDE	6	20	30.00%	20	4	11	36.36%
RAPE	14	425	3.29%	429	3	57	5.27%
ASLT1	13	33	39.39%	NA	6	26	23.08%
ASLT2	175	696	25.14%	NA	80	297	26.94%
ASLT3	10	199	5.03%	NA	3	93	3.23%
ASLT4	9	102	8.82%	NA	9	108	8.33%
Domestic Ass ASLT	74	823	8.99%	NA	10	NA	NA
TOTAL AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	281	1853	15.16%	2176	108	815	13.25%
ASLT5	89	2356	3.77%	NA	30	807	3.72%
Assault of Mounted Patrol	0	25	0.00%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Misdemeanor Domestic Assault	169	2822	5.99%	NA	56	1293	4.33%
ROB1C	10	167	5.99%	NA	4	39	10.26%
ROB2R	175	737	9.51%	NA	30	143	20.98%
ROB3C	36	739	4.87%	NA	53	243	21.81%
TOTAL ROBBERY	219	1643	7.24%	1707	87	425	20.47%
BURGLARY	111	4887	2.27%	4764	51	338	15.09%
WEAPONS	75	421	17.81%	NA	98	421	23.29%

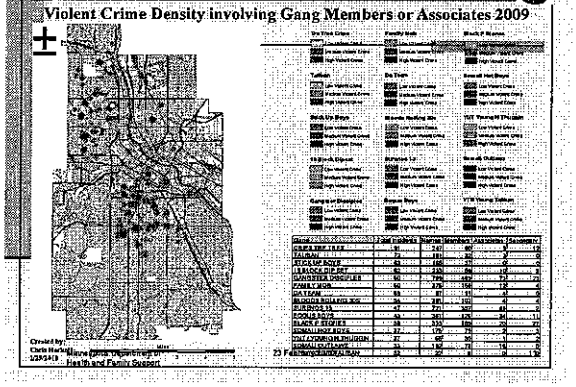
Data: Minneapolis Crime data was run through comparative database query of Minneapolis with a gang association flagged suspect, arrest, victim and/or other identified and analyzed using Minneapolis Police Department's crime management system (CAPRS). The data is sensitive crime zone fields and any sample of arrest within the 3,015 individual gang associated incidents results from crime investigations, inquiries made in CAPRS and incorporate uniform crime.

2009 Top Offenses of Gang Members and Associates (traffic not included)

1. Narcotics (NARC) = 15%
2. Arrests of Individuals with Warrants (WT) = 11%
3. Loitering (LOITER) = 9%
4. Trespassing (TRSPAS) = 5%
5. Curfew violation (CURFEW) = 4%
6. Disorderly Conduct (DISCON)
7. Carry Weapon w/out Permit (WEAP)
8. Recovered (Stolen) Vehicle (RECVEH)
9. Assault with Dangerous Weapon (ASLT2)
10. Flee on Foot (FLEEFT)

Minneapolis Police Department - Crime Analysis Unit

Violent Crime Density involving Gang Members or Associates 2009



Created by: Chris Hoch, Minneapolis Police Department, 10/9/2009

Minneapolis Police Department - Crime Analysis Unit

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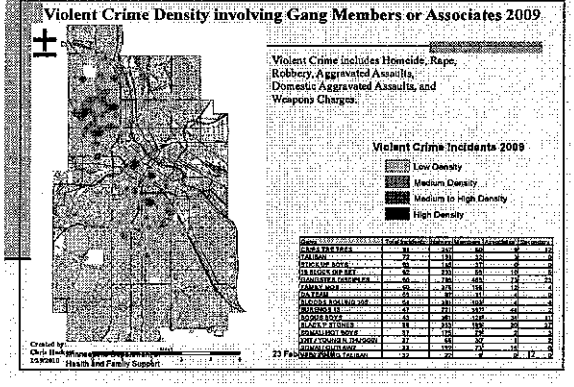

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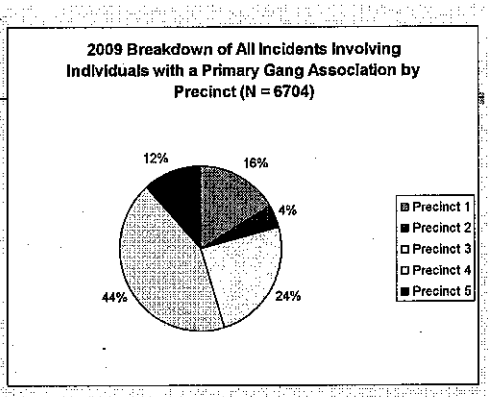

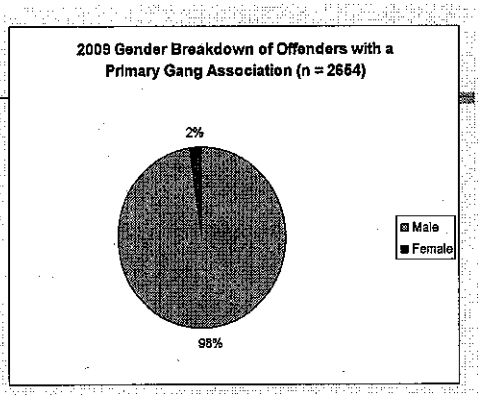

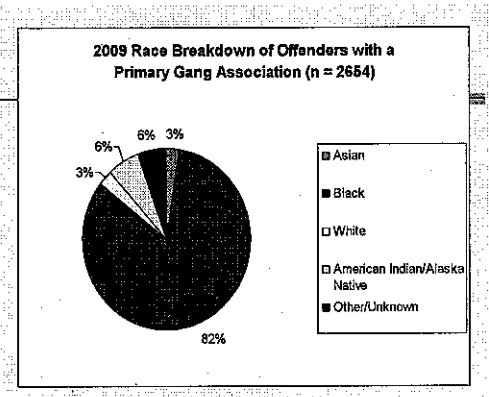

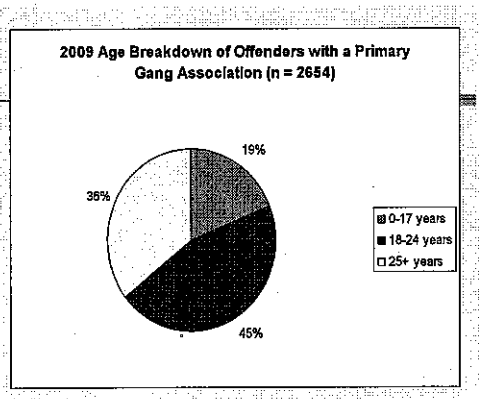

Next Steps

- Compile school data
- Analyze Victim data and crimes committed over time
- Complete full report
- Develop action plan in collaboration with partners
- Implement action plan
- Secure additional funding

Student Achievement and School Data

- Minneapolis Public School Data
- Attempting to connect with leadership at Minneapolis Charter Schools
- Complete school summary in report

Data to Include:

- Background of school-based initiatives
- Maps of Attendance Zones
- School-by-school Info Reports (k-8 schools on North Side & high schools) on academic achievement

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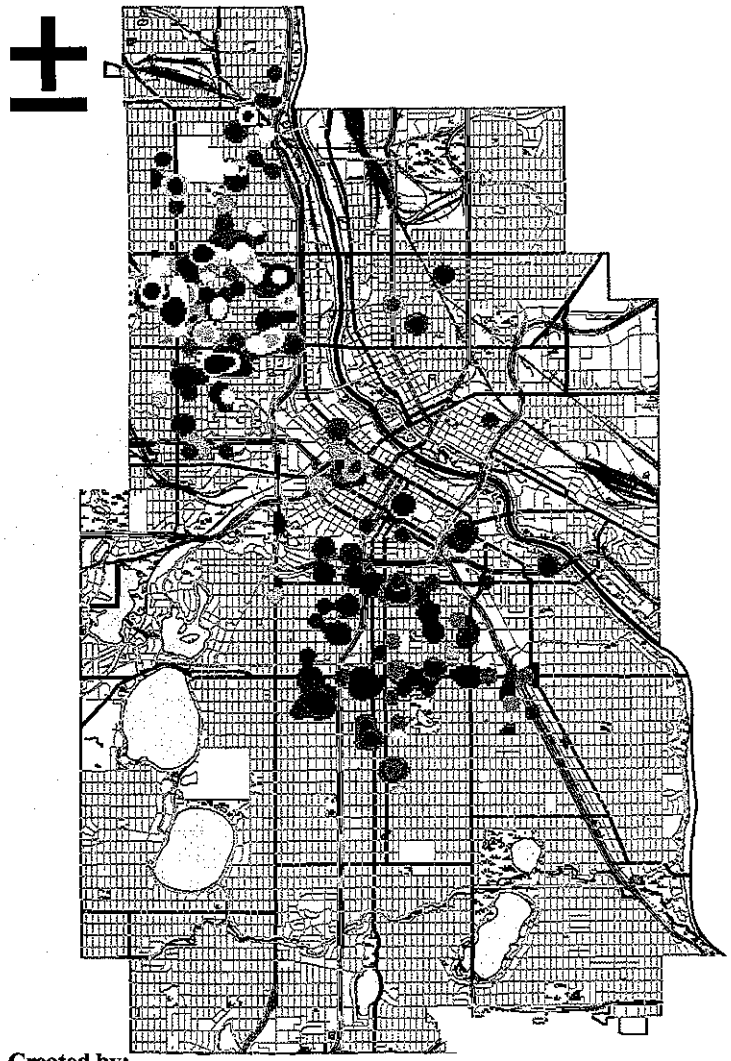
Misdemeanor Domestic Assault	**169**	2822	**5.99%**	NA	**56**	**1293**	**4.33%**
ROBBIZ	**10**	167	**5.99%**	NA	**4**	39	**10.26%**
ROBPER	**73**	737	**9.91%**	NA	**30**	143	**20.98%**
ROBAG	**36**	739	**4.87%**	NA	**53**	243	**21.81%**
TOTAL ROBBERY	**119**	**1643**	**7.24%**	**1707**	**87**	**425**	**20.47%**
BURGLARY	**111**	4887	**2.27%**	**4764**	**51**	**338**	**15.09%**
WEAPONS	**75**	421	**17.81%**	NA	**98**	**421**	**23.28%**

Gang associated crime in 2009 is determined through comparative database query of verified individuals with a gang association against suspects, arrests, witnesses, victims and others connected with incidents in the Minneapolis Police Department report management system (CAPRS). The query matches exact name fields and any margin of error within the 5,055 individual gang associated incidents results from name misspellings, inspecific use of hyphens and incomparable suffixes used.

Minneapolis Police Department - Crime Analysis Unit

Violent Crime Density involving Gang Members or Associates 2009



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Chris Hackett
1/29/2010

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Tre Tres Crips
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

Family Mob
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

Black P Stones
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

Taliban
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

Da Team
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

Somali Hot Boys
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

Stick Up Boys
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

Bloods Rolling 30s
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

YNT Young N Thuggin
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

19 Block Dipset
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

Surenos 13
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

Somali Outlawz
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

Gangster Disciples
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

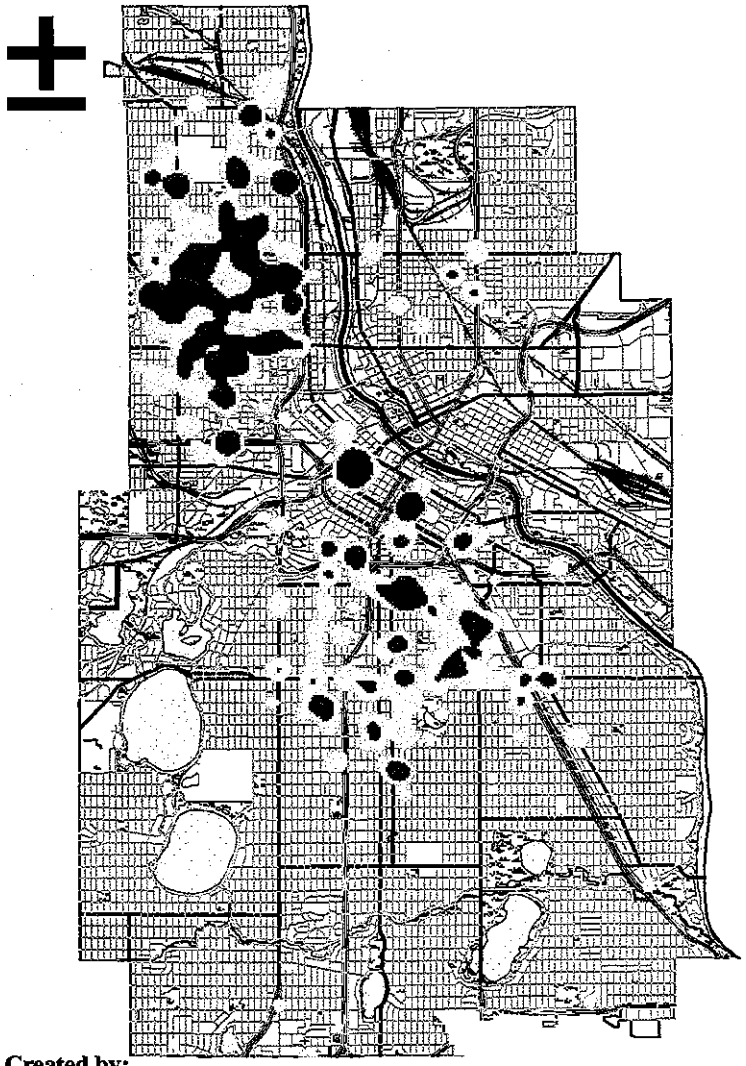
Bogus Boys
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

YTB Young Taliban
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

Gang	Total Incidents	Names	Members	Associates	Secondary
CRIPS TRE TRES	81	247	60	9	12
TALIBAN	72	191	32	3	0
STICK UP BOYS	63	165	37	0	0
19 BLOCK DIP SET	62	233	59	10	5
GANGSTER DISCIPLES	60	789	469	73	23
FAMILY MOB	60	376	155	12	4
DA TEAM	59	87	11	4	0
BLOODS ROLLING 30S	54	381	103	4	4
SURENOS 13	47	721	397	46	2
BOGUS BOYS	43	361	126	34	11
BLACK P STONES	38	333	189	20	27
SOMALI HOT BOYS	37	175	79	2	3
YNT / YOUNG N THUGGIN	37	66	30	1	2
SOMALI OUTLAWZ	33	192	73	15	0
YTB / YOUNG TALIBAN	32	22	8	0	0

Minneapolis Police Department - Crime Analysis Unit

Violent Crime Density involving Gang Members or Associates 2009



Violent Crime includes Homcide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assaults, Domestic Aggravated Assaults, and Weapons Charges.

Violent Crime Incidents 2009

- Low Density
- Medium Density
- Medium to High Density
- High Density

Gang	Total Incidents	Names	Members	Associates	Secondary
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SOMALI OUTLAWZ	33	192	73	15	0
YTB / YOUNG TALIBAN	32	22	8	0	0

Miles

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Created by:
Chris Hackett
1/29/2010

MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC HEALTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. The Public Health Advisory Committee (PHAC) for the Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support has the following responsibilities and composition:

A. Role of the PHAC

The role of the PHAC is to advise the City Council and the Department on policy matters affecting the health of Minneapolis residents, and to serve as liaisons between the City and the community in addressing health concerns. In this role PHAC shall make every effort to ensure that the concerns represented reflect the diverse viewpoints and interests of the Minneapolis community.

B. PHAC Functions

The Public Health Advisory Committee has responsibility for the following functions:

1. To advise the City Council regarding: a) policy matters affecting health of Minneapolis residents, and b) general roles and functions of the Department of Health and Family Support.

2. To review the proposed priorities of the Department of Health and Family Support and make recommendations to the City Council;

3. To consider complaints and views expressed by residents affecting delivery of public health services in Minneapolis, forward those concerns, and make recommendations as necessary to the City Council and/or the Department of Health and Family Support;

C. Size and Composition

It is the clear intent that the composition of the Public Health Advisory reflects the diverse interests and perspectives of the Minneapolis community. It is the expectation that all parties responsible for the recruitment, recommendations to and approval of members shall make every effort to ensure the realization of this intent.

The PHAC will have up to 22 members composed of 14 residents and up to 8 other representatives. The 14 residents will be selected by having each of the 13 City Council Members appoint one member who lives and works in their respective wards, and one resident representative shall be appointed by the Mayor.

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The 8 other representatives will be appointed by the City Council by requesting the following organizations to submit a nominee representing their interests;

1 - The Minneapolis Public Schools, Health Related Services;

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1 - Hennepin County Human Services and Public Health

1 - The University of Minnesota. School of Public Health

3 (up to) - At Large appointees to be recommended by the PHAC to ensure that the membership reflects the diversity of the Minneapolis community.

Deleted: 2 -The Minneapolis Health and Human Services Leadership Group (Urban Health Professional Advisory Committee).¶
¶

1 - The Minneapolis Health and Human Services Leadership Group (Urban Health Professional Advisory Committee); ex-officio member

1 - The Minneapolis Health and Human Services Leadership Group (Urban Health Agenda Community Advisory Committee); ex-officio member

1 - Environmental Services of City's Regulatory Services Department; ex-officio member

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D. Organization, Term, Meeting Frequency

1. Continuity of membership will be assured by having an approximately equal number of terms expire each year.

2. All terms will be two years and no member will serve more than three consecutive terms.

3. The PHAC will elect a chairperson and vice-chairperson or co-chairs,

4. The PHAC shall establish its own operating rules and procedures and meeting schedule, provided that it meets at least six times each year to conduct its business. Add language from Mitchell Davis specific to telephonic meeting alternative, as needed.

5. A quorum shall be the majority of members appointed by Mayor and City Council Members.

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E. Relationships between the PHAC, City Council and the Department of Health and Family Support

(1) The City Council is the Board of Health and makes final decisions regarding policy and programs of the Department of Health and Family Support. Add short description of the role of the Board from Becky McIntosh. The City Council's health-related Committee shall review and decide upon Department of Health and Family Support matters prior to final action by the City Council.

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(2) PHAC members are expected to communicate with their respective appointing authority.

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(3) The PHAC is an advisory committee to the City Council and the Department of Health and Family Support.

(4) The Department of Health and Family Support is responsible for providing staff assistance to the PHAC to carry out its advisory functions.

(5) It is expected that the Department of Health and Family Support will give significant weight to the recommendations of PHAC. On those occasions when the Department cannot incorporate these recommendations into its policy and program operations, the Commissioner will provide explanation.

(6) The Department of Health and Family Support staff will present department business to the Health and Human Services Committee. Such staff presentations shall include an explanation of how such activities fit within the framework of the priorities as approved by the PHAC.

(7) While prime responsibility for presenting PHAC views rests with the Department of Health and Family Support staff, the PHAC may elect to designate its members to directly explain PHAC views to the Health and Human Services Committee.

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Report to PHAC Re: Tobacco-free Minneapolis Parks

I corresponded with 4 Park Board Commissioners and a staff member. Commissioner Bourn has the lead on this issue and has been working with TFY. The first steps [next steps] begin Wed, March 3, when TFY presents its proposal at open time(? confirm with them).

The general response to "where does the Park Board stand" is "all well and good" nobody that I spoke to came out in favor of smoking. Minneapolis Park Board was ahead of the curve as a very early adopter of a smoke-free policy in all its buildings.

A question for TFY: is there a specific problem being addressed here? Do people complain about outdoor smoking? Is there evidence of benefit that the ordinance will effect, a real measurable harm reduction? Asking because there will be real costs associated with this ordinance. Two obvious costs are enforcement and communications. The Park Board is strapped -- considering park closings. Will Parks be able to take on an additional enforcement burden? Similarly, communication is not free. The parks have a minimal signage standard for aesthetic and expense (initial and maintenance) reasons.

Summary: My sense is that the Park Board Commissioners and staff that I heard from support the concept but some had specific concerns about the execution.

Aside: UMN-Duluth and UMN-Crookston are smoke-, tobacco-free campuses. Beginning ~2008 a grass roots effort to make UMN-TC smoke- or tobacco-free. "They" worked thru the process, got general assent and support but the administration has not taken action. My guess is 'grief we don't need in this tough time' -- the benefit does not justify the cost.

Submitted by Gavin D. Watt on 2/23/10

Comprehensive Assessment of Services intended to Prevent Youth Gang Crime in North Minneapolis

Prepared by:
Minneapolis Department of Health & Family Support

In collaboration with:
Minneapolis Police Department

*Full report to be released September 2009

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Gang Prevention Coordination Grant Highlights

- The City of Minneapolis received a two-year grant through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to improve the coordination of services intended for youth who are involved or at-risk for being involved in gangs.

- Minneapolis approaches youth violence as a public health epidemic. Through its partnership with the Minneapolis Police Department (MPD), MDHFS seeks to balance youth violence suppression efforts with youth violence prevention efforts. A signed memorandum of understanding between MDHFS and MPD marks a significant step forward in the area of youth violence prevention for the City of Minneapolis.

- The geographic target area for purposes of this grant is the Folwell, Hawthorne, Jordan, and McKinley neighborhoods. This area was selected due to disproportionately higher homicide rates for young people compared to other parts of the City of Minneapolis. These neighborhoods also overlap with the city's Empowerment zones and the zones of prominent gangs in the state.

- MDHFS' focus is to improve coordination of gang prevention and intervention activities between community-based, youth-serving agencies, faith-based organizations, law enforcement, employers, healthcare organizations, government and school personnel. This effort overlaps with the ***Blueprint for Action: Preventing Youth Violence***, Goal 1C: Strengthen the coordination of public and private youth programs, services and opportunities.

- During the months of March and April a total of 20 interviews were conducted as part of a comprehensive assessment of services intended to prevent youth involvement in gangs. Results of the assessment reveal a wide gap in services that target youth who are gang-entrenched relative to those intended for youth in general. Including the 20 assessment interviews, MDHFS met with a total of 40 individuals representing multiple service sectors including: youth program staff, school representatives, religious leaders, formal and informal community Leaders, employers, government and law enforcement, Minneapolis Park Board, and community residents.

- In June, three Youth Forums were conducted with 18 young men at varying risk levels of involvement in gangs to glean their perceptions of gang involvement, gang violence and eliminating violence in their communities. , Several similar community forums will follow to involve parents in the target communities.

- ***A Comprehensive Assessment of Services intended to Prevent Youth Gang Crime in North Minneapolis*** report is anticipated to be released publically in September. The assessment report will inform the development of a focused work plan to be shared with the Youth Violence Executive committee.

Assessment Overview

In winter 2008, the Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support (MDHFS) was awarded grant 2008-51459-MN-JV from the US Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to implement the Comprehensive Gang Model: ***Minneapolis Gang Prevention and Intervention Coordination Initiative***. Minneapolis was one of twelve recipients on a national level to be awarded this competitive grant. Successful implementation of the Comprehensive Gang Model depends on conducting a comprehensive assessment of the gang problem in a community. This report consolidates findings of an assessment of the gang problem in a sub-region of North Minneapolis that includes the Folwell, Hawthorne, Jordan and McKinley neighborhoods. Besides demographic and socio-economic indicators (outlined in this report), the assessment area was selected as an initial focus for this project because it has experienced the most youth homicides of any area in the city.

While gang suppression efforts led by the Minneapolis Police Department (MPD) are strong, MPD's partnership with MDHFS on this grant represents a significant step forward for the City in the area of gang prevention. Through this partnership MPD and MDHFS can build upon the City's capacity to fill a much needed gap for coordination of preventative (not just suppression) services intended for youth at-risk of violence and violent behavior.

Assessment of the gang problem in this sub-region of North Minneapolis involves multiple assessment activities. These activities include:

- **Gang Data:** Obtaining and analyzing available data to determine demographic trends, the types of gang activity, levels of gang activity and patterns of gang activity in the target area;
- **Student and School Data:** Obtaining and analyzing available data related to academic achievement, the types of gang activity, levels of gang activity and patterns of gang activity in the target area;
- **Community Perceptions:** talking with key individuals and young people who resided in or work with young people in the target neighborhoods;
- **Community Resource Inventory:** Consolidating a list of programs that serve high-risk youth in an online database and assessing specific gaps in services intended to prevent youth from gang involvement.

The following is the "Community Perceptions" section of the assessment report. It summarizes data collected from interviews and focus groups with residents of the target neighborhoods on the North Side of Minneapolis. As stated above the "Community Perceptions" section of the assessment is one of four major components of the overall assessment. MDHFS anticipates that the report of findings of the entire assessment will be released in September 2009.

Perceptions of Gangs and Gang Violence on the North Side

A major component of the assessment of the gang problem in the four target neighborhoods involved talking with key individuals and young people who resided in or work with young people in the target neighborhoods. MDHFS conducted 20 key informant interviews with youth-serving providers and professionals and three focus groups with youth at varying risk levels for gang involvement. The following sections summarize what was shared with MDHFS staff during the assessment interviews and focus groups.

