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The Grand Rapids Juvenile Offense Index (GRJOI) provides a baseline and seven year trend analysis of juvenile offenses and incidents in Grand Rapids, Michigan. The Grand Rapids Juvenile Offense Index identifies frequency and rates of juvenile crime/delinquency and incidents by aggregating data around core offenses and incidents of interest.\(^1\) As with previous GRJOI reports, this information is intended to provide the community with some of the information necessary to track outcomes for children across the city of Grand Rapids at the neighborhood level. This report seeks to promote dialogue to inform policy and practice for the safety and well-being of Grand Rapids youth.

The Dorothy A. Johnson Center for Philanthropy’s Community Research Institute analyzed this multi-year report based on Grand Rapids Police Department reports from 2006 through 2012. This report presents the 2010 through 2012 data for the first time. The data in this report includes offenses and incidents the Grand Rapids Police Department recorded that meet the following criteria: (1) Youth who were residents of Grand Rapids; (2) Offenses and incidents that occurred within the Grand Rapids city limits; and (3) Offenses that occurred during the calendar years 2006 through 2012.

In general, young offenders and incidents involving youth come to the attention of law enforcement while officers are on patrol (on-view) or by a call from the public for police response. It is the responding police officer that determines the nature of the offense or incident and how, when, and if it will be formally reported. As such, the data within this report is based on police reporting. The Grand Rapids Police Department records specifically excluded from analysis include those that represent normal field contacts, documented interactions for issues not tied to delinquency or criminal activity (e.g. instances whereby probable cause did not exist to formally charge), requests for police assistance, and police activities related to support of other law enforcement agencies public service entities or jurisdictions.

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This report documents both criminal and non-criminal events. Offenses/incidents were divided into three categories: (1) Juvenile Criminal Offenses that resulted in an arrest (such as crimes against other persons and property); (2) Status Offenses (such as curfew violations and reported runaways) that were formally recorded through a police report; and (3) Family Domestic Incidents in which a family conflict resulted in police response at the residence of a juvenile. Family Domestic Incidents do not involve arrests or formal juvenile justice processing of youth. Furthermore, Family Domestic Incidents cannot be attributed specifically to the juvenile living at the residence where police were called for service.

The data in this report is derived from the Grand Rapids Police Department (GRPD) incident reports for the period of Jan. 1, 2006 through Dec. 31, 2012. Within this report population figures from the 2010 U.S. Census were used to translate actual offense/incident and youth involvement counts into estimated rates per 1,000 youth.

2006-2012 Highlights

The multi-year analysis shows an overall decline in juvenile offenders and offenses. The highlights include:

- More than a 44 percent decline in unique youth\(^2\) involved in crime and status offenses within Grand Rapids between 2006 and 2012.
  - More than a 40 percent decline in unique youth involved in crime offenses between 2006 and 2012.
  - More than a 46 percent decline in unique youth involved in status\(^3\) offenses between 2006 and 2012.
- More than a 30 percent decline in reported juvenile crime offenses\(^4\) within Grand Rapids between 2006 and 2012.
- 58 percent of formal police processing of juveniles between 2006 and 2012 involved crime offenses.
- After-school and mid-evening hours remain prime times for youth offenses.
- Juvenile involvement in crime and status offenses increase dramatically after age 12 across all seven years of the study. Over 89 percent of crime and status offenses occur between the ages 13 and 16.

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2. Unique youth is the number of youth involved in an offense within a given year. Although youth may be involved in more than one offense, the unique count is the unduplicated count of a youth within a given year.

3. Within this report, status offenses generally serve as a proxy for curfew violations. Truancy data are not included within the data analyzed. Runaway data makes up an extremely small portion of the data within this category.

4. Crime offenses are the unique count of reported offenses recorded as crimes by statute or municipal code.
Reported family domestic incidents remained relatively stable across all seven years of the study.

The number of juveniles who had formal contact with police in regard to Crime, Status Offenses, or Family Domestic Incidents declined significantly between 2006 and 2012. There were 1,784 unique youth involved in offenses and incidents in 2006. The number of youth declined continually to a low of 990 unique youth involved in offenses and incidents in 2011. In 2012, the number of unique youth involved in offenses and incidents rose slightly from the 2011 level by 101 youth. Overall, between 2006 and 2012 there was more than a 38 percent decrease in the number of unique youth involved in offenses and incidents across Grand Rapids. Within the arrest for a crime category there was over a 40 percent decrease in youth arrests between 2006 and 2012. Within documented status offenses, there was more than a 46 percent decrease across the same time period. The family domestic incident category accounted for 350 incidents in 2006 and 324 in 2012. While these documented incidents decreased, the decline was just over seven percent between 2006 and 2012. Overall, there was 44.12 percent decline in unique youth arrests and status offenses within Grand Rapids between 2006 and 2012.

There were 2,258 unique offenses in 2006. Within 2006, over 62 percent of the recorded offenses were crimes. The number of unique offenses declined just over 30 percent between 2006 and 2012 to a total of 1,567 offenses. While the overall number of unique offenses significantly declined across the seven year period the proportion of offenses that continued to be categorized as crimes remained relatively constant. For example, while there were 691 fewer unique offenses in 2012 than in 2006, of the 1,567 unique offenses in 2012 57 percent were categorized as crimes. Within the 2006 data 62 percent of the 2,258 unique offenses were categorized as crimes. In essence, while the number of total unique offenses declined the proportions between Crimes, Status Offenses, and Family Domestic Incidents within years remained relatively stable.

The most common offenses recorded for juveniles were Disorderly Conduct, Assault, and Retail Fraud. Disorderly Conduct was the most common offense of the three. In 2006, there were 1,415 total crime offenses recorded of which 303 offenses were disorderly conduct charges. Just over 21 percent or one out of five offenses recorded in 2006 were for disorderly conduct. Disorderly Conduct offenses decreased substantially from 2006 through 2012 to almost half the number of offenses as recorded in 2006. Assault offenses were the second leading offense recorded for juveniles by the GRPD from 2006 through 2012. Assault offenses by juveniles within Grand Rapids declined from a peak of 210 in 2006 to a low of 111 in 2009, after which Assault offenses began to rise again reaching 185 offenses in 2012. The third most common offense recorded for juveniles was Retail Fraud - commonly referred to as shoplifting. The offense of Retail Fraud retained a consistent presence across the time period from 2006 through 2012. On average, approximately 120 retail fraud
offenses were perpetrated by juveniles per year between 2006 and 2012. Overall, the total number of juvenile crime offenses recorded was 6,793 from 2006 through 2012. Three-thousand three-hundred and five of these offenses were recorded as Disorderly Conduct, Assault, and Retail Fraud. Just under half (48.65 percent) of the offenses committed and recorded by the GRPD during this time period were for these three crimes.

Contextual considerations regarding youth and Crime offenses continue to shape our understanding of formal contact between police and juveniles. Crime offenses occur more often on school days, within the time range immediately following school release and into the evening hours. In addition, while the age of onset for crime offenses begins for a small portion of youth at age ten, a dramatic increase in crime offenses occurs between the years of 12-14 for juveniles.

Summary of Findings

This report provides the community, citizens, and service providers with data and information on juvenile offenses and incidents documented by the GRPD from 2006 through 2012. The value of a multiple year report is that it provides the ability to highlight patterns in the data over time. The trend data in this report indicates a decline in the number of unique youth committing offenses and the number of unique offenses committed by youth within the City of Grand Rapids. The most drastic reduction in the number of unique juvenile involvement in offenses and incidents and the number of unique offenses occurred during the earlier portion of the data collection period. Specifically, the number of unique juveniles involved in offenses and incident declined steadily between 2006 and 2011. The number of unique offenses and incidents declined rapidly between 2006 and 2007 and then declined steadily between 2007 and 2009. This trend reflects a national trend showing juvenile arrests declining since 2001.5 Using this analysis as a starting point, further discussion within neighborhoods should explore how and in what way current declines can be furthered.

A profile of the number of youth residing in Grand Rapids during the years of analysis provides further context to the decrease in unique offenders and offenses captured within this analysis. The 2000 U.S. Census indicated that there were 25,398 youth between the ages of eight and 16 residing in Grand Rapids. The 2010 U.S. Census Bureau indicated a population estimate of youth between the ages of eight to 16 to be 21,120 youth residing in Grand Rapids. In

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essence, there has been just under a 17 percent decrease in the number of eight to 16 year old juveniles residing in Grand Rapids between 2000 and 2010. The decrease in the number of youth residing in Grand Rapids between 2000 and 2010 is not sufficient to explain the much more robust decrease in unique offenders and offenses within this analysis.

The role of police policies and practices, as well as change in neighborhood dynamics influence the data analyzed within this report. While some variation in offense patterns may be attributable to genuine differences in individual youth offending other variations are just as or more likely to be the result of changes in local conditions at the neighborhood level, changes in police practices and individual police discretionary decisions, or the result of a multitude of other individual and community level variables not included or controlled for within this data analysis. Therefore, when examining patterns of juvenile contact with police, it is important to keep in mind that the rates of documented offenses and incidents are dependent both on youth behavior, police practices, and a multitude of other variables. For example, police practices that target specific geographic areas or neighborhoods, new social service and school policies, programs regarding youth and families, and changing neighborhood dynamics such as housing gentrification and business investment all have the capacity to influence the trends captured in this report. Assessing which if any of these variables and to what extent these variables are responsible for the decrease in unique juvenile offenders and offenses from 2006 through 2012 will require further research involving multivariate statistical techniques beyond the scope of this baseline report.

Numerous large-scale local community efforts and investment for children from early childhood through college currently exist within Grand Rapids. Since 2001, Our Community’s Children, a partnership of the City of Grand Rapids and the Grand Rapids Public Schools, has facilitated the Expanded Learning Opportunities (ELO) Network, and through their efforts, secured millions of federal and state dollars to provide after school programming in the Grand Rapids Public Schools. This initiative increased the number of after-school programs from eight elementary school programs in 2001 to 37 elementary, middle, and high school programs. After school programs in Grand Rapids have been a community goal championed by Mayor George K. Heartwell and Grand Rapids Public School officials. This is one such community endeavor attempting to provide a positive impact on the life trajectories of Grand Rapid’s children.

Important for all to understand is that a coordinated system of care reliant on sound data collection and data sharing initiatives followed by methodologically strong evidence-based policy and program analyses better helps the community to provide the highest quality of life for its children.
“involving youth and parents as community collaborators and promoting parent education and awareness in new and relevant ways”.

Current initiatives such as “I Believe, I Become” within city neighborhoods, the Kent Social Services Network, and the Grand Rapids Public Schools Restorative Practices initiative are a positive start in an attempt to further engage city residents and parents in their child’s education and future.

There are many more juvenile and family based initiatives promoting system-wide efforts regarding the safety, health, and well-being of youth in Grand Rapids and Kent County. Individual and organizational efforts focusing on early childhood, and intensive community outreach programs within the courts, corrections, and school systems are evident throughout the city and county. Important for all to understand is that a coordinated system of care reliant on sound data collection and data sharing initiatives followed by methodologically strong evidence-based policy and program analyses better helps the community to provide the highest quality life for its children.

**Policy Implications**

The decline of unique juveniles involved in offenses and incidents, as well as the decline of unique offenses and incidents is good news for the city, neighborhoods, citizens, and the children of Grand Rapids. It is important to note that these declines mirror national trends in declining juvenile arrests. The overall trend that the data reveals is that not only have offenses and incidents declined, the number of individuals involved within those offenses and incidents have also declined. In other words, fewer juveniles are involved in less offenses and incidents between 2006 and 2012 within the City of Grand Rapids.

Continued policy initiatives and funding for community and school based program development within Grand Rapids have the capacity to add to a further decline in juvenile involvement in offenses and incidents measured through the GRJOI data. In addition, the following implementation suggestions should be considered:

- In regard to Crime Offenses and the use of GRJOI data, targeting specific offenses, offenders, and geographies with program initiatives provides the opportunity to offer early intervention and prevention programming to particular individuals and neighborhoods. Early onset of delinquency or very young offending has been found to be related to subsequent delinquent behavior.

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This report is presented to promote continued discussion, documentation, analysis, and successful use of resources as a catalyst to continue positive life trajectories for Grand Rapids youth. It represents one set of defined indicators for tracking successes and identifying challenges at the city and neighborhood level.
within longitudinal studies. In other words, the younger a child begins engaging in crime the greater the risk of more often and more serious criminal involvement. Early prevention initiatives coordinated across wide ranging multi-modal initiatives offer the opportunity to disrupt these negative trajectories.

- Integral to a call for further policy initiatives and further secured funding is the consistent need for evidence-based evaluation of existing and future programming. Programs targeting delinquent risk factors in multiple domains (i.e. families, schools, community) measured through experimental and quasi-experimental research designs, with large sample sizes and long follow-up periods can provide policy makers with an indication as to which programs work, which programs are promising, and which programs do not work. In addition to program impact, cost-benefit/cost effectiveness analysis of programs is also necessary to ascertain economic efficiency across scarce resources.

The Grand Rapids community has many dedicated individuals and organizations across the public and private sector that work on behalf of children to address the challenges and issues facing youth in the community. This report is presented to promote continued discussion, documentation, analysis, and successful use of resources as a catalyst to continue positive life trajectories for Grand Rapids youth. It represents one set of defined indicators for tracking successes and identifying challenges at the city and neighborhood level.

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Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this Grand Rapids Juvenile Offense Index (GRJOI) is to provide a baseline and seven year descriptive trend analysis of juvenile offenses and incidents in Grand Rapids. Similar to previous GRJOI reports, this report describes the scope, frequency, and circumstances of juvenile offenses and contacts recorded by the Grand Rapids Police Department. Unique to this report, existing Crime and Status Offense juvenile data provided by the Grand Rapids Police Department between 2006 and 2013 is analyzed explicitly using only formal decisions made by police officers to detain or refer a juvenile beyond initial police contact. In other words, Crime and Status Offense contacts between GRPD officers whereby probable cause did not exist to detain an individual or when a police officer used their discretion to divert an individual away from formal juvenile justice referral were excluded from analysis. Family Domestic Incident data, whereby police were called to an address to document a conflict within a residence where a youth lives are also included within this report. These non-criminal events requiring police service are referred to as incidents as opposed to offenses within this report.

The social scientific rationale for methodological evolution within this GRJOI report serves to provide a more valid level of comparison to other jurisdictions regionally and nationally that are collecting and analyzing juvenile justice data. Historically, the juvenile justice system in the United States has been a system of diversion which places less emphasis on punishment and more emphasis on individualized management through enhanced discretion. Previous GRJOI report inclusion of instances of police contact and diversion along with detention and referral instances has the capacity to imply a more serious juvenile justice problem within Grand Rapids then actually exists.

As with previous GRJOI reports, this information is intended to provide the community with some of
the information necessary to track outcomes for children across the city of Grand Rapids and at the neighborhood level. It is through these analyses that we seek to promote dialogue to inform policy and practice for the safety and well-being of Grand Rapids youth. This work is the result of a partnership with the Dorothy A. Johnson Center for Philanthropy’s Community Research Institute, Our Community’s Children, and the Grand Rapids Police Department.

Key Concepts and Definitions

This report describes patterns related to both individual juveniles and types of juvenile offenses committed from 2006 through 2012. An explanation of key concepts used throughout this report and how they relate to one another is provided below:

**Offense:** A statutory description/code used to categorize an event of a particular type in which the police have responded, assessed a situation, and initiated a level of formal juvenile justice processing with a youth. The event can either be a Crime or a Status Offense. For example, Disorderly Conduct and Burglary are considered Crimes while Curfew Violation is considered a Status Offense. A full description of the offenses included in each subcategory is provided in the next section. For the purposes of this report an event is considered an “offense” if he/she is taken to juvenile detention, given a ticket to appear in court, documented in an official report as a status offender, or petitioned to juvenile court.

