City of Quincy Public Safety Assessment

Presented To: City of Quincy, Public Safety Commission

Presented By: Grant County Health District

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Contents

Introduction

In 2012 the City of Quincy and the Grant County Health District initiated work on a public safety assessment to guide the Quincy Public Safety Commission. The Health District gathered data through a public safety resident survey, windshield surveys, discussion groups, and city, county, state, and national data sources. A literature review was conducted to identify associations between behavior and community, behavior and violence, and promising or evidence based intervention and prevention strategies.

Some key findings include the need for standard definition of gang related crimes, the decrease of traffic violations since 2011, the community's awareness of racing on the streets, and the public perception of police and resident connectivity. The City of Quincy's Police Department reported a period with high officer turn over, including the removal of the Police Chief and Captain. These experiences have impacted both the public perception of police effectiveness and its ability to prevent crime and traffic violations within the city. In 2014, the department expects to fill 3 positions to bring the number of officers to 19, counting the police chief.

A quote from Connie Rice, a civil rights lawyer, perfectly states the reason that the City of Quincy and partners must address safety, "All rights are based on the unspoken freedom of being free from violence. If kids can't walk to school safely, stay in school safely, get to their tutor safely, and walk home safely, no other promises we make to them are viable. The agenda needs to end the epidemic of violence and create safe environments. To have that opportunity is their right — that is their path to freedom". In the same spirit, the City of Quincy in 2013 was already working to create safe environments for residents through the implementation of evidence based activities for safety prevention and intervention.

Methodology

The Quincy Public Safety Assessment followed the assessment guidelines of the United States Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Comprehensive Gang Model. Three methods of data collection were used to identify the perception of safety in Quincy. A community wide survey designed by OJJDP was selected to gather primary data from residents. Three community discussions were facilitated utilizing questions from an array of resources from the OJJDP model and input from the City of Quincy Public Safety Commission. Windshield surveys of neighborhoods and quadrants (NE, NW, SE, and SW) of Quincy were conducted. Secondary data was collected from national, state, and local sources.

Primary Data

Primary data is data that is generated and collected from firsthand experience. Over 400 electronic and paper surveys were collected from Quincy residents. A cross between convenience and snowball sampling was used to gather survey participants. Convenience sampling is a way of collecting primary data from the most convenient or readily available person or source. Snowballing is a sample strategy that quickly gathers primary data by asking the people who you have collected data from to tell you about someone else who would also provide data. The electronic surveys were sent to an initial number of people and each of the recipients were asked to forward the survey to other residents and

organization emails, as was each recipient after that. Survey links were also posted to social media pages and organizational websites. Paper surveys were distributed to businesses, clinics, churches, the hospital, and city offices. Paper surveys were also given to the high school and the alternative high school for juniors and seniors. Survey data are referenced throughout this report and complete survey data can be found in Appendix A and Appendix B.

Three community discussion groups were conducted to gather perceptions in context. Discussion groups were open to all residents and were advertised throughout the city via the newspaper, posters in social places, on social media sites, and online news sites. Each discussion group was tailored to a specific population in Quincy, one was in English, one was in Spanish, and a third was in English for the Hispanic population who speak English. Discussion groups were not well attended. However, the data collected informed Health District staff about the different cultural folkways and norms in Quincy. Data and quotes from discussion groups are referenced throughout this report and complete discussion data can be found in Appendix C.

Windshield surveys are data collection tools to describe the physical characteristics of communities. When a standard windshield assessment tool is used, it is possible to compare different sections of a neighborhood, community, and city. Three windshield surveys were conducted using a standardized tool to provide a visual assessment of each quadrant of Quincy. Data about graffiti, age of neighborhoods, safety features, parks, residents, animals, garbage, common places, yards, streets, trees, and the overall appearance of each quadrant were collected. Surveys were completed by two staff who were not residents and one Quincy resident volunteer. Windshield survey data are referenced in this report and complete windshield data can be found in Appendix D.

Secondary Data

Secondary data is data that is collected and used for one purpose and then used for another or a secondary purpose. For example, the United States Census is taken every ten years to count people to assure that representation in the United States Congress House of Representatives is appropriate for each state's population size, but many people use the data in secondary ways to explain things like population, family structures, poverty, and human migration. Data collected by multiple local, state, and national sources identify demographics, crime statistics, school experiences, and other data pieces that assist to complete the picture of safety in Quincy. Secondary data also answer questions posed by the Quincy Public Safety Commission and residents. Significant secondary data are presented throughout this report and the complete list of secondary data can be found in Appendix E.

Literature Review

The top three safety issues identified by the public safety survey are gang activity, burglary or robberies, and drug dealing. This literature review was conducted to identify associations between behavior and community, behavior and violence, and necessary characteristics for strategies of these public safety issues.

The systematic methodology that addresses issues in a community is likened to a doctor caring for a patient or a mother lovingly caring for her infant. The care takers of the community have the same ethical responsibility as the mother and doctor to define the problem, identify what makes the problem

better or worse, to develop strategies that prevent the problem from occurring or intervene to stop the damage and allow for healing, and then to share the strategies so that when the care taker is not available others can continue the work to prevent and heal. The woes caused by gang activity and other crimes can be addressed in this same way. First identify the gang problem, second identify what makes gang activity better or worse in the community, third develop community level physical and social environmental changes, and fourth form a diverse and inter-professional community coalition that can take action towards reducing the factors that make gang activity worse and promote the factors that make gang activity better. This is a top down and bottom up approach.[28]

It is no surprise the resident survey results identified three closely related safety issues. Gang activity is appalling because gang crimes bring disorder to the life course and cause a series of poor outcomes, including school dropout, teen pregnancy and parenthood, and unstable employment. Gang activity impacts not only those who participate in it, but families, organizations, and the surrounding community. The whole community suffers the consequences of gang activity and crime. Communities have power and must consider their ethical responsibility of using that power to prevent gang membership, which results in the reduction of violence and crime. The impact on quality of life, crime, victimization, and the economic costs are not unique at the individual and familial levels; community is greatly affected by gangs in the same way. Gang violence is a vicious circle that creates environments that harbor crime, victimization, poor economy, and reduced quality of life. In many gangs today, there are members that represent multiple familial generations. [29]

The social, economic, and physical characteristics of communities influence the probability of violence. The likelihood of youth engaging in violence is influenced by the skills they have learned and experiences they have encountered as well as characteristics of their relationships and community. Community characteristics that increase risk for gang membership and crime include: concentrated poverty, social and geographic isolation, resource-deprived social institutions such as schools and hospitals, fewer meaningful employment opportunities, deteriorating public education system that struggles to prepare students for new high-technology jobs, rundown and decaying housing, and relatively high rates of crime and violence.[30]

Wilson and Kelling developed a theory of crime commonly referred to as the Broken Window Theory. At the heart of this theory is the idea that when neighborhoods appear broken down, disordered and generally unfriendly, they serve as magnets for delinquent behavior and crime. This theory makes a strong case for cities to encourage residents to keep their homes well maintained. It also suggests that code enforcement is a necessary part of a community's effort to decrease crime. The Broken Window Theory is a core driver for the Quincy Public Safety Commission priorities.

Due to the complexity of community and the connectivity of organization, family, and individuals, there must be an inter-professional coalition to prevent youth gang membership. "Community partnerships are crucial to reducing the attraction of gangs; these should include youth, their families, law enforcement, public health, schools, faith-based organizations, and groups that offer recreational programs, employment, and job-training skills."[29]

Preventing youth violence includes school related prevention measures, however most acts of fatal and violent crime occur outside of school. This fact increases the responsibility of policy makers and their

community partners to implement evidenced based strategies on and off the school campus. To even further add complexity to the prevention of youth violence, studies show that not only are the community and school important arenas, but the family also plays an important role in preventing violence. Community partners for prevention of violence and gang membership include: federal agencies, state and local health departments, nonprofit organizations, academic institutions, international agencies, and private industry.[31]

Public health and safety issues relating to gang membership include: interpersonal violence, truancy and school dropout, alcohol and substance abuse, and a host of related crime and health challenges. Youth associated with gangs are far more likely to be both victims and perpetrators of violence. In some communities, gang members attribute to more than half of the violent crimes. Youth are more likely to engage in substance abuse, high-risk sexual behavior, as well as experience a wide range of potentially long-term health and social consequences if they join a gang. These consequences include school dropout, teen pregnancy and parenthood, family problems, and unstable employment. The frequency of an individual's serious and violent acts typically increases during gang membership, compared with time before and after membership. Adolescents in gangs commit more serious and violent offenses than their nongang cohort. [29]

The number of youth that join a gang is largest in areas of high-crime and in cities with gang problems. Prevention and intervention work best before a person joins a gang, but the gang joining process is a gradual process so that intervention and prevention activities may still impact people while they are in the process of joining a gang. Youth begin hanging out with gang members at age 11 or 12 and join the gang between ages 12 and 15, making the process from 6 months up to 2 years. The most sited reasons for youth gang involvement include the need for protection, followed by fun, respect, money, and because a friend was in the gang.[29]

Current Activities

The Quincy Public Safety Commission first met on July 26, 2011 in order to plan and implement environmental, policy, and system changes to improve public safety in Quincy. The commission recognized the multiple dimensions of work that was and is currently happening throughout the city.

Quincy Communities that Care (CTC) coalition acts to prevent youth risk behaviors like underage drinking, tobacco use, violence, delinquency, school dropout, and substance use. This work is accomplished through an active diverse coalition that chooses and implements evidence based policies, practices, and programs. The CTC model has been evaluated nationally in several studies, one of which found the program to have an average return on investment of $5.30 for every dollar invested. In addition to financial savings, the CTC model has shown to make a significant impact in preventing cigarette smoking, alcohol use, and delinquency in eighth graders.[32]

Community forum participants and survey respondents identified mentoring and tutoring as important tasks in the community. An overarching theme was the need for a place for youth to hang out and for students to have a safe place to go for assistance with their school work. A tutoring program is facilitated by Quincy CTC at Monument Elementary School.