Interviews with youth-serving providers and professionals

Twenty-nine (29) service providers representing government, not-for-profit agencies, law enforcement, community residents, churches and schools participated in 20 key informant interviews and expressed their viewpoints on the gang problem in North Minneapolis. The way they define the gang problem on the North Side informs the discourse and dialogue about how to address the problem. Many acknowledged that an unnecessarily narrow understanding perpetuates a limited perspective toward the solutions. School staff that was interviewed caution against a common misperception that the gang problem is just a school problem. To the contrary, the gang problem is not only a school problem but a problem that affects the whole community. Defining the problem at multiple levels, namely, the individual, family, community, and institutional levels is imperative.

Whereas previously gangs in the North Side sub-region were perceived to be more organized, a common observation across interviews was that gangs in this area are much different than what they used to be. Given that many of the OG's (original gangsters) of the recent past have been locked up, gangs—also referred to as "cliques," "sets," "hybrids," and "splinter groups"—are currently less organized with less established leadership, are smaller and are perceived as more unpredictable and more violent. Two service providers' perspectives summarize a common community perception:

> *Today, these are not gangs—there are no leaders in these gangs. They have learned over time that the leaders of gangs get killed or locked-up … The violence is a free for all, random, in fact… Today, the gangs are cliques. Cliques are different from gangs and are composed of kids from different "sets."*—Youth worker

> *The leadership used to be very different. With the older gangs they [gang members] were held accountable for their actions because the gangs were from LA or Chicago. Nowadays the "big homie" is a 16-18 year-old. Back then, there was an order to it and an older person to tell them what to do.*—Youth worker

Some cliques and sets are still associated with larger, more established gangs and some are not. The criminal levels of fighting and violence are what cause "cliques" and "sets" to be recognized as gangs. "Now there is no street law that governs," observed an interviewee about today's gang problem. "Beat downs" occur because the gang

members are younger, not as organized or predictable, and are more likely to commit crimes to "get a name for themselves." "Kids are just claiming they are gang-bangers and are being destructive, not constructive as gangs can be," states a prominent leader in the community.

Interviewees identified problems that are related to the gang problem, that exacerbated the gang problem and that contributed to North Side youth becoming involved in gangs in the first place. The following sections break down service providers' perceptions of the gang problem on the North Side by perceptions of who is committing gang crime and the impact of gangs and gang violence at the individual, family, community and institutional levels.

Who is committing gang crime?

"Gang-involvement" is defined quite loosely for this report encompassing perceptions of gang association, affiliation and membership. After all, perceptions of a youth's level of involvement can differ depending on the perspective, e.g. a teacher, a police officer, a probation officer, a youth worker, a peer, a parent, etc. The main concern from a service provider's as well as a victim's perspective is the violent and criminal behavior or as one service provider describes "the objective behavior of the youth." Not always clear is identifying where youth fall on the spectrum of gang involvement, how it changes over time, and how much of a role gang involvement has played in the violent and/or criminal behavior.

Nonetheless, young people of various races and ethnicities are "clickin'-up" in North Minneapolis, as well as in other parts of the city. The ages at which boys and girls are siding with the gangs are perceived to be different. Generally boys get involved earlier (e.g. 5th to 7th grade) than the girls (e.g. 8th to 9th grade). At least for boys, the real "hard hitters" were perceived among many service providers interviewed to be 17 and older—basically at ages that they can drive. An analysis of inpatient and outpatient firearm-related injuries for the 55411 and 55412 zip codes that overlap with the North Side sub-region corroborates that firearm-related injuries begin to occur in the 10 to 14 year-old age group. They increase among 15 to 17 year-olds and of all the age groups of young people, firearm-related injuries occur highest among 18 to 24 year-olds.

Although gang involvement was perceived to be more prevalent among the boys, the problem is rapidly escalating among the girls and is a cause for urgency.

> *[...] there is a serious increase among girls. Years ago the girls got involved for sex, holdin' drugs, and companionship and now the girls are taking a much more active role. For boys it is what it always is.*
>
> *The Junior High School gang problem for the girls is terrible, and we can't wait anymore to intervene because they are already tainted.*
>
> *The girls are getting worse than the men, and it is usually about hearsay.*
>
> *The girls sometimes are trying to make a name for themselves more than the guys.*

I know girls that are involved and they will tell you [that they are involved]. They tell you it's because they don't want to 'cross sets.'

The reasons for gang involvement were not considerably different between the boys and the girls, other than the perception that the girls get involved through the affiliation of their boyfriends. Many of the things (described later in the report) that draw young people into gangs at the individual level affect boys and girls alike.

The distinction between whether a youth is gang-affiliated or gang-involved was perceived as important to the extent that it helped to understand a youth's behavior and incidents of violent behavior. Multiple service providers perceived that youth who are on the fringes, i.e. whose gang does not perceive him/her as a "member" in spite of his/her desire to be a member, can sometimes be the most violent.

The ones that are affiliated want to be part [of the gang] but don't think they are in. They are some of the worst ones because they have to gain their reputation and do "the work" to get in.

The kids that want to be affiliated are not in a gang but "roll out" like they are in one.

The youth who are on the fringes are the ones who "are trying to make a name for themselves" and need to "put their work in."

Individual Level

At an individual level, gangs promote protection and provide youth a form of extended family. Youth on the North Side, from the perspectives of people who work with them most closely, experience a lot of pressure to join gangs. At some point, the youth need to align themselves with one side or another for fear of their personal safety. "Everybody has to be plugged with somebody. You can't be neutral," says a service provider. Although the sense of protection is very real for youth, the gangs benefit from that fear and "perpetuate a myth that you need to be gang-affiliated to survive."

In the absence of strong ties to a family, gangs fulfill a need for youth to be accepted and to be a part of something—part of a family, whatever form it happens to take. Whereas the financial gain of selling drugs at school or in the community can draw youth into gangs, alcohol and drug use exacerbate the gang problem. Poverty and living conditions of youth oblige them to contribute financially to the family, and gangs provide an avenue for youth to fulfill that role. Gangs are an accessible source of cash. A chemical treatment provider states, "When people cannot take care of themselves, they find a way [to do it]," Youth are "giving in to circumstances that their environment dictates," says a youth worker.

Youth are lured into gang activity at a young age before they understand the ramifications of decisions they make to benefit a gang.

Gangs have led to a cultural branding of black men [...] the cultural look has been framed as saggin' and has been normalized through mass media. It is hard

for a youth to separate himself from that brand and many youth do not have the skills to deal with the pressure.—Youth program director

On one hand, the lack of a positive, adult male role model or figure to inculcate skills in young boys to deal with negative social pressures was perceived as a major contributor to the gang problem. Some youth have a male role model or figure, but that figure is not active in their lives. "Gangs are not just about extended family; it's beyond that. Gangs become a space and time for expression about masculinity," states a youth worker. Sporting the gang colors becomes a rite of passage along with becoming a father.

The youth are searching for a manhood identity. Many do it by planting their seed and becoming a father too early. Others seek to have control over women that can lead to domestic violence later on. Gangs also lead them to sexual experimentation with the parties that turn out to be just an orgy. They end up not supporting their families or education. Not too long ago it was: "What's your name? Who's your people? Where are you going to college?" We don't have that anymore.—Youth program developer

On the other hand, girls often enter into gangs through affiliation of their boyfriends and to gain a sense of belonging.

What happens with girls is that they associate with the gangs for self-esteem purposes. When they are associated with a gang, they are more likely to be violent, be abused, be truant, but also for the girls, they are more inclined to be in negative sexual relationships with men—which leads to pregnancy. The gangs are not so bad for them at first; they give the girls a sense of belonging—that they "got their back." But then eventually it leads to negative things.—Youth educator and program director

Boredom and not doing well in school or in sports also contributes to the gang problem. The gang lifestyle engages youth and provides those who are not successful in other areas a desired status among their peers. At the same time, school staff observes that some kids have struck an unlikely balance, "They do school really well and they do gang street life really well." Apparently, the gang lifestyle also can fill a void for youth who excel academically.

Family Level

Family can be part of the gang problem, a victim of the problem, part of the solution to the problem or entirely absent from the life of the youth. Beyond the lack of positive, male role models, the general lack of family structure leads to family being part of the gang problem. From the service providers' perspectives lack of family structure results when: "babies are having babies;" fathers are absent; there is a lack of leadership on the home front; children from the same mother are fathered by men in different sets or cliques creating internal familial conflict; one father with too many "baby mamas," parents are afraid of their own kids; and families are "unchurched and unmosqued." Lack of parental guidance and lack of adult supervision are closely related to the lack of family structure as well. A probation officer observes, "The youth come from poor families where they don't get the clothes, the food, or the attention. They get them from the gang."

Another way family can be part of the problem is when parents remain unaware of gangs and signs that children might be getting involved in them. Parents may be in denial of a child's gang involvement and thus unwilling to address the problem. In this scenario, more often than not, the friends, family or extended family become victims of the problem.

Gang members may be the only "family" a youth has ever known. A youth advocate describes how the sense of family varies between gangs from different racial and cultural backgrounds:

> *There is a different amount of respect for the families within the Latino and Asian groups. Cultural and ancestral background is very strong there and more intentional among the Asian and Latino gangs. The driving component of the African American gang is that the gang is the conduit to feed the older-boy gangs for drugs. The African American gangs are like a fad, whereas it is a way of life for the Latino and Asian [gangs].*—Youth Service Provider

The sense of family brings cohesion to gangs whose members are not otherwise related. Gang membership of a family member or someone close to the family was perceived to be common among gang-involved youth. A resident of the North Side shared a story of a young boy from her church who ended up getting involved in a gang presumably because the uncle—who was gang-involved—was the only adult in his life who listened and spent time with him. The youth's parents are sometimes gang-involved; however, service providers did not feel this was the case for a majority of gang-involved youth on the North Side. What was important from the service provider perspective is to approach gang-involved parents differently than parents who are not gang-involved.

The lack of family and the lack of a place to call "home" take various forms for gang-involved youth on the North Side. It can mean moving from house to house, from relative to relative, to have a place to crash. It can mean being placed in foster home after foster home. "Home" might never have been a safe or comfortable place for the youth. The parents might not be alive, are locked-up or have abandoned them. Regardless, the lack of a family or a place to call home leads youth to prematurely taking on what typically would be grown-up responsibilities.

Community Level

"The perception about the North Side is that all the gang activity is here," observes an employee of a youth employment program. Service providers made various references to the high intensity of gang activity on the North Side compared to other areas of Minneapolis and the metropolitan area. The relatively smaller geography of the North Side of Minneapolis compared to the South Side of Minneapolis may affect the perception of intensity of gang activity explains a youth worker.

> *It's more intense over North because it's a smaller environment; over South is bigger. North is too small. They have to travel to gang-bang on the South Side—even on the East Side of Saint Paul. I don't think the hybrids or sets are more dangerous; they are misled. They want to "work" really bad. They're not fighting for turf anymore.—Youth worker*

Nonetheless, service providers described a community-wide "normalization of violence" on the North Side and as a youth program director has observed, "Kids kill in this neighborhood and get away with it." A community resident said he periodically sees groups of 40-50 kids parading loudly down the street in the middle of the night, cars driving way too fast down neighborhood streets, and kids being victims of the violence and wreckless behavior. "If this happened anywhere else, there would be outrage. In North Minneapolis, there is virtually no reaction," a community resident said. "People are complacent with the violence and turning away from what is going on," observes another interviewee. And the violence is not hard to see, nor is the impact contained.

> *It is different here compared to the South Side. There are more splinter groups here. On the South Side you have the Crips on the one side and the Bloods on the other. [On the North Side] they are more out there with [gang activity]. The drug dealing is in your face.—Youth worker*

> *The interesting thing about Minneapolis in general is that the "North" plays on the "South" and the "South" plays on the "North." North Broadway and 55 are the walls. Bryn Mar doesn't consider itself on the North Side and Harrison people don't go on the other side of 55. The boundaries are invisible but they are very real boundaries. There are areas of containment but the impact is much broader.—North Side resident*

Community-wide understood "boundaries," the fighting and violence levels of the cliques and sets, and the impact of violence across multiple communities are what get these groups recognized as gangs.

Cliques and sets have delineated their own boundaries in the community that are hard for service providers to keep a handle on. Specifically, the numbers of the street signs delineate areas where kids will and will not go.

> *I mainly spend time on the North Side of Minneapolis. Here it is all about the "higher end" and the "lower end." "I don't go to the lows," kids will say. [...] They separate themselves.—Youth worker*

> *The kids come across from [an organization down the street] and they are callin' out these numbers which must be one of their blocks. They got at it and the girls just wouldn't stop. –Youth worker*

> *In North Minneapolis some gangs are block by block and some are traditional. There are pockets of areas where they think they are in control.—North Side resident.*

The result is more division among North Side residents, and "the community shuns the youth rather than helps them."

Youth service providers made comparisons between gangs that are predominantly comprised of specific racial and ethnic groups in the community.

> *The Latino and Asian gangs are much more organized than the African American [gangs]. They are much more strategic. The Asians want to blend in. The African*

American gangs have an interest in making you aware of who they are and that's why they end up in prison. [On the one hand,] the MS 13's Latino gang that is coming out of Chicago is growing in the Midwest and is connected to North Minneapolis. They aren't playin'. The African American gangs, on the other hand, are not even committed. It takes a lot to wrestle the Latinos and Asians out of the gang.—Youth Service Provider

At [a school on the South Side] where you are dealing with the Latino gangs, the Latina girls are all up into it because of "love." Well, their boyfriends are in gangs. The girls won't say that they are in a gang, but they ARE in it. Now at [a school on the North Side] is where it is about someone having your back, making it and surviving. –Youth Service Provider

Besides gang-related homicides, the list of negative impacts of gangs on the community was long. Gangs "demoralize and devalue the community." They result in "people feeling unsafe" with "adults acting like they are afraid of the youth" and the youth "can't even get outside to ride a bike." A North Side resident gives an example:

There are virtually no block clubs. One guy [...] set up a block club but not many people participated. Generally by setting up and hosting for a block club people think that they are setting themselves up for someone to "case" their house.—Community resident

Gang violence causes residents to want to move out of the community, and a supporting social network does not exist either due to "people being too transitory or not being able to move out." A school director describes the life paths he has seen among young people who live on the North Side:

I have seen three situations. You either go down the path to be a professional, the path of the wheel chair or you die. When you go to war, they take the time to deprogram you, when you are on the streets, they don't do that. You have to get [these youth] to understand there is a better life out there. You don't know anything other than the few blocks around you, until you see more.—School director

Institutional Level

The gang problem at an institutional level is exacerbated by gaps in community-wide messages and policies, youth programs, and infrastructure intended for positive youth development. As was mentioned earlier in this report, many of the gang-involved youth are responding to conditions that surround them. They feel a great deal of pressure to align themselves with one set or another, the gangs provide them social support and material things that they do not get at home, and the community is afraid of its own youth. What about the systems and policy environment contributes to youth being drawn into the gang lifestyle?

When a community lacks fundamental support systems for its residents, it can appear, as one youth program director, observes that, "the system is designed to force you[th] into doing something wrong and then catchin' [them] at it." A director of a youth employment program summed up most youth service providers' sentiment about their

satisfaction with the agencies' current response to the gang problem: "I am never satisfied when there is always room for improvement." The individuals that work closely with youth on the North Side possess deep knowledge and history about the deficiencies in response on the part of governmental and non-governmental institutions intended to foster positive youth development. Four problematic areas were identified.

First, notwithstanding current collaborative efforts (e.g. the Blueprint for Action on Youth Violence Executive Committee, Youth Violence Prevention Taskforce of the Minneapolis Public Schools, collaboration among religious leaders, Peace Foundation) on the North Side, a sense of a lack of unity and collaboration among organizations persists and has led to negative outcomes for youth and youth programs. Various issues are related to this problem including: start-up organizations' dependency on fiscal agents; politics and personalities getting in the way of partnerships; inability to collaborate to fill gaps and weaknesses in services due to organizations claiming that they do "everything" rather than "respecting the specialization of other agencies"; agencies not prepared or willing to work with high-risk or gang-involved youth; agencies that have not kept up with the times and "don't get it"; and finally agencies that are caught up in "following the money" and "a bureaucratic numbers game" and that are "disconnected" to the local community.

A few interviewees were particularly wary of community leaders and politicians dropping in on the community to be in the "limelight." They made explicit and implicit distinctions between "formal" community leaders and the "informal" community leaders that have "street credibility." Informal leaders, explains a North Side resident, might not be well known by the "programs" but they know how to reach the kids. When too much focus is on formal community and institutional leaders and too little positive change occurs at the community level, people in the community perceive organizations and programs as "disconnected" from the needs of the youth and unresponsive to local community in general. Various interviewees emphasized the importance of ensuring representation of the community at the decision-making table. Striking a balance between formal and informal leadership representation seems to be the challenge due to perceptions of who is aligning with whom and for what reasons.

Second, although many service providers were dissatisfied with government agencies' response to the needs of youth and families in the community, the majority emphasized that **how** government gets involved in the community is more important. Multiple examples of how government involvement in the community has been essential, yet problematic, were identified.

Police involvement around the issue of gangs has focused on suppression of gang activity, or otherwise stated as "shutting down the gangs." Collaboration between the police department and the local community was perceived as insufficient or entirely lacking and profiling kids that look like "gang-bangers" was a concern. At the same time, examples of positive police interaction were also shared such as: the police athletic league where the coach was a police officer; police officers taking time to "stop by" or to check-in at local programs and interact with the youth; and a gun buy-back program that involved police officers out of uniform. Suppression was viewed as essential but insufficient.

From the perspectives of people who work most closely with the youth, government invests a great deal on the North Side but not in the right places. It needs to play a

greater role in assuring high-risk youth and their families have what they need—before they get involved with police.

> *Law enforcement can't do it by itself but could do it if there was more collaboration with the community. Police can only do something after the fact. When something goes wrong, they are the first ones we call. But they need more cooperation.—Youth program director*

Government can play an important role in assuring the availability of programs (such as, youth employment opportunities, afterschool programs, childcare, organized sports and physical activity programs, winter park activities, housing, alcohol and drug abuse programs, education and skill-building programs for incarcerated parents, and tattoo removal programs) targeted to high risk youth, parents who are minors and their families. "How often do you see kids walking down the street in uniform anymore? If we can pay overtime for police, we can pay for sports uniforms," explains an employee of a youth employment program. Given the lack of resources at the family and community levels, such programs struggle to survive or are not available in the private sector without some level of government intervention.

A few youth workers cautioned against integration of youth, who are known to be gang-involved, with other youth in programs and activities. They gave examples of previously successful youth groups that broke up due to conflicts and divisions caused by gang-involved youth; "no trespassing lists" that identify youth who have exhausted privileges of accessing their programs due to bad behavior; and having to spend money on hiring an on-site security officer (described as "a guy with a gun") that otherwise could be spent on youth programming.

Less-mentioned, problematic areas related to government were associations on the part of youth between social workers and out-of-home placement/foster care, government expectations that community-based organizations will take their high-risk youth referrals without providing funding; and the parks being "where all of our cliques are" and the locus of most violent activity. In addition, one interviewee stressed the need to reform the child support system and its "bias against young fathers." The current system was perceived as more concerned about collecting child support than acknowledging and encouraging father involvement as a form of child support.

Third, the lack of a focus on long-term sustainability of youth violence prevention efforts translates into: a lack of a community vision and a uniform message to counter the pressure to join gangs; "period-based programming;" and "inconsistent" relationships between youth service providers and youth. From the perspective of a youth educator and program director, "When talking about youth violence prevention, the youth do not hear "prevention;" they hear 'violence' and 'gangs.'" Many youth service providers emphasized that community-wide messages to prevent youth violence are not framed using the words "violence" or "gangs" at all; they do, however, combat the negative messages that youth are getting in the media; they are consistent and uniform for issues such as gang signs and symbols, clothing and hand signs; and they are enforced uniformly across prominent institutions and community-based organizations serving youth. The following are examples given of effective messaging at various levels:

> *My niece was getting into fights at school and her grades started to go down. I pulled her aside to have a talk, and I explained to her that her actions were not*

quickly," and access to the "lifestyle," "parties," "nice cars," and "women." Power was related to guns, having "no fear," being able to "control their zone" and "being able to rule." Popularity meant that gang-involved youth earned a "reputation," friends, girls, and were accepted. Mixed with violent threats and violent behavior, respect, money, power and popularity instilled fear in others. One youth observed and others agreed that the popularity, respect and power meant that some gang-involved youth could get away with things at school that other kids could not because the teachers did not want to or could not deal with them.

Joining a gang for "protection," "security" and "safety" was mentioned as a positive aspect of the gang lifestyle in two of the three focus groups. "Protection" and other positive aspects of the gang lifestyle were completely overshadowed, however, by a constant threat of injury, death or incarceration. Other negatives of the gang lifestyle identified by the young men were: "peer pressure;" "doing things because you want to make an impression;" "having a false sense of security;" drugs, alcohol and smoking; sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV; physical, sexual and emotional abuse; pain, killing and violence; "being labeled," and dropping out of school.

Family Level

According to the young men who participated in the focus groups, gangs provide a sense of family, belonging and connection that otherwise is lacking or absent in their own or their peers' lives. The young men described that a "street family" in some cases has no connection with Mom and Dad. In other cases, either they or their peers have been "born into the gang lifestyle," that close relatives are also in the gang and that the gang is "the only thing they'd ever known." Which scenario is more common among gang-involved youth on the North Side was not clear from the focus groups. Some youth felt that "to be born into a gang" is common and other youth felt that most parents would not willingly raise their child in a gang. For those who did not think being born into a gang was common, deciding to be a gang member was a choice.

All of the young men in the focus groups either knew someone in their immediate or extended family that had been injured, had died, or had been incarcerated due to events precipitating from gang involvement. "Death," "getting shot," "taking a loss," "loss of loved ones," and "people in jail" were common themes at this level. The young men shared personal experiences related to the loss of fathers, brothers, uncles, cousins and other male figures due to gang violence and incarceration across all groups.

In contrast to the interviews with service providers, the young men did not discuss becoming a parent at a young age as a negative aspect or problem. Some were fathers and saw themselves as providers for their families and providers for their parents. The issue of "too many baby mamas" was brought up in one focus group; however, as was highlighted in the previous section, the discussions of sex as a positive aspect of the gang lifestyle focused on gangs as a means of getting sex and women. The negative focused on STDs and problems associated with "not getting any," such as, getting teased for being a virgin.

Community Level

When asked what they would change about their neighborhood, too much boredom was mentioned by the young men in all three groups. Too many young people on the street corners and without positive activities to be involved in were directly related to the boredom.

Themes that were mentioned in at least two of the three focus groups were: getting rid of the garbage and litter; and a lack of a sense of community where the neighborhood "is not just a place where you live" but a place where neighbors know their neighbors and where "elders are talking to the young people." Stopping drugs and alcohol was mentioned various times in the two focus groups that included youth who were not as involved in gangs, but negative aspects of drugs and alcohol were not mentioned in the focus group comprised just of gang members. Similarly, stopping the shootings and violence in the neighborhood was mentioned in the same two focus groups of youth who were less involved in gangs.

Other notable, but less common, themes included: fewer foreclosures; the lack of a mall (the closest mall being Brookdale); and getting rid of "unbanks" that charge a person to cash a check.

Institutional Level

The lack of youth programs and organized sports in the local community was an observation that crossed all three focus groups. Availability of youth programs and organized sports addresses the boredom the young men either experience or remembered experiencing growing up in their community. Due to how recruitment occurred, the young men who participated in the focus groups were engaged to some extent with a youth program and/or were connected to an informal, adult leader in the local community. When asked to whom they would turn if they had a problem, many of the youth mentioned the leaders of their respective youth programs. Nonetheless, they mentioned observing too many young people in their neighborhood without positive alternatives and that gangs and the gang lifestyle were an exciting and easily accessible alternative to the boredom. The young men said that accountability and how a program was perceived were important to them. As one youth summarized what others like him felt, "the youth programs need to be **programs**, not just show-and-tell." Specifically, the young men mentioned the need for more programs to work with young teenagers and more opportunities for teenage moms to go to school. Examples of sports and other positive youth activities they had either enjoyed or thought needed to be provided more were: basketball, pool, open teen nights, poetry cafés, music, dance rooms, and skating.