**Incident:** An event involving police which results in a written report that is non-criminal or a non-status offense.

**Juvenile:** A youth under 17 years of age. For this report offenses and incidents are only reported for youth between the ages of eight and 16. Although youth of any age can be considered a victim of crime, a person under eight years old cannot be arrested for a crime according to Michigan Law. One or more juveniles may be involved in any given incident or offense, and a single juvenile may be involved in or commit any number of offenses over the course of a particular year.

**Unique Juvenile:** The data presented includes unique counts of youth involved in offenses/incidents. The unique count for youth is the number of youth involved in an offense/incident within a given year. Although youth may be involved in more than one offense/incident, the unique count is the unduplicated count of youth within a given year involved within one of the three subcategories. In other words, a youth is only counted one time within a one year period within each subcategory.

**Unique Offenses/Incidents:** The data presented includes unique counts of offenses/incidents. Counting offense/incidents differs...
depending upon the offense/incident recorded. For example, if five youth are charged with burglarizing a home as a group the count is recorded as one burglary. On the other hand, if five youth are charged with disorderly conduct as a group this is counted as five disorderly conducts. The example of disorderly conduct offenses also holds true when counting Status Offenses. If the police detain a group of five youth for curfew violation this is counted as five curfew violations not one curfew violation and five offenders. A general rule to understand the complexity of this issue is keeping in mind whether or not there is an identifiable victim involved in the offense/incident. If there is a victim, the general rule is that the event is counted as opposed to the individuals involved. Therefore, within the previous example of burglary the home owner is the victim. In the case of disorderly conduct where there is not an easily identified victim the individual offender is counted as separate from the other offenders involved in the event. Less egregious offenses and status offenses fit this latter approach to understanding police data. Finally, in the case of counting the subcategory of Family Domestic Incident the address of call for service is counted as an incident.

**Rate:** Estimated population figures from the 2010 United States Census were used to translate the number of juvenile offenders and juvenile offenses/incidents into rates per 1000 youth between the ages of eight and 16. The rate is used to provide a standard measure of the data to make comparisons between years and across geographies. Rates can also be used for comparison purposes across other jurisdictions that have calculated rates using the same U.S. Census population figures in their communities.

**Composition of the GRJOI**

The Grand Rapids Juvenile Offense Index, developed and discussed in detail in previous renditions, identifies frequency and rates of juvenile crime/delinquency and incidents by aggregating data around core offenses/incidents of interest. GRPD records specifically excluded from analysis include those that represent normal field contacts, documented interactions for issues not tied to delinquency or criminal activity (e.g. instances whereby probable cause did not exist to formally charge), requests for police assistance, and police activities related to support of other law enforcement agencies public service entities or jurisdictions.

Actual offense names, statutes, and codes used by law enforcement agencies are often quite detailed in order to reflect nuances in the severity, mode, or circumstances in which an offense was committed. For example, in 2007, over 400 distinct offense codes were represented in the raw data provided by the GRPD. For the purposes of the GRJOI, these offense codes are condensed into 45 meaningful offense/incident titles that conform to standard law enforcement classifications. These offenses/incidents fall

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2. This is an important note to keep in mind when assessing the qualitative extent of youth crime offenses recorded by the GRPD.
into three broad categories that can provide important information about the type of risks youth are facing and about the certain kinds of police/citizen interaction they are engaging in:

1. Crimes against other persons or property,
2. Status Offenses, and
3. Family/Domestic Incidents.

Crime offenses are acts that are illegal under state laws or Grand Rapids municipal ordinance. Only offenses in which an actual arrest of a juvenile was made are included in the Crimes subcategory. Crime offenses included in the report include Violent, Property, Drug-Related, and Other Crimes.

- Violent Crimes are criminal acts committed by one person against another. Some examples are robbery, assault, battery, and murder.
- Property Crimes are criminal acts committed against someone’s property. Some examples are burglary, larceny, and retail fraud (shoplifting).
- Drug-Related offenses are criminal acts involving controlled substances. Some examples include possession of marijuana and possession of cocaine.
- Other Crimes are statute or municipal code violations that do not meet the criteria above. Some examples include driving offenses, creating a disturbance, disorderly conduct, and trespassing.

Status Offenses are acts which are considered unlawful because of the person's status (age) as a minor and is codified in a written report which may or may not result in arrest. There are typically three common Status Offenses that are discussed in relation to juvenile crime and delinquency: Curfew Violation, Juvenile Runaway, and Truancy.

- A curfew violation occurs when a minor is outside of their residence in public without adult supervision after a specified time of night. The time at which a juvenile is considered in violation of curfew is dependent upon their specific age. According to current Grand Rapids city ordinance children less than 12 years of age should be home and/or under adult supervision by 10 p.m.; youth 13-15 years of age by 11 p.m.; and youth 16-17 years of age by midnight.
- A juvenile runaway offense occurs when a minor leaves their residence without permission of his or her parent or legal guardian and said offense is reported to the police.
- Truancy occurs when a juvenile under the age of 16 does not attend school at the times required.
As with previous reports, only curfew violations and juvenile runaway offenses are available for analysis. Truancy reports were not included within the data set. Truancy data are collected by local school systems not local law enforcement. Therefore truancy is not available for this analysis. All offenses in which a juvenile runaway or curfew violation was formally recorded are included in the GRJOI for Status Offenses.

Family/Domestic Incidents are events in which family conflicts have escalated to the point where police service has been requested and a police report has been written. These incidents do not involve arrests or formal juvenile justice processing. Unlike a Crime or Status Offense in which a youth is clearly committing a particular act that is codified in statute and/or municipal code and whereby probable cause exists to process the offense formally, Family/Domestic Incidents cannot be attributed specifically to the youth at the residence of service. Instead, these incidents serve as a record of a family dynamic in which adults and/or youth at the residence are engaged in a level of conflict whereby police service is necessary. These incidents are not necessarily indicative of emotional or physical abuse or neglect. Family/Domestic Incidents are the only non-codified events included in this report.

Data and Methods

The data analyzed within this report are based on Grand Rapids Police Department reports from 2006 through 2012. This is the first report including data from 2010-2012. The data in this report includes offenses/incidents reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department that meet the following criteria: (1) Youth who were residents of Grand Rapids; (2) Offenses that occurred within the Grand Rapids city limits; and (3) Offenses/incidents that occurred during the calendar years of 2006 through 2012.

In general, juvenile offenders and instances involving juveniles come to the attention of local law enforcement in two ways: (1) Through on-view instances when officers are on patrol; and (2) Through calls for service dispatch by members of the public. It is the individual responding police officers that determine the nature and factual existence of the offense/incident and then uses their discretion to formally or informally process the event in question. The data used within this analysis are based on offenses/incidents reported to the police whereby police officers chose to formally report/process an offense/incident in writing. Informal field contacts, instances where probable cause did not exist to arrest or detain, and instances whereby police were assisting citizens or other agencies are not included within this analysis.

Within this report both criminal and non-criminal offenses were analyzed. The reported offenses/incidents were categorized into three key areas: juvenile Criminal offenses resulting in an arrest, Status Offenses where a written report was recorded, and Family Domestic Incidents at the residence of youth. Only youth aged eight to 16 are considered in this analysis; children under eight years old cannot be arrested for a crime in the state of Michigan, and individuals 17 and older are considered adults under statute.
The data were derived from GRPD incident reports for the period of Jan. 1, 2006 through Dec. 31, 2012. Grand Rapids population figures were drawn from the 2010 United States Census. Census data was used to translate offense/incident counts into estimated rates per 1,000 youth.

Limitations and cautions
Below are factors to be considered when interpreting the results presented in this report. The data in this report are limited to the following criteria and data access.

- The data only includes offenses/incidents reported to or detected by the police. There are an unknown number of offenses/incidents that are not reported to the police.
- The data does not include information about juveniles living in Grand Rapids who were involved in incidents or events in other police jurisdictions. Thus the analysis does not include offenses/incidents involving Grand Rapids youth which occurred outside the Grand Rapids city limits.
- For some offenses, the recording GRPD officer may have not documented a juvenile’s age or date of birth at the time of the offense/incident. While this is unlikely to occur for more serious offenses or those involving an actual arrest, it remains possible that some juvenile involvement in crime and delinquency may remain unrecorded. If an age or date of birth was not recorded as part of the officer’s write up of an offense/incident we are unable to determine whether a juvenile was involved.

This multi-year analysis of juvenile offenses in the City of Grand Rapids represents only one aspect of juvenile crime and delinquency within Grand Rapids. It is important to balance this data with other data and insights about community context, including the neighborhood, economic conditions, community services, environmental conditions, education, family circumstances and other criminal justice agencies.

In essence, the count of offenses/incidents within this report is an underestimate of the total number of offenses/incidents that occur in any given year within Grand Rapids. In addition, neighborhood and communities who report offenses/incidents to the police may differ in how they view particular types of offenses/incidents. In other words, reporting rates may vary by neighborhood for specific offense/incident types.
The results of this analysis are organized into three sections presenting a descriptive trend analysis for the seven-year period from 2006 through 2012. The first section is a summary of the aggregate police data provided by the GRPD. The data reveals how many youth were involved in police contacts categorized as Criminal and Status offenses, as well as Family Domestic Incident calls for police service at the residence of juveniles. These data are compared across the seven year time period of this report. In addition, section one includes a description of the context and characteristics of the offenses and incidents including the age at which juveniles begin to be involved in offenses, the extent to which juveniles are involved in repeat offenses, and the time period of the day in which juveniles pose the greatest risk for being involved in offenses.

The second section provides a geographic illustration of where offenses most commonly occur within the city of Grand Rapids. The offenses are geographically displayed on maps of the city to visually illustrate the range of offenses from low density to high density. This range represents the number of offenses committed by geographic location.

The third section of this report presents the aggregate descriptive data presented in the first two sections at the neighborhood level. Presenting the aggregate data at the neighborhood level provides an avenue to facilitate dialogue concerning the extent of juvenile interaction with local police within the context of Grand Rapids neighborhoods. Applying neighborhood profiles to the aggregate data compiled through GRPD controls for contextual effects when discussing juvenile offenses and juvenile/police interaction across the geography of Grand Rapids as a whole. In addition, lowering the unit of analysis to the neighborhood level provides an avenue for juvenile service providers to discuss specific targeted policy interventions at the neighborhood block level. The introduction to the neighborhood profiles includes an overview describing the information in each profile. Each neighborhood profile includes the same data presented about the city overall—how many youth were involved in police contact categorized by Crime and Status offense, as well as calls for police service involving Family Domestic Incidents. In addition, in regard to crime and status offenses the
neighborhood profiles indicate whether the offense was committed by a juvenile who resides within the neighborhood where the offense was committed. Finally, age of onset and trends for involvement in offenses and incidents by age, as well as geographic density of offenses and incidents are included at the neighborhood level.

It should be noted that the 2006 through 2012 data that are presented in this report are updated from previous reports. Through accumulation of experience with the data and improved methodological conceptualization, crime and status offense representations within this report only include incidents whereby formal police action was necessitated. In essence, incidents whereby line-level police agents did not find probable cause to make an arrest or where they chose to use their discretion to divert low-level offenses and/or status offenses from formal processing were not included within the offense or status categories. Historically, the juvenile justice system in the United States has been a system of diversion which places less emphasis on punishment and more emphasis on individualized management through enhanced discretion. Police action within the larger juvenile justice system also follows a diversion emphasis. Within previous GRJOI reports police contact that was diversionary in nature was included within the status incident category whereby individual juveniles who were considered suspects were counted under status offenses. This is not the case within this report. In addition, in regard to juveniles residing at addresses whereby a police call for service of a family domestic incident occurred, juveniles considered suspects in these incidents, as well as juveniles unrelated to the disturbance who happen to reside at the call for service are included. The rationale for methodological evolution within this GRJOI report serves to provide a higher level of understanding of the number of juvenile offenders, offenses and residence contacts between police and juveniles within Grand Rapids. In addition, these methodological enhancements serve to provide a more valid level of comparison to other jurisdictions regionally and nationally that are collecting and analyzing juvenile justice data.

Frequency of Youth Involvement and Offenses

The number of juveniles who had formal contact with police in regard to a Crime, Status Offense or Family Domestic Incident is shown in Table 1.0. Juveniles analyzed within this data were all residents of Grand Rapids. All incidents analyzed...
occurred within Grand Rapids. The data used was for offenses/incidents occurring between 2006 and 2012 for juveniles eight to 16 years of age at the time of offense/incident. Crime and Status Offense include only those instances when formal police processing occurred. Family Domestic Incidents include instances whereby an arrest and/or a suspect was identified by the police.

The total unique youth, is the number of youth involved in an offense, without duplicate counts of offenses. It is not unusual for a youth to be involved in more than one offense, therefore the number of youth in the categories' of offenses adds to more than the total unique youth. Each youth is only counted once within a year in each subcategory. As shown in Table 1.0 there were 1,784 unique youth involved in offenses and incidents in 2006. The number of youth declined continually to a low of 990 unique youth involved in offenses and incidents in 2011. In 2012 the number of unique youth involved in offenses and incidents slightly rose from the 2011 level by 101 youth. Overall, between 2006 and 2012 there was more than a 38 percent decrease in the number of unique youth involved in offenses and incidents across Grand Rapids. Within the arrest for a crime category there was over a 40 percent decrease in youth arrests between 2006 and 2012. Within documented status offenses there was more than a 46 percent decrease across the same time period. The family domestic incident category accounted for 350 incidents in 2006 and 324 in 2012. While these documented incidents decreased the decline was just over 7 percent between 2006 and 2012. Overall, there was 44.12 percent decline in unique youth arrests and status offenses within Grand Rapids between 2006 and 2012.

Table 1.0 - Count of Unique Juveniles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Unique Youth (FDI, C, S)</td>
<td>1784</td>
<td>1653</td>
<td>1499</td>
<td>1331</td>
<td>1098</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>1091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Arrest for a Crime</td>
<td>1105</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Documented Status Offense</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Documented FDI</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Unique Youth (C, S)</td>
<td>1448</td>
<td>1352</td>
<td>1239</td>
<td>1047</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>809</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of unique offenses within Table 1.1 reveals a high of 2,258 offenses in 2006. Within 2006 over 62 percent of the recorded offenses were crimes. The number of unique offenses declined just over 30 percent between 2006 and 2012 to a total of 1,567 offenses. While the overall number of unique offenses significantly declined across the seven year period the proportion of offenses that continued to be categorized as crimes remained relatively constant. For example, while there were 691 fewer unique offenses in 2012 than in 2006, of the 1,567 unique offenses in 2012, 57 percent were categorized as crimes. Within the 2006 data, 62 percent of the 2,258 unique offenses were categorized as crimes. In essence, while the number of total unique offenses declined the proportions
between crimes, status offenses and family domestic incidents within years remained relatively stable.