The City of Quincy has the *ReportQuincy* application for smart phones that allow citizens to report litter, graffiti, potholes, and other maintenance issues directly to city hall. Since its inception, the City has received few reports through this application. With smart phones being ubiquitous, this tool has the potential to assist residents to report maintenance issues easily and quickly and to decrease the time to repair. The City also supports a tip line for residents to report suspicious behaviors and crimes anonymously. The Quincy Police Department also has a Nixle account that is used to disseminate information to the community.[33]

A free after school program, the After School Activity Program (ASAP) or FAB 5, is provided by the City of Quincy Parks and Recreation Department. The program offers after school activities for children in grades K-6. The Quincy School District offers a 21st Century and GEAR Up program at Quincy Junior High School and also a 21st Century Program at the Quincy High School.

The Gang Resistance Education and Training Program (GREAT) was implemented in 2012 through a joint effort between the Quincy Police Department and School District. This program has been proven to prevent youth violence, delinquency, and gang membership. The GREAT program consists of elementary and middle school curricula, a summer program, and training for families. The GREAT Program is active in all elementary schools and at the junior high school.

Mountain View Elementary School counselors partner with Washington State University to provide services to students who have experienced complex trauma. All of the elementary schools are working on physical changes to their environments to provide safe walking routes for students. The City of Quincy received a grant to construct a walk way between Monument Elementary School and its closest neighborhood, which will provide a safe route for hundreds of Monument students. For the 2013-14 school year, Pioneer Elementary School implemented walking school busses to assure the safety of students. In 2013 the City of Quincy adopted a Complete Streets Ordinance to assure that new streets that provide connection to the city and essential services are safe for walkers, transit riders, bicyclists, and cars.

Community Demographics

Quincy is a city of 7,000 people situated in Western Grant County, WA.[1] The median age is 26.6, which is significantly lower than the state (37.3) and the county (32.1).[2] The majority of Quincy residents, approximately 55%, identify as being white.[2] This is lower than around 73% of Grant County residents that identify as white[2]. Interestingly 41% of people from Quincy and 20% of people in Grant County report belonging to "Some Other Race". This is significantly higher than Washington State and United States rates.

Quincy's population is about 75% Hispanic, much greater than the county and the state.[2] Almost 70% of Quincy's residents report speaking a language other than English at home, this is double the Grant County percent.[3] Of the residents that speak a language other than English at home, almost 40% say that they speak English less than very well.[3] It is crucial for services to be offered in languages other than English in Quincy. A large percentage, 30%, of Quincy residents were born outside of the United States.[3] The majority, 85.2%, of those born abroad are not US Citizens.[3] This lack of citizenship does not

automatically mean that they do not have a legal status. Most, 63.4% of those born in another country entered the US before the year 2000.

The median household income in Quincy is $40,914 and $44,237 in Grant County; both are lower than the WA median household income of $58,890. Women and girl heads of household are significantly poorer than their male counterparts and 14.1% of Quincy households are headed by single moms, which is higher than the Grant County rate of 8.0%.[3] Significantly more Quincy Residents, than Grant County or Washington State, live below Federal Poverty Level (FPL).[3] Another indicator of poverty is the number of children who qualify for free and reduced lunches. Schools in Quincy report a range between 75% and 95% of students qualify for free and reduced lunches, with an overall rate of 83.1% for the Quincy School District.

Population Characteristics, 2012

Population Characteristics	Quincy	Grant County	Washington State
Race/Ethnicity			
% White	55	73	77
% Some Other Race	41	20	5
% Hispanic	75	38	11
Median Age	27 years	32 years	38 years
% Speaks Language Other than English at Home	69	32	18
% Born outside of the United States	30	17	13
% Poverty	30.1	20	12.5

(United State Census Bureau, 2010)

Key Findings

Analysis of the combined data showed that residents strongly agreed on the topics that are categorized and discussed below. However, there is also evidence of conflicting perceptions that reveal the culture and the disconnection of culture in the city. All of the data collected for this report can be found in the attached appendices.

Crime Rate

Although the crime rate in Quincy has been significantly higher than the Washington State and National crime rates for the past twenty years, it has been declining.

Crime Rate Trend, 1990-2011
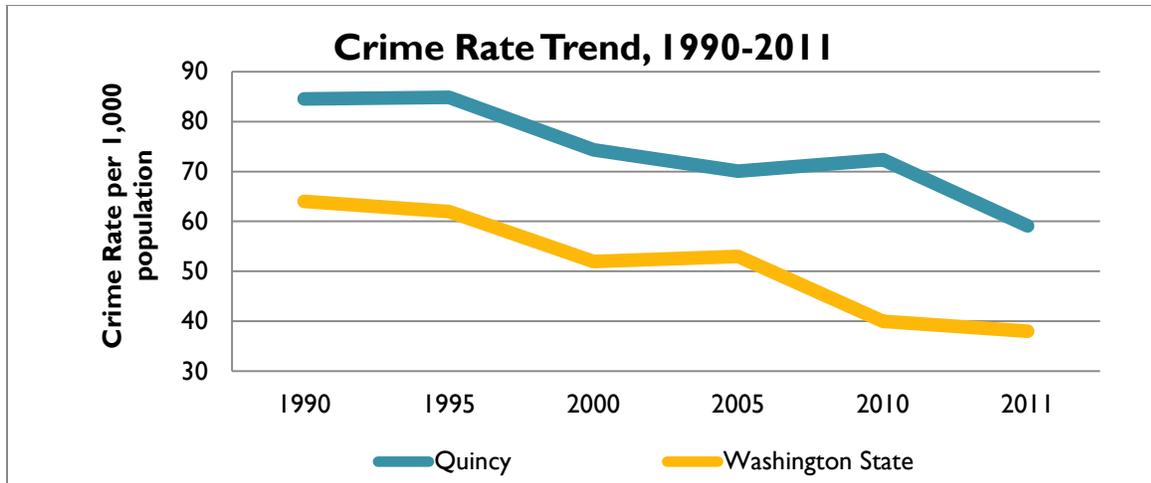
(Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs)

The Quincy Police Department had 651 total offenses reported in 2012. The most common offense reported was vandalism with 206 cases followed by larceny with 114 cases and burglary with 103 cases. Analysis of location information showed no clear patterns or clusters. The count of criminal offenses in Quincy over the last 10 years is below. In order to be included in this count the offense had to be reported and investigated by a police officer. The data in the table below show a decrease in criminal offenses between 2011 and 2012. This table shows all Group A offenses, not all of these crimes are related to gangs.

Count of Criminal Offenses in Quincy, WA

Offense	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Homicides	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Rapes	7	4	8	1	6	5	4	5	3	9
Robberies	4	5	6	10	2	1	5	3	2	1
Assaults	11	9	15	17	4	7	14	20	32	22
Total Violent Crime	22	19	29	28	12	13	24	29	39	32
Burglaries	65	102	84	126	115	56	84	129	100	103
Larceny-Theft	234	224	232	265	195	179	190	245	239	112
Motor Vehicle Theft	29	32	24	36	22	14	22	47	24	19
Arson	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total Property Crime	343	362	340	427	332	249	296	421	363	234

(Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Report)

There is a divide in the community about the perception of response time. Some community members feel that the police are very responsive when they are called and arrive quickly when called to a residence. Other residents feel that the response time of the police is slow. The single most important

factor for citizen satisfaction in a series of studies about police response time was whether or not the response time met the expectations of the citizen, even if the response time was long.[38] The Quincy Police Department reports an average response time for all calls for service at just over 5 minutes. On high priority calls it was less and on low priority calls it was more

Traffic Violations and Racing

One issue supported by survey and discussion group data is the prevalence of speeding and street racing. The Quincy Police Department reports a sharp decline in the number of speeding tickets issued since 2011. In 2011, 306 speeding tickets were issued to drivers, this declined in 2013 to 21 tickets (through December 23, 2013). There are many factors that lead to a decline in the number of tickets written. Most notably in Quincy is the turnover of police officers between 2011 and 2013. In 2014 the police department plans to fill all of their empty positions, bringing the department to 19 police officers.

Gang Presence & Activity

When residents were asked if Quincy has gangs, 94% said yes. The top three issues residents identified as gang problems are increase in violent crime, increased fear for safety, and fighting. The top three reasons for residents to believe there is a gang problem are they have a family member or friend in a gang, gang members moved in from other areas, and there are family problems in the city. When the results were analyzed by subgroup, all subgroups agreed that having Family and Friends in Gangs were the #1 reason for why gangs exist in Quincy. Subgroup data can be found in Appendix B.

The Grant County Sheriff's Office (GCSO) collects data about gang crime from each police department in the county. This data is compiled into one report for the whole county. Through this data the sheriff's office has identified 15 gangs thought to operate in Grant County. Over the past 4 years there has been an average of 42 gang related calls for service each month countywide. The most common crime classified as being gang related are weapons offenses.

Currently there are is not a standardized definition of gang crime for the Quincy Police Department. A definition of gang related crime should be developed, implemented, and tracked by the Police Department. Having a standard definition and tracking system will assure that crime is tracked appropriately so that accurate information can be gathered and targeted solutions can be developed.

Community Relationship with Police

The relationship between community residents and police officers was mentioned throughout the survey and in discussion groups. Residents showed interest in having a good relationship with the police force. Some residents feel that the police are unfriendly or aggressive and they would like to see police officers be more involved in the community. Many community members are also unaware of what activities the Police Department is involved in, and what opportunities are available to partner with the police force.