Although the need for youth employment opportunities was mentioned in all focus groups, the focus group with the strongest opinions about these opportunities was the group that included all gang-involved youth. The young men felt that the opportunities that were currently available did not meet their needs for various reasons. The opportunities often were not available to them when they needed them most, such as when they got out of detention or were on probation. Most employment opportunities were outside of their local community and difficult to get to. They did not like being required to show up day-after-day without being able to miss some days. They also did not like having to wait two weeks or more in order to get paid. Instead they felt that opportunities should be provided where youth could show up to work when they needed

to and be paid the same day. The young men in this focus group in particular had observed that the only business that seemed open to hiring youth was a fast food franchise in the area. Otherwise the young men in this focus group had observed that businesses along Broadway typically do not hire young people. Broadway has a relatively larger concentration of businesses in the neighborhood that could employ youth. Employment opportunities in which the young men mentioned having participated were: a program to remove garbage and trash; landscaping; after-school youth programs; computer labs at the parks; youth organizing; amusement parks and sales. When the young men were asked where they saw themselves in five years, a majority of them across all focus groups mentioned the desire to own their own businesses.

When asked what role school played in achieving their personal goals, graduation from high school was clearly important to many of the young men in all three of the focus groups. This was evident from their aspirations to either graduate from high school or to attend a college or university. Interestingly, the young men in the focus group with all gang-involved youth had already graduated from high school. Two of them cited the support of their youth program leader as the main reason they had pushed themselves to graduate. A small number of youth named a teacher or pastor when asked about someone who had given them the most helpful advice in their lives.

Young men in two of the three focus groups expressed disenchantment with the public schools. One focus group participant observed and others agreed that the teachers needed to have "a better sense of where their students were coming from" in order to work with them more effectively. The community needs a "more respectable school system" explained another participant in another group who felt that too many teachers in the system were "just teaching for the money."

As was addressed earlier, one of the most common negative aspects of the gang lifestyle according the young men that participated in the focus groups was encounters with the police and being incarcerated. Young men in all focus groups felt the relationship between law enforcement and the people in their community needed to change in large part through the elimination of police harassment and labeling and profiling of youth. Examples of harassment, labeling and profiling by the police were shared in all focus groups by gang-involved youth and youth who were not directly involved with gangs. Young men in one of the focus groups mentioned that the police should make an effort to get to know and interact with young people in the local community beyond just responding to criminal activity.

Full List of Selection Criteria

Indicator Name	Geographic Level of Measurement	Source	Year(s) Available
Homicides	Precinct	MPD	Current
Juvenile arrests by type of crime	Folwell, Jordan, Phillips, Hawthorne, McKinley Only & by Precinct	MPD	Jan-Mar 2009
Firearm-related, assault injuries	Zip Code Only	MN Hospital Association	2007
Gangs are a serious issue in this neighborhood.	Minneapolis Community Only	SHAPE	2006
What is highest grade or year of school completed?	Minneapolis Community Only	SHAPE	2002
Proportion of under age 24 population compared to Minneapolis overall	Neighborhood	Census	2000
Proportion of Families Below Poverty w/ Related Children under 18 compared to Minneapolis overall	Neighborhood	Census	2000
Proportion of single parent households with children under 18 compared to Minneapolis overall	Neighborhood	Census	2000
Proportion unemployed	Neighborhood	Census	2000
Foreclosures	Citywide and by Ward	CPED	1st Qtr 2009
Recreation Centers	By Neighborhood	MPRB	n/a

Proposed Indicators for Targeting Youth Violence Prevention Efforts toward Priority Minneapolis Neighborhoods

The following table displays a proposed list of indicators that are relevant to the problem of youth violence in Minneapolis neighborhoods. Although the list of indicators is not exhaustive; the data for these indicators are readily available and allow for on-going monitoring and prioritization of neighborhoods. Resources for youth violence prevention efforts are limited; as a result, focusing resources can ensure that the youth who are at greatest risk of getting involved in violent behavior receive appropriate interventions and programming. The indicators fall within three categories, namely, levels of violence, neighborhood demographics and resources.

Category & Indicator Name	Geographic Level of Measurement	Source	Year(s) Available
Levels of Violence			
Homicides	Neighborhood	MPD	2007-2008
Violent Crime Maps	Citywide/ Neighborhood	MPD	2006-2008
Firearm-related, assault injuries	Zip Code Only	MN Hospital Association	2007
Demographics			
Proportion of under age 24 population compared to Minneapolis overall	Neighborhood	Census	2000
Proportion of Families Below Poverty w/ Related Children under 18 compared to Minneapolis overall	Neighborhood	Census	2000
Resources			
MPRB Recreation Centers	Citywide Map	MPRB	N/A

Homicides:
Besides the obvious tragedy of life lost at a young age, homicide has a traumatic impact on youth, their families and the entire community. Furthermore, homicides can beget more violence in the form of retaliation, so it is critically important to intervene early with youth. From a public health perspective, homicides are a form of intentional injury which is preventable.

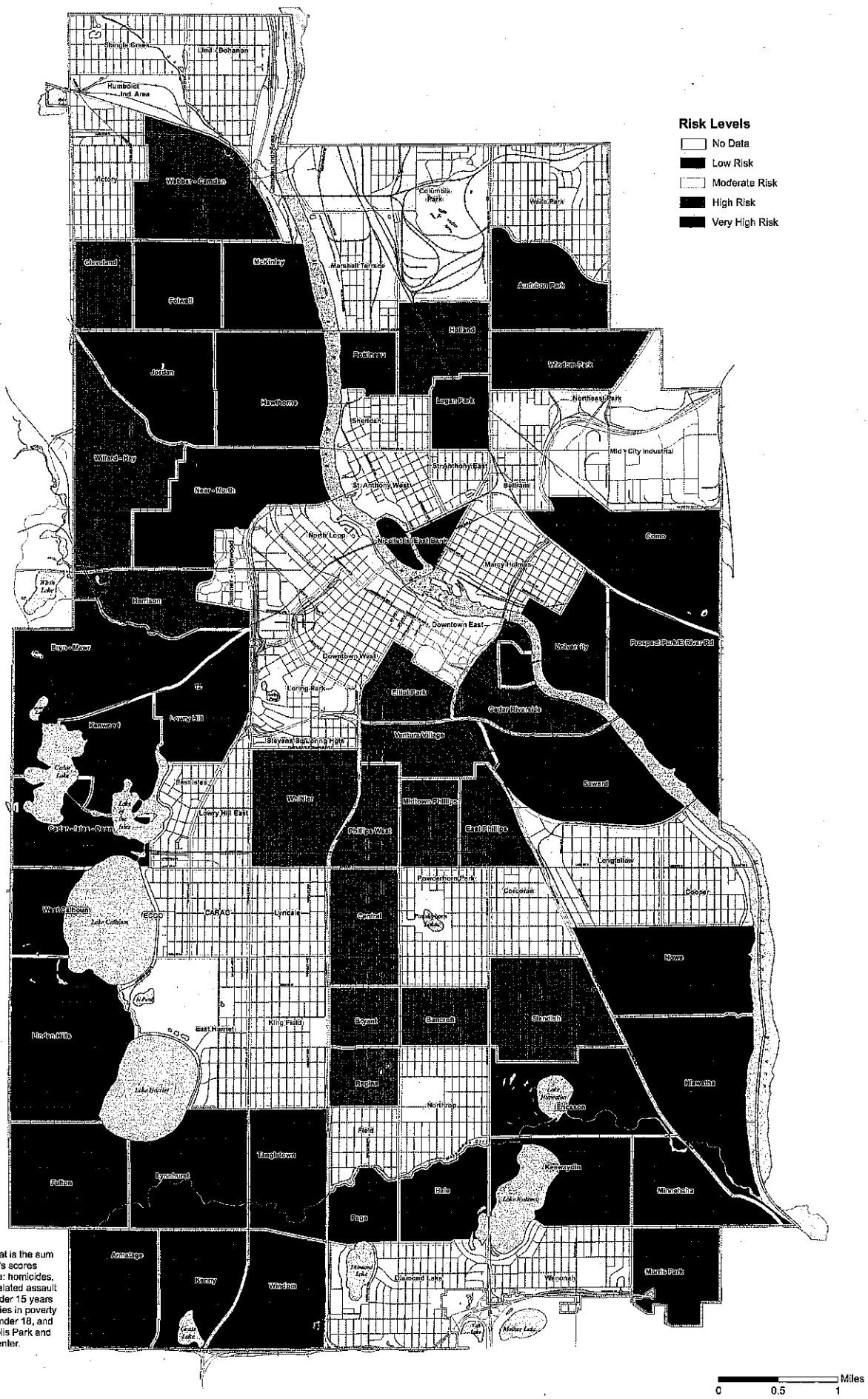
Maps of Violent Crime:
Violent crime is comprised of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assaults. This indicator was selected because it is a measure of environmental exposure to violence. Violent crimes are the most personal and dangerous crimes and affect the community's perception of safety. Reducing the number of these dangerous crimes being committed by juveniles will increase the safety of the city and perhaps prevent the commission of more of violent crimes. Mapping incidents of violent crime allows for the identification of areas where youth are likely to observe, be perpetrators of or become victims of violent acts and behaviors. The maps include all violent crime incidents involving adults and juveniles.

Firearm-related, assault injuries:
Injury due to firearm-related assault is a measure of violence which is preventable. Resulting complications can vary from short-term injuries to lifetime disability to fatalities. The effects can be expensive in terms of life changes for individuals and healthcare costs for society. Because an assault injury may precipitate a retaliatory cycle of violence, outreach to a hospitalized individual offers an opportunity for intervention to interrupt this cycle.

Proportion of Population Age 14 and Under:
Census 2000 data on the proportions of children age 14 and under can be used to infer an estimate of the current proportion of youth and young adults in Minneapolis neighborhoods compared to Minneapolis overall. Children that were 14 years old in 2000, today would still fall under 24 years old. This indicator was selected because it allows for identification of neighborhoods that may still be comprised of disproportionate numbers of youth and young adults relative to Minneapolis overall.

Proportion of Families below Poverty with Related Children under 18:
Poverty has been shown to cause family disruptions, which in turn have a direct relationship to crime rates of juveniles (Hawkins, Laub, et al., 2000). This indicator compares the proportion of families (households) that are below poverty with related children under 18 in each neighborhood to that same proportion for Minneapolis overall.

Map of Minneapolis Recreational Centers:
This indicator was selected because it illustrates accessibility to youth programs that serve a relatively large number of youth and families. It also allows for comparison across different areas of the city.



*Based on an index that is the sum of a neighborhood's scores according to six criteria: homicides, violent crime, firearm-related assault injuries, population under 15 years of age, percent of families in poverty with related children under 18, and access to a Minneapolis Park and Recreation Center.

Minneapolis Neighborhoods

Risk Levels for Youth Violence

Minneapolis
City of Lakes

Minneapolis Neighborhoods and Rankings by Risk Level for Youth Violence Using Six Proposed Criteria

Mpls Neighborhoods	2008 Homicides	2008 Violent Crime Hot Spots	2007 Firearm-related, Assault Injuries	under 15 years old population	% Family in Poverty with related children <18	MPRB Park and Recreation Centers	Index
Hawthorne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jordan	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30%	[illegible]	[illegible]
Near - North	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	35%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McKinley	[illegible]	[illegible]	55412	34%	30%	Perkins Hill	[illegible]
Folwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	55412	32%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	1	[illegible]	55412	27%	[illegible]	Cleveland Park	9
Harrison	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	31%	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
Phillips	3	[illegible]	55404	27%	37%	[illegible]	9
Regina	[illegible]	[illegible]	55407	22%	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
Willard - Hay	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	33%	25%	[illegible]	9
Cedar Riverside	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	55407	32%	30%	[illegible]	8
Ventura Village	1	[illegible]	55404	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Bancroft	[illegible]	[illegible]	55407	21%	[illegible]	[illegible]	7
Bryant	1	[illegible]	55407	26%	22%	[illegible]	7
Elliot Park	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7
Holland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29%	Jackson Sq.	7
Standish	2	[illegible]	55407	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7
Webber - Camden	1	[illegible]	55412	[illegible]	22%	[illegible]	7
Whittier	1	[illegible]	55404	[illegible]	36%	[illegible]	7
Downtown West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31%	[illegible]	6
Lyndale	[illegible]	[illegible]	55408	[illegible]	30%	[illegible]	6
North Loop	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6
Powderhorn Park	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	25%	23%	[illegible]	6
Sheridan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27%	Water Street Park	6
Victory	[illegible]	[illegible]	55412	22%	[illegible]	Victory Park	6
Beltrami	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23%	36%	[illegible]	5
Corcoran	[illegible]	[illegible]	55407	23%	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
ECCO	[illegible]	[illegible]	55408	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
King Field	2	[illegible]	55408	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
Marshall Terrace	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21%	Marshall Terrace Park	5
Northrop	[illegible]	[illegible]	55407	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
St. Anthony West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30%	[illegible]	5
CARAG	[illegible]	[illegible]	55408	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Columbia Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Diamond Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Longfellow	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Loring Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Marcy Holmes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26%	[illegible]	4
Northeast Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Wenonah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Cooper	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
East Harriet	[illegible]	[illegible]	55408	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
East Isles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Field	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Lind - Bohanon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24%	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Lowry Hill East	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mueller Park	3
Shingle Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26%	21%	[illegible]	3
St. Anthony East	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Anthony Park	3
Steven's Square - Loring Heights	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stevens Sq.	3
Waite Park	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3

Mpls Neighborhoods	2008 Homicides	2008 Violent Crime Hot Spots	2007 Firearm-related, Assault Injuries	under 15 years old population	% Family in Poverty with related children <18	MPRB Park and Recreation Centers	Index
Bryn - Mawr	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Cedar - Isles - Dean	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Como	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hale	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Hiawatha	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keewaydin	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenwood	[illegible]			20%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logan Park	[illegible]			[illegible]	26%	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowry Hill	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Lynnhurst	[illegible]			23%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnehaha	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Nicollet Island - East Bank	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Page	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prospect Park - East River Road	[illegible]			[illegible]	20%	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seward	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
University of Minnesota	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Windom	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windom Park	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armatage	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Audubon Park	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bottineau	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Howe	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenny	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linden Hills	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris Park	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tangletown	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Calhoun	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Ericsson	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis Overall	**39**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**19%**	**19%**	**N/A**	**N/A**

Legend							
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1	some hot	8	20-28	20-28	Multiple Other Parks--No Rec	3 to 6
	2 to 3	small very hot	17	29-37	29-37	One Other Park--No Rec	7 to 9
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Index Score Legend	Value
[illegible]	0
yellow	1
orange	2
[illegible]	3

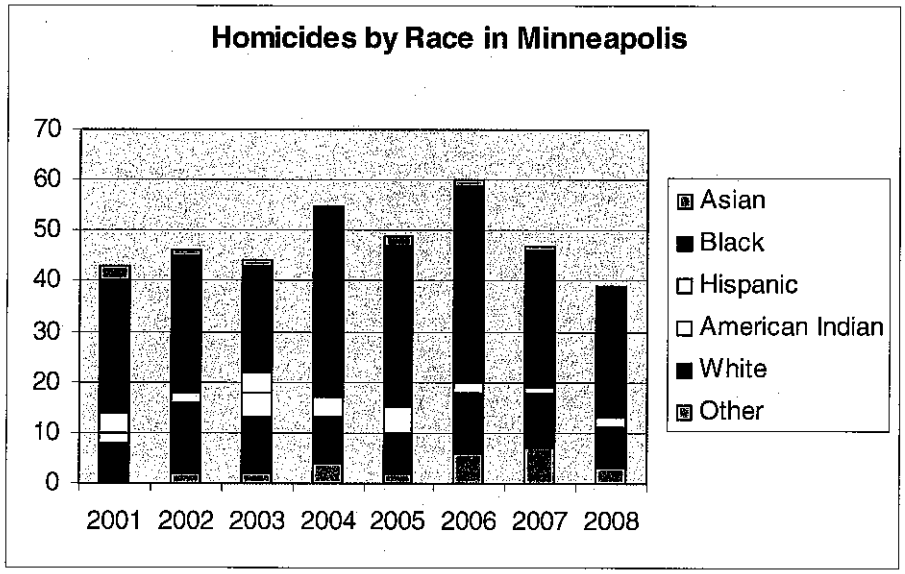
2007 homicides by neighborhood		2008 homicides by neighborhood	
Cedar Riverside	1	Cedar Riverside	3
Central	2	Downtown East	1
Downtown West	1	Elliot Park	1
Elliot Park	2	North Loop	2
Folwell	7	Waite Park	1
Hawthorne	9	Phillips West	2
Jordan	4	East Phillips	1
Lind-Bohanon	3	Bryant	1
Lyndale	3	Cooper	1
Near North	3	Powderhorn Park	1
Nicollet Island	1	Standish	2
Phillips East	3	Longfellow	1
Powderhorn Park	2	Ventura Village	1
Seward	1	Folwell	4
St. Anthony West	1	Hawthorne	5
U of M	1	Jordan	2
Ventura Village	1	Near North	3
Whittier	1	Willard-Hay	1
Willard-Hay	1	Harrison	1
TOTAL	**47**	Cleveland	1
		Webber-Camden	1
		King Field	2
		Whittier	1
		TOTAL	**39**

Homicide Victim Race/Ethnicity in Minneapolis[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Other	0	2	2	4	2	6	7	3
White	8	14	11	9	8	12	11	8
American Indian	2	0	5	4	5	2	1	2
Hispanic	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
Black	26	27	21	38	32	39	27	26
Asian	3	1	1	0	2	1	1	0
Total	43	46	44	55	49	60	47	39

Source: City of Minneapolis Police Department

[1] Race/ethnicity categories are mutually exclusive


Homicides by Race in Minneapolis
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
Asian
Black
Hispanic
American Indian
White
Other

Citywide Violent Crime Density
January 1st, 2005 through December 31st, 2008

Prepared By: Ryan Hughes

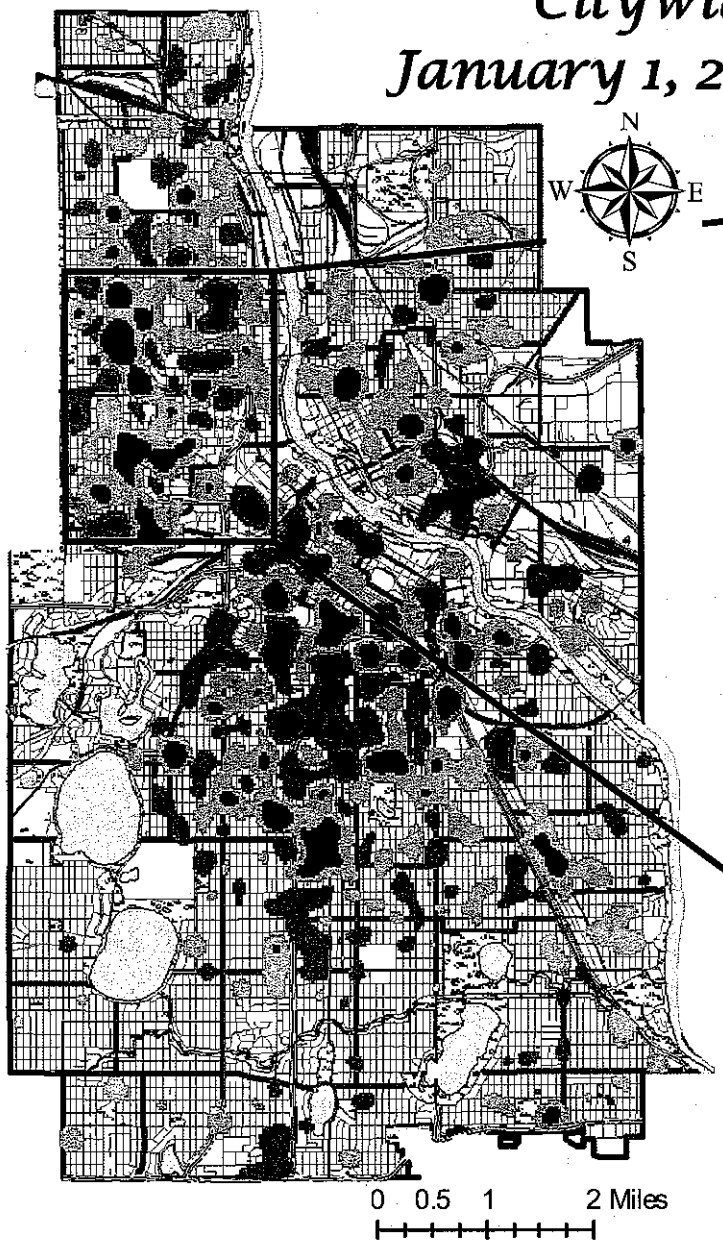
7/23/2009

- Purpose:
  - Request submitted by Jared A. Erdmann
  - Identifying and measuring Violent Crime Hot Spots within the City of Minneapolis
- Criteria:
  - Violent Crime:
    - Homicides, Rapes, Aggravated Assaults, and Robbery
  - Date Range:
    - January 1st, 2005 through December 31st, 2008
- Analysis:
  - There is a significant displacement year-to-year
  - With continued interaction with neighborhoods would help decrease violent crime.

MINNEAPOLIS POLICE · CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

STRATEGIC INFORMATION & CRIME MANAGEMENT DIVISION

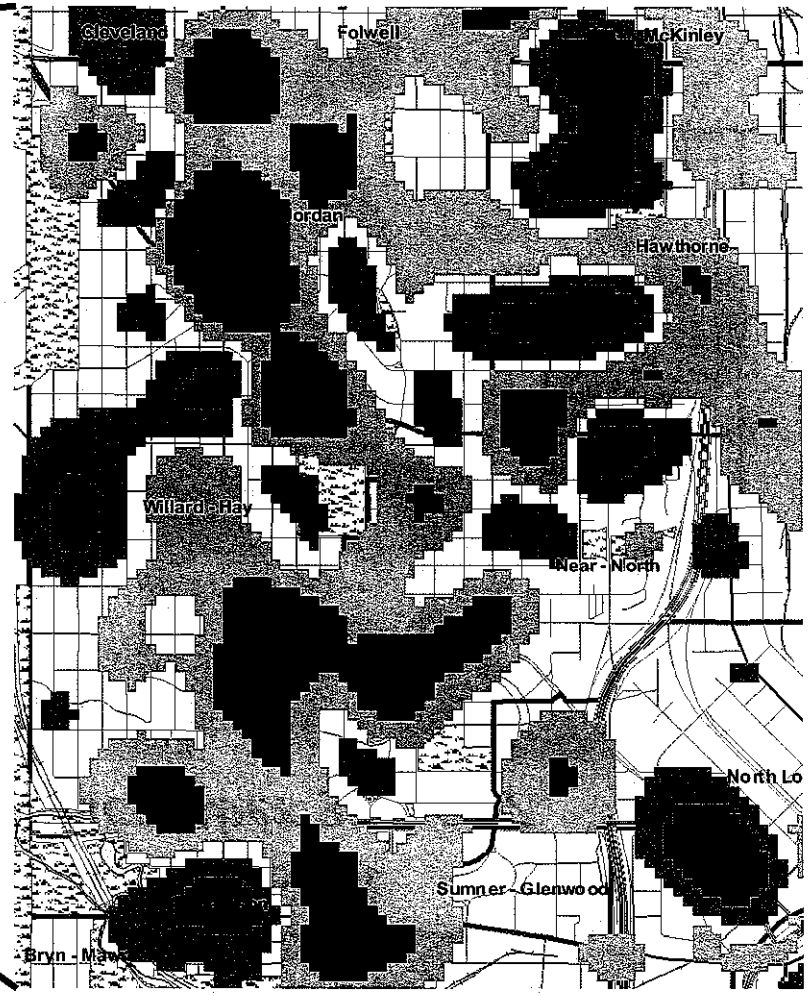
Citywide Violent Crime Hot Spot
January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2006



Map displays Citywide Violent Crime Hot Spot change from 2005 to 2006 in the City of Minneapolis. There was an increase in violent crime in the Northwest portion of the city.