The 2000 U.S. Census indicated that there were 25,398 youth between the ages of eight and 16 residing in Grand Rapids. The 2010 U.S. Census Bureau indicated a population estimate of youth between the ages of eight and 16 to be 21,120 youth residing in Grand Rapids. In essence, there has been just under a 17 percent decrease in the number of eight to 16 year old juveniles residing in Grand Rapids between 2000 and 2010. Table 1.2 reveals the rate of juvenile offenses by year per 1,000 juveniles in the Grand Rapids population. Estimated population figures from the 2010 U.S. Census were used to translate the number of juvenile offenders, offenses, and incidents into rates per 1,000 youth ages eight to sixteen. The rate is used to provide a standard measure of the data to make comparisons between years. Table 1.2 shows a decreasing trend of the number of youth involved in offenses and the number of offenses that occurred (as a rate per 1000 youth in Grand Rapids per U.S. Census 2010 data). The rate of the number of unique youth involved across all offenses/incidents decreased from 84.5 in 2006 to 51.7 in 2012. The rate across arrest for crime, documented status offense and family domestic incident all decreased between 2006 and 2012. The largest decrease among sub-categories occurred within the category of youth with arrest for crime. In 2006, the rate of juvenile arrest for crime per 1,000 juveniles in Grand Rapids was 52.3. By 2012 the arrest rate had declined to 30.9. Within a seven year period the rate decline within this category was 21.4.

Table 1.2 Rate of Unique Juveniles Involved in Offenses by Year (per 1,000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Unique Youth (FDI, C, S)</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>51.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Arrest for a Crime</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>30.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Documented Status Offense</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Documented FDI</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Unique Youth (C, S)</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The rate of total unique offenses as revealed in table 1.3 reveals a decline from 106.9 in 2006 to a rate of 74.2 per 1,000 in 2012. The overall rate decline is most attributable to the decline in juvenile Crimes between 2006 and 2012. The rate decline for Crimes was 24.38. While a smaller decline in the rate of Status Offenses is evident (a decline of 9.4) there was a slight increase in the rate of Family Domestic Incidents.

### Crime Offenses

This section is a detailed analysis of the offenses in the Crimes category. The most common offenses in the Crime category were disorderly conduct, assault, and retail fraud.

For all offenses in the Crimes category, the number of juveniles involved in Crimes in relation to the number of Crime offenses is shown in Figure 1.4. While each crime offense is counted one time, the number of youth in the figure represents the total number of youth involved in those crimes. The bar chart represented in Figure 1.4 combines the Total Unique Youth with Arrest for a Crime data found in Table 1.0 with the Total Unique Offense of Crime data found in Table 1.1. The visual result provides an indication of the number of youth arrested for multiple offenses for each year. Figure 1.5 provides a translation of the crime count in Figure 1.4 to a rate per 1,000 youth ages eight to sixteen. A steep decline in crimes from 2006 to 2007 is evident with a stabilizing rate averaging 42 crimes per 1,000 youth between 2007 and 2012. Figure 1.4 reveals that while there was stability in the number of crimes between 2007 and 2012 the number of one-time arrestees versus repeat arrestees varied across these six years. Between 2007 and 2009 the number of arrestees averaged 849 youth. Between 2010 and 2012 the average number of youth responsible for a similar number of offenses was 629. While the crime rate remained consistent between 2007 and 2012 the number of juveniles involved in crimes declined in the latter three years of this analysis.

As stated previously the most common offenses recorded for juveniles were disorderly conduct, assault, and retail fraud. Disaggregating the Crimes data further to present these offenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Unique Youth (FDI, C, S)</td>
<td>106.9</td>
<td>83.3</td>
<td>75.2</td>
<td>66.3</td>
<td>75.7</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>74.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Arrest for a Crime</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>42.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Documented Status Offense</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Documented FDI</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Unique Youth (C, S)</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>55.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
reveals disorderly conduct to be the most common offense of the three. Figure 1.6 provides a visual bar graph of disorderly conduct offenses and juveniles arrested for these offenses. To place this in perspective, in 2006 there were 1,415 total crime offenses recorded of which 303 offenses were disorderly conduct charges. Just over 21 percent or one out of five offenses recorded in 2006 were for disorderly conduct. Disorderly conduct as an offense is represented by a wide array of actions including but not limited to creating and engaging in disturbances, loitering and/or obstruction on streets and sidewalks, disturbing the peace, etc. Disorderly conduct offenses decreased substantially from 2006 through 2012 to almost half the number of offenses as recorded in 2006.

Assault offenses were the second leading offense recorded for juveniles by the GRPD from 2006 through 2012. Inclusive within this category are offenses whereby a threat of physical contact was made by a juvenile with the perception by the other party that the threatening party could in fact cause harm. As illustrated in Figure 1.7, assault offenses by juveniles within Grand Rapids declined from a peak of 210 in 2006 to a low of 111 in 2009, after which Assault offenses began to rise again reaching 185 offenses in 2012. In addition, during the rise of recorded Assault offenses between 2010 and 2012 an increase in repeat offending by a small group of juveniles was evident.

The third most common offense recorded for juveniles was retail fraud commonly referred to as shoplifting. The offense of retail fraud retained a consistent presence across the time
period from 2006 through 2012. On average, approximately 120 retail fraud offenses were perpetrated by juveniles per year between 2006 and 2012. As illustrated in Figure 1.8 the vast majority of these offenses were committed as singular events. In other words, repeat juvenile offenders within years were not as common for this particular offense.

Overall, the total number of juvenile offenses recorded (refer to Figure 1.4) was 6,793 from 2006 through 2012. Three-thousand three-hundred and five of these offenses were recorded as disorderly conduct, assault and retail fraud. Just under half (48.65 percent) of the offenses committed and recorded by the GRPD during this time period were for these three crimes.

**Status Offenses**

This section is a detailed analysis of the offenses within the Status Offense category. By definition, status offenses are offenses that are only considered offenses due to the age of the individual committing the offense. The most common status offenses recorded are curfew violations, school truancy, and runaway offenses. Within this analysis status offenses are relegated only to curfew violations and runaway offenses. School truancy data are not recorded by the GRPD. Truancy data are recorded by local school systems.\(^2\) Within the recorded data from 2006 through 2012 there were 2,543 status offenses.

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2. Within future GRJOI reports the robustness of the status offense category would be increased through a data sharing partnership with the Grand Rapids Public School system which retains the vast majority of records concerning school truancy violations.
As illustrated in Status Offenses peaked in 2007 with a high of 528 offenses and have been in general decline from 2008 through 2012. Using 2010 U.S. Census data, Figure 2.0 represents the status offense count translated to a rate per 1,000 juveniles within the population. Between 2006 and 2012 there has been more than a nine point rate drop in recorded status offenses within Grand Rapids. It is important to note that within this report “Status Offense” is more or less a proxy for curfew violations. Of the two, 543 recorded Status Offenses 2,304 of these offenses (over 90 percent) were curfew violations. The remaining nine percent of recorded offenses were for runaway youth.

As illustrated in Figure 2.1 the general decline of curfew offenses mirrors the overall status offense figures. In addition, Figure 2.1 provides an indication as to the number of repeat curfew violators within each year of the data. On average, approximately eight percent of curfew violations are repeat offenses. While 2012 reflected a 49 percent decline in offenses from the 2007 total of 489 offenses, the repeat offense percentage for 2012 curfews was 16.6 percent of the 2012 population. Figure 2.2 reflects the number of runaway offenses, as well as the number of youth involved in runaway offenses. After a yearly average of approximately 44 runaway offenses between 2006 and 2007, there was a steep decline in the number of runaways recorded in 2008 and 2009. These numbers returned to their earlier levels between 2010 and 2012. Between 2006 and 2012 on average, just over 11 percent of runaway offenses are repeat offenses.

![Figure 2.0 Status Offense Rate (per 1000 juveniles)](image)

![Figure 2.1 Number of Unique Offenses and Juveniles by Year (CURFEW)](image)

![Figure 2.2 Number of Unique Offenses and Juveniles by Year (Juvenile Runaway)](image)
Family and Domestic Incidents

This section is a detailed analysis of incidents recorded within the Family Domestic Incident Category. These incidents are not criminal offenses or status offenses. While these incidents may have included an argument, altercation, and/or disturbance at a residence where a juvenile lives, GRPD personnel on the scene merely recorded that a form of police service took place. In essence, situations where there was not probable cause to make an arrest, the residing juvenile may not have been personally involved in the disturbance or the officer chose to use their discretion to divert the incident from formal processing are included in this category. This category represents instances when GRPD personnel interacted with Grand Rapids youth at their residence in non-criminal/non-status offense matters.

Two-thousand two-hundred and eighty-four Family Domestic Incidents were recorded at residences where juveniles lived between 2006 and 2012. On average, 326 incidents were recorded for each year within the analysis. As illustrated in Figure 2.4, Family Domestic Incidents have remained relatively stable between the years of 2006 and 2012. In addition, Figure 2.3 reveals the extent of repeat residence incidents within each year. While the number of repeat residence incident reports are more pronounced between 2010 and 2012 (16 percent of incidents in 2012), the overall average of repeat residence incidents is six percent of households. In addition to the incident count Figure 2.4 provides a representation of Family Domestic Incidents translated to a rate per 1,000 juveniles in the population using 2010 U.S. Census data.

Contextual Characteristics

Youth Involved in Repeat Offenses

As in previous reports, the data for Grand Rapids indicates that within the course of each calendar

![Diagram](image-url)
year, relatively few youth were involved in repeat offenses across the three categories presented in this report. Table 2.5 provides an indication of the relatively low magnitude of repeat offenders/incidents across the three categories of Crime, Status Offense, and Family Domestic Issues. In addition a combined category of Crime and Status Offense is presented signifying the repeat offense count for incidents involving formal police processing of juveniles.

The average percentage of one-time offenders within the Crime category between 2006 and 2012 was 83 percent. In other words, only 17 percent of crimes recorded were attributed to juveniles who had committed more than one offense within a one year period. The high average percentage of one-time offenders (83 percent) across the seven year period is slightly inflated due to extremely low repeat offense counts within the years ranging from 2007 through 2009. During this time period, the repeat offense percentage for Crimes did not rise above 4.9 percent. Between, 2010 and 2012 the repeat offense percentage for Crimes rose to as high as 29.5 percent in 2011. While the repeat Crime offense percentage is 22 percent higher between the years of 2010 and 2012 than the years 2007 through 2009 it is important to note that the overall recorded Crime count between 2010 and 2012 was 26 percent less than the years 2007 through 2009. In essence, according to GRPD data the amount of Crimes were in decline and a fewer number of Grand Rapids youth were committing those crimes.

Table 2.5 Youth Involved in Repeat Offenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Contact</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>862</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>Crime and Status (combined)</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1105</td>
<td>1281</td>
<td>1186</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3+</td>
<td>3+</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
between 2010 and 2012.

The Status offense category follows a similar pattern in regard to an overall decline from a high of 510 in 2007 to low of 232 in 2012. With a decline of 45 percent in the number of Status offenses recorded, 16 percent of juveniles with recorded Status offenses in 2012 were repeat offenders. When combining Crimes and Status categories just over 10 percent (N=84) of the 2012 cases were committed by youth with three or more offenses.

Family Domestic Incidents have remained relatively stable in overall number, as well as in the low number of repeat offenses in this category. It is important to reiterate that Family Domestic Incident cases are issues of conflict at a residence where a youth lives. The qualitative nature of that conflict will vary on a case by case basis. These incidents are calls for police service which are not necessarily calls for police criminal investigation. While it is instructive to provide an observation of the number of repeat instances that have occurred further inference beyond simple counts and percentages should not be made. The highest percentage of repeat incidents within this category occurred in 2012 with an 11 percent repeat incident occurrence.

**Time of Day Offenses**

A further contextual consideration when assessing the youth Crime data is the time of day when offenses occur. Time of day has been broken down by hour and categorized as school days and non-school days. As reflected in Figures 2.6 and 2.7, Crimes occur more often on school days and within the time range immediately following school release and into the evening hours. Regardless, of year and the amount of crime occurring within years the trend for time of day and crime occurrence remains consistent.

![Figure 2.6 Juvenile Crime Offenses by Hour of Day: Non-School Days](image-url)
RESULTS of ANALYSIS

Age at Offense

The final contextual consideration examined within this report is the age of offense. Two considerations to be aware of when reviewing Figures 2.8, 2.9, and 3.0 are the age of onset and the increasing and plateau trends within these figures. The age of onset for youth involved in Crime (Figure 2.8) begins at the age of ten with a relatively steady incline through the age of 16. In addition, the positive incline after age 12 takes on a rapid increase. This same pattern is somewhat evident within the Status offense category (Figure 2.9). After the initial increase from age ten to 12 a rapid increase occurs between the ages of 12-13 followed by a plateau in the middle and later teen years. A less rapid incline is evident within the Family Domestic Incident Category yet a higher number of instances in the later teen years is evident.
RESULTS of ANALYSIS

Figure 2.9 Youth Involved by Age and Year (STATUS OFFENSE)

Figure 3.0 Youth Involved by Age and Year (FAMILY DOMESTIC INCIDENT)
GEOGRAPHY of YOUTH OFFENSES

Within the GRJOI trend report, the overall data for the city were presented in the Results of Analysis section. This section on the Geography of Youth Offenses is presented to provide an alternative representation of the data captured in the Results of Analysis section. The spatial distribution of juvenile offenses throughout the city provides a visual representation of the earlier discussed descriptive data with the added perspective of identified neighborhoods and boundaries. Figure 4.0 is a map of Grand Rapids with all neighborhoods identified and their current boundaries. Figures 4.1 and 4.2 provide spatial density maps of all offenses by year for 2006 through 2012. After which, are spatial density maps for each year of the analysis across the three sub-categories of Crimes (Figures 4.3 and 4.4), Status Offenses (Figures 4.5 and 4.6) and Family Domestic Incidents (Figures 4.7 and 4.8).

These maps represent the locations of the offenses only, not the homes of the youths involved. When examining these maps it is important to note that the concentration of juvenile offenses varies both across neighborhoods and within neighborhoods. There are many factors that influence these density differences. Certain areas may pose higher risk geographies for youth. Other areas may be representative of daily travel patterns that attract a higher number of youth congregating in specific locations. Examples of spatial areas whereby high numbers of youth congregate are areas adjacent to schools, parks, shopping districts, and public transportation hubs. A comparison of geographic areas on a map with a local understanding of how these geographic areas are used and experienced by youth will help the reader develop a more nuanced understanding of the density patterns presented.

Special consideration was given to preserve the privacy of individuals. The CRI data-use agreement with the Grand Rapids Police Department requires data to be aggregated to geographies larger than the address for public display. To meet this standard, a grid of equally sized cells (2,500 square feet) was created and used to aggregate individual offenses. This technique serves two purposes: (1) it facilitates comparing geographies (areas) of different sizes; and (2) it preserves the privacy of individuals. Each cell was then color coded with a continuum of shades representing the number of offenses in that cell, with lighter shades representing fewer offenses and darker shades representing more offenses. Other physical features including public school buildings (elementary, middle, and high schools), location of after school programs, and parks are shown to help provide local context.
Figure 4.0 Grand Rapids Neighborhoods, Grand Rapids, MI, 2014

GEOGRAPHY of YOUTH OFFENSES

Legend
- Neighborhoods
- Cities and Townships
- City of Grand Rapids
Figure 4.1 Density of Juvenile Offenses 2006-2009

2006

2007

2008

2009

Juvenile Offenses Density
- High Density
- Low Density
- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries

Created by: The Community Research Institute
www.cridata.org
Projection: Michigan South- NAD 83 Intl. feet
Sources: Grand Rapids Public Schools
Kent County Information Technology
Grand Rapids Police Department
Figure 4.2 Density of Juvenile Offenses 2010-2012

2010

2011

2012

Juvenile Offenses Density

- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries

Projection: Michigan South - NAD 83 Intl. feet
Sources: Grand Rapids Public Schools, Kent County Information Technology, Grand Rapids Police Department

Created by: The Community Research Institute
www.cridata.org

0 1 2 4 6 Miles
Figure 4.3 Density of Juvenile Crime Offenses 2006-2009

GEOGRAPHY of YOUTH OFFENSES

Juvenile Crime Offenses Density

- Low Density
- High Density
- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries

Created by: The Community Research Institute
www.cridata.org
Projection: Michigan South- NAD 83 Intl. feet
Sources: Grand Rapids Public Schools
Kent County Information Technology
Grand Rapids Police Department
Figure 4.4 Density of Juvenile Crime Offenses 2010-2012

2010

2011

2012

Juvenile Crime Offenses Density
- Low Density
- High Density
- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries

Created by: The Community Research Institute
www.cridata.org
Projection: Michigan South- NAD 83 Intl. feet
Sources: Grand Rapids Public Schools
Kent County Information Technology
Grand Rapids Police Department
Figure 4.5 Density of Juvenile Status Offenses 2006-2009

The density of juvenile status offenses in Grand Rapids, Michigan, from 2006 to 2009 is shown in the maps below. The density is color-coded with a gradient from low to high:

- Low Density
- High Density

The maps are overlaid with geographic boundaries and indicate areas of high and low density of juvenile status offenses. Sources include Grand Rapids Public Schools, Kent County Information Technology, and Grand Rapids Police Department.