Residents chose the police as the organization most responsible for dealing with gangs and gang related activities. The newly hired Police Chief identified building a good rapport with community members as a priority for his agency. Police are in a unique position to identify youth who are at risk of joining a gang based on their knowledge of who is in trouble and who is on the brink of trouble. Because the police force is active in neighborhoods at times when (and in places where) other adults are not, the police can

play a vital role in preventing gang-joining, including referrals to services. Partnerships between the community and Police Department reduce the attraction of gang membership in a visible way. These partnerships also build trust and increase efficacy of prevention and intervention activities. Community recognition of prevention work and making that work as visible as possible to the community is critical for community perception of safety and legitimacy of the police force.[29]

Unexcused Absences & Truancy

Participants in the community discussion forum spoke about seeing school aged children out in the community during school hours. Attendance is important for student success and for their safety. A statistically significant smaller percentage of Quincy 6th graders feel safe at school compared to the 88.5% of Washington State 6th graders. Unexcused absences are often a warning sign for behavioral problems including substance abuse, gang membership, criminal activity, bullying, and dropping out of school.

Data collected from the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) show that a large percentage of Quincy High School students have unexcused absences every school year. During the 2010-2011 school year, approximately 92% of Quincy students had at least one unexcused absence. For the same school year, 34% of students had ten or more unexcused absences in a school year. This is more than double the Grant County rate of ten or more absences. As unexcused absences are often a warning sign for dropping out, the Quincy School District's 4 year cohort graduation rate for the class of 2012 is 63.5%. Quincy has one high school and one alternative school with significantly different graduation rates. Quincy High School's 4 year cohort graduation rate is 75.7% while the Quincy High Tech High school is 2.9%.

Guidelines from OSPI for unexcused absences include:

- After one unexcused absence, the school must notify the parent.
- After two unexcused absences the school must initiate a parent conference to improve the student's attendance.
- After five unexcused absences in a month, the parent and the school must enter into a contract to improve the student's attendance or the case can be referred to a Community Truancy Board.
- After seven unexcused absences in a month or ten unexcused absences in a year, the school district may file truancy petitions with the juvenile court.

According to these guidelines, 34% of Quincy School District's 9-12 graders could have truancy petitions against them.[26]

Percent of 9-12 Grade Students with Unexcused Absences by Month and Year

School Year	5 or more unexcused absences in a month	10 or more unexcused absences in a school year
2006-2007	20.4	24.8
2007-2008	14.2	20.2
2008-2009	16.6	20.5
2009-2010	17.5	22.6
2010-2011	27.8	34.3

(Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction)

Youth Risk Behaviors

Skipping school, drinking, drug use, committing a crime, and high risk sexual encounters are all behaviors associated with and compounded by one another. Children and young adults that exhibit these behaviors are generally thought of as troubled. Youth are more likely to engage in substance abuse and high-risk sexual behavior and to experience a wide range of potentially long-term health and social consequences, including school dropout, teen pregnancy and parenthood, family problems and unstable employment if they join a gang.[29] Seventh graders who are sexually experienced are more likely to report having committed theft, damaged property, or threatened a teacher than their sexually inexperienced peers.[34]

Teen Pregnancy

Grant County has the third highest teenage pregnancy rate in the state, in a three year rate for 2008-2010. Since 2003, Quincy's teen birth rate has been higher than the Grant County rate.

Teen Birth Rate Age 15-17

Rate per 1,000 women age 15-17

	1997-1999	2000-2002	2003-2005	2006-2008	2009-2011
Quincy	45.58	26.47	35	53.88	52.55
Grant County	45.2	43.35	38.2	38.44	39.03
WA State	23.08	18.3	15.24	15.69	12.87
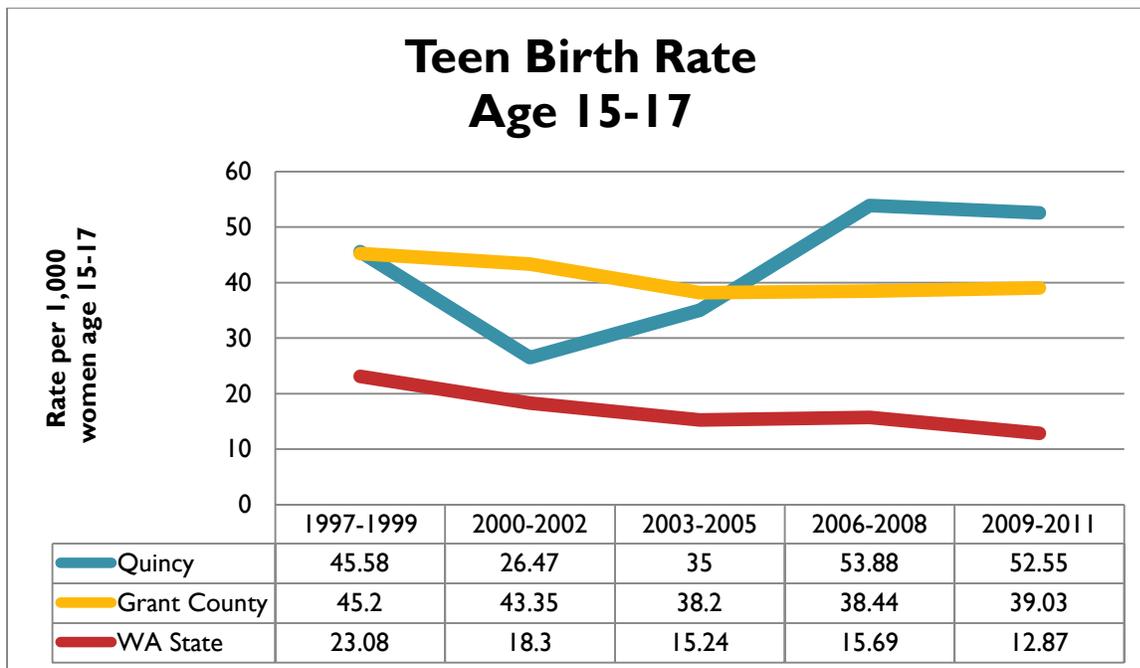
(Washington State Department of Health)

Tobacco

Estimates from the 2012 Healthy Youth Survey show that Grant County youth smoke more than the state rate. Eight percent of Grant County 8th graders have smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days. This number is significantly higher than WA state 8th graders who have smoked. This number rises to 10% for Grant County 10th graders and has remained relatively constant over the past 10 years. Approximately 17% of Grant County high school seniors smoke. The rate of tobacco use for Quincy students is the same as the Grant County rate. In all grades, boys are more likely to smoke than girls.[35]

Percent of Students that Reported any Cigarette Use in the Past 30 Days, 2012

Grade	Washington State	Grant County
8th Graders	5.1	8
10th Graders	9.5	10
12th Graders	15.6	17

(Washington State Healthy Youth Survey, 2012)

Alcohol

Alcohol use and abuse can increase the risk for injuries, violence, teen pregnancy, promiscuous sexual behaviors, HIV infection, and other diseases.[36] In 2012, 59% of Grant County 10th graders report having ever had alcohol, even 1 sip. That same year, 27% of Grant County 10th graders reported using alcohol within the last 30 days and 16% of Grant County 10th graders reported binge drinking. Significantly more 8th and 10th graders in Grant County have had alcohol in the last 30 days than the state rate. Slightly more Quincy 10th graders reported ever having alcohol, using alcohol in the past 30 days, and binge drinking than Grant County 10th graders.[35]

Percent of Students that Reported any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days, 2012

Grade	Washington State	Grant County
8th Graders	12	17
10th Graders	23	27
12th Graders	36	39

(Washington State Healthy Youth Survey, 2012)

Drugs

With the passage of Initiative 502, recreational marijuana possession and use has been decriminalized in Washington State for those age 21 and older, however it is still illegal for those under 21.[18] This decriminalization of recreational marijuana may lead parents and teens to think that marijuana is safe, but the use of marijuana is associated with health risks for adults and youth. The brains of teenagers are still developing and therefore may be more vulnerable to the effects of substance use. Adolescents who use marijuana can have increased difficulty memorizing things, distorted thinking and perception, hallucinations, paranoia, and even permanent decrease in IQ.[19] More Grant County 8th graders reported using marijuana in the past 90 days than the state 8th grade rate, Quincy 8th grader rates are similar.[35]

Percent of Students Reporting Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days, 2012

Grade	Washington State	Grant County
8th Graders	9	13
10th Graders	19	19
12th Graders	27	25

(Washington State Healthy Youth Survey, 2012)

The Healthy People 2020 national goal for adolescents aged 12 to 17 years who report use of alcohol or any illicit drugs during the past 30 days is 16.6%. A greater percentage of Grant county youth in 8th, 10th, and 12th grade self-reported alcohol or other drug use in the past 30 days.[35]

Adult Substance Use

Data about adult substance abuse in Grant County is difficult to obtain. The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) measures adult health risk behaviors by county and zip code. In large urban areas the data at the zip code level is reliable because the number of people surveyed and the distribution of people allow for a greater probability of statistical significance. As the population decreases to the size of rural cities, the statistical analysis of populations at the zip code level becomes unreliable. It is also important to look at statistics in the context or the origin of the data. The population characteristics of Quincy are different than the characteristics of Grant County, yet the county estimates span over cities with less than 500 people to cities with 24,000 people that each have unique characteristics. For instance, the risk behaviors exhibited in a city where the median age is 55 is much different than in a city where the median age is 24.

One way to measure substance abuse is the number of admissions to a substance abuse treatment program. The Washington State Department of Social Health Services Behavioral Health and Recovery Division shows that over a ten year period from 2003-2012, an average of 643 Grant County residents were admitted to a treatment program for substance abuse each year. Admissions include outpatient, intensive inpatient, recovery house, long-term residential, and opiate substitution admission for Medicaid, Department of Corrections, and those private pay patients entered in by the treatment counselor. The majority of people are placed into an outpatient treatment program. Over the same ten year period, 65% of admissions to outpatient treatment were for alcohol. A significant number were admitted for other drugs, 15% were admitted for marijuana and 12% were admitted for methamphetamine.[17]

Estimates from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System show that approximately 1 in 6, or 16%, Grant County Adults smoke tobacco.[10] The City of Quincy appears to have a low estimate of people smoking compared to other populations within the county. The nation's goal is to reduce the percentage of tobacco smoking adults to 12%.[12]

Between 2006 and 2010, 13.3% of Grant County adults reported heavy drinking as opposed to 17% for Washington State. Heavy drinking is defined as more than two drinks per day on average or 5 or more drinks during a single occasion for men and more than one drink per day on average or 4 or more

drinks during a single occasion for women.[15] The nation's goal is to reduce the percent of binge drinking adults to 24.4% in the past 30 days.[37]

Community Involvement

A common theme that links all of the above identified issues in Quincy is the lack of participation by residents. Those who do participate relate common frustrations about an inadequate number of residents involved in the community. All three discussion groups voiced their frustration of inconsistency, reporting that many times after a tragic event people react and as time passes the momentum fades without action towards solutions.