Legend

- Ice Cold
- Cold
- No Change
- Hot
- Very Hot
- NEIGHBORHOODS
- PARK
- WATER



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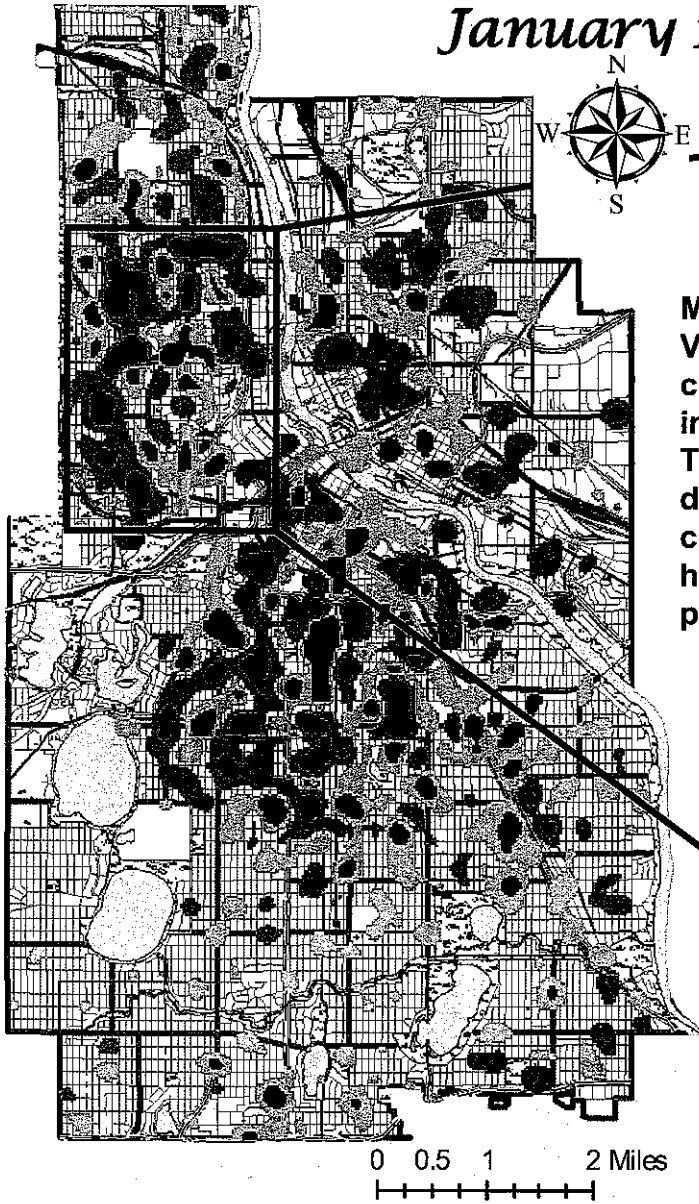
STRATEGIC INFORMATION & CRIME MANAGEMENT DIVISION

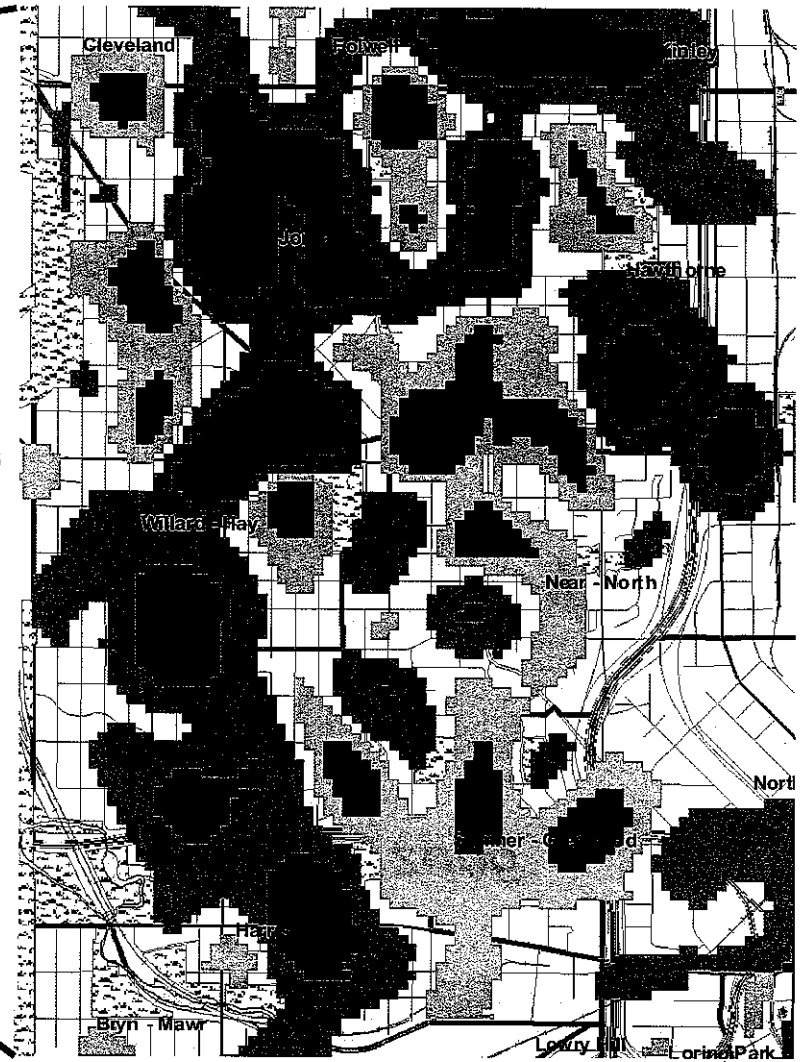
Citywide Violent Crime Hot Spot
January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2007



Map displays Citywide Violent Crime Hot Spot change from 2006 to 2007 in the City of Minneapolis. There was a significant displacement of violent crime from previous years hot spot in the Northwest portion of the city.

Legend

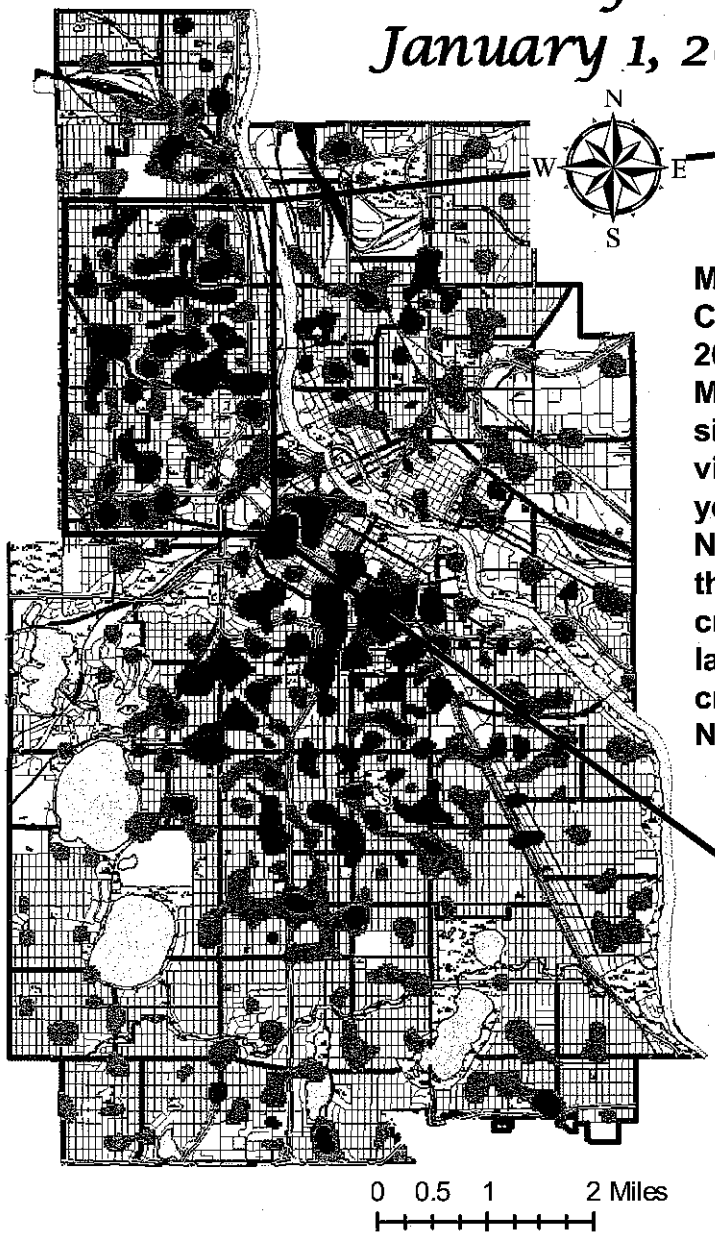
- Ice Cold
- Cold
- No Change
- Hot
- Very Hot
- NEIGHBORHOODS
- PARK
- WATER



MINNEAPOLIS POLICE · CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

STRATEGIC INFORMATION & CRIME MANAGEMENT DIVISION

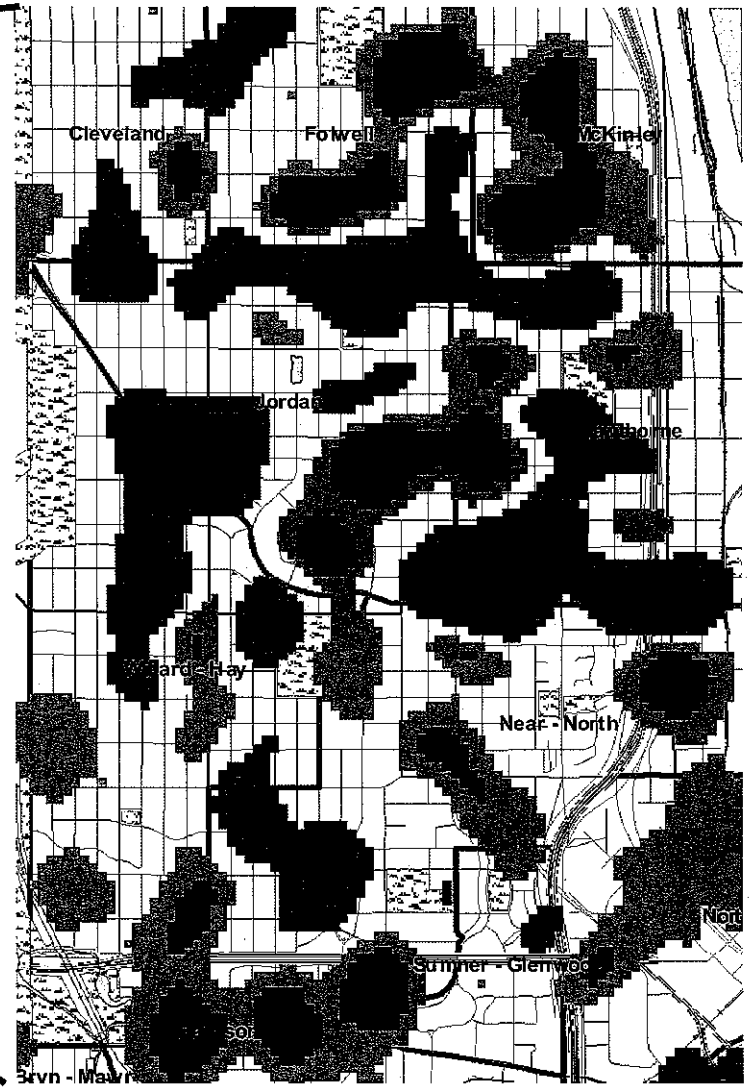
Citywide Violent Crime Hot Spot
January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2008



Map displays Citywide Violent Crime Hot Spot change from 2007 to 2008 in the City of Minneapolis. There was a significant displacement of violent crime from previous years hot spot in the Northwest portion of the city, there was a decrease in violent crime. However, there still is a large proportion of violent crime that occurred in the Northwest portion of the city.

Legend

- Ice Cold
- Cold
- No Change
- Hot
- Very Hot
- NEIGHBORHOODS
- PARK
- WATER



Inpatient and Outpatient Firearm-related Assault Injuries* by Minneapolis Zip Code, 2001-2007

Zip Code: 55411[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
under 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
5 to 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 14	1	2	2	1	7	0	3	16
15 to 17	6	2	8	13	18	11	12	70
18 to 24	16	21	19	27	33	48	17	181
Total	**23**	**25**	**30**	**41**	**58**	**59**	**32**	**268**

[1] Hawthorne, Jordan, Willard Hay, Near North Neighborhoods

Zip Code: 55412[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
under 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 14	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
15 to 17	2	4	3	6	4	11	4	34
18 to 24	8	11	9	15	6	15	13	77
Total	**10**	**15**	**12**	**23**	**11**	**26**	**17**	**114**

[1] McKinley, Folwell, Cleveland, Victory, Webber-Camden Neighborhoods

Zip Code: 55407[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
under 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5 to 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 14	0	0	1	2	1	1	3	8
15 to 17	3	3	5	5	6	4	4	30
18 to 24	4	6	10	10	13	9	10	62
Total	**8**	**9**	**16**	**17**	**20**	**14**	**17**	**101**

[1] Bancroft, Bryant, Central, Corcoran, Northrop, Regina, Standish Neighborhoods

Zip Code: 55404[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
under 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 14	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
15 to 17	2	2	4	1	2	2	3	16
18 to 24	2	1	9	5	14	9	4	44
Total	**4**	**3**	**14**	**6**	**16**	**11**	**8**	**62**

[1] Phillips, Whittier, Ventura Village Neighborhoods

Zip Code: 55408[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
under 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
15 to 17	1	2	1	2	4	2	4	16
18 to 24	0	2	10	5	11	4	4	36
Total	**1**	**4**	**12**	**7**	**15**	**6**	**8**	**53**

[1] Bryant, CARAG, Central, ECCO, East Harriet, King Field, Lyndale Neighborhoods

Zip Code: 55454[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
under 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 17	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
18 to 24	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Total	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**4**

[1] Cedar Riverside Neighborhood

*Source: Minnesota Hospital Association

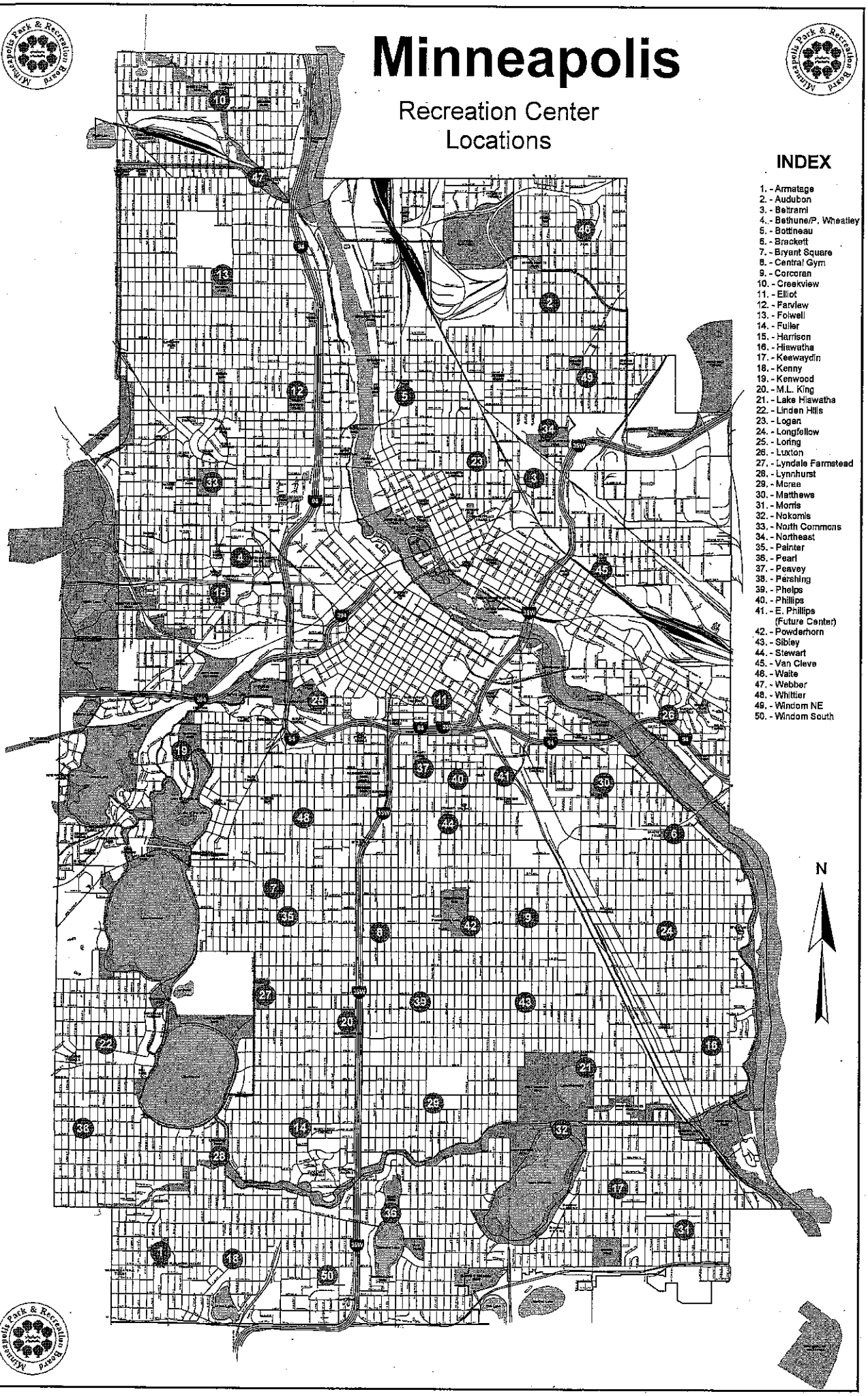
	Population by Age			Other Demographic Criteria		
Mpls Neighborhoods (A-L)	<5 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	% Fam in Poverty	% female hsehld,	% unemployed
Armatage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Audubon Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bancroft	[illegible]	7%	7%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beltrami	8%	8%	7%	[illegible]	22%	[illegible]
Bottineau	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bryant	8%	9%	9%	22%	28%	7%
Bryn - Mawr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CARAG	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar - Isles - Dean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Riverside	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26%	[illegible]
Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9%
Cleveland	8%	[illegible]	9%	[illegible]	[illegible]	7%
Columbia Park	[illegible]	7%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Como	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corcoran	[illegible]	8%	8%	[illegible]	28%	7%
Diamond Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downtown West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Harriet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Isles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ECCO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elliot Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ericsson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Field	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Folwell	10%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26%	[illegible]
Fulton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hale	8%	7%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harrison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawthorne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hiawatha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25%	[illegible]
Howe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jordan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keewaydin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenny	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenwood	[illegible]	7%	7%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
King Field	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lind - Bohanon	[illegible]	9%	8%	[illegible]	21%	[illegible]
Linden Hills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logan Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26%	[illegible]	7%
Longfellow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loring Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowry Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowry Hill East	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lyndale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28%	[illegible]
Lynnhurst	8%	7%	7%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Mpls Neighborhoods (M-Z)						
Marcy Holmes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26%	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshall Terrace	[illegible]	7%	[illegible]	21%	21%	[illegible]
McKinley	9%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnehaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Near - North	11%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nicollet Island - East Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Loop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8%
Northeast Park	[illegible]	7%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7%
Northrop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Page	9%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phillips	10%	9%	8%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Powderhorn Park	9%	9%	8%	23%	27%	7%
Prospect Park - East River Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20%	[illegible]	[illegible]
Regina	[illegible]	7%	9%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22%	[illegible]
Sheridan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27%	25%	[illegible]
Shingle Creek	8%	9%	[illegible]	21%	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Anthony East	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Anthony West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standish	[illegible]	7%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steven's Square - Loring Heights	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tangletown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
University of Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ventura Village	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Victory	8%	7%	7%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waite Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webber - Camden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22%	22%	[illegible]
Wenonah	8%	7%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Calhoun	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whittier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Willard - Hay	9%	[illegible]	[illegible]	25%	[illegible]	9%
Windom	8%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windom Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis Overall	**7%**	**6%**	**6%**	**19%**	**19%**	**6%**

Legend						
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	8-10:yellow	7-9:yellow	7-9:yellow	20-28:yellow	20-28:yellow	7-9:yellow
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Minneapolis

Recreation Center Locations



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City of Minneapolis

Public Health Advisory Committee

Tuesday, Feb 23, ~~2009~~ 2010, 6:00 – 8:00 pm
Minneapolis City Hall
350 S 4th Street, Room 132

AGENDA

Welcome & Introductions Approve Oct 27, 2009 Minutes	Noya Woodrich Co-Chair	Vote	6:00 – 6:10
Comprehensive Assessment of Services Intended to Prevent Youth Gang Crime in North Minneapolis	Jared Erdmann David Carson	Report	6:10 – 7:00
Minneapolis Park Board Perspective on Tobacco-Free Park Initiative	Gavin Watt	Report/Vote	7:00 – 7:10
Proposed changes to PHAC By-Laws	John Schrom Mitchell Davis David Therkelsen Emily Wang	Discussion/Vote	7:10 – 7:20
Unnatural Causes – Introduction (Part 1)	Noya Woodrich	View DVD	7:20 – 7:50
Department Updates • 2/3 Social Host Ordinance Hearing	Emily Wang	Report	7:50 – 7:55
Information Sharing	All	Report	7:55 – 8:00

Next Meeting: March 23, Minneapolis City Hall, Room 132

If there are any problems/changes the night of the meeting, please call 612-919-3855.

Minneapolis Department of Health & Family Support (MDHFS)
Public Health Advisory Committee (PHAC)
February 23, 2010

Members Present: Robin Kay Schow, Mitchell Davis Jr, Sean Cahill, Debra Jacoway, John Schrom, David Therkelsen, Clarence Jones, Julie Young-Burns, Renee Gust, Samira Dini, Noya Woodrich, Doug Lemon

Members Excused: Gavin Watt, Jim Hart

Members Unexcused: None

Staff Present: Emily Wang, Hattie Wiysel, Jared Erdmann, David Carson, Patty, Bowler, Janet Mengelkoch

Guests: Katie Mengelkoch

Noya Woodrich opened the meeting at 6:10 pm at City Hall, members introduced themselves.

Item	Discussion	Outcome
Approve January 26, 2010 Minutes	Renee Gust moved to accept the minutes with the addition, Sean Cahill seconded the motion, all approved.	Motion to approve January 26, 2010 minutes was carried.
Minneapolis Tobacco-Free Parks	Gavin Watt was out of town and unable to attend tonight's meeting but was able to contact Park Board Members and submitted a written report to the committee. Mitchell Davis Jr. moved to recommend that the Department support tobacco-free parks in Minneapolis. Doug Lemon seconded the motion. All approved.	PHAC recommends that the Department support tobacco-free parks in Minneapolis.
Assessment of services to prevent youth gang crime in North Minneapolis.	Jared Erdmann, Epidemiologist and David Carson, Gang Prevention Coordinator, from the Department presented work that is being done through a grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The grant's goal is to improve the coordination of services for at-risk and/or gang involved youth in North Minneapolis. They presented new data that has been collected from police statistics, assessment interviews with all levels of stakeholders and youth forums with at-risk and/or gang involved youth. Draft copies of the report were distributed. The official report from the Department is due to be publicly released in September of 2010. Samira Dini asked about findings related to the Somali community, especially given the recent triple homicide. Jared responded that the target neighborhoods were based on 2008 data. Data in the report that will be released includes mostly 2009 data. In addition, he shared general challenges he has encountered in using police data, which is collected for different reasons than for studying health trends. For example, police do not consistently record race and ethnicity data, and even when they do, it is difficult to determine if "Black" means "Somali" or "African American." Patty Bowler asked how police would record a Latino person's race. Jared responded that police could record them as "Black," "White," or "other." Although data are imperfect, MDFHS is appreciative of police's willingness to share this data for the first time in recent history and will work with what is available in moving forward. Within the next few months, Jared and David will review a 10% sample of gang members' records from birth to current age to identify precursor behaviors in youth's lives and potential key times for intervention. David Therkelsen added that implications for different types of interventions will be dependent upon the youths' ages (i.e. 8 yrs vs. 13 yrs). Mitchell Davis asked if additional resources would be made available for this work. Jared responded that people will be able to use this assessment to apply for additional funds. He added that MDHFS & Minneapolis Parks & Recreation Board has received a grant to work with highest risk youth (who are often black-listed from youth clubs & programs for	If members are interested, Jared can provide an electronic version of the power point presentation. Also, if members are interested in receiving the inventory list of community agencies involved in the assessment, please contact David Carson.

	at-risk youth) and "violence interrupters." These are people who are among the first at the scene of a homicide who try to prevent retaliation & revenge, etc. John Schrom asked if MDHFS had future plans to expand this work from red zones (very high risk) on the map to orange (high risk) zones. Jared responded affirmatively and added that MDFHS has asked the National Youth Gang Center to make the Community Resource Inventory information more available to the public, even through a view-only mechanism available on the web.	
Social Host Ordinance	Emily Wang reported that the hearing on February 3rd was well attended. College students were one of the larger groups in attendance who expressed a variety of perspectives, including their concern that the ordinance might discourage hosts from calling for help (911) if needed. Julie Young Burns and others added perspectives of the dangers of underage drinking among middle and high school-aged children. Noya Woodrich shared results of PHAC's previous work specific to binge drinking prevention. The ordinance passed and Council Member Cam Gordon proposed he would work with the City Attorney's office to potentially include two additions: revisit impact of ordinance after 1 year to determine if any unintended consequences have occurred; and take a restorative justice approach for youth-specific offenses so they would not become barriers for youth in advancing their education and/or obtaining future employment.	
PHAC By-laws	The subcommittee met to review by-laws and distributed document with proposed changes. The significant changes being that the ward reps will live and/or work in the ward they represent and PHAC members are expected to communicate regularly with their respective appointing authority about the committee's work. John Schrom moved to accept the changes to the bylaws; David Therkelsen 2nd the motion. All approved.	A copy of the final bylaws with approved changes will be distributed at next meeting.
Department Updates	City staff are currently reconstructing the City Goals. There are health goals sprinkled throughout the language in the proposed goals. It appears that the video series Unnatural Causes has sparked some thinking about how public health plays a role in a successful city.	