Projection: Michigan South NAD 83 Intl. feet

Created by: The Community Research Institute
www.cridata.org
Figure 4.6 Density of Juvenile Status Offenses 2010-2012

2010

2011

2012

Juvenile Status Offenses Density

Low Density  High Density

- Grand Rapids Public Schools

City of Grand Rapids

Neighborhood Boundaries

Created by: The Community Research Institute
www.cridata.org

Projection: Michigan South - NAD 83 Intl. feet

Sources: Grand Rapids Public Schools
Kent County Information Technology
Grand Rapids Police Department

Dorothy A. Johnson Center for Philanthropy | Community Research Institute
Grand Valley State University, © 2013
Figure 4.7 Density of Juvenile Family Domestic Incidents 2006-2009
Figure 4.8 Density of Family Domestic Incidents 2010-2012

Juvenile Family Domestic Incidents Density

- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries

Created by: The Community Research Institute
www.cridata.org
Projection: Michigan South - NAD 83 Int'l feet
Sources: Grand Rapids Public Schools
Kent County Information Technology
Grand Rapids Police Department
Summary

The data presented in this report provides a baseline of juvenile offenses and incidents reported to the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012. Included is an analysis of the type of offenses and incidents committed, when they occur, where they occur, and the age of the youth involved. The multi-year analysis shows an overall decrease in the number of youth involved in offenses and incidents, as well as an overall decrease in the number of offenses and incidents. The most drastic reduction in the number of unique juvenile involvement in offenses and incidents and the number of unique offenses occurred during the earlier portion of the data collection period. Specifically, the number of unique juveniles involved in offenses and incident declined steadily between 2006 and 2011. The number of unique offenses and incidents declined rapidly between 2006 and 2007 and then declined steadily between 2007 and 2009. This trend reflects a national trend showing juvenile arrests declining since 2001. While Criminal Offenses declined they continued to exceed the number of Status Offenses and Family Domestic Incidents combined across all years. Juvenile offense/incidents occur most often right after school between two and four p.m. and again rising between seven and nine in the evening. This time of offense/incident trend is also consistent with national data trends. The age of onset across offenses and incidents begins at the age of ten with a steady increase through the age of 13. At the age of 13 we see rapid increases in involvement within Crime and Status offense categories. In regard to Crime Offenses this increase continues through the age of 16. In regard to Status Offenses the incline plateaus between the age of 14 and 15 and then begins to decline. A less rapid incline occurs with Family Domestic Incidents yet a higher number do occur during the later teen years. Similar to national trends the peak years of onset for Crime Offense is 14.

Implications

What are the implications of this multi-year data for the Grand Rapids community? The decline of unique juveniles involved in offenses and incidents, as well as the decline of unique offenses and incidents is good news for the city, neighborhoods, citizens, and the children of Grand Rapids. It is

important to note that the reported offenses do not include all offenses and incidents that occur within Grand Rapids. In addition, it is important to note that these declines mirror national trends in declining juvenile arrests. The overall trend that the data reveals is that not only have offenses and incidents declined, the number of individuals involved within those offenses and incidents have also declined. In other words fewer juveniles are involved in less offenses and incidents between 2006 and 2012 within the City of Grand Rapids.

Future Considerations

The findings revealed within this analysis provide a baseline for future as well as on-going program and policy initiatives involving youth in Grand Rapids. Numerous large-scale local community efforts and investment for children from early childhood through college currently exist within Grand Rapids. For example, since 2001, Our Community’s Children, a partnership of the City of Grand Rapids and the Grand Rapids Public Schools, has facilitated the Expanded Learning Opportunities (ELO) Network, and through their efforts, secured millions of federal and state dollars to provide after school programming in the Grand Rapids Public Schools. This initiative increased the number of after-school programs from eight elementary school programs in 2001 to 37 elementary, middle, and high school programs. After school programs in Grand Rapids have been a community goal championed by Mayor, George K. Heartwell and Grand Rapids Public School officials. This is one such community endeavor attempting to provide a positive impact on the life trajectories of Grand Rapid’s children. In addition, the Grand Rapids Youth Master Plan, completed through a community process over a two-year period from 2007 to 2009, recommends “involving youth and parent as community collaborators and promoting parent education and awareness in new and relevant ways”.3 Current initiatives such as “I Believe, I Become” within city neighborhoods, the Kent Social Services Network, and the GRPS Restorative Practices initiative in schools are a positive start in an attempt to further engage city residents and parents in their child’s education and future.

Continued policy initiatives and funding for community and school based program development with Grand Rapids has the capacity to add to a further decline in juvenile involvement in offenses and incidents measured through the GRJOI data. Integral to a call for further policy initiatives and further secured funding is the consistent need for evidence-based evaluation of existing and future programming. Programs targeting delinquent risk factors in multiple domains (i.e. families, schools, community) measured through experimental and quasi-experimental research designs, with large sample sizes and long follow-up periods can provide policy makers with an indication as to which programs work, which programs are promising

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and which programs do not work.\textsuperscript{4} In addition to program impact, cost-benefit/cost effectiveness analysis of programs is also necessary to ascertain economic efficiency across scarce resources.

In regard to Crime Offenses and the use of GRJOI data, targeting specific offenses, offenders, and geographies with program initiatives provides the opportunity to offer early intervention and prevention programming to particular individuals and neighborhoods. Early onset of delinquency or very young offending has been found to be related to subsequent delinquent behavior within longitudinal studies.\textsuperscript{56}

In other words, the younger a child begins engaging in crime the greater the risk of more often and more serious criminal involvement. Early prevention initiatives coordinated across wide ranging multi-modal initiatives offer the opportunity to disrupt these negative trajectories. Providing a multi-year descriptive analysis of juvenile offenses and incidents recorded by GRPD is one part of a larger picture in creating a system of prevention and care that supports a child's success. This report is for the community to read, reflect, and discuss the data. It is useful as a starting point as the community and its citizens develop greater efficiencies at the private, parochial, and public level in an effort to produce best outcomes for our children. A coordinated system of care with sound data collection, shared data across institutional settings and evidenced-based practices of program and policy analysis are essential in helping the community provide the best quality of life for the children of Grand Rapids.

\textbf{CONCLUSION}

A coordinated system of care with sound data collection, shared data across institutional settings and evidenced-based practices of program and policy analysis are essential in helping the community provide the best quality of life for the children of Grand Rapids.

\begin{itemize}
  \item Targeting specific offenses, offenders, and geographies with program initiatives provides the opportunity to offer early intervention and prevention programming to particular individuals and neighborhoods.
\end{itemize}
INTERPRETING NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILES

Neighborhoods in the City of Grand Rapids

Neighborhoods can be and often are defined in multiple ways by the residents who live in a community and the organizations that serve those communities. Historically and functionally neighborhoods change. For the purpose of this report, neighborhood data are based on neighborhood association boundaries within the city of Grand Rapids for the year 2013. Currently there are 37 officially-recognized neighborhoods within Grand Rapids and each is represented in one of the profiles on the following pages (presented alphabetically by neighborhood name).

A wide array of additional neighborhood-level demographic and socio-economic information is available through the “Neighborhoods” section of the Community Research Institute website at www.cridata.org.

The Neighborhood-Level GRJOI

The neighborhood profiles in the following section are each organized into five segments: (1) Number of unique youth involved in offenses/incidents; (2) Number of offenses/incidents; (3) Residence of offender within or outside of the neighborhood of commission; (4) Age of offenders; and (5) Geographic density of juvenile offenses/incidents. Explanations and guides for interpreting each of these segments are included below.

In order to compare neighborhoods across the seven years of analysis a standard measure of the data was created. Estimated population figures from the 2010 U.S. Census were used to translate the number of juvenile offenders and juvenile offenses/incidents into rates per 1,000 youth between the ages of eight and 16. These 2010 U.S. Census populations are listed on the cover page of each neighborhood.

It should be noted that within a portion of the neighborhood-level time series graphs the visual line is not available. This is an indication that there were no offenses of a particular sub-category (i.e. there are no Status Offenses recorded in Ottawa Hills for the year 2008) for a specific neighborhood during that time period. This is not an indication of missing data but an indication of no recorded offenses. In order to see if there were no offenses within a particular offense sub-category (i.e. Crime Offenses
or Status Offenses), refer to the Number of Offenders Traveling/Stay/Unknown graphic for each neighborhood. If there is no bar for a specific year within that neighborhood’s graphic there were zero recorded events of that particular offense for that year/neighborhood sub-category.

Number of unique youth involved in offenses

Figures 3.5 through 3.8 in each neighborhood profile provide the seven year trend rate for unique juvenile offender/incident involvement in a particular neighborhood compared to the overall seven year trend rate for Grand Rapids as a whole. Figure 5.0 provides the rate of unique youth involved in Crime and Status Offenses in a neighborhood. Figures 5.1 through 5.3 provide the rate for each sub-category (Crime, Status Offense, and Family Domestic Incident) for unique youth involvement. Solid lines represent the neighborhood rate and dotted lines represent the City of Grand Rapids rate.

Number of unique offenses

Figures 5.4 through 5.7 in each profile provide the seven year trend rate for unique offenses within a neighborhood compared to the overall seven year trend rate for the City of Grand Rapids as a whole. Figure 5.4 provides the rate of unique offenses (Crime and Status) in a particular neighborhood compared to Grand Rapids. Figures 5.5 through 5.7 provide the rates of offenses/incidents within each sub-category of offenses across the seven years of trend data. Solid lines represent the neighborhood rate and dotted lines represent the City of Grand Rapids rate.

Residence of offenders within or outside of a neighborhood

Figures 5.8 through 6.0 provide the percentage offenses (Crime and Status) within a neighborhood that were committed by youth residing in those neighborhoods compared to youth who reside in other neighborhoods. Figure 5.8 provides the residence/non-residence/unknown offense data for Crime and Status Offenses combined. Figures 5.9 and 6.0 provide the Crime Offense and Status Offense data for residence separately. The lower section of the bar graph represents the percentage of offenses committed by individuals who stay/reside within the neighborhood of offense. The middle section of the bar graph represents the percentage of offenses committed by offenders who stay/reside in other neighborhoods. In other words, these are offenders who traveled to a neighborhood and then committed an offense within that neighborhood. The top section of the bar graph represents offenders who committed offenses and whose residence was unknown or unrecorded within the data.

The data within these figures reveal the extent to which offenses in a neighborhood originated with individuals from within the neighborhood or from outside the neighborhood. This information, as a measure of inter-neighborhood offending, can assist in crime prevention efforts by prompting further analysis of location sources of crime in a neighborhood. Combined with the neighborhood offense/incident density maps, policymakers can ascertain the need for geographically targeted prevention efforts and their relationship to juvenile travel patterns. It is important to note that individuals traveling from outside a neighborhood who commit an offense within a neighborhood may be traveling to that neighborhood for non-offense related reasons such as school, visiting family and friends, traveling to public transportation hubs located near business districts, and use of city parks.

Age of Offender/Incident

Figure 6.1 represents the age of juveniles who were involved in offenses within particular neighborhoods compared to the age of juveniles
involved in offenses within the City of Grand Rapids as a whole. Within this bar chart the bar on the left of each age category represents the neighborhood and the bar on the right of each age category represents the City of Grand Rapids as a whole.

These figures provide an indication as to the extent of offenses a neighborhoods juvenile population is committing at an earlier or later stage than the City of Grand Rapids as whole. This may also be an indication of a particular neighborhoods “growth/age curve” of juveniles. Specific neighborhood trends indicating younger or older juvenile commission of offenses than the overall Grand Rapids age of commission may indicate the need for specific program/policy implementation or change at the neighborhood level.

**Density maps of juvenile offenses**

The density map within each neighborhood profile provides a neighborhood level density map of offense geographic location. Darker shaded areas are indicative of geographic locations with a higher density of offenses. The darkest shaded areas on a neighborhood map that include a number count signify offenses within a 2,500 square foot cell that contains more than 50 offenses. These areas are of particular importance as they are considered “hot spots” of juvenile offenses. These geographic areas should be considered in relation to the neighborhood data presented on residence of offenders and offenses within and outside of neighborhoods and in conjunction with what is located within these geographies. For example, a specific “hot spot” may coincide with particular travel or destination patterns for youth such as schools, parks, retail stores, etc. whereby individuals are traveling to or from these areas on a continual basis.
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city trend, the rate in which unique youth were involved in offenses in Alger Heights was generally less than Grand Rapids as a whole. With the exception of a period of time between 2010 and 2011 Alger Heights reported less unique youth crime and status offenses than the Grand Rapids city rate.

As represented in Figure 5.1 Alger Heights experienced a sudden drop in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2007 and 2008 with a slight rise in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2008 and 2009. Between 2009 and 2012 the unique youth involved Crime Offense rate hovered around the same rate as Grand Rapids in general with a slight rise above the Grand Rapids rate in 2011. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (see Figure 5.2) in Alger Heights was below the Grand Rapids rate except for a small spike in 2010. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in Alger Heights (see Figure 5.3) slightly exceeded the Grand Rapids city rate between 2009 and 2011.

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, Alger Heights unique offense rate was below the city rate across all years within the report except for 2011. In 2008, the Alger Heights rate of unique offenses was reported at one third the rate of Grand Rapids. In 2011, the unique offense rate rose slightly above the city rate. After surpassing the city rate in 2011, the Alger Heights rate again began to decline at a faster rate than the city rate through 2012.
The rates of all the offense/incident categories fluctuated between 2006 and 2012 with the greatest fluctuation occurring in the unique Crime Offense category. The only time period in which Alger Heights Crime Offenses exceeded the city rate was in 2011. The Status Offense rate in Alger Heights did not exceed the city rate between 2006 and 2012. The Family Domestic Incident rate exceeded the city rate slightly between 2009 and 2011.
Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood
As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing outside the Alger Heights neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Alger Heights neighborhood was greater than the offenses committed by youth residing within Alger Heights. For example in 2009, almost 80 percent of the Crime and Status Offenses combined occurring in Alger Heights were attributed to youth residing outside of the neighborhood. In general, the percent of youth who live in Alger Heights that were responsible for offenses within Alger Heights was between 15 percent and 20 percent across all years of this study. When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses there is a slight increase in the proportion of Alger Heights resident youth committing Crime Offenses in 2007 and 2008. Concerning Status Offenses, 50 percent of the Status Offenses in 2006 were attributed to resident and zero Status Offenses were attributed to Alger Heights resident youth in 2007, 2008, and 2012. These extreme rate fluctuations are attributable to a low number of offenses in general.