When discussion group participants were asked what their role was to improve public safety and what they were willing to do, their overwhelming reply was "What is there for us to do?". As evidenced by the list of current prevention activities at the beginning of this report, there is not an effective mechanism for advertising of events and programs and reporting successes. The top three activities that residents are willing to participate in are to create of join a neighborhood block watch, volunteer in programs, and attend town hall meetings.

Conclusion

The top three things that Quincy residents believe should be done about the gang problem are programs/recreation, more police protection and mentoring. The ultimate goal is to stop violence before it starts. Strategies for prevention and intervention must be multifaceted and include top down and bottom up approaches. Programs must reduce those things that make the problem worse and promote those things that make the problem better. The City of Quincy has many activities that promote healthy behaviors and safety; however, many citizens are not satisfied with the response to the gang and criminal activity within the city.

Youth are joining gangs between 11-15 years old and start participating in risky behaviors before gang membership. Risky youth behaviors are signs of an increased probability of criminal activity. Adequate and enforced policies can assist students in making the right choices and reducing these risky behaviors. The Quincy School District must be an active partner to prevent gang membership.

Focusing on prevention equips partners to confront the public health and safety issues caused by gang membership and crime. Key activities for violence prevention include: surveillance, research, capacity building, communication, partnership, and leadership. Effective prevention activities that target at risk youth can produce both social and behavioral effects as well as reduce the risk of joining gangs.

Quincy has taken the first step to address safety with this assessment. Further steps include engaging a wide range of community partners to plan and deliver prevention and intervention programs that integrate outreach, support, and services. A balanced approach is the key for significant impact. Comprehensive Communitywide Strategies include these five components: community involvement, education and training programs, social outreach, supervision of gang-involved youth, and development of policies and procedures.[29]

Appendix A - Community Resident Survey Results

Q1. Gender
    Female - 60.2%
    Male - 39.8%

Q2. Race/Ethnicity
    White/Caucasian - 42.6%
    Hispanic/Spanish - 56.9%
    Asian - 0.5%

Q3. Marital Status
    Never Married - 47.4%
    Married - 45.1%
    Widowed - 1.8%
    Separated - 1.5%
    Divorced - 4.3%

Q4. What is the intersection (cross streets) nearest your place of residence? (Survey answers were not reliable for this question.)

Q5. Do you feel safer in your community than you did two years ago?
    Yes - 50.6%
    No - 49.4%

Q6. Please pick the top 3 concerns that you have about your community, if any

Rank	Concern
1	Gang Activity
2	Burglary or Robbery
3	Drug Dealing
4	Graffiti
5	Vandalism
6	Low Police Activity
7	Unemployment
8	Insufficient Street Lighting
9	Domestic Violence
10	Homicide

Survey Participants were asked to identify the top three concerns they had about their community. The top issues identified were Gang Activity, Burglary or Robbery, and Drug Dealing. In addition to the choices provided, a considerable number of residents identified that cars speeding and racing in the streets were a significant concern.

Q7. Do you think there are gangs in your community?
    Yes -93.2%
    No - 6.8%

Q8. Do you think your child(ren) is in a gang or at risk of being in a gang?
    Yes - 10.0%
    No - 46.5%
    I don't have children - 43.5%

Q9. In the past year has gang activity in Quincy:
    Increased - 37.1%
    Decreased - 22.1%
    Remained about the same - 40.8%

Q10. Please pick the top three problems, if any, that gangs present in Quincy:

Rank	Top Three Gang Related Problems
1	Increase in Violent Crime
2	Increased Fear for Safety
3	Fighting
4	Increase in Drug Crimes
5	Graffiti
6	Increase in Weapon Crimes
7	School Disruption
8	Public Nuisance
9	Family Disruption
10	Other

Q11. Please pick the top 3 reasons you believe gang activity exists in Quincy:

Rank	Beliefs About Why Gang Activity Exists
1	Family/Friends in Gangs
2	Gang Members Move From Other Areas
3	Family Problems
4	Lack of Activities
5	Boredom
6	To Feel Love/Sense of Belonging
7	Poverty
8	Power
9	Protection
10	School Problems
11	Police Labeling

Q12. Please pick the top three things that you believe should be done about gangs and gang activity in Quincy?

What Should be Done About Gangs	Total number of responses
Programs/Recreation	274
More Police Protection	231
Mentoring	211
Job Provision and Training	183
Tutoring	101
Gangs Are Not a Problem Here	19

Q13. Please rank the following organizations from most responsible (1) for dealing with gangs and gang activity to least responsible (8).

Rank	Responsible for Dealing with Gangs
1	Police
2	Family
3	Court/Criminal Justice System
4	Neighborhood/Block Watch
5	School
6	Church
7	Quincy City Government
8	Community Residents

Q14. How has your community responded to gang activity? (open answer)

Q15. How satisfied are you with the current response to gang activity? (open answer)

Q16. What are you willing to do, if anything, to help deal with gangs and gang activity in your community? Please check all that apply:

Rank	What You Would Do
1	Create or Join a Neighborhood Block Watch
2	Volunteer with programs
3	Attend Town Hall Meetings
4	Form Sports League/Teams
5	Become a Youth Leader
6	Teach skills
7	Mentor
8	Tutor
9	Nothing

Q17. What is the highest level of schooling you have completed?

Schooling	%
Grade School or Less	4.3
Some High School	15.2
High School	32.9
Some College	14.2
College	14.4
Graduate of Professional School after College	15.7
Vocational or Technical Training	3.3

Appendix B - Community Resident Survey Results by Group

	All Respondents	White/ Caucasian	Hispanic/ Spanish	Never Married	Married	Q8 "I don't have any children"
Total Responses	407	172	230	189	180	175

Q1.   Are you Male or Female?

Responses

	All Respondents	White/ Caucasian	Hispanic/ Spanish	Never Married	Married	Q8 "I don't have any children"
Female	60.2 %	58.7 %	61.7 %	49.7 %	66.7 %	49.1 %
Male	39.8 %	41.3 %	38.3 %	50.3 %	33.3 %	50.9 %

Q2.   What race/ethnicity do you consider yourself to be?

Responses

	All Respondents	White/ Caucasian	Hispanic/ Spanish	Never Married	Married	Q8 "I don't have any children"
White	42.6 %	100 %	0 %	24.1 %	62 %	38.2 %
Black/African American	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
American Indian	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Hispanic/Spanish	56.9 %	0 %	100 %	75.4 %	37.4 %	61.3 %
Asian	0.5 %	0 %	0 %	0.5 %	0.6 %	0.6 %
Native American /American Indian	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %

Q3.   What is your current marital status?

Responses

	All Respondents	White/ Caucasian	Hispanic/ Spanish	Never Married	Married	Q8 "I don't have any children"
Never Married	47.4 %	26.2 %	63.5 %	100 %	0 %	78.5 %
Married	45.1 %	64.5 %	30.2 %	0 %	100 %	15.7 %
Widowed	1.8 %	2.3 %	1.4 %	0 %	0 %	1.7 %
Separated	1.5 %	0.6 %	2.3 %	0 %	0 %	0.6 %
Divorced	4.3 %	6.4 %	2.7 %	0 %	0 %	3.5 %

Q4.   What is the intersection (cross streets) nearest your place of residence?

Q5.   Do you feel safer in your community than you did two years ago?

	All Respondents	White/ Caucasian	Hispanic/ Spanish	Never Married	Married	Q8 "I don't have any children"
Yes	50.6 %	44.3 %	55.4 %	61 %	42.4 %	57.4 %
No	49.4 %	55.7 %	44.6 %	39 %	57.6 %	42.6 %

Q6.   Please pick the top 3 concerns that you have about your community, if any

Responses

Rank	All Respondents	White/ Caucasian	Hispanic/ Spanish	Never Married	Married	I don't have any children
1	Gang Activity	Gang Activity	Burglary or Robbery	Gang Activity	Burglary or Robbery	Gang Activity
2	Burglary or Robbery	Burglary or Robbery	Gang Activity	Burglary or Robbery	Gang Activity	Burglary or Robbery
3	Drug Dealing	Drug Dealing	Drug Dealing	Drug Dealing	Drug Dealing	Drug Dealing
4	Graffiti	Graffiti	Unemployment	Unemployment	Graffiti	Vandalism
5	Vandalism	Vandalism	Vandalism	Vandalism	Vandalism	Graffiti
6	Low police activity	Unkepmt Property	Graffiti	Graffiti	Low police activity	Unemployment
7	Unemployment	Low police activity	Low police activity	Low police activity	Insufficient street lighting	Low police activity
8	Insufficient street lighting	Domestic Violence	Insufficient street lighting	Domestic Violence	Unkepmt Property	Domestic Violence
9	Domestic Violence	Homicide	Domestic Violence	Insufficient street lighting	Truancy	Unkepmt Property
10	Unkepmt Property / Homicide (tie)	Truancy	Homicide	Homicide	Unemployment	Insufficient street lighting

Q7.   Do you think there are gangs in your community?

Responses

	All Respondents	**White/ Caucasian**	**Hispanic/ Spanish**	**Never Married**	**Married**	**Q8 "I don't have any children"**
Yes	93.2 %	96.5 %	90.6 %	90.3 %	97.7 %	90.8 %
No	6.8 %	3.5 %	9.4 %	9.7 %	2.3 %	9.2 %

Q8.   Do you think your child(ren) is in a gang or at risk of being in a gang?