Meeting adjourned at 8:00 pm

Minutes submitted by Hattie Wiysel and Emily Wang

Comprehensive Assessment of Services Intended to Prevent Youth Gang Crime in Minneapolis

Presenters:
David Carson
Jared Erdmann

Overview: Gang Prevention Coordination Grant

- Awarded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
- 2-years (one year left)
- Purpose: Improve coordination of gang prevention and intervention activities

Target Area

- Target Area: Folwell, Hawthorne, Jordan & McKinley (Precinct 4)
- Selected due to disproportionately high homicide rates involving young people compared to other areas in Minneapolis
- Also overlaps with City's Empowerment Zones

Community Partnerships

- We are working towards improving coordination of gang prevention and intervention activities between community agencies, healthcare and faith-based organizations, law enforcement, school personnel and families
  - Brotherhood Inc. Team Meetings
  - Hawthorn Huddle
  - JDAI Steering committee meeting,
  - Bury Our Guns, Not Our People Project II--Gun Buy Back,
  - Hospital-based youth violence intervention committee,
  - Hmong Gang Violence Prevention
  - Community Power against Violence; Youth Violence Prevention Campaign
  - Minneapolis Public Schools Youth Violence Prevention Task Force Meeting

Development of Organizational-Level Policies and Initiatives

- Provided technical assistance to YouthLink that is funded to provide case management services to gang-involved youth.
- Developed a partnership between MDHFS, the Minneapolis Parks and the Minneapolis Police School resource officers to reach out to gang-involved youth in the summer of 2009
- Worked with the Minneapolis Police to develop a plan for School Resource Officers to conduct home visits to high risk youth who have been brought to the Juvenile Supervision center on the previous day
- Worked with community partners to develop an outreach strategy to high-risk parents in order to engage them in Parent Support programming that has been developed as a part of the Youth Violence Prevention Blueprint for Action.

Community Resource Inventory

- Hosted by the National Youth Gang Center
- Web-based (view-only)
- To date we have entered 77 community based organizations into the Community Resource Inventory.

Community Perceptions

- Conducted 20 in-depth interviews with 29 community LEADERS and representatives from community-based organizations serving the target neighborhoods.
- Staff conducted three focused conversations with groups of YOUTH in the communities most affected by gangs. This included 18 youth who are not involved, youth on the fringes and youth who are actively involved in gangs.
- Staff conducted three focused conversations with PARENTS in the communities most affected by gangs, parents of gang members and parents who have been incarcerated. (not analyzed yet)

MPD Gang Data: Research Questions

- **What gangs are active? How many members are affiliated with each and what are the age, race and gender of the membership?** This question was answered using data from STS querying gangs actively committing violent street crimes in 2009.
- **What crimes are gang members committing over time?** This question will be answered by pulling a representative sample of gang affiliated suspects from STS and providing a history of crime involvement over time; all data will be rendered anonymous.
- **What percentage of serious, violent crime is committed by those who are gang affiliated?** This question was answered by looking at the percentage of 2009 homicide, assault and robbery cases in which the suspect is gang affiliated.
- **Who are the victims of gang crime?** This question was answered by providing the demographic information for victims of those crimes already identified in the data

MINNEAPOLIS POLICE • CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT
STRATEGIC INFORMATION & CRIME MANAGEMENT DIVISION

2009 Gang Associated Crime in Minneapolis

OFFENSES	2009 Gang Associated Incidents	Total Minneapolis Crimes	% of Gang-Associated Crimes	Uniform Crime Report	Gang Members Arrested	Total Minneapolis Arrests	% of Arrests
HOMICIDE	6	20	30.00%	20	4	11	36.36%
RAPE	14	425	3.29%	429	3	57	5.27%
ASLT1	13	33	39.39%	NA	6	26	23.08%
ASLT2	175	696	25.14%	NA	80	297	26.94%
ASLT3	10	199	5.03%	NA	3	93	3.23%
ASLT4	9	102	8.82%	NA	9	108	8.33%
Domestic Ass ASLT	74	823	8.99%	NA	10	NA	NA
TOTAL AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	281	1853	15.16%	2176	108	815	13.25%
ASLT5	89	2356	3.77%	NA	30	807	3.72%
Assault of Mounted Patrol	0	25	0.00%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Misdemeanor Domestic Assault	169	2822	5.99%	NA	56	1293	4.33%
ROB1C	10	167	5.99%	NA	4	39	10.26%
ROB2R	175	737	9.51%	NA	30	143	20.98%
ROB3C	36	739	4.87%	NA	53	243	21.81%
TOTAL ROBBERY	219	1643	7.24%	1707	87	425	20.47%
BURGLARY	111	4887	2.27%	4764	51	338	15.09%
WEAPONS	75	421	17.81%	NA	98	421	23.29%

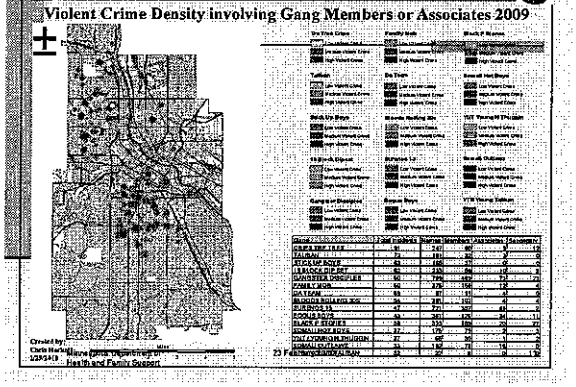
Data: Minneapolis Crime data was run through comparative database query of Minneapolis with a gang association flagged suspect, arrest, victim and/or other identified and analyzed using Minneapolis Police Department's crime management system (CAPRS). The data is sensitive crime zone fields and any sample of arrest within the 3,015 individual gang associated incidents results from crime investigations, inquiries made in CAPRS and incorporate uniform crime.

2009 Top Offenses of Gang Members and Associates (traffic not included)

1. Narcotics (NARC) = 15%
2. Arrests of Individuals with Warrants (WT) = 11%
3. Loitering (LOITER) = 9%
4. Trespassing (TRSPAS) = 5%
5. Curfew violation (CURFEW) = 4%
6. Disorderly Conduct (DISCON)
7. Carry Weapon w/out Permit (WEAP)
8. Recovered (Stolen) Vehicle (RECVEH)
9. Assault with Dangerous Weapon (ASLT2)
10. Flee on Foot (FLEEFT)

Minneapolis Police Department - Crime Analysis Unit

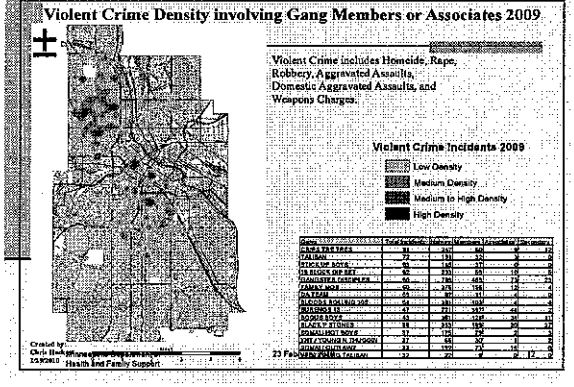
Violent Crime Density involving Gang Members or Associates 2009



Created by: Chris Hoch, Minneapolis Police Department, 10/9/2009

Minneapolis Police Department - Crime Analysis Unit

Violent Crime Density involving Gang Members or Associates 2009



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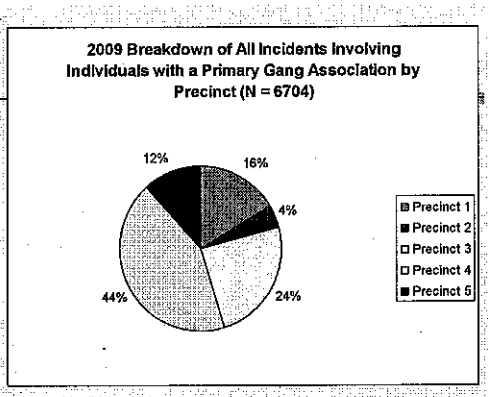
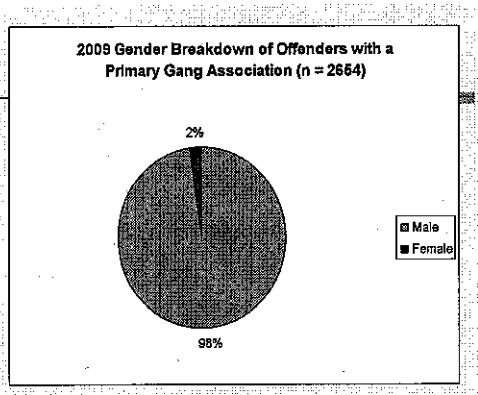
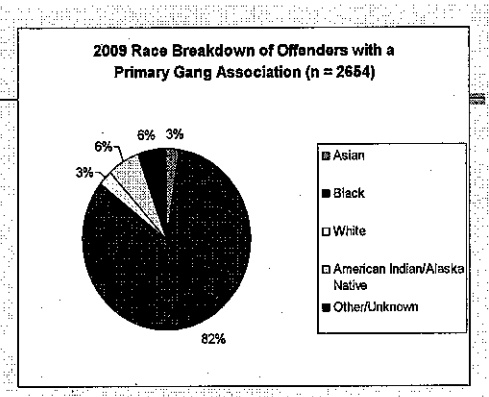
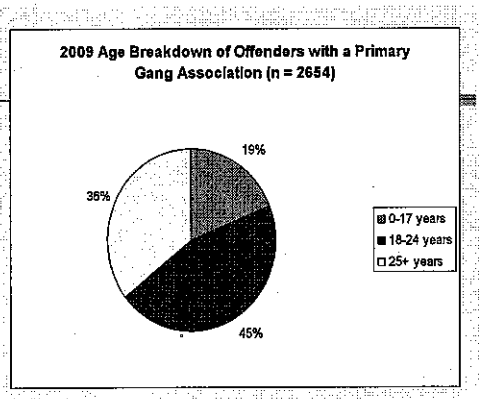








Next Steps

- Compile school data
- Analyze Victim data and crimes committed over time
- Complete full report
- Develop action plan in collaboration with partners
- Implement action plan
- Secure additional funding

Student Achievement and School Data

- Minneapolis Public School Data
- Attempting to connect with leadership at Minneapolis Charter Schools
- Complete school summary in report

Data to Include:

- Background of school-based initiatives
- Maps of Attendance Zones
- School-by-school Info Reports (k-8 schools on North Side & high schools) on academic achievement

MINNEAPOLIS POLICE • CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

STRATEGIC INFORMATION & CRIME MANAGEMENT DIVISION

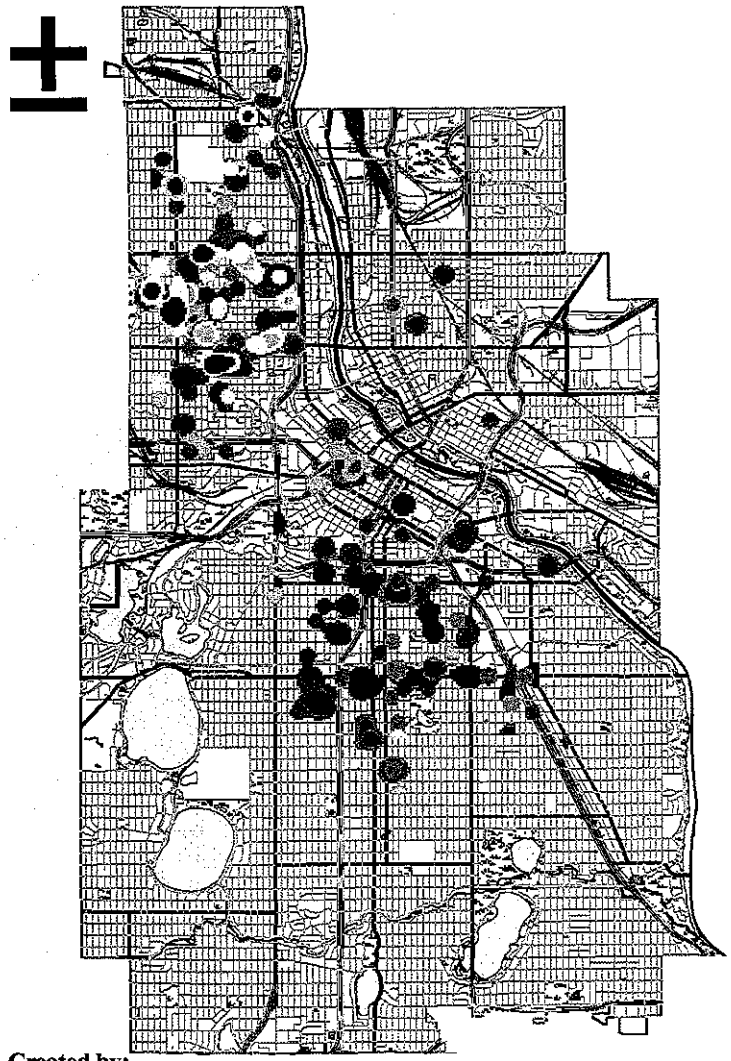
2009 Gang Associated Crime in Minneapolis

OFFENSES	2009 Gang Associated Incidents	Total Minneapolis Crimes	% of Gang-Associated Crimes	Uniform Crime Report	Gang Members Arrested	Total Minneapolis Arrests	% of Arrests
HOMICIDE	**6**	**20**	**30.00%**	**20**	**4**	**11**	**36.36%**
RAPE	**14**	**425**	**3.29%**	**429**	**5**	**57**	**8.77%**
ASLT1	**13**	33	**39.39%**	NA	**6**	26	**23.08%**
ASLT2	**175**	696	**25.14%**	NA	**80**	297	**26.94%**
ASLT3	**10**	199	**5.03%**	NA	**3**	93	**3.23%**
ASLT4	**9**	102	**8.82%**	NA	**9**	106	**8.49%**
Domestic Agg ASLT	**74**	823	**8.99%**	NA	**10**	NA	NA
TOTAL AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	**281**	**1853**	**15.16%**	**2176**	**108**	**815**	**13.25%**
ASLT5	**89**	2358	**3.77%**	NA	**30**	**807**	**3.72%**
Assault of Mounted Patrol	**0**	25	**0.00%**	NA	**NA**	NA	NA
Misdemeanor Domestic Assault	**169**	2822	**5.99%**	NA	**56**	**1293**	**4.33%**
ROBBIZ	**10**	167	**5.99%**	NA	**4**	39	**10.26%**
ROBPER	**73**	737	**9.91%**	NA	**30**	143	**20.98%**
ROBAG	**36**	739	**4.87%**	NA	**53**	243	**21.81%**
TOTAL ROBBERY	**119**	**1643**	**7.24%**	**1707**	**87**	**425**	**20.47%**
BURGLARY	**111**	4887	**2.27%**	**4764**	**51**	**338**	**15.09%**
WEAPONS	**75**	421	**17.81%**	NA	**98**	**421**	**23.28%**

Gang associated crime in 2009 is determined through comparative database query of verified individuals with a gang association against suspects, arrests, witnesses, victims and others connected with incidents in the Minneapolis Police Department report management system (CAPRS). The query matches exact name fields and any margin of error within the 5,055 individual gang associated incidents results from name misspellings, inspecific use of hyphens and incomparable suffixes used.

Minneapolis Police Department - Crime Analysis Unit

Violent Crime Density involving Gang Members or Associates 2009



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Chris Hackett
1/29/2010

Miles
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Tre Tres Crips
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

Family Mob
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

Black P Stones
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

Taliban
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

Da Team
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

Somali Hot Boys
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

Stick Up Boys
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

Bloods Rolling 30s
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

YNT Young N Thuggin
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

19 Block Dipset
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

Surenos 13
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

Somali Outlawz
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

Gangster Disciples
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

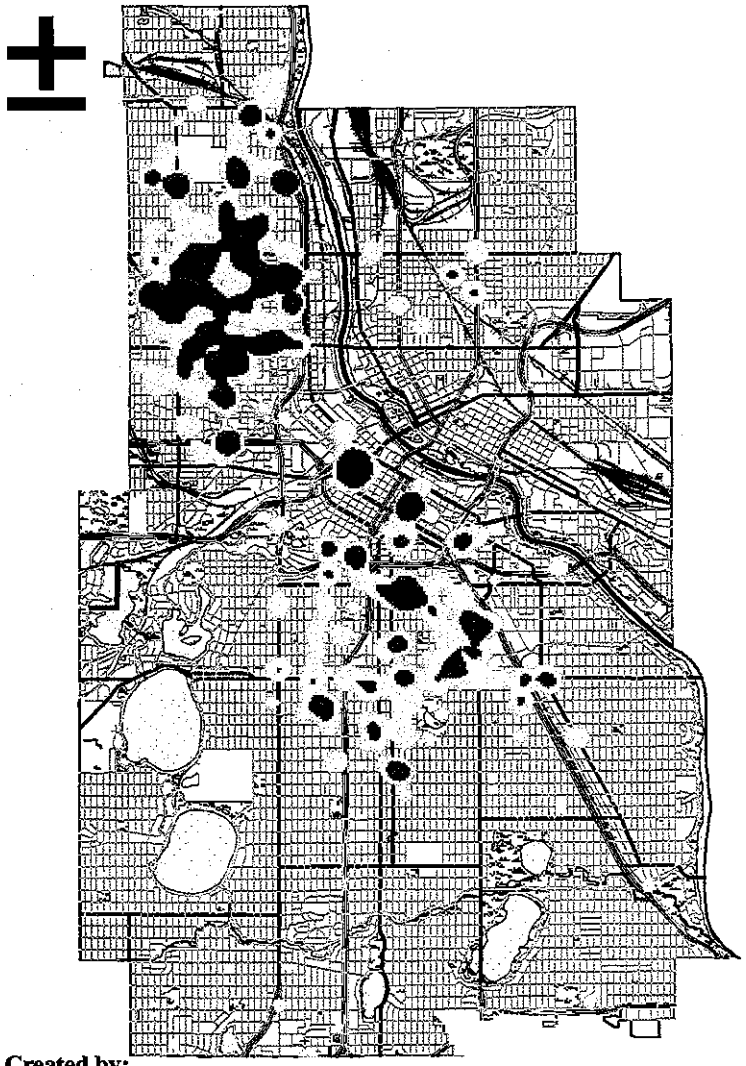
Bogus Boys
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

YTB Young Taliban
- Low Violent Crime
- Medium Violent Crime
- High Violent Crime

Gang	Total Incidents	Names	Members	Associates	Secondary
CRIPS TRE TRES	81	247	60	9	12
TALIBAN	72	191	32	3	0
STICK UP BOYS	63	165	37	0	0
19 BLOCK DIP SET	62	233	59	10	5
GANGSTER DISCIPLES	60	789	469	73	23
FAMILY MOB	60	376	155	12	4
DA TEAM	59	87	11	4	0
BLOODS ROLLING 30S	54	381	103	4	4
SURENOS 13	47	721	397	46	2
BOGUS BOYS	43	361	126	34	11
BLACK P STONES	38	333	189	20	27
SOMALI HOT BOYS	37	175	79	2	3
YNT / YOUNG N THUGGIN	37	66	30	1	2
SOMALI OUTLAWZ	33	192	73	15	0
YTB / YOUNG TALIBAN	32	22	8	0	0

Minneapolis Police Department - Crime Analysis Unit

Violent Crime Density involving Gang Members or Associates 2009



Violent Crime includes Homcide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assaults, Domestic Aggravated Assaults, and Weapons Charges.

Violent Crime Incidents 2009

- Low Density
- Medium Density
- Medium to High Density
- High Density

Gang	Total Incidents	Names	Members	Associates	Secondary
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Created by:
Chris Hackett
1/29/2010

MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC HEALTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. The Public Health Advisory Committee (PHAC) for the Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support has the following responsibilities and composition:

A. Role of the PHAC

The role of the PHAC is to advise the City Council and the Department on policy matters affecting the health of Minneapolis residents, and to serve as liaisons between the City and the community in addressing health concerns. In this role PHAC shall make every effort to ensure that the concerns represented reflect the diverse viewpoints and interests of the Minneapolis community.

B. PHAC Functions

The Public Health Advisory Committee has responsibility for the following functions:

1. To advise the City Council regarding: a) policy matters affecting health of Minneapolis residents, and b) general roles and functions of the Department of Health and Family Support.

2. To review the proposed priorities of the Department of Health and Family Support and make recommendations to the City Council;

3. To consider complaints and views expressed by residents affecting delivery of public health services in Minneapolis, forward those concerns, and make recommendations as necessary to the City Council and/or the Department of Health and Family Support;

C. Size and Composition

It is the clear intent that the composition of the Public Health Advisory reflects the diverse interests and perspectives of the Minneapolis community. It is the expectation that all parties responsible for the recruitment, recommendations to and approval of members shall make every effort to ensure the realization of this intent.

The PHAC will have up to 22 members composed of 14 residents and up to 8 other representatives. The 14 residents will be selected by having each of the 13 City Council Members appoint one member who lives and works in their respective wards, and one resident representative shall be appointed by the Mayor.

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The 8 other representatives will be appointed by the City Council by requesting the following organizations to submit a nominee representing their interests;

1 - The Minneapolis Public Schools, Health Related Services;

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1 - Hennepin County Human Services and Public Health

1 - The University of Minnesota. School of Public Health

3 (up to) - At Large appointees to be recommended by the PHAC to ensure that the membership reflects the diversity of the Minneapolis community.

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¶

1 - The Minneapolis Health and Human Services Leadership Group (Urban Health Professional Advisory Committee); ex-officio member

1 - The Minneapolis Health and Human Services Leadership Group (Urban Health Agenda Community Advisory Committee); ex-officio member

1 - Environmental Services of City's Regulatory Services Department; ex-officio member

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D. Organization, Term, Meeting Frequency

1. Continuity of membership will be assured by having an approximately equal number of terms expire each year.

2. All terms will be two years and no member will serve more than three consecutive terms.

3. The PHAC will elect a chairperson and vice-chairperson or co-chairs,

4. The PHAC shall establish its own operating rules and procedures and meeting schedule, provided that it meets at least six times each year to conduct its business. Add language from Mitchell Davis specific to telephonic meeting alternative, as needed.

5. A quorum shall be the majority of members appointed by Mayor and City Council Members.

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E. Relationships between the PHAC, City Council and the Department of Health and Family Support

(1) The City Council is the Board of Health and makes final decisions regarding policy and programs of the Department of Health and Family Support. Add short description of the role of the Board from Becky McIntosh. The City Council's health-related Committee shall review and decide upon Department of Health and Family Support matters prior to final action by the City Council.

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(2) PHAC members are expected to communicate with their respective appointing authority.

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(3) The PHAC is an advisory committee to the City Council and the Department of Health and Family Support.

(4) The Department of Health and Family Support is responsible for providing staff assistance to the PHAC to carry out its advisory functions.

(5) It is expected that the Department of Health and Family Support will give significant weight to the recommendations of PHAC. On those occasions when the Department cannot incorporate these recommendations into its policy and program operations, the Commissioner will provide explanation.

(6) The Department of Health and Family Support staff will present department business to the Health and Human Services Committee. Such staff presentations shall include an explanation of how such activities fit within the framework of the priorities as approved by the PHAC.

(7) While prime responsibility for presenting PHAC views rests with the Department of Health and Family Support staff, the PHAC may elect to designate its members to directly explain PHAC views to the Health and Human Services Committee.

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Report to PHAC Re: Tobacco-free Minneapolis Parks

I corresponded with 4 Park Board Commissioners and a staff member. Commissioner Bourn has the lead on this issue and has been working with TFY. The first steps [next steps] begin Wed, March 3, when TFY presents its proposal at open time(? confirm with them).

The general response to "where does the Park Board stand" is "all well and good" nobody that I spoke to came out in favor of smoking. Minneapolis Park Board was ahead of the curve as a very early adopter of a smoke-free policy in all its buildings.