Age of Offenders/Incidents
Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Alger Heights against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Alger Heights follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast number of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14 and 16.
Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses/incidents in Alger Heights is displayed in the map on page 52. All the juvenile offenses/incidents—including Criminal Offenses, Status Offenses, and Family Domestic Incidents—reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses/incidents only, not the residence of the youth involved. In Alger Heights, there are three particular areas of higher density offenses/incidents. In particular the geographic areas in the northeast end of the neighborhood bordering the Southeast End neighborhood; the area surrounding Alger Middle School on the west side of the neighborhood and in the south east corner of the neighborhood overlapping with the

Figure 5.8 Alger Heights - Residence of Offenders Crime and Status Offenses

Figure 5.9 Alger Heights - Residence of Offenders Crime Offenses

Figure 6.0 Alger Heights - Residence of Offenders Status Offenses

Figure 6.1 Alger Heights - Age of Offenders
Shangrai-La neighborhood. The latter neighborhood area is a geographic area accounting for 230 offenses/incidents between 2006 and 2012. Further understanding of the areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses/incidents.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Alger Heights

Legend

- **H**: Grand Rapids Public Schools
- **City of Grand Rapids**
- **Neighborhood Boundaries**
- **Green Space**
- **Rivers & Lakes**

**Major Roads**
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

**Number of Juvenile Offenses**
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- (#): 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community’s Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83
South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city trend, the rate in which unique youth were involved in offenses in Baxter was much greater than Grand Rapids as a whole. While the offense rate dropped significantly in Baxter between 2006 and 2012 it continued to remain at a much higher rate than the overall city.

As represented in Figure 5.1 Baxter experienced a sudden drop in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2007 with a slight steady decline in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2007 and 2009. Between 2009 and 2011 the unique youth involved Crime Offense rates rose again with a peak in 2010 and a decline again in 2011. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (see Figure 5.2) in Baxter was continually higher than the Grand Rapids rate. The time period between 2006 and 2008 reveals the largest distance in Status Offense Rate between the neighborhood of Baxter and the City of Grand Rapids in general. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in Baxter (see Figure 5.3) slightly exceeded the Grand Rapids city rate between 2006 and 2011 with an upward trend in 2012.

Figure 5.0 Baxter - Rate of Youth Involved in Crime and Status Offenses

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, Baxter's unique offense rate was above the city rate across all years within the report. The only time period the total unique offenses within Baxter dropped under a rate of 100 per 1,000 juveniles in the population was for a short period of time in 2009. While the overall unique offense rate within Baxter has declined significantly beginning in 2006 it continues to remain significantly higher than the city rate.
The rate change within the Crime Offense category in Baxter reveals a large decline between 2006 and 2007 and a steady decline between 2007 and 2009. The increase that occurred between 2009 and 2010 continued to remain through 2012. The Status Offense rate in Baxter was highest between 2006 and 2008 with a sharp decline thereafter. After the initial decline of unique Status Offenses beginning in 2008, relative stability between 40 and 60 per 1,000 youth in the population has continued through 2012. The unique Status Offense rate within Baxter continues to exceed the overall Grand Rapids Status Offense rate across all years. The Family Domestic Incident rate exceeded the city rate slightly between 2006 and 2011. Beginning in 2012 there has been a rapid increase in unique Family Domestic Incidents within Baxter.
Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood

As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing inside and outside the Baxter neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Baxter neighborhood fluctuates on a yearly basis. For example in 2006, about 45 percent of the Crime and Status Offenses combined occurring in Baxter were attributed to youth residing inside the neighborhood and 45 percent were attributed to youth from outside of the neighborhood. Increases in youth from outside the neighborhood are evident between 2007 and 2009 and again in 2011 through 2012. When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses there is a slight increase in the proportion of Baxter resident youth committing Crime Offenses in 2006 and 2010. In regard to Concerning Status Offenses, 70 percent of the Status Offenses in 2008 were attributed to non-residents of the Baxter neighborhood.

Age of Offenders/Incidents

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Baxter against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Baxter follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast numbers of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14 and 16 with 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.

Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Baxter is displayed in the map on page 57. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand
Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. In Baxter, there are five particular areas of density offenses with a number count between 21 and 50 offenses. The geographic area with the highest density of offenses with a count of 91 events is located in the northwest section of the neighborhood along the Eastern Avenue corridor between Bates Street SE and State Street SE. Further understanding of this area with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Baxter

Legend

- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes

**Major Roads**
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

**Number of Juvenile Offenses**

- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database – Our Community’s Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83
South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

Within the neighborhood of Belknap Lookout, the rate in which unique youth were involved in offenses was somewhat different than the trend in greater Grand Rapids. While the youth involvement rate dropped in Belknap Lookout between 2006 and 2007 it rose significantly in 2008 to just over a rate of 100 youth per 1,000 in the population. The rate remained above the city rate from mid-2010 through mid-2011 when, after dipping below the city rate, it again began to rise toward the city average in 2012.

As represented in Figure 5.1 Belknap Lookout experienced a rate in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2012 that hovered close to the city rate with small decreases and increases across the seven year period. In 2011 the unique youth involved Crime Offense rates declined below a5.2) in Belknap Lookout was continually higher than the Grand Rapids rate between 2007 and late 2010. The time period between 2007 and 2009 reveals the largest distance in Status Offense Rate between the neighborhood of Belknap Lookout and the City of Grand Rapids in general.

Figure 5.3 Belknap Lookout - Rate of Youth Involved in Family Domestic Incidents

The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in Belknap Lookout (Figure 5.3) slightly exceeded the Grand Rapids city rate across all years.

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, Belknap Lookout’s unique offense rate was more volatile. The total unique offenses within Belknap Lookout dropped below the city rate between 2006
and 2007 and again between 2010 and 2012. The overall unique offense rate within Belknap Lookout was above the city rate between 2007 and 2010 with a significantly higher rate in 2008.

The rate change within the Crime Offense category in Belknap Lookout reveals a less volatile rate change than the overall offense figures. The Status Offense rate in Belknap Lookout was highest.

Figure 5.2 Belknap Lookout - Rate of Youth Involved in Status Offenses

Figure 5.3 Belknap Lookout - Rate of Youth Involved in Family/Domestic Incidents

Figure 5.4 Belknap Lookout - Rate of Juvenile Crime/Status Offenses

Figure 5.5 Belknap Lookout - Rate of Juvenile Crime Offenses
between 2007 and 2009 with a mixture of stability and decline thereafter. The Family Domestic Incident rate slightly exceeded the city rate between 2006 and 2012. Beginning in 2012 there has been a slight increase in unique Family Domestic Incidents within Belknap Lookout.

**Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood**

As can be seen in Figures 5.8, the percent of youth residing inside and outside the Belknap Lookout neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Belknap Lookout neighborhood fluctuates on a yearly basis. For example in 2006, about 31 percent of the Crime and Status Offenses combined occurring in Belknap Lookout were attributed to youth residing inside the neighborhood and about 45 percent were attributed to youth from outside of the neighborhood. Increases in youth from outside the neighborhood are evident within 2010 and increases from residents within the neighborhood are evident from 2011 through 2012. When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses there is a slight increase in the proportion of Belknap Lookout resident youth committing Crime Offenses in 2007. In regard to Status Offenses, over 90 percent of the Status Offenses in 2010 were attributed to non-residents of the Belknap Lookout neighborhood.

**Age of Offenders/Incidents**

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Belknap Lookout against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Belknap Lookout follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast numbers of offenses are being committed by youth.
between the ages of 14 and 16 with 15 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.

**Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents**

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Belknap Lookout is displayed in the map below. All the juvenile offenses—including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses—reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. There are no indications of a particular small geographic area over contributing to the offense count within this neighborhood.
neighborhood. Further understanding of this area can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the slightly higher density of offenses.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Belknap Lookout

Legend

- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes

**Major Roads**
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

**Number of Juvenile Offenses**
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database – Our Community’s Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83
South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

The Black Hills neighborhood rate of unique youth involved in Crime and Status Offenses fluctuated to a greater degree than the Grand Rapids city rate between 2006 and 2012. The offense rate in Black Hills rose between 2006 and 2007 and rose above the city rate again between mid-year 2008 and mid-year 2010 before dropping well below the city rate between 2011 and 2012. As represented in figure 5.1 Black Hills experienced a sudden drop in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2007 and 2008 with a steady incline in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2009 and 2010. Between 2010 and 2012, the unique youth involved in Crime Offense rates again rapidly declined. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in Black Hills was higher than the Grand Rapids rate between 2008 and 2010. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in Black Hills (Figure 5.3) significantly exceeded the Grand Rapids city rate between 2006 and late 2008 and again between early 2009 and 2012.

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, Black Hills unique offense rate was above the city rate in 2007 and again between 2009 through mid-year 2010. After which, a steep decline in unique offenses occurred between mid-year 2010 through 2012. The rate change within the Crime Offense category in Black Hills reveals a large decline between mid-year 2007 and 2009 and a steady decline after mid-year 2010. The Status Offense rate in Black Hills was highest in 2009 with a sharp decline thereafter. After the initial decline of unique Status Offenses beginning in 2009, no Status Offenses were reported between 2011 and 2012. The Family Domestic Incident rate exceeded the city rate between 2006 and mid-year 2008 and again mid-year 2009 through mid-year 2011. Beginning mid-year 2011 there has been...
been a rapid decrease in unique Family Domestic Incidents within Black Hills.

Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood
As can be seen in Figures 5.8, the percent of youth residing inside and outside the Black Hills neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Black Hills neighborhood fluctuates on a yearly basis. In general, after 2006 the majority of offenders for Crime and Status Offenses were residents of Black Hills. Between 2011 and 2012 all offenses were committed by residents of the neighborhood. When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses there is a slight increase in the proportion of non-Black Hills resident youth committing Crime Offenses in 2006 and 2009. Regarding Status
Offenses, between 25 percent to 50 percent of the Status Offenses between 2006 and 2009 were attributed to residents of the Black Hills neighborhood. In 2010, the residence of Status Offenders was unknown and there were no reported offenses from 2011 through 2012.

**Age of Offenders/Incidents**

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Black Hills against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Black Hills follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast numbers of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14 and 16 with 15 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.

**Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents**

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Black Hills is displayed in the map on page 69. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Black Hills, there are no specific geographic locations exhibiting an egregious amount of offenses. The northern end of Kensington Park and the blocks just southeast of the Oxford/Dorchester intersection have a slightly higher density of offenses than Black Hills overall. Further understanding of these areas with a slightly higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with
the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses/incidents.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Black Hills

Legend

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<th>Major Roads</th>
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<th>11 - 20</th>
<th>21 - 50</th>
<th>51 - 230</th>
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Number of Juvenile Offenses

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department, 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community’s Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83 South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

The Creston neighborhood rate of unique youth involved in Crime and Status Offenses fluctuated slightly more than the Grand Rapids city rate between 2006 and 2012. The offense rate in Creston rose above the city rate between 2006 and 2007 and again rose slightly above the city rate between mid-year 2008 and 2010 before dropping well below the city rate between 2011 and 2012.

As represented in figure 5.1 Creston experienced less unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2008 than the City of Grand Rapids as a whole. Between 2008 and 2010 the unique youth involved in Crime Offenses rose slightly higher than the city rate. Between 2010 and 2012 Crime Offenses declined in Creston. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in Creston was higher than the Grand Rapids rate between 2006 and 2008. After which, unique youth involved in Status Offenses remained below the city rate. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in Creston (Figure 5.3) exceeded the Grand Rapids city rate between 2006 and late 2008. After 2008, the Family Domestic Incident rate in Creston mirrored the city rate and then began declining in 2011.

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

After a slight rise in the unique offense rate between 2006 and 2007, the neighborhood of Creston unique offense rate has either been in decline or remained relatively steady between 2007 and 2012. Beginning in 2010, the neighborhood of Creston has experienced a steady decline in total unique
offenses. The rate change within the Crime Offense category in Creston reveals a decline between 2006 and 2007 and a steady increase from 2007 through 2009. After 2009, Creston’s unique Crime rate has remained in steady decline through 2012. The Status Offense rate in Creston was highest in 2007 with a sharp decline through 2009. After the initial decline of unique Status Offenses beginning in 2009, the Status Offenses rate remained below the Grand Rapids city rate. The Family Domestic...
Incident rate exceeded the city rate between 2006 and 2008. After which, the Family Domestic Incident rate in Creston mirrored the city rate and began declining again in 2011.

**Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood**

As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing inside and outside the Creston neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Creston neighborhood fluctuates on a yearly basis. In general, except for the year 2011, the majority of offenders for Crime and Status Offenses were evenly split between residents and non-residents of Creston. When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses there is a slight increase in the proportion of non-Creston resident youth committing Crime Offenses between 2010 and 2012. In regard to Status Offenses, between 2006 and 2010 there is a steady increase in the number of the Status Offenders within Creston who were residents of Creston. This number declines in 2011 and then returns to over 70 percent in 2012.

**Age of Offenders/Incidents**

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Creston against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Creston follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast numbers of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14 and 16 with 15 and 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.
Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Creston is displayed in the map on page 74. All the juvenile offenses/incidents—including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses—reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Creston, there are a few specific geographic locations exhibiting a higher density of offenses. The area just west Riverside Middle School on the west side of Creston is one such area. In addition, two specific areas, one within Creston and one just outside of the Creston neighborhood are highly contributing geographies in regard to offenses. Within Creston, the area surrounding Creston High...
School contributed 82 offenses over the seven years of data. Also, on the furthest southwest edge of the neighborhood near the Leonard/Fuller corridor 51 offenses occurred. Further understanding of these areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Creston

Legend

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<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
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<td>City of Grand Rapids</td>
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<td>Green Space</td>
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<td>Rivers &amp; Lakes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major Roads

- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

Number of Juvenile Offenses

- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

Legend

- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database – Our Community’s Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec. 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83
South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents
Total Unique Youth rates and total Unique Offenses and Incidents rates are not included for the Downtown neighborhood within this report. Considering the extremely low population of youth residing in the Downtown neighborhood, calculating rates based on this population number will provide non-valid outcomes that will lead to misinterpretations of the actuality of offenses/incidents and youth involvement in offenses/incidents within this neighborhood.

Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood
As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing inside and outside the Downtown neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the neighborhood is dominated by juveniles who travel to Downtown from other neighborhoods. These numbers are similarly reflected when separating Crimes and Status Offenses.

Age of Offenders/Incidents
Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Downtown against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Downtown follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast numbers of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14 and 16 with 15 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.
Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Downtown is displayed in the map on the next page. All the juvenile offenses/incidents—including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses—reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Downtown, there are no specific geographic locations exhibiting an egregious amount of offenses. The highest offense density location within Downtown is along Ottawa Avenue NW at the Calder Plaza. Further understanding of this area with a slightly higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Downtown

Legend

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<tbody>
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<td>City of Grand Rapids</td>
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<td>Neighborhood Boundaries</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Green Space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rivers &amp; Lakes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major Roads

- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

Number of Juvenile Offenses

- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- # 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community’s Children

Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83 South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

The East Hills neighborhood rate of unique youth involved in Crime and Status Offenses fluctuated to a greater degree than the Grand Rapids city rate between 2006 and 2012. The offense rate in East Hills declined extensively between 2006 and 2007. Between 2007 and 2011 the East Hills rate of unique youth involved in offenses and incidents rose well above the city rate. In 2009 a rate of 160 per 1,000 youth in the population was recorded in East Hills. After 2009 a rapid decline in unique youth involvement occurred and continued through 2012. Between 2011 and 2012, the East Hills rate declined to well below the city rate.