Responses

	All Respondents	**White/ Caucasian**	**Hispanic/ Spanish**	**Never Married**	**Married**	**Q8 "I don't have any children"**
Yes	10 %	7 %	12.4 %	9.1 %	7.9 %	0 %
No	46.5 %	54.4 %	40.7 %	18.7 %	77 %	0 %
I don't have children	43.5 %	38.6 %	46.9 %	72.2 %	15.2 %	100 %

Q9.   In the past year has gang activity in Quincy:

Responses

	All Respondents	**White/ Caucasian**	**Hispanic/ Spanish**	**Never Married**	**Married**	**Q8 "I don't have any children"**
Increased	37.1 %	38.1 %	36.4 %	31.8 %	38.4 %	33.3 %
Decreased	22.1 %	14.3 %	28.2 %	28.9 %	17.4 %	25.2 %
Remained about the same	40.8 %	47.6 %	35.4 %	39.3 %	44.2 %	41.5 %

Q10.   Please pick the top three problems, if any, that gangs present in Quincy.

Responses

Rank	All Respondents	White/ Caucasian	Hispanic/ Spanish	Never Married	Married	I don't have any children
1	Increase in Violent Crime	Increase in Violent Crime	Fighting	Fighting	Increase in Violent Crime	Fighting
2	Increased Fear for Safety	Fighting	Increased Fear for Safety	Increased Fear for Safety	Increased Fear for Safety	Increased Fear for Safety
3	Fighting	Increased Fear for Safety	Increase in Violent Crime	Increase in Violent crime	Increase in Drug Crimes	Increase in Violent Crime
4	Increase in Drug Crime	Increase in Drug Crimes	Increase in Drug Crime	Graffiti	Graffiti	Increase in Drug Crimes
5	Graffiti	Graffiti	Graffiti	Increase in Drug Crimes	Increase in Weapon Crime	Graffiti
6	Increase in Weapon Crime	Increase in Weapon Crime	Increase in Weapon Crime	Increase in Weapon Crime	Fighting	Increase in Weapon Crime
7	School Disruption	School Disruption	Family Disruption	Family Disruption	School Disruption	Family Disruption
8	Public Nuisance	Public Nuisance	School Disruption	Public Nuisance	Public Nuisance	School Disruption
9	Family Disruption	Family Disruption	Public Nuisance	School Disruption	Family Disruption	Public Nuisance

Q11.   Please pick the top 3 reasons you believe gang activity exists in Quincy.

Responses

Rank	All Respondents	White/ Caucasian	Hispanic/ Spanish	Never Married	Married	I don't have any children
1	Family/friends in gangs	Family/friends in gangs	Family/friends in gangs	Family/friends in gangs	Family/friends in gangs	Family/friends in gangs
2	Gang members move from other areas	Gang members move from other areas	Lack of activities	Family Problems	Gang members move from other areas	Family Problems
3	Family Problems	To feel love/sense of belonging	Family Problems	Boredom	Family Problems	To feel love/sense of belonging
4	Lack of activities	Poverty	Boredom	Lack of activities	Poverty	Gang members move from other areas
5	Boredom	Family Problems	Gang members move from other areas	To feel love/sense of belonging	To feel love/sense of belonging	Boredom
6	To feel love/sense of belonging	Power	To feel love/sense of belonging	Gang members move from other areas	Lack of activities	Lack of activities
7	Poverty	Boredom	Poverty	Poverty	Boredom	Poverty
8	Power	Lack of activities	School problems	School problems	Power	Power
9	Protection	Protection	Protection	Power	Protection	School problems
10	School problems	School problems	Power	Protection	School problems	Protection
11	Police Labeling	Police Labeling	Police Labeling	Police Labeling	Police Labeling	Police Labeling
12	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other

Q12.   Please pick the top three things that you believe should be done about gangs and gang activity in Quincy.

Responses

Rank	All Respondents	White/ Caucasian	Hispanic/ Spanish	Never Married	Married	Q8 "I don't have any children"
1	Programs/ Recreation	Mentoring	Programs/ Recreation	Programs/ Recreation	Programs/ Recreation	Programs/ Recreation
2	More Police Protection	Programs/ Recreation	More Police Protection	More Police Protection	More Police Protection	More Police Protection
3	Mentoring	More Police Protection	Job provision and Job training	Job provision and Job training	Mentoring	Job provision and Job training
4	Job provision and Job training	Job provision and Job training	Mentoring	Mentoring	Job provision and Job training	Mentoring
5	Tutoring	Tutoring	Tutoring	Tutoring	Tutoring	Tutoring
6	Gangs are not a problem here	Gangs are not a problem here	Gangs are not a problem here	Gangs are not a problem here	Gangs are not a problem here	Gangs are not a problem here

Q13.   Please rank the following organizations from most responsible (1) for dealing with gangs and gang activity to least responsible (8).

Responses

Rank	All Respondents	White/ Caucasian	Hispanic/ Spanish	Never Married	Married	Q8 "I don't have any children"
1	Police	Family	Police	Police	Family	Police
2	Family	Police	Family	Family	Police	Family
3	Court/ Criminal Justice System	Court/Criminal justice system	Court/Criminal justice system	Court/Criminal justice system	Court/Criminal justice system	Court/Criminal justice system
4	Neighborhood Block Watch	Neighborhood block watch	Church	Church	Neighborhood block watch	Church
5	School	School	School	Neighborhood block watch	School	Neighborhood block watch
6	Church	Church	Neighborhood block watch	School	Quincy City Government	School
7	Quincy City Government	Community Residents	Quincy City Government	Quincy City Government	Community Residents	Quincy City Government
8	Community Residents	Quincy City Government	Community Residents	Community Residents	Church	Community Residents

Q14.   How has your community responded to gang activity? (open answer)

Q15.   How satisfied are you with the current response to gang activity? (open answer)

Q16.   What are you willing to do, if anything, to help deal with gangs and gang activity in your community? Please check all that apply:

Responses

Rank	All Respondents	White/ Caucasian	Hispanic/ Spanish	Never Married	Married	Q8 "I don't have any children"
1	Create or join a neighborhood block watch	Create or join a neighborhood block watch	Form sports leagues/teams	Volunteer with programs such as GREAT and CTC	Create or join a neighborhood block watch	Volunteer with programs such as GREAT and CTC
2	Volunteer with programs such as GREAT and CTC	Attend Town Hall Meetings	Volunteer with programs such as GREAT and CTC	Form sports leagues/teams	Attend Town Hall Meetings	Form sports leagues/teams
3	Attend Town Hall Meetings	Volunteer with programs such as GREAT and CTC	Create or join a neighborhood block watch	(auto mechanics, crafts, music, computer, electronics, etc)	Volunteer with programs such as GREAT and CTC	Create or join a neighborhood block watch
4	Form sports leagues/teams	Mentor	Attend Town Hall Meetings	Become a youth leader in after school programs	Mentor	Nothing
5	Become a youth leader in after school programs	Become a youth leader in after school programs	Teach skills (auto mechanics, crafts, music, computer, electronics, etc)	Nothing	Form sports leagues/teams	Become a youth leader in after school programs
6	Teach skills (auto mechanics, crafts, music, computer, electronics, etc)	Tutor	Become a youth leader in after school programs	Create or join a neighborhood block watch	Teach skills (auto mechanics, crafts, music, computer, electronics, etc)	Attend Town Hall Meetings
7	Mentor	Teach skills (auto mechanics, crafts, music, computer, electronics, etc)	Nothing	Attend Town Hall Meetings	Become a youth leader in after school programs	Teach skills (auto mechanics, crafts, music, computer, electronics, etc)
8	Tutor	Form sports leagues/teams	Mentor	Tutor	Tutor	Tutor
9	Nothing	Nothing	Tutor	Mentor	Nothing	Mentor

Q17.   What is the highest level of schooling you have completed?

Responses

Level of Education	All Respondents	White/ Caucasian	Hispanic/ Spanish	Never Married	Married	Q8 "I don't have any children"
Grade School or Less	4.3 %	0 %	7.3 %	4.8 %	2.9 %	3.5 %
Some High School	15.2 %	12.3 %	17.4 %	29.6 %	1.7 %	28.3 %
High School	32.9 %	11.7 %	49.3 %	48.4 %	16.7 %	41.6 %
Some College	14.2 %	19.9 %	10 %	7 %	21.3 %	8.1 %
College	14.4 %	24.6 %	6.4 %	7 %	22.4 %	7.5 %
Graduate of Professional School after college	15.7 %	26.3 %	7.8 %	2.7 %	29.3 %	8.1 %
Vocational or Technical Training	3.3 %	5.3 %	1.8 %	0.5 %	5.7 %	2.9 %

Appendix C - Community Discussion Groups

Three community discussion groups were conducted to gather perceptions in context. Discussion groups were open to all residents and were advertised throughout the city. Each discussion group was tailored to a specific population in Quincy, one was in English, one was in Spanish, and a third was in English for the Hispanic population who speak English. Discussion groups were not well attended. However, the data collected informed staff about the different cultural folkways and norms in Quincy.
Forum moderators posed 10 questions to participants.

1. Describe Public Safety. What makes you feel safe?

Residents had a broad description of public safety that included knowing fellow community members, having familiar and friendly police officers, the freedom to walk around town without worrying, the absence of fear for their children and ample lighting.

2. How safe do you feel living in Quincy?

Community members generally felt safe, though almost everyone mentioned that under certain circumstances they would feel unsafe. One difference was that residents who chose to attend the Spanish speaking focus group generally said they didn't feel very safe in Quincy.

3. If you could choose one or two safety issues to work on in Quincy what would they be?

The main issues community members would like to work on are:
- A Curfew to prevent people (particularly youth) from being out at night
- Improving the community's relationship with law enforcement
- Truancy and stable activities for youth (some parents even identified that they felt out of control of their own children.)