A question for TFY: is there a specific problem being addressed here? Do people complain about outdoor smoking? Is there evidence of benefit that the ordinance will effect, a real measurable harm reduction? Asking because there will be real costs associated with this ordinance. Two obvious costs are enforcement and communications. The Park Board is strapped -- considering park closings. Will Parks be able to take on an additional enforcement burden? Similarly, communication is not free. The parks have a minimal signage standard for aesthetic and expense (initial and maintenance) reasons.

Summary: My sense is that the Park Board Commissioners and staff that I heard from support the concept but some had specific concerns about the execution.

Aside: UMN-Duluth and UMN-Crookston are smoke-, tobacco-free campuses. Beginning ~2008 a grass roots effort to make UMN-TC smoke- or tobacco-free. "They" worked thru the process, got general assent and support but the administration has not taken action. My guess is 'grief we don't need in this tough time' -- the benefit does not justify the cost.

Submitted by Gavin D. Watt on 2/23/10

Comprehensive Assessment of Services intended to Prevent Youth Gang Crime in North Minneapolis

Prepared by:
Minneapolis Department of Health & Family Support

In collaboration with:
Minneapolis Police Department

*Full report to be released September 2009

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Gang Prevention Coordination Grant Highlights

- The City of Minneapolis received a two-year grant through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to improve the coordination of services intended for youth who are involved or at-risk for being involved in gangs.

- Minneapolis approaches youth violence as a public health epidemic. Through its partnership with the Minneapolis Police Department (MPD), MDHFS seeks to balance youth violence suppression efforts with youth violence prevention efforts. A signed memorandum of understanding between MDHFS and MPD marks a significant step forward in the area of youth violence prevention for the City of Minneapolis.

- The geographic target area for purposes of this grant is the Folwell, Hawthorne, Jordan, and McKinley neighborhoods. This area was selected due to disproportionately higher homicide rates for young people compared to other parts of the City of Minneapolis. These neighborhoods also overlap with the city's Empowerment zones and the zones of prominent gangs in the state.

- MDHFS' focus is to improve coordination of gang prevention and intervention activities between community-based, youth-serving agencies, faith-based organizations, law enforcement, employers, healthcare organizations, government and school personnel. This effort overlaps with the ***Blueprint for Action: Preventing Youth Violence***, Goal 1C: Strengthen the coordination of public and private youth programs, services and opportunities.

- During the months of March and April a total of 20 interviews were conducted as part of a comprehensive assessment of services intended to prevent youth involvement in gangs. Results of the assessment reveal a wide gap in services that target youth who are gang-entrenched relative to those intended for youth in general. Including the 20 assessment interviews, MDHFS met with a total of 40 individuals representing multiple service sectors including: youth program staff, school representatives, religious leaders, formal and informal community Leaders, employers, government and law enforcement, Minneapolis Park Board, and community residents.

- In June, three Youth Forums were conducted with 18 young men at varying risk levels of involvement in gangs to glean their perceptions of gang involvement, gang violence and eliminating violence in their communities. , Several similar community forums will follow to involve parents in the target communities.

- ***A Comprehensive Assessment of Services intended to Prevent Youth Gang Crime in North Minneapolis*** report is anticipated to be released publically in September. The assessment report will inform the development of a focused work plan to be shared with the Youth Violence Executive committee.

Assessment Overview

In winter 2008, the Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support (MDHFS) was awarded grant 2008-51459-MN-JV from the US Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to implement the Comprehensive Gang Model: ***Minneapolis Gang Prevention and Intervention Coordination Initiative***. Minneapolis was one of twelve recipients on a national level to be awarded this competitive grant. Successful implementation of the Comprehensive Gang Model depends on conducting a comprehensive assessment of the gang problem in a community. This report consolidates findings of an assessment of the gang problem in a sub-region of North Minneapolis that includes the Folwell, Hawthorne, Jordan and McKinley neighborhoods. Besides demographic and socio-economic indicators (outlined in this report), the assessment area was selected as an initial focus for this project because it has experienced the most youth homicides of any area in the city.

While gang suppression efforts led by the Minneapolis Police Department (MPD) are strong, MPD's partnership with MDHFS on this grant represents a significant step forward for the City in the area of gang prevention. Through this partnership MPD and MDHFS can build upon the City's capacity to fill a much needed gap for coordination of preventative (not just suppression) services intended for youth at-risk of violence and violent behavior.

Assessment of the gang problem in this sub-region of North Minneapolis involves multiple assessment activities. These activities include:

- **Gang Data:** Obtaining and analyzing available data to determine demographic trends, the types of gang activity, levels of gang activity and patterns of gang activity in the target area;
- **Student and School Data:** Obtaining and analyzing available data related to academic achievement, the types of gang activity, levels of gang activity and patterns of gang activity in the target area;
- **Community Perceptions:** talking with key individuals and young people who resided in or work with young people in the target neighborhoods;
- **Community Resource Inventory:** Consolidating a list of programs that serve high-risk youth in an online database and assessing specific gaps in services intended to prevent youth from gang involvement.

The following is the "Community Perceptions" section of the assessment report. It summarizes data collected from interviews and focus groups with residents of the target neighborhoods on the North Side of Minneapolis. As stated above the "Community Perceptions" section of the assessment is one of four major components of the overall assessment. MDHFS anticipates that the report of findings of the entire assessment will be released in September 2009.

Perceptions of Gangs and Gang Violence on the North Side

A major component of the assessment of the gang problem in the four target neighborhoods involved talking with key individuals and young people who resided in or work with young people in the target neighborhoods. MDHFS conducted 20 key informant interviews with youth-serving providers and professionals and three focus groups with youth at varying risk levels for gang involvement. The following sections summarize what was shared with MDHFS staff during the assessment interviews and focus groups.

Interviews with youth-serving providers and professionals

Twenty-nine (29) service providers representing government, not-for-profit agencies, law enforcement, community residents, churches and schools participated in 20 key informant interviews and expressed their viewpoints on the gang problem in North Minneapolis. The way they define the gang problem on the North Side informs the discourse and dialogue about how to address the problem. Many acknowledged that an unnecessarily narrow understanding perpetuates a limited perspective toward the solutions. School staff that was interviewed caution against a common misperception that the gang problem is just a school problem. To the contrary, the gang problem is not only a school problem but a problem that affects the whole community. Defining the problem at multiple levels, namely, the individual, family, community, and institutional levels is imperative.

Whereas previously gangs in the North Side sub-region were perceived to be more organized, a common observation across interviews was that gangs in this area are much different than what they used to be. Given that many of the OG's (original gangsters) of the recent past have been locked up, gangs—also referred to as "cliques," "sets," "hybrids," and "splinter groups"—are currently less organized with less established leadership, are smaller and are perceived as more unpredictable and more violent. Two service providers' perspectives summarize a common community perception:

> *Today, these are not gangs—there are no leaders in these gangs. They have learned over time that the leaders of gangs get killed or locked-up … The violence is a free for all, random, in fact… Today, the gangs are cliques. Cliques are different from gangs and are composed of kids from different "sets."*—Youth worker

> *The leadership used to be very different. With the older gangs they [gang members] were held accountable for their actions because the gangs were from LA or Chicago. Nowadays the "big homie" is a 16-18 year-old. Back then, there was an order to it and an older person to tell them what to do.*—Youth worker

Some cliques and sets are still associated with larger, more established gangs and some are not. The criminal levels of fighting and violence are what cause "cliques" and "sets" to be recognized as gangs. "Now there is no street law that governs," observed an interviewee about today's gang problem. "Beat downs" occur because the gang

members are younger, not as organized or predictable, and are more likely to commit crimes to "get a name for themselves." "Kids are just claiming they are gang-bangers and are being destructive, not constructive as gangs can be," states a prominent leader in the community.

Interviewees identified problems that are related to the gang problem, that exacerbated the gang problem and that contributed to North Side youth becoming involved in gangs in the first place. The following sections break down service providers' perceptions of the gang problem on the North Side by perceptions of who is committing gang crime and the impact of gangs and gang violence at the individual, family, community and institutional levels.

Who is committing gang crime?

"Gang-involvement" is defined quite loosely for this report encompassing perceptions of gang association, affiliation and membership. After all, perceptions of a youth's level of involvement can differ depending on the perspective, e.g. a teacher, a police officer, a probation officer, a youth worker, a peer, a parent, etc. The main concern from a service provider's as well as a victim's perspective is the violent and criminal behavior or as one service provider describes "the objective behavior of the youth." Not always clear is identifying where youth fall on the spectrum of gang involvement, how it changes over time, and how much of a role gang involvement has played in the violent and/or criminal behavior.

Nonetheless, young people of various races and ethnicities are "clickin'-up" in North Minneapolis, as well as in other parts of the city. The ages at which boys and girls are siding with the gangs are perceived to be different. Generally boys get involved earlier (e.g. 5th to 7th grade) than the girls (e.g. 8th to 9th grade). At least for boys, the real "hard hitters" were perceived among many service providers interviewed to be 17 and older—basically at ages that they can drive. An analysis of inpatient and outpatient firearm-related injuries for the 55411 and 55412 zip codes that overlap with the North Side sub-region corroborates that firearm-related injuries begin to occur in the 10 to 14 year-old age group. They increase among 15 to 17 year-olds and of all the age groups of young people, firearm-related injuries occur highest among 18 to 24 year-olds.

Although gang involvement was perceived to be more prevalent among the boys, the problem is rapidly escalating among the girls and is a cause for urgency.

> *[...] there is a serious increase among girls. Years ago the girls got involved for sex, holdin' drugs, and companionship and now the girls are taking a much more active role. For boys it is what it always is.*
>
> *The Junior High School gang problem for the girls is terrible, and we can't wait anymore to intervene because they are already tainted.*
>
> *The girls are getting worse than the men, and it is usually about hearsay.*
>
> *The girls sometimes are trying to make a name for themselves more than the guys.*

I know girls that are involved and they will tell you [that they are involved]. They tell you it's because they don't want to 'cross sets.'

The reasons for gang involvement were not considerably different between the boys and the girls, other than the perception that the girls get involved through the affiliation of their boyfriends. Many of the things (described later in the report) that draw young people into gangs at the individual level affect boys and girls alike.

The distinction between whether a youth is gang-affiliated or gang-involved was perceived as important to the extent that it helped to understand a youth's behavior and incidents of violent behavior. Multiple service providers perceived that youth who are on the fringes, i.e. whose gang does not perceive him/her as a "member" in spite of his/her desire to be a member, can sometimes be the most violent.

The ones that are affiliated want to be part [of the gang] but don't think they are in. They are some of the worst ones because they have to gain their reputation and do "the work" to get in.

The kids that want to be affiliated are not in a gang but "roll out" like they are in one.

The youth who are on the fringes are the ones who "are trying to make a name for themselves" and need to "put their work in."

Individual Level

At an individual level, gangs promote protection and provide youth a form of extended family. Youth on the North Side, from the perspectives of people who work with them most closely, experience a lot of pressure to join gangs. At some point, the youth need to align themselves with one side or another for fear of their personal safety. "Everybody has to be plugged with somebody. You can't be neutral," says a service provider. Although the sense of protection is very real for youth, the gangs benefit from that fear and "perpetuate a myth that you need to be gang-affiliated to survive."

In the absence of strong ties to a family, gangs fulfill a need for youth to be accepted and to be a part of something—part of a family, whatever form it happens to take. Whereas the financial gain of selling drugs at school or in the community can draw youth into gangs, alcohol and drug use exacerbate the gang problem. Poverty and living conditions of youth oblige them to contribute financially to the family, and gangs provide an avenue for youth to fulfill that role. Gangs are an accessible source of cash. A chemical treatment provider states, "When people cannot take care of themselves, they find a way [to do it]," Youth are "giving in to circumstances that their environment dictates," says a youth worker.

Youth are lured into gang activity at a young age before they understand the ramifications of decisions they make to benefit a gang.

Gangs have led to a cultural branding of black men [...] the cultural look has been framed as saggin' and has been normalized through mass media. It is hard

for a youth to separate himself from that brand and many youth do not have the skills to deal with the pressure.—Youth program director

On one hand, the lack of a positive, adult male role model or figure to inculcate skills in young boys to deal with negative social pressures was perceived as a major contributor to the gang problem. Some youth have a male role model or figure, but that figure is not active in their lives. "Gangs are not just about extended family; it's beyond that. Gangs become a space and time for expression about masculinity," states a youth worker. Sporting the gang colors becomes a rite of passage along with becoming a father.

The youth are searching for a manhood identity. Many do it by planting their seed and becoming a father too early. Others seek to have control over women that can lead to domestic violence later on. Gangs also lead them to sexual experimentation with the parties that turn out to be just an orgy. They end up not supporting their families or education. Not too long ago it was: "What's your name? Who's your people? Where are you going to college?" We don't have that anymore.—Youth program developer

On the other hand, girls often enter into gangs through affiliation of their boyfriends and to gain a sense of belonging.

What happens with girls is that they associate with the gangs for self-esteem purposes. When they are associated with a gang, they are more likely to be violent, be abused, be truant, but also for the girls, they are more inclined to be in negative sexual relationships with men—which leads to pregnancy. The gangs are not so bad for them at first; they give the girls a sense of belonging—that they "got their back." But then eventually it leads to negative things.—Youth educator and program director

Boredom and not doing well in school or in sports also contributes to the gang problem. The gang lifestyle engages youth and provides those who are not successful in other areas a desired status among their peers. At the same time, school staff observes that some kids have struck an unlikely balance, "They do school really well and they do gang street life really well." Apparently, the gang lifestyle also can fill a void for youth who excel academically.

Family Level

Family can be part of the gang problem, a victim of the problem, part of the solution to the problem or entirely absent from the life of the youth. Beyond the lack of positive, male role models, the general lack of family structure leads to family being part of the gang problem. From the service providers' perspectives lack of family structure results when: "babies are having babies;" fathers are absent; there is a lack of leadership on the home front; children from the same mother are fathered by men in different sets or cliques creating internal familial conflict; one father with too many "baby mamas," parents are afraid of their own kids; and families are "unchurched and unmosqued." Lack of parental guidance and lack of adult supervision are closely related to the lack of family structure as well. A probation officer observes, "The youth come from poor families where they don't get the clothes, the food, or the attention. They get them from the gang."

Another way family can be part of the problem is when parents remain unaware of gangs and signs that children might be getting involved in them. Parents may be in denial of a child's gang involvement and thus unwilling to address the problem. In this scenario, more often than not, the friends, family or extended family become victims of the problem.

Gang members may be the only "family" a youth has ever known. A youth advocate describes how the sense of family varies between gangs from different racial and cultural backgrounds:

> *There is a different amount of respect for the families within the Latino and Asian groups. Cultural and ancestral background is very strong there and more intentional among the Asian and Latino gangs. The driving component of the African American gang is that the gang is the conduit to feed the older-boy gangs for drugs. The African American gangs are like a fad, whereas it is a way of life for the Latino and Asian [gangs].*—Youth Service Provider

The sense of family brings cohesion to gangs whose members are not otherwise related. Gang membership of a family member or someone close to the family was perceived to be common among gang-involved youth. A resident of the North Side shared a story of a young boy from her church who ended up getting involved in a gang presumably because the uncle—who was gang-involved—was the only adult in his life who listened and spent time with him. The youth's parents are sometimes gang-involved; however, service providers did not feel this was the case for a majority of gang-involved youth on the North Side. What was important from the service provider perspective is to approach gang-involved parents differently than parents who are not gang-involved.

The lack of family and the lack of a place to call "home" take various forms for gang-involved youth on the North Side. It can mean moving from house to house, from relative to relative, to have a place to crash. It can mean being placed in foster home after foster home. "Home" might never have been a safe or comfortable place for the youth. The parents might not be alive, are locked-up or have abandoned them. Regardless, the lack of a family or a place to call home leads youth to prematurely taking on what typically would be grown-up responsibilities.

Community Level

"The perception about the North Side is that all the gang activity is here," observes an employee of a youth employment program. Service providers made various references to the high intensity of gang activity on the North Side compared to other areas of Minneapolis and the metropolitan area. The relatively smaller geography of the North Side of Minneapolis compared to the South Side of Minneapolis may affect the perception of intensity of gang activity explains a youth worker.

> *It's more intense over North because it's a smaller environment; over South is bigger. North is too small. They have to travel to gang-bang on the South Side—even on the East Side of Saint Paul. I don't think the hybrids or sets are more dangerous; they are misled. They want to "work" really bad. They're not fighting for turf anymore.—Youth worker*

Nonetheless, service providers described a community-wide "normalization of violence" on the North Side and as a youth program director has observed, "Kids kill in this neighborhood and get away with it." A community resident said he periodically sees groups of 40-50 kids parading loudly down the street in the middle of the night, cars driving way too fast down neighborhood streets, and kids being victims of the violence and wreckless behavior. "If this happened anywhere else, there would be outrage. In North Minneapolis, there is virtually no reaction," a community resident said. "People are complacent with the violence and turning away from what is going on," observes another interviewee. And the violence is not hard to see, nor is the impact contained.

> *It is different here compared to the South Side. There are more splinter groups here. On the South Side you have the Crips on the one side and the Bloods on the other. [On the North Side] they are more out there with [gang activity]. The drug dealing is in your face.—Youth worker*

> *The interesting thing about Minneapolis in general is that the "North" plays on the "South" and the "South" plays on the "North." North Broadway and 55 are the walls. Bryn Mar doesn't consider itself on the North Side and Harrison people don't go on the other side of 55. The boundaries are invisible but they are very real boundaries. There are areas of containment but the impact is much broader.—North Side resident*

Community-wide understood "boundaries," the fighting and violence levels of the cliques and sets, and the impact of violence across multiple communities are what get these groups recognized as gangs.

Cliques and sets have delineated their own boundaries in the community that are hard for service providers to keep a handle on. Specifically, the numbers of the street signs delineate areas where kids will and will not go.

> *I mainly spend time on the North Side of Minneapolis. Here it is all about the "higher end" and the "lower end." "I don't go to the lows," kids will say. [...] They separate themselves.—Youth worker*

> *The kids come across from [an organization down the street] and they are callin' out these numbers which must be one of their blocks. They got at it and the girls just wouldn't stop. –Youth worker*

> *In North Minneapolis some gangs are block by block and some are traditional. There are pockets of areas where they think they are in control.—North Side resident.*

The result is more division among North Side residents, and "the community shuns the youth rather than helps them."

Youth service providers made comparisons between gangs that are predominantly comprised of specific racial and ethnic groups in the community.

> *The Latino and Asian gangs are much more organized than the African American [gangs]. They are much more strategic. The Asians want to blend in. The African*

American gangs have an interest in making you aware of who they are and that's why they end up in prison. [On the one hand,] the MS 13's Latino gang that is coming out of Chicago is growing in the Midwest and is connected to North Minneapolis. They aren't playin'. The African American gangs, on the other hand, are not even committed. It takes a lot to wrestle the Latinos and Asians out of the gang.—Youth Service Provider

At [a school on the South Side] where you are dealing with the Latino gangs, the Latina girls are all up into it because of "love." Well, their boyfriends are in gangs. The girls won't say that they are in a gang, but they ARE in it. Now at [a school on the North Side] is where it is about someone having your back, making it and surviving. –Youth Service Provider

Besides gang-related homicides, the list of negative impacts of gangs on the community was long. Gangs "demoralize and devalue the community." They result in "people feeling unsafe" with "adults acting like they are afraid of the youth" and the youth "can't even get outside to ride a bike." A North Side resident gives an example:

There are virtually no block clubs. One guy [...] set up a block club but not many people participated. Generally by setting up and hosting for a block club people think that they are setting themselves up for someone to "case" their house.—Community resident

Gang violence causes residents to want to move out of the community, and a supporting social network does not exist either due to "people being too transitory or not being able to move out." A school director describes the life paths he has seen among young people who live on the North Side:

I have seen three situations. You either go down the path to be a professional, the path of the wheel chair or you die. When you go to war, they take the time to deprogram you, when you are on the streets, they don't do that. You have to get [these youth] to understand there is a better life out there. You don't know anything other than the few blocks around you, until you see more.—School director

Institutional Level

The gang problem at an institutional level is exacerbated by gaps in community-wide messages and policies, youth programs, and infrastructure intended for positive youth development. As was mentioned earlier in this report, many of the gang-involved youth are responding to conditions that surround them. They feel a great deal of pressure to align themselves with one set or another, the gangs provide them social support and material things that they do not get at home, and the community is afraid of its own youth. What about the systems and policy environment contributes to youth being drawn into the gang lifestyle?

When a community lacks fundamental support systems for its residents, it can appear, as one youth program director, observes that, "the system is designed to force you[th] into doing something wrong and then catchin' [them] at it." A director of a youth employment program summed up most youth service providers' sentiment about their

satisfaction with the agencies' current response to the gang problem: "I am never satisfied when there is always room for improvement." The individuals that work closely with youth on the North Side possess deep knowledge and history about the deficiencies in response on the part of governmental and non-governmental institutions intended to foster positive youth development. Four problematic areas were identified.

First, notwithstanding current collaborative efforts (e.g. the Blueprint for Action on Youth Violence Executive Committee, Youth Violence Prevention Taskforce of the Minneapolis Public Schools, collaboration among religious leaders, Peace Foundation) on the North Side, a sense of a lack of unity and collaboration among organizations persists and has led to negative outcomes for youth and youth programs. Various issues are related to this problem including: start-up organizations' dependency on fiscal agents; politics and personalities getting in the way of partnerships; inability to collaborate to fill gaps and weaknesses in services due to organizations claiming that they do "everything" rather than "respecting the specialization of other agencies"; agencies not prepared or willing to work with high-risk or gang-involved youth; agencies that have not kept up with the times and "don't get it"; and finally agencies that are caught up in "following the money" and "a bureaucratic numbers game" and that are "disconnected" to the local community.

A few interviewees were particularly wary of community leaders and politicians dropping in on the community to be in the "limelight." They made explicit and implicit distinctions between "formal" community leaders and the "informal" community leaders that have "street credibility." Informal leaders, explains a North Side resident, might not be well known by the "programs" but they know how to reach the kids. When too much focus is on formal community and institutional leaders and too little positive change occurs at the community level, people in the community perceive organizations and programs as "disconnected" from the needs of the youth and unresponsive to local community in general. Various interviewees emphasized the importance of ensuring representation of the community at the decision-making table. Striking a balance between formal and informal leadership representation seems to be the challenge due to perceptions of who is aligning with whom and for what reasons.

Second, although many service providers were dissatisfied with government agencies' response to the needs of youth and families in the community, the majority emphasized that **how** government gets involved in the community is more important. Multiple examples of how government involvement in the community has been essential, yet problematic, were identified.

Police involvement around the issue of gangs has focused on suppression of gang activity, or otherwise stated as "shutting down the gangs." Collaboration between the police department and the local community was perceived as insufficient or entirely lacking and profiling kids that look like "gang-bangers" was a concern. At the same time, examples of positive police interaction were also shared such as: the police athletic league where the coach was a police officer; police officers taking time to "stop by" or to check-in at local programs and interact with the youth; and a gun buy-back program that involved police officers out of uniform. Suppression was viewed as essential but insufficient.

From the perspectives of people who work most closely with the youth, government invests a great deal on the North Side but not in the right places. It needs to play a

greater role in assuring high-risk youth and their families have what they need—before they get involved with police.

> *Law enforcement can't do it by itself but could do it if there was more collaboration with the community. Police can only do something after the fact. When something goes wrong, they are the first ones we call. But they need more cooperation.—Youth program director*

Government can play an important role in assuring the availability of programs (such as, youth employment opportunities, afterschool programs, childcare, organized sports and physical activity programs, winter park activities, housing, alcohol and drug abuse programs, education and skill-building programs for incarcerated parents, and tattoo removal programs) targeted to high risk youth, parents who are minors and their families. "How often do you see kids walking down the street in uniform anymore? If we can pay overtime for police, we can pay for sports uniforms," explains an employee of a youth employment program. Given the lack of resources at the family and community levels, such programs struggle to survive or are not available in the private sector without some level of government intervention.

A few youth workers cautioned against integration of youth, who are known to be gang-involved, with other youth in programs and activities. They gave examples of previously successful youth groups that broke up due to conflicts and divisions caused by gang-involved youth; "no trespassing lists" that identify youth who have exhausted privileges of accessing their programs due to bad behavior; and having to spend money on hiring an on-site security officer (described as "a guy with a gun") that otherwise could be spent on youth programming.

Less-mentioned, problematic areas related to government were associations on the part of youth between social workers and out-of-home placement/foster care, government expectations that community-based organizations will take their high-risk youth referrals without providing funding; and the parks being "where all of our cliques are" and the locus of most violent activity. In addition, one interviewee stressed the need to reform the child support system and its "bias against young fathers." The current system was perceived as more concerned about collecting child support than acknowledging and encouraging father involvement as a form of child support.

Third, the lack of a focus on long-term sustainability of youth violence prevention efforts translates into: a lack of a community vision and a uniform message to counter the pressure to join gangs; "period-based programming;" and "inconsistent" relationships between youth service providers and youth. From the perspective of a youth educator and program director, "When talking about youth violence prevention, the youth do not hear "prevention;" they hear 'violence' and 'gangs.'" Many youth service providers emphasized that community-wide messages to prevent youth violence are not framed using the words "violence" or "gangs" at all; they do, however, combat the negative messages that youth are getting in the media; they are consistent and uniform for issues such as gang signs and symbols, clothing and hand signs; and they are enforced uniformly across prominent institutions and community-based organizations serving youth. The following are examples given of effective messaging at various levels:

> *My niece was getting into fights at school and her grades started to go down. I pulled her aside to have a talk, and I explained to her that her actions were not*

quickly," and access to the "lifestyle," "parties," "nice cars," and "women." Power was related to guns, having "no fear," being able to "control their zone" and "being able to rule." Popularity meant that gang-involved youth earned a "reputation," friends, girls, and were accepted. Mixed with violent threats and violent behavior, respect, money, power and popularity instilled fear in others. One youth observed and others agreed that the popularity, respect and power meant that some gang-involved youth could get away with things at school that other kids could not because the teachers did not want to or could not deal with them.

Joining a gang for "protection," "security" and "safety" was mentioned as a positive aspect of the gang lifestyle in two of the three focus groups. "Protection" and other positive aspects of the gang lifestyle were completely overshadowed, however, by a constant threat of injury, death or incarceration. Other negatives of the gang lifestyle identified by the young men were: "peer pressure;" "doing things because you want to make an impression;" "having a false sense of security;" drugs, alcohol and smoking; sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV; physical, sexual and emotional abuse; pain, killing and violence; "being labeled," and dropping out of school.

Family Level

According to the young men who participated in the focus groups, gangs provide a sense of family, belonging and connection that otherwise is lacking or absent in their own or their peers' lives. The young men described that a "street family" in some cases has no connection with Mom and Dad. In other cases, either they or their peers have been "born into the gang lifestyle," that close relatives are also in the gang and that the gang is "the only thing they'd ever known." Which scenario is more common among gang-involved youth on the North Side was not clear from the focus groups. Some youth felt that "to be born into a gang" is common and other youth felt that most parents would not willingly raise their child in a gang. For those who did not think being born into a gang was common, deciding to be a gang member was a choice.

All of the young men in the focus groups either knew someone in their immediate or extended family that had been injured, had died, or had been incarcerated due to events precipitating from gang involvement. "Death," "getting shot," "taking a loss," "loss of loved ones," and "people in jail" were common themes at this level. The young men shared personal experiences related to the loss of fathers, brothers, uncles, cousins and other male figures due to gang violence and incarceration across all groups.

In contrast to the interviews with service providers, the young men did not discuss becoming a parent at a young age as a negative aspect or problem. Some were fathers and saw themselves as providers for their families and providers for their parents. The issue of "too many baby mamas" was brought up in one focus group; however, as was highlighted in the previous section, the discussions of sex as a positive aspect of the gang lifestyle focused on gangs as a means of getting sex and women. The negative focused on STDs and problems associated with "not getting any," such as, getting teased for being a virgin.

Community Level

When asked what they would change about their neighborhood, too much boredom was mentioned by the young men in all three groups. Too many young people on the street corners and without positive activities to be involved in were directly related to the boredom.

Themes that were mentioned in at least two of the three focus groups were: getting rid of the garbage and litter; and a lack of a sense of community where the neighborhood "is not just a place where you live" but a place where neighbors know their neighbors and where "elders are talking to the young people." Stopping drugs and alcohol was mentioned various times in the two focus groups that included youth who were not as involved in gangs, but negative aspects of drugs and alcohol were not mentioned in the focus group comprised just of gang members. Similarly, stopping the shootings and violence in the neighborhood was mentioned in the same two focus groups of youth who were less involved in gangs.

Other notable, but less common, themes included: fewer foreclosures; the lack of a mall (the closest mall being Brookdale); and getting rid of "unbanks" that charge a person to cash a check.

Institutional Level

The lack of youth programs and organized sports in the local community was an observation that crossed all three focus groups. Availability of youth programs and organized sports addresses the boredom the young men either experience or remembered experiencing growing up in their community. Due to how recruitment occurred, the young men who participated in the focus groups were engaged to some extent with a youth program and/or were connected to an informal, adult leader in the local community. When asked to whom they would turn if they had a problem, many of the youth mentioned the leaders of their respective youth programs. Nonetheless, they mentioned observing too many young people in their neighborhood without positive alternatives and that gangs and the gang lifestyle were an exciting and easily accessible alternative to the boredom. The young men said that accountability and how a program was perceived were important to them. As one youth summarized what others like him felt, "the youth programs need to be **programs**, not just show-and-tell." Specifically, the young men mentioned the need for more programs to work with young teenagers and more opportunities for teenage moms to go to school. Examples of sports and other positive youth activities they had either enjoyed or thought needed to be provided more were: basketball, pool, open teen nights, poetry cafés, music, dance rooms, and skating.

Although the need for youth employment opportunities was mentioned in all focus groups, the focus group with the strongest opinions about these opportunities was the group that included all gang-involved youth. The young men felt that the opportunities that were currently available did not meet their needs for various reasons. The opportunities often were not available to them when they needed them most, such as when they got out of detention or were on probation. Most employment opportunities were outside of their local community and difficult to get to. They did not like being required to show up day-after-day without being able to miss some days. They also did not like having to wait two weeks or more in order to get paid. Instead they felt that opportunities should be provided where youth could show up to work when they needed

to and be paid the same day. The young men in this focus group in particular had observed that the only business that seemed open to hiring youth was a fast food franchise in the area. Otherwise the young men in this focus group had observed that businesses along Broadway typically do not hire young people. Broadway has a relatively larger concentration of businesses in the neighborhood that could employ youth. Employment opportunities in which the young men mentioned having participated were: a program to remove garbage and trash; landscaping; after-school youth programs; computer labs at the parks; youth organizing; amusement parks and sales. When the young men were asked where they saw themselves in five years, a majority of them across all focus groups mentioned the desire to own their own businesses.

When asked what role school played in achieving their personal goals, graduation from high school was clearly important to many of the young men in all three of the focus groups. This was evident from their aspirations to either graduate from high school or to attend a college or university. Interestingly, the young men in the focus group with all gang-involved youth had already graduated from high school. Two of them cited the support of their youth program leader as the main reason they had pushed themselves to graduate. A small number of youth named a teacher or pastor when asked about someone who had given them the most helpful advice in their lives.

Young men in two of the three focus groups expressed disenchantment with the public schools. One focus group participant observed and others agreed that the teachers needed to have "a better sense of where their students were coming from" in order to work with them more effectively. The community needs a "more respectable school system" explained another participant in another group who felt that too many teachers in the system were "just teaching for the money."

As was addressed earlier, one of the most common negative aspects of the gang lifestyle according the young men that participated in the focus groups was encounters with the police and being incarcerated. Young men in all focus groups felt the relationship between law enforcement and the people in their community needed to change in large part through the elimination of police harassment and labeling and profiling of youth. Examples of harassment, labeling and profiling by the police were shared in all focus groups by gang-involved youth and youth who were not directly involved with gangs. Young men in one of the focus groups mentioned that the police should make an effort to get to know and interact with young people in the local community beyond just responding to criminal activity.

Full List of Selection Criteria

Indicator Name	Geographic Level of Measurement	Source	Year(s) Available
Homicides	Precinct	MPD	Current
Juvenile arrests by type of crime	Folwell, Jordan, Phillips, Hawthorne, McKinley Only & by Precinct	MPD	Jan-Mar 2009
Firearm-related, assault injuries	Zip Code Only	MN Hospital Association	2007
Gangs are a serious issue in this neighborhood.	Minneapolis Community Only	SHAPE	2006
What is highest grade or year of school completed?	Minneapolis Community Only	SHAPE	2002
Proportion of under age 24 population compared to Minneapolis overall	Neighborhood	Census	2000
Proportion of Families Below Poverty w/ Related Children under 18 compared to Minneapolis overall	Neighborhood	Census	2000
Proportion of single parent households with children under 18 compared to Minneapolis overall	Neighborhood	Census	2000
Proportion unemployed	Neighborhood	Census	2000
Foreclosures	Citywide and by Ward	CPED	1st Qtr 2009
Recreation Centers	By Neighborhood	MPRB	n/a

Proposed Indicators for Targeting Youth Violence Prevention Efforts toward Priority Minneapolis Neighborhoods

The following table displays a proposed list of indicators that are relevant to the problem of youth violence in Minneapolis neighborhoods. Although the list of indicators is not exhaustive; the data for these indicators are readily available and allow for on-going monitoring and prioritization of neighborhoods. Resources for youth violence prevention efforts are limited; as a result, focusing resources can ensure that the youth who are at greatest risk of getting involved in violent behavior receive appropriate interventions and programming. The indicators fall within three categories, namely, levels of violence, neighborhood demographics and resources.

Category & Indicator Name	Geographic Level of Measurement	Source	Year(s) Available
Levels of Violence			
Homicides	Neighborhood	MPD	2007-2008
Violent Crime Maps	Citywide/ Neighborhood	MPD	2006-2008
Firearm-related, assault injuries	Zip Code Only	MN Hospital Association	2007
Demographics			
Proportion of under age 24 population compared to Minneapolis overall	Neighborhood	Census	2000
Proportion of Families Below Poverty w/ Related Children under 18 compared to Minneapolis overall	Neighborhood	Census	2000
Resources			
MPRB Recreation Centers	Citywide Map	MPRB	N/A

Homicides:
Besides the obvious tragedy of life lost at a young age, homicide has a traumatic impact on youth, their families and the entire community. Furthermore, homicides can beget more violence in the form of retaliation, so it is critically important to intervene early with youth. From a public health perspective, homicides are a form of intentional injury which is preventable.

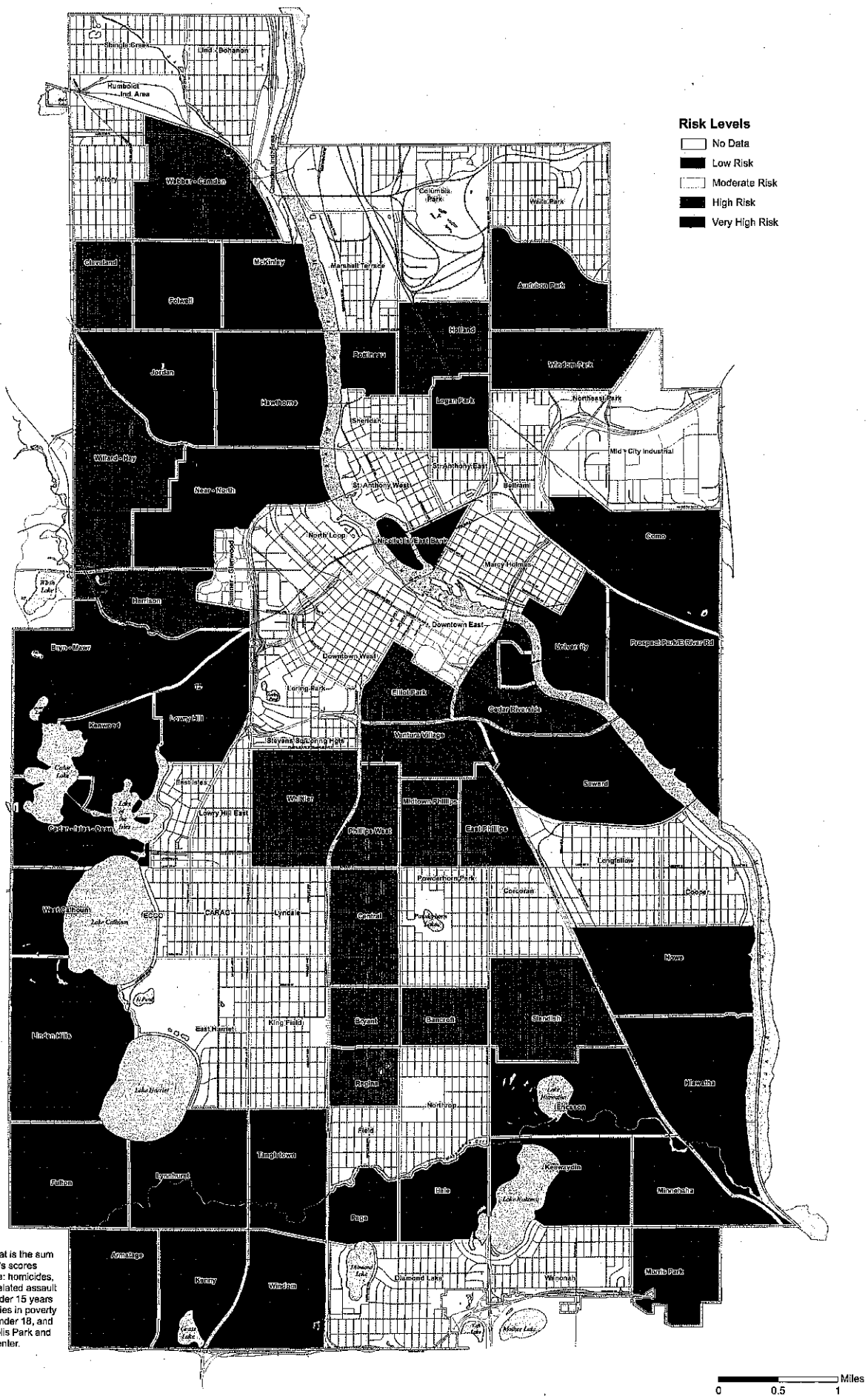
Maps of Violent Crime:
Violent crime is comprised of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assaults. This indicator was selected because it is a measure of environmental exposure to violence. Violent crimes are the most personal and dangerous crimes and affect the community's perception of safety. Reducing the number of these dangerous crimes being committed by juveniles will increase the safety of the city and perhaps prevent the commission of more of violent crimes. Mapping incidents of violent crime allows for the identification of areas where youth are likely to observe, be perpetrators of or become victims of violent acts and behaviors. The maps include all violent crime incidents involving adults and juveniles.

Firearm-related, assault injuries:
Injury due to firearm-related assault is a measure of violence which is preventable. Resulting complications can vary from short-term injuries to lifetime disability to fatalities. The effects can be expensive in terms of life changes for individuals and healthcare costs for society. Because an assault injury may precipitate a retaliatory cycle of violence, outreach to a hospitalized individual offers an opportunity for intervention to interrupt this cycle.

Proportion of Population Age 14 and Under:
Census 2000 data on the proportions of children age 14 and under can be used to infer an estimate of the current proportion of youth and young adults in Minneapolis neighborhoods compared to Minneapolis overall. Children that were 14 years old in 2000, today would still fall under 24 years old. This indicator was selected because it allows for identification of neighborhoods that may still be comprised of disproportionate numbers of youth and young adults relative to Minneapolis overall.

Proportion of Families below Poverty with Related Children under 18:
Poverty has been shown to cause family disruptions, which in turn have a direct relationship to crime rates of juveniles (Hawkins, Laub, et al., 2000). This indicator compares the proportion of families (households) that are below poverty with related children under 18 in each neighborhood to that same proportion for Minneapolis overall.

Map of Minneapolis Recreational Centers:
This indicator was selected because it illustrates accessibility to youth programs that serve a relatively large number of youth and families. It also allows for comparison across different areas of the city.



*Based on an index that is the sum of a neighborhood's scores according to six criteria: homicides, violent crime, firearm-related assault injuries, population under 15 years of age, percent of families in poverty with related children under 18, and access to a Minneapolis Park and Recreation Center.

Minneapolis Neighborhoods

Risk Levels for Youth Violence

Minneapolis
City of Lakes

Minneapolis Neighborhoods and Rankings by Risk Level for Youth Violence Using Six Proposed Criteria

Mpls Neighborhoods	2008 Homicides	2008 Violent Crime Hot Spots	2007 Firearm-related, Assault Injuries	under 15 years old population	% Family in Poverty with related children <18	MPRB Park and Recreation Centers	Index
Hawthorne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jordan	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30%	[illegible]	[illegible]
Near - North	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	35%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McKinley	[illegible]	[illegible]	55412	34%	30%	Perkins Hill	[illegible]
Folwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	55412	32%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	1	[illegible]	55412	27%	[illegible]	Cleveland Park	9
Harrison	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	31%	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
Phillips	3	[illegible]	55404	27%	37%	[illegible]	9
Regina	[illegible]	[illegible]	55407	22%	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
Willard - Hay	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	33%	25%	[illegible]	9
Cedar Riverside	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	55407	32%	30%	[illegible]	8
Ventura Village	1	[illegible]	55404	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Bancroft	[illegible]	[illegible]	55407	21%	[illegible]	[illegible]	7
Bryant	1	[illegible]	55407	26%	22%	[illegible]	7
Elliot Park	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7
Holland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29%	Jackson Sq.	7
Standish	2	[illegible]	55407	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7
Webber - Camden	1	[illegible]	55412	[illegible]	22%	[illegible]	7
Whittier	1	[illegible]	55404	[illegible]	36%	[illegible]	7
Downtown West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31%	[illegible]	6
Lyndale	[illegible]	[illegible]	55408	[illegible]	30%	[illegible]	6
North Loop	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6
Powderhorn Park	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	25%	23%	[illegible]	6
Sheridan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27%	Water Street Park	6
Victory	[illegible]	[illegible]	55412	22%	[illegible]	Victory Park	6
Beltrami	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23%	36%	[illegible]	5
Corcoran	[illegible]	[illegible]	55407	23%	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
ECCO	[illegible]	[illegible]	55408	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
King Field	2	[illegible]	55408	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
Marshall Terrace	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21%	Marshall Terrace Park	5
Northrop	[illegible]	[illegible]	55407	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
St. Anthony West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30%	[illegible]	5
CARAG	[illegible]	[illegible]	55408	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Columbia Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Diamond Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Longfellow	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Loring Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Marcy Holmes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26%	[illegible]	4
Northeast Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Wenonah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Cooper	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
East Harriet	[illegible]	[illegible]	55408	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
East Isles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Field	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Lind - Bohanon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24%	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Lowry Hill East	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mueller Park	3
Shingle Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26%	21%	[illegible]	3
St. Anthony East	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Anthony Park	3
Steven's Square - Loring Heights	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stevens Sq.	3
Waite Park	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3

Mpls Neighborhoods	2008 Homicides	2008 Violent Crime Hot Spots	2007 Firearm-related, Assault Injuries	under 15 years old population	% Family in Poverty with related children <18	MPRB Park and Recreation Centers	Index
Bryn - Mawr	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Cedar - Isles - Dean	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Como	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hale	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Hiawatha	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keewaydin	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenwood	[illegible]			20%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logan Park	[illegible]			[illegible]	26%	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowry Hill	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Lynnhurst	[illegible]			23%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnehaha	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Nicollet Island - East Bank	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Page	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prospect Park - East River Road	[illegible]			[illegible]	20%	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seward	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
University of Minnesota	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Windom	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windom Park	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armatage	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Audubon Park	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bottineau	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Howe	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenny	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linden Hills	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris Park	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tangletown	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Calhoun	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Ericsson	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis Overall	**39**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**19%**	**19%**	**N/A**	**N/A**

Legend							
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1	some hot	8	20-28	20-28	Multiple Other Parks--No Rec	3 to 6
	2 to 3	small very hot	17	29-37	29-37	One Other Park--No Rec	7 to 9
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Index Score Legend	Value
[illegible]	0
yellow	1
orange	2
[illegible]	3

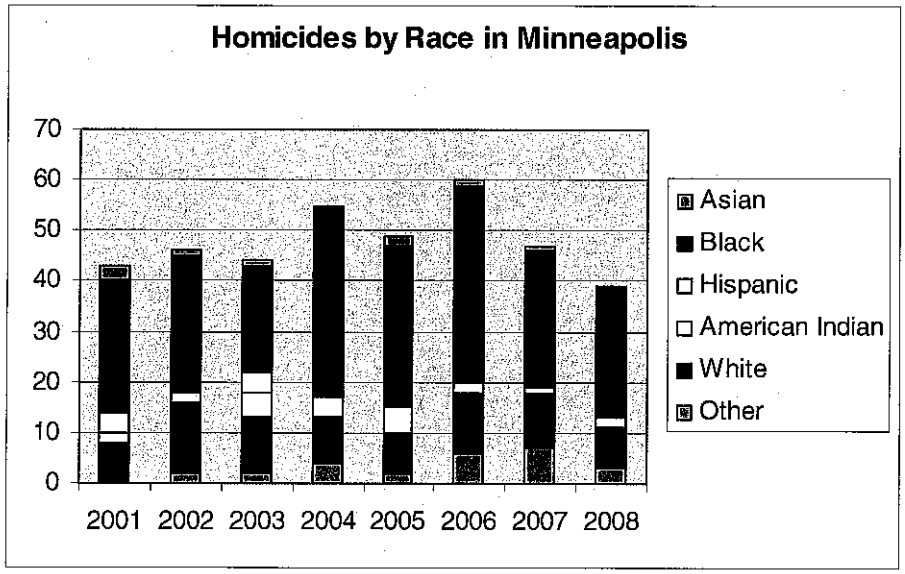
2007 homicides by neighborhood		2008 homicides by neighborhood	
Cedar Riverside	1	Cedar Riverside	3
Central	2	Downtown East	1
Downtown West	1	Elliot Park	1
Elliot Park	2	North Loop	2
Folwell	7	Waite Park	1
Hawthorne	9	Phillips West	2
Jordan	4	East Phillips	1
Lind-Bohanon	3	Bryant	1
Lyndale	3	Cooper	1
Near North	3	Powderhorn Park	1
Nicollet Island	1	Standish	2
Phillips East	3	Longfellow	1
Powderhorn Park	2	Ventura Village	1
Seward	1	Folwell	4
St. Anthony West	1	Hawthorne	5
U of M	1	Jordan	2
Ventura Village	1	Near North	3
Whittier	1	Willard-Hay	1
Willard-Hay	1	Harrison	1
TOTAL	**47**	Cleveland	1
		Webber-Camden	1
		King Field	2
		Whittier	1
		TOTAL	**39**

Homicide Victim Race/Ethnicity in Minneapolis[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Other	0	2	2	4	2	6	7	3
White	8	14	11	9	8	12	11	8
American Indian	2	0	5	4	5	2	1	2
Hispanic	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
Black	26	27	21	38	32	39	27	26
Asian	3	1	1	0	2	1	1	0
Total	43	46	44	55	49	60	47	39

Source: City of Minneapolis Police Department

[1] Race/ethnicity categories are mutually exclusive


Homicides by Race in Minneapolis
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
Asian
Black
Hispanic
American Indian
White
Other

Citywide Violent Crime Density
January 1st, 2005 through December 31st, 2008

Prepared By: Ryan Hughes

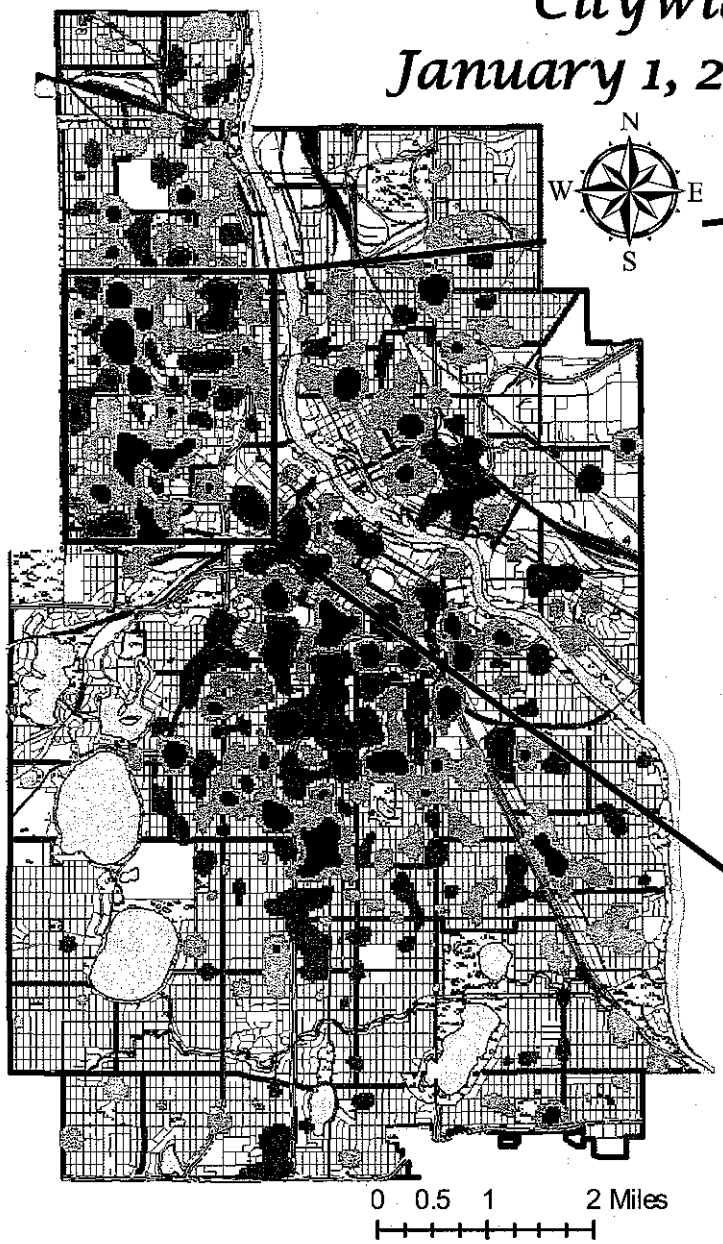
7/23/2009

- Purpose:
  - Request submitted by Jared A. Erdmann
  - Identifying and measuring Violent Crime Hot Spots within the City of Minneapolis
- Criteria:
  - Violent Crime:
    - Homicides, Rapes, Aggravated Assaults, and Robbery
  - Date Range:
    - January 1st, 2005 through December 31st, 2008
- Analysis:
  - There is a significant displacement year-to-year
  - With continued interaction with neighborhoods would help decrease violent crime.