4. What are the challenges and barriers to overcoming these issues?

Residents identified the following challenges and barriers to improving the issues mentioned in question three: a lack of community participation, residents not knowing what's available or where to start, a lack of sustainable programs - programs start and then loosing funding and are shut down, and the police - perception of police, how complaints are handled, a lack of education on a wide variety of topics (from how to file a complaint with the city/police, parenting issues, nutrition, etc). Fear of retaliation for reporting a crime. Sometimes residents don't feel that their opinions and point of view are being listened to and acknowledged when they do show up.

5. What is your role as a community member to help improve public safety?

Be aware and speak up - provide your opinion to the city and other programs when they ask for it, report crimes, graffiti etc when you see them.
Educate yourself on community issues and share that information with others.
Volunteer and encourage others to volunteer.

6. What would you be willing to do with the police force to increase public safety?

- Report more crimes
- Get to know my neighbors
- Participate in a block watch
- Ride-along

Serve on committees and share with them my perspective. "When you do this...This is how that makes me feel"

7. What would encourage or help you to become involved in increasing public safety?

- More information on what opportunities are available
- Would be encouraged to see more community involvement
- Feeling like my opinion was heard and appreciated
- Would be encouraged by seeing success

8. If you could change something about your neighborhood to make it a safer place for you and your family to live what would it be?

- Get to know my neighbors. People know there so it makes them feel safe
- Speed bumps or speed limit enforcement
- Some areas and neighborhoods need to be cleaned up
- More lighting
- More Trees

9. Of all the things we have talked about what is the most important to you?

- Youth activities and truancy reduction
- Overall community safety but not as to infringe on our inalienable rights
- The need for community members to be informed, aware and participate

10. Are there any other problems or things about safety that you are concerned about?
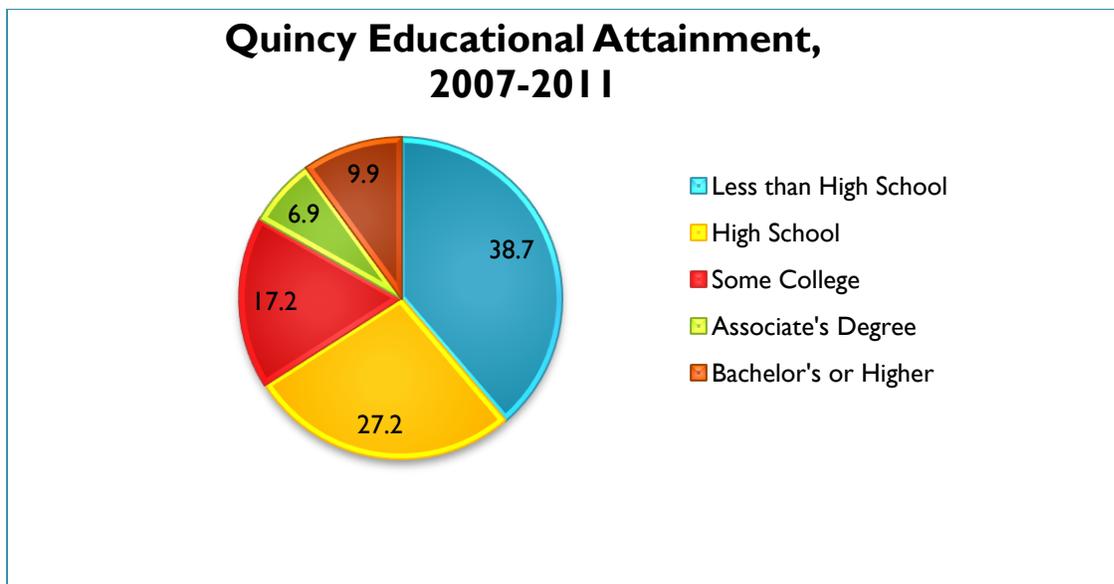
- Cars speeding and racing

Appendix D - Windshield Survey

Three windshield surveys were conducted using a standardized tool to provide a visual assessment of each quadrant of Quincy. Data about graffiti, age of neighborhoods, safety features, parks, residents, animals, garbage, common places, yards, streets, trees, and the overall appearance of each quadrant were collected. Surveys were completed by two staff who were not residents and one Quincy resident volunteer. There were no distinguishing factors that separated the four quadrants of the City of Quincy.

Appendix E - Secondary Data

Quincy is a city of 7,000 people situated in Western Grant County, WA.[1] The median age is 26.6, which is significantly lower than the state (37.3) and the county (32.1).[2] The majority of Quincy residents, approximately 55%, identify as being white.[2] This is lower than around 73% of Grant County residents that identify as white.[2] Interestingly 41% of people from Quincy and 20% of people in Grant County report belonging to "Some Other Race". This is significantly higher than Washington State and United States rates. This identifies the intersection of race, ethnicity, and culture that is seen across Grant County. Quincy's population is about 75% Hispanic, much greater than the county and the state.[2] Almost 70% of Quincy's residents report speaking a language other than English at home. This is double the Grant County percent. Of the residents that speak a language other than English at home, almost 40% say that they speak English less than very well. This means it is crucial for services to be offered in languages other than English. A large percentage, 30%, of Quincy residents were born outside of the United States. The majority, 85.2%, of those born abroad are not US citizens.[3] This lack of citizenship does not automatically mean that they do not have a legal status. Most, 63.4% of those born in another country entered the US before the year 2000.[3]

Residents of Quincy tend to have lower levels of education than the Grant County average. Approximately 40% of Quincy Residents have less than a high school education.

Quincy Educational Attainment, 2007-2011

- Less than High School — 38.7
- High School — 27.2
- Some College — 17.2
- Associate's Degree — 6.9
- Bachelor's or Higher — 9.9

Source:(US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007-2011)

The median household in Quincy is $40,914 and $44,237 in Grant County; both are lower than the WA median household income of $58,890. Women and girl heads of household are significantly poorer than their male counterparts. Families headed by single mothers, 28.7% of them live in poverty, compared to 13% of households headed by men. This percentage raises to 40% if the woman is African American or Hispanic.[4] In Quincy, 14.4% of families are headed by single moms, which is higher the Grant County rate of 8.0%.[3] Households in Quincy are larger, with 3.4 members, compared to 2.87 for Grant County and 2.5 for Washington State.[2] Significantly more Quincy Residents, than Grant County or Washington State, live below Federal Poverty Level (FPL).[3]

Another important factor to consider is the use of public assistance. Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) administer a food and nutrition program for all people who meet certain income guidelines. Many people know this program as Food Stamps or SNAP. In 2012 almost 37% of Quincy Residents participated in this program. This is similar to the Grant County rate of 31.3% but higher than the WA state Rate. Another program that DSHS administers is Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and State Family Assistance (SFA). These programs provide cash assistance to qualified families with dependent children. These cash benefits are often referred to as welfare. In 2012, Quincy had the third highest rate among Grant County cities for families using these programs with 7.7% of residents taking part.[5]

The stress of joblessness can lead to anxiety, depression, substance abuse, and poor mental health. Unemployment can also affect a neighborhood's well-being. As the number of people without jobs increase, sociability and collective participation and commitment in solving neighborhood problems are weakened. Grant County unemployment in 2012 was 9.5%, for Washington State it was 8.2%, and for the United States it was 8.9%.[6]

Access to affordable housing can lead to housing stability. When people and families have stable housing there is a greater sense of safety, privacy and control. These families are more likely to have a sense of connectedness to their neighborhood. Feeling connected to the neighborhood can lead to more involvement and less crime. Affordable housing is often measured by the percentage of household income that goes to pay rent or a mortgage. Families who pay more than 30% of their income for housing are considered cost burdened. By paying such a large percentage of their income for housing, residents may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, medical care, clothing, and transportation.[7] In Quincy, 39.6% of renters and 46.1% of homeowners are considered cost burdened by housing.[3] One measure of housing stability is residents living in the same house they were one year ago. In Quincy this describes 83% of residents, this rate is similar to the Grant County and Washington rates.[3] Housing stability could also be measured by the number of families who rent their homes. Those who rent are more likely to stay in one residence for a shorter period of time. Renters occupy approximately 36% of the housing in Quincy.[3]

Grant County consistently has one of the highest teen birth rates in the state. In 2012 for girls age 15-17 the birth rate was 38 per 1,000. This is over three times higher than the WA state rate. In Quincy the 2012 rate for girls age 15-17 was 60.7 per 1,000. This rate is 5 times higher than the state rate. Because of Quincy's small population size the rate varies from year to year. Over the past 10 years Quincy's rate has always exceeded the WA state rate, and generally exceeds the Grant County Rate.[9]

The use of mind and behavior altering substances makes an impact on the health of individuals, families, and communities. Furthermore, substance abuse is associated with family disruptions, financial problems, lost productivity, failure in school, domestic violence, child abuse, and crime. Substance abuse is one of the most complex public health issues. Estimates from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System show that approximately 1 in 6, or 16%, Grant County Adults smoke tobacco.[10]

The Quincy area has a low estimate of people smoking compared to other populations within the county. Approximately 16% of Washington State adults smoke.[11] The Healthy People 2020 goal is 12% of adults age 18 and over to smoke cigarettes.[12] Estimates from the 2012 Healthy Youth Survey show that 8% of Grant County 8th graders have smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days. This number is significantly higher than the 5% of WA state 8th graders who have smoked. This number rises to 10% for Grant

County 10th graders and has remained relatively constant over the past 10 years and is approximately 17% for Grant County seniors. The rate of tobacco use for Quincy students is the same as the Grant County rate. In all grades, boys are more likely to smoke than girls.[13]

There are many health effects associated with heavy drinking including a greater risk of liver disease, heart disease, sleep disorders, depression, and stroke. There are also social implications for heavy drinking. Binge drinking can lead to anti-social, aggressive and violent behavior.[14] Between 2006 and 2010, 13.3% of Grant County adults reported heavy drinking as opposed to 17% for Washington State. Heavy drinking is defined as more than two drinks per day on average or 5 or more drinks during a single occasion for men and more than one drink per day on average or 4 or more drinks during a single occasion for women.[15] Alcohol and other drug use among youth is another public health problem. Substance use and abuse can increase the risk for injuries, violence, HIV infection, and other diseases.[16] In 2012, 59% of Grant County 10th graders report having ever had alcohol, even 1 sip. That same year, 27% of Grant County 10th graders reported using alcohol within the last 30 days and 16% of Grant County 10th graders reported binge drinking. Significantly more 8th and 10th graders in Grant County have had alcohol in the last 30 days than the state rate. Quincy rates for 10th graders among these indicators were slightly higher.[13]

Data about substance abuse in Grant County is difficult to obtain. One measure is the number of admissions to a substance abuse treatment program. The Department of Behavioral Health and Recovery shows that over a ten year period from 2003-2012, an average of 643 Grant County residents were admitted to a treatment program for substance abuse each year. This number includes outpatient, intensive inpatient, recovery house, long-term residential, and opiate substitution admissions for Medicaid, Department of Corrections, and those private pay patients in treatment. The majority of people are placed into an outpatient treatment program. Over the same ten year period, 65% of admissions to outpatient treatment were for alcohol. A significant number were admitted for other drugs, 15% were admitted for marijuana and 12% were admitted for methamphetamine[17].