MINNEAPOLIS POLICE · CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

STRATEGIC INFORMATION & CRIME MANAGEMENT DIVISION

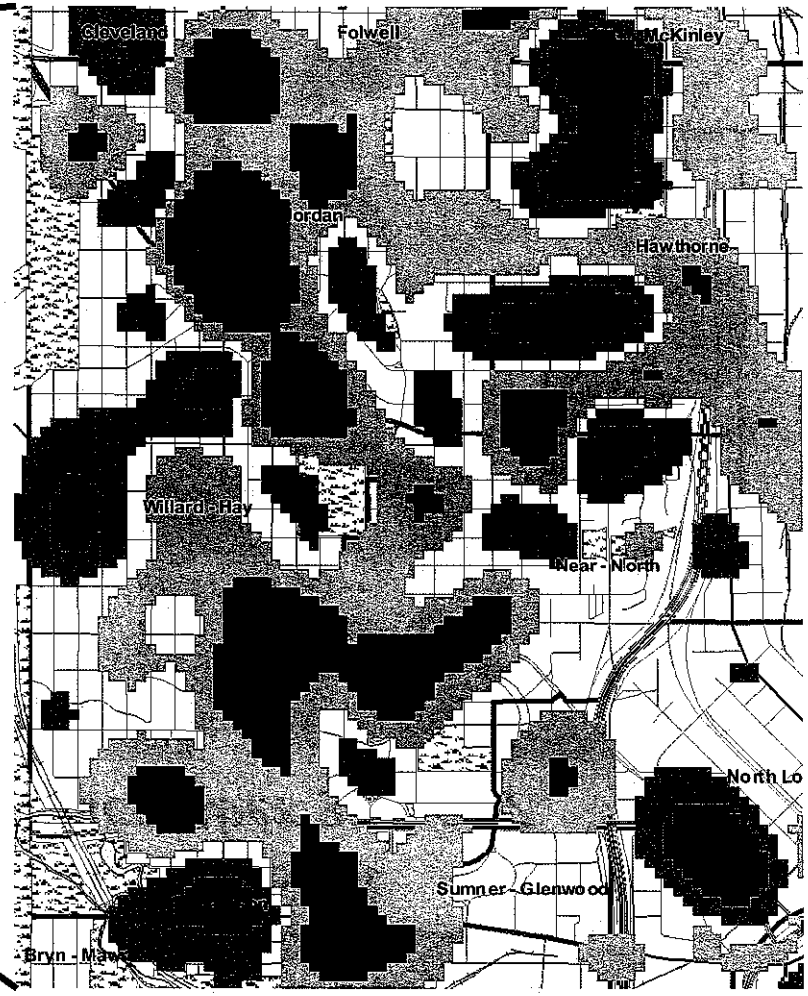
Citywide Violent Crime Hot Spot
January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2006



Map displays Citywide Violent Crime Hot Spot change from 2005 to 2006 in the City of Minneapolis. There was an increase in violent crime in the Northwest portion of the city.

Legend

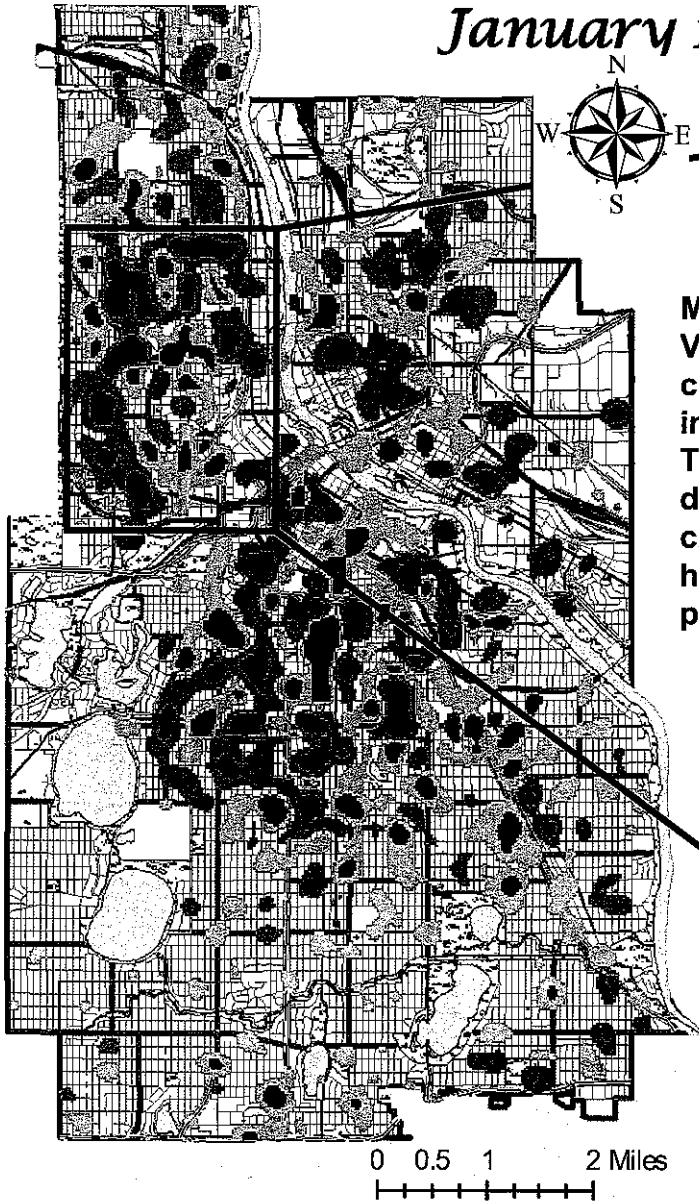
- Ice Cold
- Cold
- No Change
- Hot
- Very Hot
- NEIGHBORHOODS
- PARK
- WATER



MINNEAPOLIS POLICE • CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

STRATEGIC INFORMATION & CRIME MANAGEMENT DIVISION

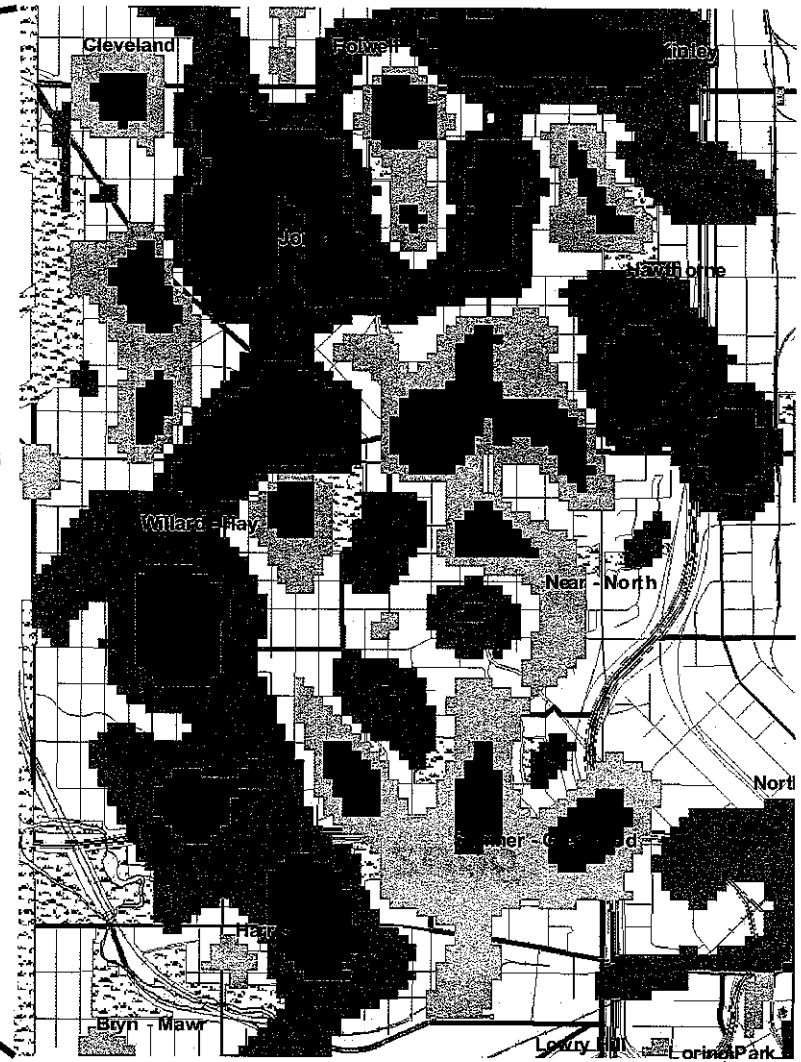
Citywide Violent Crime Hot Spot
January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2007



Map displays Citywide Violent Crime Hot Spot change from 2006 to 2007 in the City of Minneapolis. There was a significant displacement of violent crime from previous years hot spot in the Northwest portion of the city.

Legend

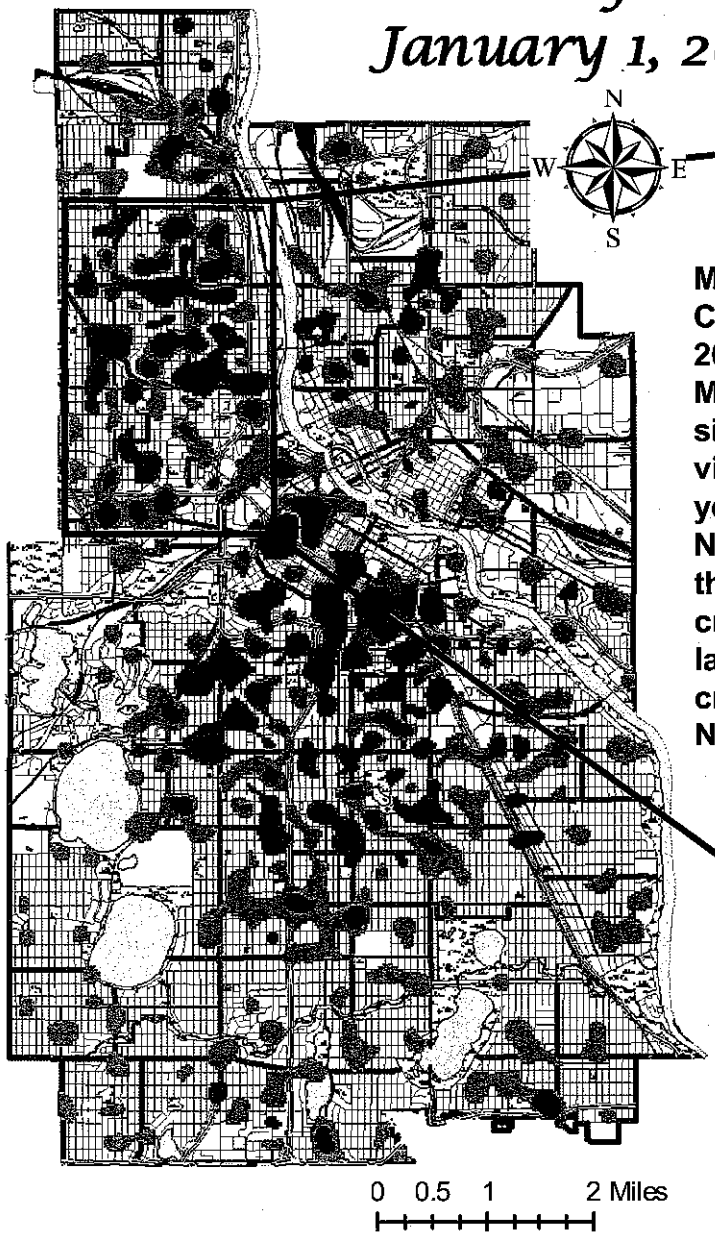
- Ice Cold
- Cold
- No Change
- Hot
- Very Hot
- NEIGHBORHOODS
- PARK
- WATER



MINNEAPOLIS POLICE · CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

STRATEGIC INFORMATION & CRIME MANAGEMENT DIVISION

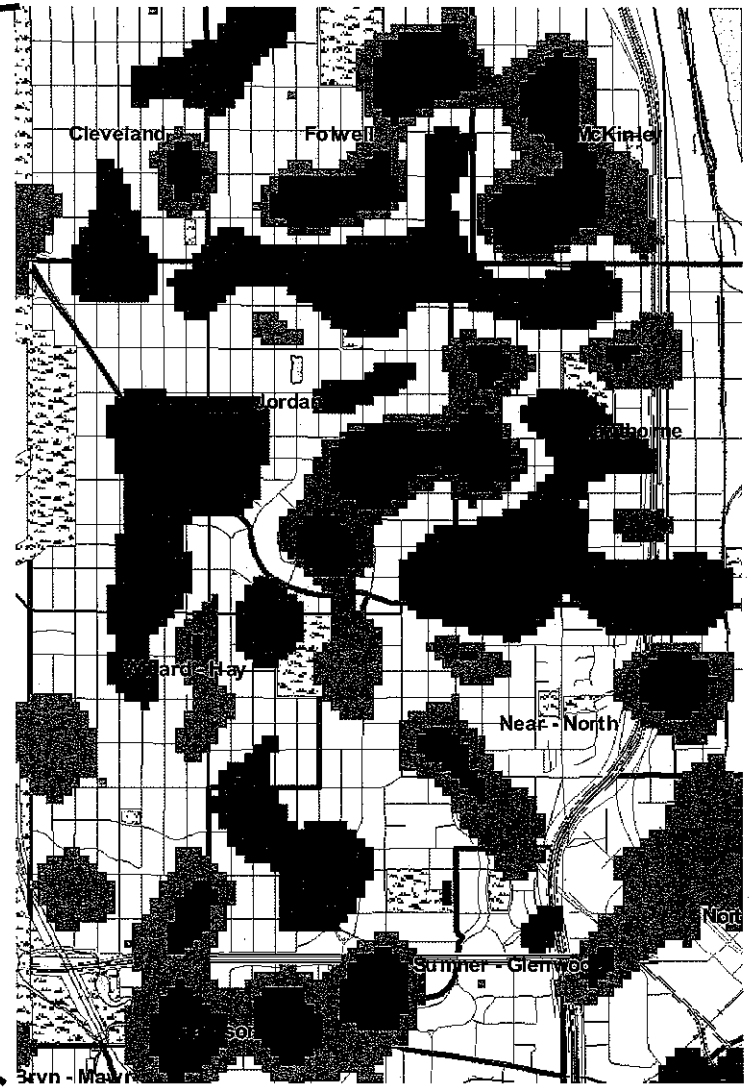
Citywide Violent Crime Hot Spot
January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2008



Map displays Citywide Violent Crime Hot Spot change from 2007 to 2008 in the City of Minneapolis. There was a significant displacement of violent crime from previous years hot spot in the Northwest portion of the city, there was a decrease in violent crime. However, there still is a large proportion of violent crime that occurred in the Northwest portion of the city.

Legend

- Ice Cold
- Cold
- No Change
- Hot
- Very Hot
- NEIGHBORHOODS
- PARK
- WATER



Inpatient and Outpatient Firearm-related Assault Injuries* by Minneapolis Zip Code, 2001-2007

Zip Code: 55411[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
under 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
5 to 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 14	1	2	2	1	7	0	3	16
15 to 17	6	2	8	13	18	11	12	70
18 to 24	16	21	19	27	33	48	17	181
Total	**23**	**25**	**30**	**41**	**58**	**59**	**32**	**268**

[1] Hawthorne, Jordan, Willard Hay, Near North Neighborhoods

Zip Code: 55412[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
under 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 14	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
15 to 17	2	4	3	6	4	11	4	34
18 to 24	8	11	9	15	6	15	13	77
Total	**10**	**15**	**12**	**23**	**11**	**26**	**17**	**114**

[1] McKinley, Folwell, Cleveland, Victory, Webber-Camden Neighborhoods

Zip Code: 55407[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
under 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5 to 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 14	0	0	1	2	1	1	3	8
15 to 17	3	3	5	5	6	4	4	30
18 to 24	4	6	10	10	13	9	10	62
Total	**8**	**9**	**16**	**17**	**20**	**14**	**17**	**101**

[1] Bancroft, Bryant, Central, Corcoran, Northrop, Regina, Standish Neighborhoods

Zip Code: 55404[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
under 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 14	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
15 to 17	2	2	4	1	2	2	3	16
18 to 24	2	1	9	5	14	9	4	44
Total	**4**	**3**	**14**	**6**	**16**	**11**	**8**	**62**

[1] Phillips, Whittier, Ventura Village Neighborhoods

Zip Code: 55408[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
under 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
15 to 17	1	2	1	2	4	2	4	16
18 to 24	0	2	10	5	11	4	4	36
Total	**1**	**4**	**12**	**7**	**15**	**6**	**8**	**53**

[1] Bryant, CARAG, Central, ECCO, East Harriet, King Field, Lyndale Neighborhoods

Zip Code: 55454[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
under 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 17	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
18 to 24	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Total	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**4**

[1] Cedar Riverside Neighborhood

*Source: Minnesota Hospital Association

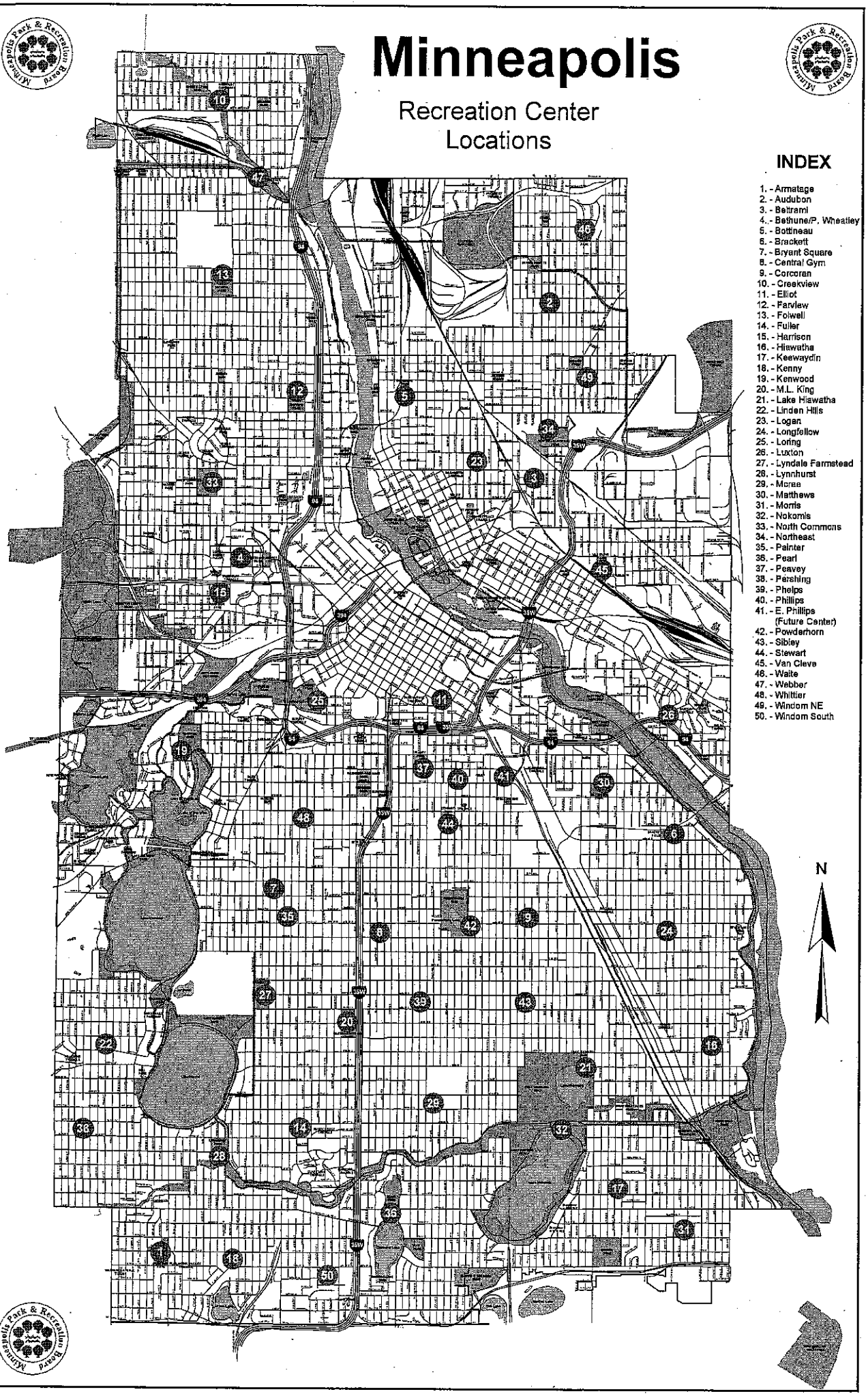
	Population by Age			Other Demographic Criteria		
Mpls Neighborhoods (A-L)	<5 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	% Fam in Poverty	% female hsehld,	% unemployed
Armatage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Audubon Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bancroft	[illegible]	7%	7%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beltrami	8%	8%	7%	[illegible]	22%	[illegible]
Bottineau	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bryant	8%	9%	9%	22%	28%	7%
Bryn - Mawr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CARAG	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar - Isles - Dean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Riverside	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26%	[illegible]
Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9%
Cleveland	8%	[illegible]	9%	[illegible]	[illegible]	7%
Columbia Park	[illegible]	7%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Como	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corcoran	[illegible]	8%	8%	[illegible]	28%	7%
Diamond Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downtown West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Harriet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Isles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ECCO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elliot Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ericsson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Field	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Folwell	10%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26%	[illegible]
Fulton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hale	8%	7%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harrison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawthorne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hiawatha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25%	[illegible]
Howe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jordan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keewaydin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenny	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenwood	[illegible]	7%	7%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
King Field	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lind - Bohanon	[illegible]	9%	8%	[illegible]	21%	[illegible]
Linden Hills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logan Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26%	[illegible]	7%
Longfellow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loring Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowry Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowry Hill East	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lyndale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28%	[illegible]
Lynnhurst	8%	7%	7%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Mpls Neighborhoods (M-Z)						
Marcy Holmes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26%	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshall Terrace	[illegible]	7%	[illegible]	21%	21%	[illegible]
McKinley	9%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnehaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Near - North	11%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nicollet Island - East Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Loop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8%
Northeast Park	[illegible]	7%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7%
Northrop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Page	9%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phillips	10%	9%	8%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Powderhorn Park	9%	9%	8%	23%	27%	7%
Prospect Park - East River Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20%	[illegible]	[illegible]
Regina	[illegible]	7%	9%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22%	[illegible]
Sheridan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27%	25%	[illegible]
Shingle Creek	8%	9%	[illegible]	21%	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Anthony East	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Anthony West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standish	[illegible]	7%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steven's Square - Loring Heights	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tangletown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
University of Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ventura Village	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Victory	8%	7%	7%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waite Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webber - Camden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22%	22%	[illegible]
Wenonah	8%	7%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Calhoun	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whittier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Willard - Hay	9%	[illegible]	[illegible]	25%	[illegible]	9%
Windom	8%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windom Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis Overall	**7%**	**6%**	**6%**	**19%**	**19%**	**6%**

Legend						
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	8-10:yellow	7-9:yellow	7-9:yellow	20-28:yellow	20-28:yellow	7-9:yellow
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Minneapolis

Recreation Center Locations



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