With the passage of Initiative 502, marijuana possession and use has been decriminalized in Washington State for those ages 21 and older. It is still illegal for those under 21.[18] The brains of teenagers are still developing and therefore may be more vulnerable to the effects of substance use. Adolescents who use marijuana can have an increased difficulty memorizing things, distorted thinking and perception, hallucinations, paranoia, and even permanent decrease in IQ.[19]

Healthy People 2020 goal for adolescents aged 12 to 17 years who report use of alcohol or any illicit drugs during the past 30 days is 16.6%.[20] A greater percentage of Grant county youth in 8th, 10th, and 12th grade self reported alcohol or other drug use in the past 30 days. Additionally more Grant County 8th graders have used marijuana in the past 90 days than the state rate.[13]

Has the population of the community changed?

Since the year 2000, the City of Quincy has seen a 39% increase in population. This is much higher than the 23% increase and the 17% increase that Grant County and Washington State have seen.[2,1] There has been an increase in the number of residents who report they are Hispanic or Latino of any Race. In 2000 Hispanic or Latinos made up 64.7% of the population compared to the 75% in 2010.[2] Additionally the number of residents that are foreign born has remained similar with 35.3% of residents being born outside the US in 2000 and 30% being born outside the US in 2010. Interestingly a smaller percentage of those born abroad are likely to be citizens today compared to ten years ago (29% in 2000 and 85% in

2010)[3].   The median age has remained relatively similar in 2000 it was 27 years old.[1] There has been an increase in the number of households headed by females with no husband present, from 11.8% in 2000 to 14.1% in 2010. From 2000 to 2010 approximately 10% more households speak a language other than English at home.[21]

The median household income has risen over since 2000 from $32,181 to $40,914.[21] Over the past 10 years there has been a steady increase of the families that participate in Basic Food. In 2002 16.8% of Quincy residents participated in Basic food and by 2012 this had risen to 37%. The TANF and SFA rates remained relatively constant over the past 10 years.[5] The number of renters considered cost burdened by housing expenses has risen by 13% over the past 10 years. The percentage of home owners classified as cost burdened has risen even more over the past 10 years to 46.1%, an increase of 24.9%.[21]

What crimes are in the community and how has this changed over time?

The crime rate in Quincy has been significantly higher than the Washington State and National crime rates for the past ten years. During this same period, there has been a decrease in overall crime in Quincy. Crimes for specific offenses were compiled by the FBI's Uniform Crime report and are listed below. [22]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Violent Crime	**22**	**19**	**29**	**28**	**12**	**13**	**24**	**29**	**39**	**32**
Homicides	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Rapes	7	4	8	1	6	5	4	5	3	9
Robberies	4	5	6	10	2	1	5	3	2	1
Assaults	11	9	15	17	4	7	14	20	32	22
Property Crime	**343**	**362**	**340**	**427**	**332**	**249**	**296**	**421**	**363**	**234**
Burglaries	65	102	84	126	115	56	84	129	100	103
Larceny-Theft	234	224	232	265	195	179	190	245	239	112
Motor Vehicle Theft	29	32	24	36	22	14	22	47	24	19
Arson	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Source: FBI UCR

Additional data on crimes reported to police is available from the NIBRS System. The most commonly reported crime in Quincy was vandalism, with 206 incidents.[23]

Number of Offenses reported to Quincy Police in 2012	
Vandalism	206
Larceny	114
Burglary	103
Simple Assault	85
Drug/Narcotic Violations	31
Violation of No Contact Orders	24
Agg. Assault	22
Drug Equipment Violations	20
Motor Vehicle Theft	19
Forcible Sex Offenses	9
Fraud	5
Stolen Property Offenses	4
Weapon Law Violations	4
Counterfeiting/Forgery	2
Robbery	1
Arson	1
Non-forcible Sex Offenses	1
Murder	0
Other	0
Total Offenses	651

Source: WASPC

A snapshot of arrests shows that Quincy Police Department had 213 adult and 62 juvenile arrests in 2012. The most common arrest for adults was for driving under the influence, with 74 arrests, and the most common arrest for juveniles was burglary.[23]

Number of Arrests by Quincy PD 2012	Adult	Juvenile
Driving under the Influence	74	0
Simple Assault	36	16
Agg. Assault	20	2
Drug & Equipment Violations	19	8
Burglary	13	19
Vandalism	12	1
Liquor Law Violations	10	5
Larceny	9	8
Forcible Sex Offenses	7	0
Stolen Property Offenses	3	1
Disorderly Conduct	3	0
Motor vehicle theft	2	0
Weapon Law Violations	2	0
Trespass of Real Property	1	2
Kidnapping	1	0
Violation of No Contact Orders	1	0

Source: WASPC

In Quincy 102 offenses were characterized as domestic violence. This represents 27% of total offenses. The crimes in Quincy most commonly categorized as domestic violence were violations of no contact offenses (92%), forcible sex offenses (67%), and simple assault (65%). Domestic violence is an offense committed by someone who is related to or in a relationship with the victim.[23]

Percent of Offences that are Domestic Violence in 2012, Various Areas in Grant County	Quincy PD	Grant SO	Moses Lake PD	Ephrata PD
Murder	0	33	0	100
Forcible Sex Offenses	67	68	32	43
Robbery	0	15	7	17
Kidnapping	0	80	50	83
Agg. Assault	41	47	24	100
Simple Assault	65	66	70	72
Intimidation	0	50	0	0
Violation of No Contact Orders	92	20	77	71
Burglary	8	3	6	2
Larceny	2	0	2	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	2	5	0
Arson	0	10	9	0

Source: WASPC

What gangs are active?

According to the Grant County Sheriff's Office there are 15 different gangs in Grant County. These operate in many different areas. They have identified a few gangs that operate mostly in Quincy.

Gang	Area
Columbus Street 13	Wenatchee and Moses Lake
Florencia 13	Moses Lake and Adams County
Little Valley Lokotoes 13	Moses Lake and Yakima
Locos por Videa 13	Mattawa area mostly
Mara Black Crew	Blacks Addition area of Moses Lake
Marijuanos 13, Weedsters clique	Quincy
One Serious Threat 13	Othello area
Pocos Locos 13	Moses Lake
South Side Locos 13	Royal City
W/S 18th street	Grant County
East Side Familia 14	Grant County
North Side Familia 14	Grant County
Pancho Villa Locos 14	Othello and Royal City
LLS 13 or LLS AD 13 Los Lokotes Surenos	Moses Lake
BBC 223 Base Blocc	Moses Lake and Wenatchee

Source: Grant County Sheriff's Office

What crimes are gangs/gang members committing? How has this changed over time?

The Grant County Sheriff's Office collects data from each police department on gang crimes. The classification of whether or not an incident is gang related is up to the discretion of the officer that responds. The table below shows the number of gang related offenses in different categories for four years.

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Weapon Offenses	29	73	37	28
Homicide	1	4	4	2
Assault with firearm	4	11	26	11
Assault with knife	3	0	2	6
Assault with Other Weapons	4	5	3	10
Robbery	1	2	1	1

Source: Grant County Sheriff's Office

The Sherriff's office also calculated the total calls for service that were classified as gang related. After a spike in 2010, calls for gang related services has declined.

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total calls for service (gang related)	344	633	540	475
Average number of calls per month(gang related)	28.6	52.7	45.0	39.5

Source: Grant County Sheriff's Office

What are the overall characteristics of each school?

The Quincy School District encompasses 8 schools and has a total enrollment is 2716 students as of May 2013. The overwhelming majority, 85.9%, of these students identify as Hispanic. The school district has an adjusted 4-year cohort graduation rate (class of 2012) of 63.5% 75.7% for Quincy High School, 2.9% for High Tech High.[25]

School	Grades	Enrollment (May 2013)	Percent of Students who are Hispanic (October 2012)
George Elementary	K-4	149	95.2
Mountain View Elementary	K-3	418	91.0
Pioneer Elementary	K-3	359	86.3
Monument Elementary	4-6	583	85.3
Quincy Junior High	7-8	387	83.9
Quincy High School	9-12	752	82.7
Quincy High Tech High	9-12	68	86.7
Quincy School District		2,716	85.9

The majority of students in the Quincy School District qualify for free or reduced price meals. There is a range between schools from a low of 76% of students at Quincy High School to a high of 96% at Quincy High Tech High School.[25]

Percent of Students	Eligible for free or reduce price meals (May 2013)	Classified as Transitional Bilingual (May 2013)	Classified as Migrant (May 2013)	In Special Education (May2013)
George Elementary	94.0	69.8	25.5	11.4
Mountain View Elementary	85.9	60.0	14.6	23.0
Pioneer Elementary	86.4	62.4	17.5	14.2
Monument Elementary	84.4	29.0	17.5	7.2
Quincy Junior High	83.7	29.2	14.7	6.7
Quincy High School	75.7	16.6	14.9	7.8
Quincy High Tech High	95.6	14.7	11.8	2.9
Quincy School District	83.1	36.7	16.2	10.8

Source: OSPI

Attendance is important for students to be successful at school. Unexcused absences are often a warning sign for other behavioral problems, including dropping out of school. During the 2010-2011 school year approximately 92% of Quincy students had at least one unexcused absence. For the same school year 34% of students had ten or more unexcused absences in a school year. This is more than double the Grant County rate of ten or more absences.[26]

Percent of Quincy Students 9-12 Grade	With at least 1 unexcused absence	With at 5 or more unexcused absences in a month	With 10 or more unexcused absences in a school year
2006-2007	85.8	20.4	24.8
2007-2008	79.7	14.2	20.2
2008-2009	78.5	16.6	20.5
2009-2010	78.8	17.5	22.6
2010-2011	91.8	27.8	34.3

Source: OSPI

A certain number of unexcused absences trigger action by the school or school district. With one unexcused absence the school must notify the parent. After two unexcused absences the school must initiate a parent conference to improve the student's attendance. After five unexcused absences in a month, the parent and the school must enter into a contract to improve the student's attendance or the case can be referred to a Community Truancy Board. After seven unexcused absences in a month or ten unexcused absences in a year, the school district may file truancy petitions with the juvenile court. This means that 34% of Quincy School District 9-12 graders fit into the category where the district could file truancy petitions against them.[26]

Over the past three years, the Quincy School District has reported an average of 157 suspensions and 2 expulsions per year. The most common reason for a suspension is for fighting without Injury, with an average of 75 students a year.[27]

Suspensions by School Year and Cause	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Bullying	32	42	19
Tobacco	2	0	0
Alcohol	1	7	4
Illicit Drug	7	9	15
Fighting without Major Injury	102	65	59
Violence without Major Injury	12	42	34
Violence with Major Injury	0	11	9
Total	156	174	140

Source: OSPI

88.5% of Washington State 6th graders feel safe at school, the Quincy rate is lower (statistically significant).[13]

Risk and Protective Factors

The Healthy Youth Survey uses questions that are a part of its survey to develop a risk and protective factors profile for each grade that participate in the survey. The healthy youth survey describes these risk and protective factors

"Decades of research have shown that certain risk factors are associated with increased likelihood of health risk behaviors including alcohol, tobacco and other drug use, violence, and delinquent behaviors. Similarly, research from Drs. Hawkins and Catalano and associates at the University of Washington, has shown that protective factors exert a positive influence against the negative influence of risk factors. The premise of the risk reduction and protective factor enhancement approach to prevention is that preventing a problem before it occurs requires addressing the factors that predict the problem. "[13] These risk and protective factors are assigned to one of four domains: community, family, school and individual. The risk factors describe the percent of students at risk, and the protective factors describe the percent of students who are protected.

6th Grade
The 6th grade risk and protective factors for risky behaviors are shown in the graphs below. There are a few significant differences between Quincy, Grant County, and Washington State. More Quincy 6th graders are at risk because of their perceived availability of drugs. Students who think drugs are more available are more likely to use drugs. Similarly, more Quincy 6th graders are susceptible because of their low perceived risk of drug use. Because they do not think drugs are very risky, they may be more likely to try, and ultimately start using drugs. Other risk factors, where Quincy, Grant County and the state are similar include academic failure and low commitment to school. Around 40% of Grant County 6th grade students are at risk due to academic failure, which is similar to the rates of Quincy and Washington State 6th graders.   The protective factors for 6th grade are generally the same for Quincy, Grant County and the State. One exception being that less Quincy 6th graders were protected by familial

rewards for prosocial involvement. Students are not feeling that they are receiving positive reinforcement from their family for their community involvement.[13]
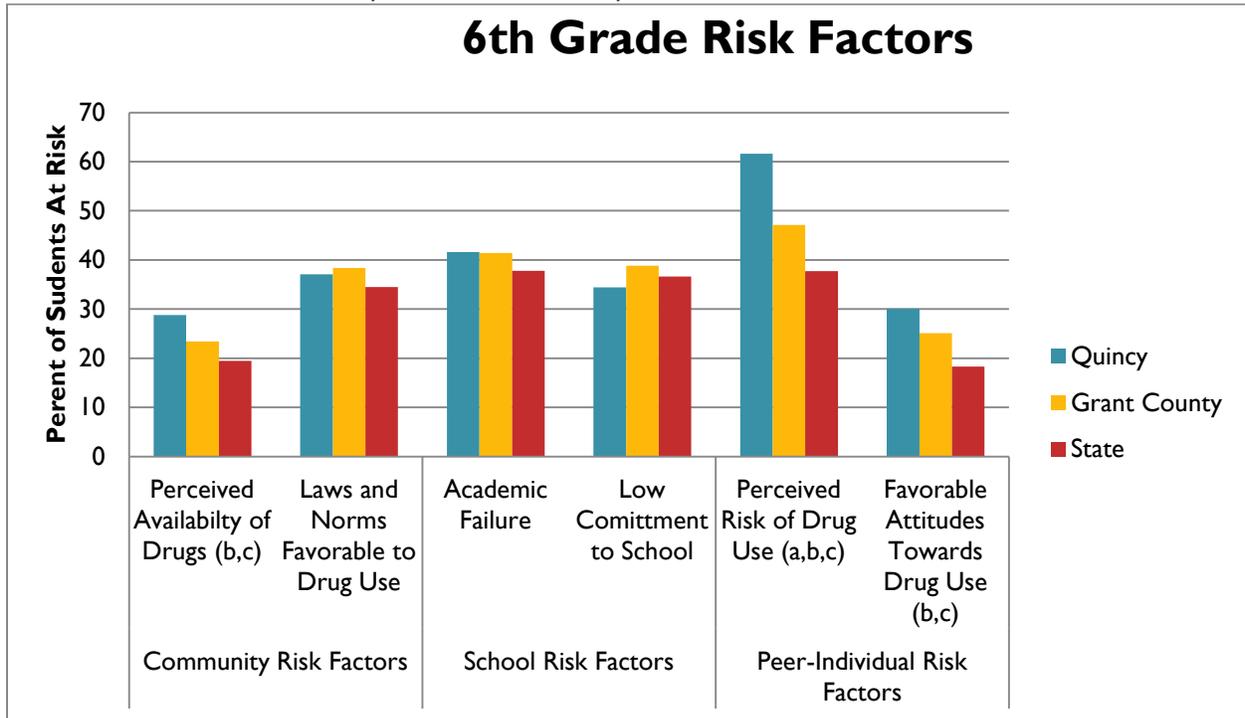
6th Grade Risk Factors

(Washington State Healthy Youth Survey, 2012)

A. Quincy is significantly different than the Grant County
B. Quincy is significantly different than Washington State
C. Grant County is significantly different than the State

6th Grade Protective Factors
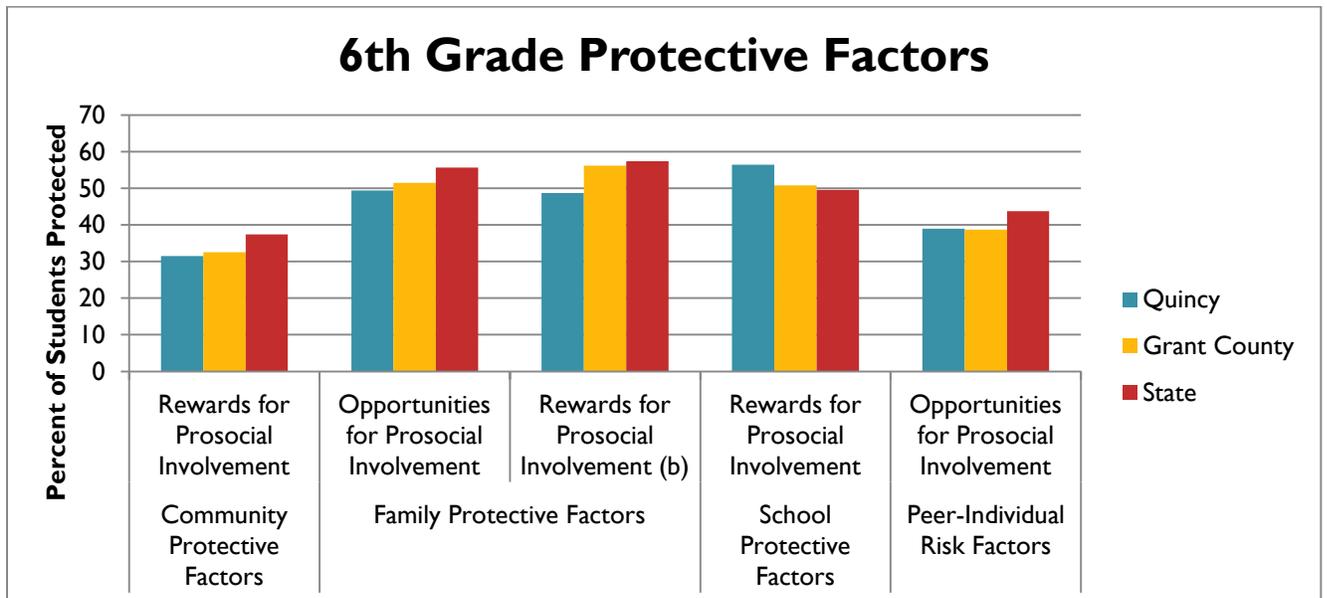
(Washington State Healthy Youth Survey, 2012)

A. Quincy is significantly different than the Grant County
B. Quincy is significantly different than Washington State
C. Grant County is significantly different than the State

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