As represented in Figure 5.1 East Hills experienced a gradual drop in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2008 albeit always remaining higher than the city rate. Between 2008 and 2009 the unique youth involved in Crime Offense rates rapidly increased and then rapidly decreased between 2009 and 2010. After which a steady decline has continued in unique youth involved in crime. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in East Hills was higher than the Grand Rapids rate between 2006 into 2007. After dipping below the city rate in 2007 the rate increased to a rate of 40 per 1,000 in 2008 and has been in a steady decline through 2012. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in East Hills (Figure 5.3) has exceeded the Grand Rapids city rate except for a short time period between late 2007 and early 2008.

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, East Hills unique offense rate was above the city rate
from 2006 through early 2011. A large increase between 2008 and 2009 was followed by a large decrease between 2009 and 2010. After which, a steep decline in unique offenses occurred between early 2011 through 2012. The rate change within the Crime Offense category in East Hills reveals a large decline between 2006 and 2008 and a steep incline beginning in 2008 followed by a steep decline thereafter. The Status Offense rate in East Hills was highest in 2006 with a sharp decline into 2007. After the initial decline of unique Status Offenses beginning in 2007, Status Offenses increased.
into 2008 and then began a steady decline resulting in a rate less than the city rate beginning in early 2010. The Family Domestic Incident rate exceeded the city rate between 2006 and late-year 2007 and again mid-year 2009 through 2012.

**Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood**
As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing outside the East Hills neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the East Hills neighborhood is greater than East Hills resident youth who were committing offenses inside their neighborhood. In 2011, more than 90 percent of offenders for Crime and Status Offenses were non-residents of East Hills. When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses it is evident that a large proportion of crime offenses by youth in East Hills are attributed to non-East Hills resident youth. In regard to Status Offenses, the numbers fluctuate considerably between residents and non-residents.

**Age of Offenders/Incidents**
Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in East Hills against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in East Hills follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast numbers of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14 and 16 with 15 and 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.
Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in East Hills is displayed in the map on the next page. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within East Hills, the highest density of offenses occurring emanates from the Fulton Street/Diamond Avenue intersection southward toward Congress Elementary School. Further understanding of these areas with a slightly higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.

Figure 5.8 East Hills - Residence of Offenders
Crime and Status Offenses

Figure 5.9 East Hills - Residence of Offenders
Crime Offenses

Figure 6.0 East Hills - Residence of Offenders
Status Offenses

Figure 6.1 East Hills - Age of Offenders

Grand Rapids
East Hills
Stay
Travel
Unknown

Stay
Travel
Unknown

Percent
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Percent

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Percent

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Percent

8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Age of Offenders

Percent of Offenders

0 10 20 30

Unknown

Travel
Stay
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – East Hills

Legend

- **H** Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes

**Major Roads**
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

**Number of Juvenile Offenses**
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

**Sources:**
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community's Children
- Community Research Institute

**Created on:** Dec, 2013
**Projection:** U.S. State Plane NAD 83 South - International Feet

**Produced by:** Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

The Eastern-Burton neighborhood rate of unique youth involved in Crime and Status Offenses, while fluctuating across years, remained at or below the Grand Rapids city rate between 2006 and 2012. Beginning in 2010, the rate declined and then stabilized between 2011 and 2012 at 20 per 1,000 youth in the population. As represented in Figure 5.1 Eastern-Burton experienced a greater fluctuation in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses. In 2007 and late 2008 through mid-2009 the unique youth involved in Crime Offense rates exceeded the Grand Rapids city rate. After which, a steady decline began in late 2009 through 2012. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in Eastern-Burton remained lower than the Grand Rapids rate between 2006 and 2012. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in Eastern-Burton (Figure 5.3) has exceeded the Grand Rapids city rate across all years except for a short time period within 2010.

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, Eastern-Burton’s unique offense rate was below the city rate across all years except for a short period of time in 2009. The rate change within the Crime Offense category in Eastern-Burton reveals a steady decline beginning in 2009 after a time period when the neighborhood exceeded the city rate. The Status Offense rate in Eastern-Burton remained below the city average across all years. Yet, the Family Domestic Incident rate exceeded the city rate for all years except for a short time period in 2010 and again in 2012.

Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood

As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing outside the Eastern-Burton neighborhood
who were involved in offenses within the Eastern-Burton neighborhood is greater than Eastern-Burton resident youth who were committing offenses inside their neighborhood. In 2011, 100 percent of offenders for Crime and Status Offenses were non-residents of Eastern-Burton. When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses it is evident that a large proportion of crime offenses by youth in Eastern-Burton are attributed to non-Eastern-Burton resident youth. Pertaining to Status Offenses, the numbers are indicative of a low overall number of offenses and years where no status offenses were recorded.
Age of Offenders/Incidents

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Eastern-Burton against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Eastern-Burton follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast numbers of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14 and 16 with 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.

Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Eastern-Burton is displayed in the map on the next page. All the juvenile offenses—including Criminal Offenses, and Status Offenses—reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Eastern-Burton, there are no particular egregious areas of higher density offenses occurring. Further understanding of the areas with a slightly higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the higher density of offenses.
Figure 5.8 Eastern - Burton - Residence of Offenders Crime and Status Offenses

Figure 5.9 Eastern - Burton - Residence of Offenders Crime Offenses

Figure 6.0 Eastern - Burton - Residence of Offenders Status Offenses

Figure 6.1 Eastern - Burton - Age of Offenders
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Eastern - Burton

Legend

- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes

Major Roads
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

Number of Juvenile Offenses
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community’s Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83 South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

The Eastgate neighborhood rate of unique youth involved in Crime and Status Offenses was well below the Grand Rapids city rate between 2006 and 2012. The offense rate in Eastgate fluctuated between a high of just over 20 per 1,000 youth in the population to a low of zero. As represented in Figure 5.1 Eastgate experienced a low rate of unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2012. At no point during this time period did the rate of unique youth involved in Crime Offenses rise above ten juveniles per 1,000 in the population. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in Eastgate was higher than the Grand Rapids rate beginning in late 2008 and going into 2009. This was the only time period that the Eastgate neighborhood approached and moved beyond the city rate for Status Offenses. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in Eastgate (Figure 5.3) remained below the Grand Rapids city rate until 2011. Beginning in 2010 there has been a slight increase in Family Domestic Incidents in Eastgate and the trend has been increasing through 2011 into 2012.

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, Eastgate's unique offense rate was well below the city rate from 2006 into 2012. The rate change within the Crime Offense category in Eastgate reveals little change across the years of this analysis. The Status Offense rate in Eastgate was highest in 2009 with a sharp decline into 2010 when no offenses were reported. The Family Domestic Incident rate was below the city rate between 2006 and into 2011. The rate began to exceed the city rate in 2011 into
As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing outside the Eastgate neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Eastgate neighborhood is pronounced in 2009. Eastgate resident youth who were committing offenses inside their neighborhood is evident in 2007 and 2008. In 2012,
50 percent of offenders for Crime and Status Offenses were non-residents of Eastgate. There were no offenses reported in 2006, 2010, and 2011. The analysis results in this section are a product of extremely low offense rates. For example, if there were only a few offenses committed in a particular year a percentage of residence location that claims 100 percent of offenders were residents of the neighborhood is of little value. Disaggregating offenses by Crime and Status merely magnifies the lack of inferential value within this section.

Age of Offenders/Incidents
Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Eastgate against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Eastgate follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14 and 16 with 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.

Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents
The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Eastgate is displayed in the map below. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Eastgate, there are no egregious areas of high density offenses occurring. Further understanding of these areas with a slightly higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for a high density of offenses.
Figure 5.8 Eastgate - Residence of Offenders
Crime and Status Offenses

Figure 5.9 Eastgate - Residence of Offenders
Crime Offenses

Figure 6.0 Eastgate - Residence of Offenders
Status Offenses

Figure 6.1 Eastgate - Age of Offenders
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Eastgate

Legend
- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes

Major Roads
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

Number of Juvenile Offenses
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community’s Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83 South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

The Eastown neighborhood rate of unique youth involved in Crime and Status Offenses declined rapidly between 2006 and 2008 dipping below the city rate by 2008. Between mid-2008 and mid-2011 the rate exceeded the Grand Rapids city rate and then declined below the city rate again mid-2011 into 2012. As represented in Figure 5.0 Eastown experienced a gradual drop in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2008 albeit always remaining higher than the city rate until mid-2007. Between 2008 and 2009 the unique youth involved in Crime Offense rates rapidly increased and then steadily decreased between 2009 and 2012. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.1) in Eastown was higher than the Grand Rapids rate between 2006 and 2007. After dipping below the city rate in 2007 through 2009 the rate increased slightly above the city rate between 2010 and 2011. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in Eastown (Figure 5.2) slightly exceeded the Grand Rapids city rate until 2010 at which time it dropped below the city rate into 2012.

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, Eastown’s unique offense rate was above the city rate from 2006 until mid-year 2007. A significant increase between 2008 and 2010 is tempered by a continual decline beginning in 2010 through 2012. The rate change within the Crime Offense category in Eastown mirrors a similar pattern evident and discussed within the overall offense rate. The Status Offense rate in Eastown was highest in 2006 with a sharp decline into 2007. After the initial decline of unique Status Offenses beginning in 2006, Status Offenses increased beginning in 2009 peaking in 2011 and beginning to decline again below the city rate. The Family Domestic Incident rate remained slightly higher than the city rate until 2010 when it declined below the city rate into 2012.
Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood

As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing outside the Eastown neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Eastown neighborhood varies on a yearly basis. In 2007, more than 60 percent of offenders for Crime and Status Offenses were residents of Eastown. Yet, 2008 through 2010 revealed an increase of individuals residing outside of Eastown committing offenses within the neighborhood. Within 2011 and 2012 the proportions were relatively equal. When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses we see similar variations in proportion of crime offenses by youth in Eastown that are attributed to non-Eastown and Eastown resident youth. Concerning Status Offenses, the numbers again fluctuate considerably between residents and non-residents by year.
Age of Offenders/Incidents
Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Eastown against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Eastown follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast numbers of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 13 and 16 with 15 and 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.

Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents
The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Eastown is displayed in the map on page 97. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Eastown, the highest density of offenses occurring emanates from the northern end of the neighborhood along Fulton Avenue just east of Carlton. This area borders the Fulton Heights neighborhood. Other areas bordering and within Eastown that have produced a higher density of offenses are along Fuller Avenue in the southwest area of the neighborhood bordering Baxter. Further understanding of these areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents
The Fulton Heights neighborhood rate of unique youth involved in Crime and Status Offenses fluctuated to a greater degree than the Grand Rapids city rate between 2006 and 2012. The offense rate in Fulton Heights remained significantly higher than the City of Grand Rapids rate across all years except for a short period of time in 2008. Between 2006 and 2008 the Fulton Heights rate of unique youth involved in offenses and incidents declined rapidly meeting the lower city rate in 2008. After which, the Fulton Heights rate drastically increased again to a high of almost 120 per 1,000 youth in the population in 2009. After 2009, a decline in unique youth involvement occurred and continued through 2012 though continuing to remain higher than the city rate.

As represented in Figure 5.1, Fulton Heights experienced a steep drop in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2008 albeit always remaining higher than the city rate. Between 2008 and 2009 the unique youth involved in Crime Offense rates rapidly increased and then steadily decreased between 2009 and 2012. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in Fulton Heights was lower than the Grand Rapids rate during all years except for a small period of time in 2011. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in Fulton Heights (Figure 5.3) was also below the Grand Rapids city rate except for a short time period in 2011.

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents
In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, Fulton Heights’ unique offense rate was above the city rate from 2006 through early 2012 except for a small portion of time within 2008. The rate change
within the Crime Offense category in Fulton Heights reveals a similar pattern to the overall offense category. The Status Offense rate in Fulton Heights was below the city average across all years. The Family Domestic Incident rate was also below the city rate average across all years of this analysis.

Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood

As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing outside the Fulton Heights neighborhood

For all figures:
- **Fulton Heights**
- **Grand Rapids**

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**Figure 5.2 Fulton Heights - Rate of Youth Involved in Status Offenses**

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**Figure 5.3 Fulton Heights - Rate of Youth Involved in Family/Domestic Incidents**

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**Figure 5.4 Fulton Heights - Rate of Juvenile Crime/Status Offenses**

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**Figure 5.5 Fulton Heights - Rate of Juvenile Crime Offenses**
who were involved in offenses within the Fulton Heights neighborhood is much greater than Fulton Heights’ resident youth who were committing offenses inside their neighborhood. Within each year of analysis, more than 55 percent of offenders for Crime and Status Offenses were non-residents of Fulton Heights. When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses it is evident that a large proportion of crime offenses by youth inside Fulton Heights are attributed to non-Fulton Heights resident youth.

**Age of Offenders/Incidents**

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Fulton Heights against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Fulton Heights follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. Yet, there are differentiations within years. In particular younger individuals between 11 and 13 are responsible for a high number of offenses. Considering the data for this neighborhood is overrepresented by crime offenses as opposed to status offenses, this reveals an area in need of further discussion and analysis at the community level.

**Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents**

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Fulton Heights is displayed in the map below. All the juvenile offenses/incidents—including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Fulton
Heights, the highest density of offenses occurring emanates from the area just south of the Kent Education Center-Mayfield and bordering the Eastown neighborhood along Fulton Street just east of Carlton. Further understanding of these areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

The Garfield Park neighborhood is the most populous youth neighborhood in Grand Rapids. The neighborhood rate of unique youth involved in Crime and Status Offenses fluctuated slightly more than the Grand Rapids city rate between 2006 and 2012. The offense rate in Garfield Park declined extensively between 2006 and 2007. Between 2007 and into 2008 the Garfield Park rate of unique youth involved in offenses and incidents rose above the city rate. Between 2008 and 2012 the unique youth involved rate remained slightly higher than the city rate.

As represented in Figure 5.1 Garfield Park experienced a gradual drop in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2007. Between 2007 and 2008 the unique youth involved in Crime Offense rates increased and then gradually decreased though never dipping below the city rate. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in Garfield Park declined lower than the Grand Rapids rate between 2006 into 2007. After dipping below the city rate in 2007 the rate increased above the city rate between 2008 and 2009 and remained slightly above the city rate into 2012. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in Garfield Park (Figure 5.3) remained relatively steady and similar to the Grand Rapids city rate.

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, Garfield Park’s unique offense rate was above the city rate beginning in 2006 and then sharply declined into 2007. A small increase between 2008 and 2009 was followed by a slightly larger increase between 2010 and 2012. The rate change within the Crime Offense category in Garfield Park reveals a large decline between 2006 and 2007 and a slight incline
beginning in 2007 followed by relative stability thereafter. The Status Offense rate in Garfield Park was highest in 2006 with a sharp decline into 2007. After the initial decline of unique Status Offenses beginning in 2007, Status Offenses increased into 2008 and then remained steady into 2010 with a slight increase in 2011 and 2012. The Family Domestic Incident rate remained relatively steady and comparable to the city rate between 2006 and 2012.

Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood
As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing outside the Garfield Park neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Garfield Park neighborhood is less than Garfield Park resident.
youth who were committing offenses inside their neighborhood. When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses it is evident that a large proportion of crime offenses by youth in Garfield Park are attributed to resident youth. In regard to Status Offenses, the numbers of Garfield Park residents is also higher than non-residents.

Age of Offenders/Incidents
Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Garfield Park against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Garfield Park follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast numbers of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14 and 16 with 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.

Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents
The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Garfield Park is displayed in the map on page 107. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses/incidents only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Garfield Park there are nine separate geographic locations revealing higher density offenses. Three of these locations are located in areas directly connected to Grand Rapids Public School locations. These areas are located around Dickinson School, Buchanan School, and Burton Middle/Burton...
Elementary Schools. The other six areas of high density are located along the Burton Avenue and Division Avenue corridors. Specifically, the area located just east of Division Avenue between Griggs Street and Brown Street is a geographic location responsible for 51 offenses. Further understanding of these areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

The Grandville neighborhood rate of unique youth involved in Crime and Status Offenses rose rapidly between 2007 and 2008, meeting the city rate by 2008. Between mid-2008 and 2009 the rate declined and remained below the Grand Rapids city rate into 2012. As represented in Figure 5.1 Grandville experienced less unique youth involved in Crime Offenses than the City of Grand Rapids as a whole across all years of analysis. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in Grandville was higher than the Grand Rapids rate between late 2007 through late 2008. After which Status Offenses declined and mirrored the city rate into 2012. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in Grandville (Figure 5.3) remained relatively steady mirroring the Grand Rapids city rate except for a small drop in 2008 and a slight increase above the city rate between 2011 and 2012.

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, Grandville’s unique offense rate was below the city rate from 2006 through 2012. An increase in 2008 raised the rate to 60 per 1,000 juveniles in the population. The rate within the Crime Offense category in Grandville remained below the city rate for all years. The Status Offense rate in Grandville was highest in 2008 when it exceeded the city rate for a short period of time. The Family Domestic Incident rate remained relatively similar to the city rate.

Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood

As can be seen in 5.8, the percent of youth residing outside the Grandville neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Grandville neighborhood varies on a yearly basis. In 2006, more than 60
percent of offenders for Crime and Status Offenses were residents of Grandville. Yet between 2007 and 2008 and again between 2010 and 2011 the percentage revealed an increase of individuals residing outside of Grandville committing offenses within the neighborhood. When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses we see similar variations in proportion of crime offenses by youth in Grandville that are attributed to non-Grandville and Grandville resident youth. Relating to Status Offenses, the numbers again fluctuate with a significant percentage of Status Offenders being recorded as unknown.
Age of Offenders/Incidents

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Grandville against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Grandville follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast numbers of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14 and 16 with 15 and 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.

Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Grandville is displayed in the map on page 112. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Grandville, the highest density of offenses occurring emanates from the area surrounding the Southwest Community Campus School. Further understanding of areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Figure 5.8 Grandville - Residence of Offenders
Crime and Status Offenses

Figure 5.9 Grandville - Residence of Offenders
Crime Offenses

Figure 6.0 Grandville - Residence of Offenders
Status Offenses

Figure 6.1 Grandville - Age of Offenders
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Grandville

Legend

- **H**: Grand Rapids Public Schools
- **City of Grand Rapids**
- **Neighborhood Boundaries**
- **Green Space**
- **Rivers & Lakes**

**Major Roads**
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

**Number of Juvenile Offenses**
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

**Note**: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database – Our Community’s Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83 South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents
The Heritage Hill neighborhood rate of unique youth involved in Crime and Status Offenses exceeds the City of Grand Rapids rate across all years. Between 2007 and 2008 we see a steep decline in unique youth involved in offenses. Between 2008 and 2012 the rate varies at about 20-30 points higher than the city rate. Beginning in 2011 there is a steady increase in unique youth involvement in offenses. As represented in Figure 5.1 Heritage Hill experienced a steep drop in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2007 and 2008 albeit always remaining higher than the city rate throughout all years except for a small portion of time in 2011. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in Heritage Hill was lower than the Grand Rapids rate between 2006 and 2009. After 2009, the rate increased to almost twice the city rate between 2010 and 2012. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in Heritage Hill (Figure 5.3) slightly exceeded the Grand Rapids city rate until mid-2007 at which time it dropped below the city rate until 2011.

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents
In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, Heritage Hill’s unique offense rate was above the city rate from 2006 through 2012. A significant decrease between 2007 and 2008 was followed by further volatility in subsequent years. The rate change within the Crime Offense category in Heritage Hill mirrors a similar pattern evident and discussed within the overall offense rate. The Status Offense rate in Heritage Hill remained below the city rate until 2009 where it gradually increased through 2012. The Family Domestic Incident rate remained higher than the city rate until mid-2007 when it declined below the city rate through 2010. In 2011, the Family Domestic Incident rate in Heritage Hill began rising on a steep incline.
Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood

As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing outside the Heritage Hill neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Heritage Hill neighborhood is robust. Across all years, almost 80 percent of offenders for Crime and Status Offenses were non-residents of Heritage Hill. When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses we see a similar result in proportion of crime offenses by non-resident youth in Heritage Hill. In regard to Status Offenses, the percentages indicate residents of Heritage Hill are responsible for these offenses.
Age of Offenders/Incidents

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Heritage Hill against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Heritage Hill follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast numbers of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 13 and 16 with 15 and 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.

Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Heritage Hill is displayed in the map on page 117. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Heritage Hill, the highest density of offenses occurring emanates from the area just south of the Grand Rapids University Prepatory Academy. Further understanding of these areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Heritage Hill

Legend

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<tr>
<th>Major Roads</th>
<th>Number of Juvenile Offenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>City of Grand Rapids</td>
<td>1 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Boundaries</td>
<td>11 - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Space</td>
<td>21 - 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivers &amp; Lakes</td>
<td>51 - 230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Rapids Public Schools</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
After School Programs Database – Our Community’s Children
Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83 South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents
The Highland Park neighborhood rate of unique youth involved in Crime and Status Offenses was below the city rate throughout all years of the analysis. Between 2006 and 2012 the rate remained relatively steady with a small decline in 2009. As represented in Figure 5.1 Highland Park unique youth involved in Crime Offenses was quite low - never exceeding 22 per 1,000 youth in the population over the seven year period. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in Highland Park was higher than the Grand Rapids rate between 2006 and 2007 and again between 2009 and 2010. After dipping below the city rate in late 2010 through 2011, the rate increased slightly above the city rate in late 2011. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in Highland Park (Figure 5.3) slightly exceeded the Grand Rapids city rate between 2008 and 2009 at which time it leveled off mirroring the city rate into 2012.

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents
Highland Park's unique offense rate was below the city rate from 2006 until mid-year 2007. Beginning in 2008, a significant decrease occurred into 2009. While rate variation occurred between 2009 and 2012 the rate never exceeded the City of Grand Rapids rate. The rate within the Crime Offense category in Highland Park exceeded the city rate for a short period of time in 2007-2008 yet remained well below the city rate average at all other times. The Status Offense rate in Highland Park was highest in 2006 with a sharp decline into 2007. After the initial decline of unique Status Offenses beginning in 2007, the rate surpassed the city average slightly in 2010 and late 2011. The Family Domestic Incident rate was slightly higher than the city rate mid-year 2008 through mid-year 2010.
Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood

As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing outside the Highland Park neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Highland Park neighborhood varies on a yearly basis. Except for 2009, when all offenses were attributed to residents of Highland Park, there is variation across all other years within the analysis. When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses, we see similar variations in proportion of crime offenses by youth in Highland Park except for 2009 and 2011 in which...
all offenders were residents of the neighborhood. In regard to Status Offenses, the numbers again fluctuate considerably between residents and non-residents by year except for 2008 when all Status Offenders were non-residents and 2009 when all Status Offenders were residents.

Age of Offenders/Incidents
Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Highland Park against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Highland Park follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast numbers of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14 and 16 with 15 and 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.

Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents
The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Highland Park is displayed in the map on page 122. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Highland Park, there are no particular egregious areas of high offense density. Further understanding of these areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the higher density of offenses.
Figure 5.8 Highland Park - Residence of Offenders Crime and Status Offenses

Figure 5.9 Highland Park - Residence of Offenders Crime Offenses

Figure 6.0 Highland Park - Residence of Offenders Status Offenses

Figure 6.1 Highland Park - Age of Offenders
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Highland Park

Legend
- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes

Major Roads
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

Number of Juvenile Offenses
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department, 2013
- After School Programs Database, Our Community's Children
- Community Research Institute

Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83
South - International Feet

Created on: Dec, 2013
Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

The John Ball Park neighborhood rate of unique youth involved in Crime and Status Offenses declined rapidly between 2006 and 2007 dipping below the city rate after a period of time when the neighborhood had a unique youth involved in offense rate twice the city rate. Between 2007 and 2011 the rate gradually declined and remained below the Grand Rapids city rate. Beginning in 2011 the rate began to climb again surpassing the city rate into 2012.

As represented in figure 5.1 John Ball Park experienced a steep decline and gradual drop in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2011 always remaining below the city rate between early 2008 and 2011. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in John Ball Park followed a similar steep decline between 2006 and 2007. After dipping below the city rate in 2007 through 2008 the rate increased slightly above the city rate between 2009 and 2010 before declining again in 2011. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in John Ball Park (Figure 5.3) slightly exceeded the Grand Rapids city rate in 2007 at which time it dropped below the city rate into 2012.

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

John Ball Park’s rate of unique offenses was much higher than the city rate from 2006 until 2007. After which between 2007 and 2011 the rate remained below the city rate. The rate began a steep incline again beginning in 2011 surpassing the city rate in early 2011. The rate change within the Crime Offense category in John Ball Park mirrors a similar pattern evident and discussed within the overall offense rate. Yet the Crime Offense rate did not dip below the city rate until 2008. The Status Offense rate in John Ball Park was highest in 2006 with a sharp decline into 2007. After the initial decline of
unique Status Offenses beginning in 2006, Status Offenses remained relatively constant mirroring the city rate into 2012. The Family Domestic Incident rate remained slightly higher than the city rate in 2007 when it declined below the city rate between 2008 and 2012.

Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood
As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing outside the John Ball Park neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the John Ball Park neighborhood varies on a yearly basis. In 2009 and 2011, more than 60 percent of offenders for Crime and Status Offenses were residents of John Ball Park. Yet, 2012 revealed an increase of individuals residing outside of John Ball Park committing...
offenses within the neighborhood. When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses we see similar variations in proportion of crime offenses by resident and non-resident youth as in the overall offense category.

**Age of Offenders/Incidents**

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in John Ball Park against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in John Ball Park follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast numbers of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 13 and 16 with 15 and 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.

**Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents**

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in John Ball Park is displayed in the map on page 127. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within John Ball Park, the highest density of offenses occurring emanates near the eastern end of the neighborhood near Douglas where 65 offenses were reported. Other areas bordering Downtown that have produced a higher density of offenses are just east of Lexington Avenue north of Fulton Avenue. Further understanding of these areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting
for the high density of offenses.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – John Ball Park

Legend

- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes

Major Roads

- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

Number of Juvenile Offenses

- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
After School Programs Database – Our Community’s Children
Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83
South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents
The Lake Eastbrook neighborhood rate of unique youth involved in Crime and Status Offenses was below the Grand Rapids city rate until early 2008 when the rate sharply increased to over 100 unique youth per 1,000 in the population by 2009. After 2009, the rate began to decline yet remained above the city rate into 2012.

As represented in Figure 5.1 Lake Eastbrook experienced a rise in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2007 and 2009 followed by a gradual decline albeit always remaining higher than the city rate. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in Lake Eastbrook was lower than the Grand Rapids rate except for a small period of time between mid-year 2010 and mid-year 2011. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in Lake Eastbrook (Figure 5.3) remained below the Grand Rapids city rate until 2011 at which time it slightly increased above the city rate into 2012.

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents
Lake Eastbrook’s unique offense rate was above the city rate beginning in 2008 into 2012. A significant increase between 2008 is tempered by a continual decline beginning in 2009 through 2012. The rate change within the Crime Offense category in Lake Eastbrook mirrors a similar pattern evident and discussed within the overall offense rate. The Status Offense rate in Lake Eastbrook was below the Grand Rapids city rate except for a short period of time in mid-year 2010 through mid-year 2011. The Family Domestic Incident rate remained slightly lower than the city rate until 2012 when it began to rise.
Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood
As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing outside the Lake Eastbrook neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Lake Eastbrook neighborhood is predominant. When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses we see similar dominance in proportion of crime.
Concerning Status Offenses, Lake Eastbrook residents are the dominant offending group in all years except 2010.

Age of Offenders/Incidents

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Lake Eastbrook against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Lake Eastbrook follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast numbers of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 13 and 16 with 15 and 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.

Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Lake Eastbrook is displayed in the map on page 132. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Lake Eastbrook, the highest density of offenses occurring emanates from the southern end of the neighborhood along 28th Street SE which has a small geographic area contributing 147 offenses during the seven years of this analysis. Further understanding of these areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Figure 5.8 Lake Eastbrook - Residence of Offenders Crime and Status Offenses

Figure 5.9 Lake Eastbrook - Residence of Offenders Crime Offenses

Figure 6.0 Lake Eastbrook - Residence of Offenders Status Offenses

Figure 6.1 Lake Eastbrook - Age of Offenders
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Lake Eastbrook

Legend
- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes
- Major Roads
  - Business
  - Expressway
  - State
  - Street
- Number of Juvenile Offenses
  - 1 - 10
  - 11 - 20
  - 21 - 50
  - 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community's Children
- Community Research Institute

Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83 South - International Feet

Created on: Dec, 2013

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents
Total Unique Youth rates and total Unique Offenses and Incidents rates are not included for the Leffingwell-Twin Lakes neighborhood within this report. Considering the extremely low population of youth residing in the Leffingwell-Twin Lakes neighborhood, calculating rates based on this population number will provide non-valid outcomes that will lead to misinterpretations of the actuality of offenses/incidents and youth involvement in offenses/incidents within this neighborhood.

Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood
As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing outside the Leffingwell-Twin Lakes neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Leffingwell-Twin Lakes neighborhood is dominant. When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses we see similar variations in proportion of offenses by youth in Leffingwell-Twin Lakes that are attributed to non-Leffingwell-Twin Lakes resident youth.
Age of Offenders/Incidents
Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Leffingwell-Twin Lakes against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Leffingwell-Twin Lakes follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast numbers of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14 and 16.

Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents
The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Leffingwell-Twin Lakes is displayed in the map below. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Leffingwell-Twin Lakes, the highest density of offense occurring emanates from the northeast at East Beltline Avenue and Knapp Street where 74 offenses were reported. In addition the area surrounding Kent Educational Center-Beltline is also an area of higher density offending. Further understanding of these areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Leffingwell - Twin Lakes

Legend:
- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes
- Major Roads
  - Business
  - Expressway
  - State
  - Street
- Number of Juvenile Offenses
  - 1 - 10
  - 11 - 20
  - 21 - 50
  - 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community's Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83 South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents
The Michigan Oaks neighborhood rate of unique youth involved in Crime and Status Offenses is well below the city rate throughout the entire time period of this analysis. As represented in Figure 5.1, Michigan Oaks experienced a small rate increase in 2007 followed by gradual drop in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses within a two year period between 2009 and 2010 when no offenses were reported. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in Michigan Oaks slightly inclines beginning in 2011 after having no reported offenses between 2006 and 2011. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in Michigan Oaks (Figure 5.3) is also minimal with a small number of incidents occurring between 2006 and 2009.

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents
Michigan Oaks’ rate of unique offenses was much lower than the city rate from 2006 until 2012. The rate within the Crime Offense category in Michigan Oaks reveals an increase in 2006 with a steady decline into 2009, followed by another steep increase in 2011. Yet, the highest rate in 2012 does not rise above 30 youth per 1,000 in the population or less than half the rate of the City of Grand Rapids. The Status Offense rate in Michigan Oaks was highest in 2012. The Family Domestic Incident rate was zero after 2009.

Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood
As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing outside the Michigan Oaks neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Michigan Oaks neighborhood varies on a yearly basis. In
2007 and 2008, all offenders of Crime and Status Offenses were residents of Michigan Oaks. In 2012, all offenders resided outside of Michigan Oaks. These were the only years of reported offenses. Status Offenses were only reported in 2012.

**Age of Offenders/Incidents**

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Michigan Oaks against the age of the U.S. Census Youth Population 2010.

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**For all figures:**
- **Michigan Oaks**
- **Grand Rapids**

**Figure 5.2 Michigan Oaks - Rate of Youth Involved in Status Offenses**

**Figure 5.3 Michigan Oaks - Rate of Youth Involved in Family/Domestic Incidents**

**Figure 5.4 Michigan Oaks - Rate of Juvenile Crime/Status Offenses**

**Figure 5.5 Michigan Oaks - Rate of Juvenile Crime Offenses**

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**U.S. Census Youth Population 2010: 169**
of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. The age of onset in Michigan Oaks is 15 years of age. Overall offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 15 and 16.

**Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents**

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Michigan Oaks is displayed in the map on page 140. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Michigan Oaks, there are no egregious areas of crime density recorded. Further understanding of areas with a slightly higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Figure 5.8 Michigan Oaks - Residence of Offenders Crime and Status Offenses

Figure 5.9 Michigan Oaks - Residence of Offenders Crime Offenses

Figure 6.0 Michigan Oaks - Residence of Offenders Status Offenses

Figure 6.1 Michigan Oaks - Age of Offenders
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Michigan Oaks

Legend

Major Roads
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

Number of Juvenile Offenses
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community's Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83
South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

The Midtown neighborhood rate of unique youth involved in Crime and Status Offenses increased rapidly between 2006 and 2007 at which time it remained above the city rate throughout the time period of this analysis. In 2009 the rate was 120 unique youth per 1,000 in the population involved in Crime and Status Offenses. This rate was more than twice the city rate in 2009. After 2009, the rate steadily declined and by 2012 was slightly higher than the city rate.

As represented in Figure 5.1 Midtown experienced a gradual incline in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2009 remaining above the city rate beginning in 2007 through 2012. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in Midtown increased in 2007, declined into 2008 and then increased again in 2009. After 2009, the unique youth Status Offense rate declined and remained steady, slightly above the city average through 2011. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in Midtown (Figure 5.3) slightly exceeded the Grand Rapids city rate beginning in 2006 into 2009 and then again mid-year 2010 into 2012.

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

Midtown's rate of unique offenses was higher than the city rate from 2006 into 2012. In 2010, Midtown experienced a unique offense rate exceeding 140 youth per 1,000 youth in the population compared to a city average of 65 per 1,000 during the same time period. The rate change within the Crime Offense category in Midtown, while consistently above the city rate between 2007 and late 2011, reached a high of 80 per 1,000 in the population in 2009. The Status Offense rate in Midtown was highest in 2010 with a sharp decline into 2011. The Family Domestic Incident rate remained slightly higher than the city...
rate beginning in 2006 through 2009 and again beginning mid-year 2010.

**Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood**

As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing outside the Midtown neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Midtown neighborhood varies on a yearly basis. In 2007, over 70 percent of offenses committed in Midtown were explained by non-resident involvement. Yet, 2012 revealed an increase of individuals residing inside the Midtown neighborhood committing offenses within the neighborhood. When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses we see relatively similar variations in proportion of crime offenses by resident and non-resident youth as in the overall...
offense category. In 2012 we see a large proportion of Status Offenses attributed to Midtown residents.

**Age of Offenders/Incidents**

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Midtown against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Midtown follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast numbers of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14 and 16 with 15 and 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.

**Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents**

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Midtown is displayed in the map on page 145. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Midtown, the highest density of offenses occurring emanates near the southeastern end of the neighborhood near Fulton Avenue and Diamond Avenue adjoined to the East Hills and Fulton Heights neighborhoods. This area is just north of Congress Elementary School. Further understanding of these areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Figure 5.8 Midtown - Residence of Offenders
Crime and Status Offenses

Figure 5.9 Midtown - Residence of Offenders
Crime Offenses

Figure 6.0 Midtown - Residence of Offenders
Status Offenses

Figure 6.1 Midtown - Age of Offenders

Stay  Travel  Unknown

Grand Rapids  Midtown
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Midtown

Legend
- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes

Major Roads
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

Number of Juvenile Offenses
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community's Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83 South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

The Millbank neighborhood rate of unique youth involved in Crime and Status Offenses was below the Grand Rapids city rate until mid-year 2007 at which time it remained above the city rate through mid-year 2008. After which the unique youth rate remained below the city rate into 2012. As represented in Figure 5.1 Millbank experienced a steep incline in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses beginning in 2007 followed by a steep decline through 2008. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in Millbank generally remained below the city average except for a short time period in 2011. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in Millbank (Figure 5.3) slightly exceeded the Grand Rapids city rate between 2009 and 2011.

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

Millbank’s rate of unique offenses was higher than the city rate between 2007 and 2008. Prior to mid-year 2007 and after mid-year 2008 the unique offense rate was consistently below the city rate. The rate change within the Crime Offense category in Millbank, while consistently below the city rate during most years, rose above the city rate between mid-year 2007 and mid-year 2008. The Status Offense rate in Millbank rose slightly above the city rate in 2011. The Family Domestic Incident rate remained below or similar to the city rate between 2006 and 2012.

Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood

As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing outside the Millbank neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Millbank neighborhood varies on a yearly basis. Overall, offenses
committed within the Millbank neighborhood have been attributed to residents of Millbank or have been recorded as unknown. When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses we see relatively similar variations in the proportion of crime offenses by resident and non-resident youth as in the overall offense category. In 2008 we see a large proportion of crime Offenses attributed to Midtown residents. In 2010 and 2011 the vast majority of Status Offenses were committed by residents of Millbank.
Age of Offenders/Incidents

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Millbank against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Millbank follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast numbers of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14 and 16 with 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.

Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Millbank is displayed in the map on page 150. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Millbank, the highest density of offenses occurring emanates near the southeastern end of the neighborhood near 44th and Breton Avenue where 61 offenses were recorded. Further understanding of areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Figure 5.8 Millbank - Residence of Offenders
Crime and Status Offenses

Figure 5.9 Millbank - Residence of Offenders
Crime Offenses

Figure 6.0 Millbank - Residence of Offenders
Status Offenses

Figure 6.1 Millbank - Age of Offenders

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Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Millbank

Legend
- **Grand Rapids Public Schools**
- **City of Grand Rapids**
- **Neighborhood Boundaries**
- **Green Space**
- **Rivers & Lakes**

**Major Roads**
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

**Number of Juvenile Offenses**
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community's Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83 South - International Foot

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents
The North End neighborhood rate of unique youth involved in Crime and Status Offenses remained well below the city average until late 2011 when it surpassed the city average. As represented in Figure 5.1 North End experienced a gradual decline in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2007 and remained well below the city rate until late 2011. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in North End follows a similar pattern as the crime offense category. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in North End (Figure 5.3) slightly exceeded the Grand Rapids city rate beginning in 2011.

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents
North End’s rate of unique offenses was substantially lower than the city rate from 2006 into 2012. The rate change within the Crime Offense category in North End mirrors the same pattern as the overall unique offense pattern. The unique Status Offense category also remained below the city average with months of little or no reported offenses. The Family Domestic Incident rate remained lower than the city rate except for a short time period between 2010 and 2011.

Figure 5.0 North End - Rate of Youth Involved in Crime and Status Offenses

Figure 5.1 North End - Rate of Youth Involved in Crime Offenses

Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood
As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing outside the North End neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the North End neighborhood varies on a yearly basis. When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses similar variations persist amongst residents and non-residents.
Age of Offenders/Incidents

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in North End against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in North End follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast numbers of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14 and 16 with 15 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.
Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents
The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in North End is displayed in the map on page 155. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within North End, the highest density of offenses occurring emanates near the southeastern end of the neighborhood near Knapp just east of Dean Lake Avenue NE. Further understanding of areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – North End

Legend

- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes

Major Roads
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

Number of Juvenile Offenses
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community's Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83 South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city trend, the rate in which unique youth were involved in offenses in North Park was significantly below the city rate for all years included in this report. The offense rate was relatively stable across the years 2008 to 2012; from 2006 to 2007 there was an increase in the rate followed by an immediate decline between 2007 and 2008. As represented in Figure 5.1 the rate of unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2012 remained relatively stable across all years included in this report (between zero and 20 per 1,000 youth) and below the Grand Rapids city rate. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in North Park also remained stable and below the overall Grand Rapids city rate between 2006 and 2012. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in the North Park neighborhood (Figure 5.3) remained near the Grand Rapids rate for all years included in this report; there was a significant decrease in the rate between 2006 and 2007 followed by stabilization below the city rate between 2007 and 2010. Between 2010 and 2011 there was a slight increase that resulted in a rate above the city rate followed by an immediate decrease in the rate between 2011 and 2012 (resulting in a rate below the city rate for 2012).

Figure 5.0 North Park - Rate of Youth Involved in Crime and Status Offenses

Figure 5.1 North Park - Rate of Youth Involved in Crime Offenses

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, the North Park neighborhood’s unique offense rate remained significantly below the city rate for all years included in this report. Between 2006 and 2007 there was an increase in the rate of unique offenses followed by a decrease between 2007 and 2008 and an extremely slight increase between the years 2008 and 2012. The rate change within the Crime Offense category in the North Park neighborhood was relatively stable between 2006 and 2012; it should be noted that there were slight fluctuations between 2006 and 2008. The crime rate was
significantly below the city of Grand Rapids rate for all years included in this report. The Status Offense rate also remained below the Grand Rapids city rate for all years included in this report and was stable (between zero and five per 1,000 youth). The rate of Family Domestic Incidents remained somewhat consistent for all years included in this report – there was a decrease between 2006 and 2007 and an increase between 2010 and 2011. The rate of youth involved in Family Domestic Incidents for the North Park neighborhood remained below the overall city rate for all years included in this report.
except 2006 and 2011.

**Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood**

As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing inside and outside the North Park neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the North Park neighborhood was somewhat consistent across years. The inconsistencies seen in Figure can be attributed to the small number or lack of offenses occurring in the North Park neighborhood across years.

When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses the proportion of the North Park’s resident youth committing Crime Offenses for most years remained the same (when comparing to Crime and Status offenses combined) across years. Again, the lack of or small number of offenses occurring in the North Park neighborhood is the reason for the absence of a clear pattern across years. For Status Offenses, in 2007 and 2008 all of the offenders in North Park resided outside of the neighborhood.

**Age of Offenders/Incidents**

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in the North Park neighborhood against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. The age of onset in the North Park neighborhood is somewhat similar to the age of onset for the city of Grand Rapids as a whole. The vast number of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14 and 16 with 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.
Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in North Park is displayed in the map below. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within North Park, the area with the highest density of juvenile offenses is in the northeast section of the neighborhood, bordering both the North End and city limits. Further understanding of areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – North Park

Legend
- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes

Major Roads
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

Number of Juvenile Offenses
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
After School Programs Database - Our Community’s Children
Community Research Institute

Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83
South - International Feet

Created on: Dec, 2013

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents
In contrast to the city trend, the rate in which unique youth were involved in offenses in the Northeast neighborhood was below the city rate for all years included in this report. The offense rate remained relatively stable across all years included in this report; between 25 and 45 per 1,000 juveniles. As represented in Figure 5.1 the Northeast neighborhood’s rate of unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2012 remained relatively stable across all years included in this report (between 20 and 35 per 1,000 youth) and below the Grand Rapids city rate. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in the Northeast neighborhood slightly increased between 2006 and 2009 followed by an overall decrease between 2009 and 2012. It remained below the Grand Rapids city rate for all years included in this report except 2009 and 2012 where it was about the same as the city rate. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in the Northeast neighborhood (Figure 5.3) remained at the Grand Rapids rate for all years included in this report and very stable (between 10 and 20 per 1,000).

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents
In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, the Northeast neighborhood’s unique offense rate remained below the city rate for all years included in this report and relatively stable - around 40 offenses per 1,000 juveniles. The rate change within the Crime Offense category in the Northeast neighborhood overall was relatively stable between 2007 and 2012 (around 30 per 1,000 youth); between 2006 and 2007 the rate decreased. For all years included in this report the rate change within the Crime Offense category was below the Grand Rapids city rate. The Status Offense rate remained
below the Grand Rapids city rate for all years included in this report except 2009 and 2012, where it was equal to the city rate. The rate of Family Domestic Incidents remained consistently at the city rate for all years included in this report as well except for 2006, where it was slightly below the city rate.

**Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood**
As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing inside and outside the Northeast neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Northeast neighborhood was relatively consistent across years. For example in 2006, a little over 30 percent of the Crime and Status Offenses combined occurring in the Northeast neighborhood were attributed to youth residing inside of the

**Figure 5.2 Northeast - Rate of Youth Involved in Status Offenses**

**Figure 5.3 Northeast - Rate of Youth Involved in Family/Domestic Incidents**

**Figure 5.4 Northeast - Rate of Juvenile Crime/Status Offenses**

**Figure 5.5 Northeast - Rate of Juvenile Crime Offenses**
neighborhood and 40 percent were attributed to youth residing outside of the neighborhood.

When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses the proportion of the Northeasts’ resident youth committing Crime Offenses for most years increased slightly (when comparing to Crime and Status offenses combined) for 2007 through 2010; for other years the proportion stayed about the same. For Status Offenses, the proportion of the Northeast’s resident youth committing an offense was less than the proportion of resident youth committing offenses when both Crime and Status was combined.

**Age of Offenders/Incidents**

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in the Northeast neighborhood against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. The age of onset in the Northeast neighborhood is very similar to the age of onset for the city of Grand Rapids as a whole. The vast number of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 13 and 16 with 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.

**Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents**

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in the Northeast neighborhood is displayed in the map on page 165. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within the Northeast neighborhood, the areas with the highest density of juvenile offenses occurring are near the intersection of Leonard and Ball, near the intersection of Leonard and Fuller (51),
and the area surrounding Plymouth on the south side of the neighborhood. Further understanding of areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Northeast

Legend

- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes

Major Roads
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

Number of Juvenile Offenses
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community's Children
- Community Research Institute

Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83 (South - International Feet)

Created on: Dec, 2013

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents
Total Unique Youth rates and total Unique Offenses and Incidents rates are not included for the Oldtown-Heartside neighborhood within this report. Considering the extremely low population of youth residing in the Downtown neighborhood, calculating rates based on this population number will provide non-valid outcomes that will lead to misinterpretations of the actuality of offenses/incidents and youth involvement in offenses/incidents within this neighborhood.

Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood
As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing inside and outside the Oldtown-Heartside neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Oldtown-Heartside neighborhood was relatively consistent in that almost all of the offenders were from outside of the neighborhood. When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses, the proportion of Oldtown-Heartside resident youth committing Crime and Status Offenses remained the same, with most coming from outside the neighborhood to commit an offense.

Age of Offenders/Incidents
Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Oldtown-Heartside against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. The age of onset in Ottawa Hills slightly differs from the Grand Rapids pattern for juveniles with more 15 and 16 year old youth committing more offenses in Oldtown-Heartside than for Grand Rapids overall. The vast number of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 13 and 16 with 15 and 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.

Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents
The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Oldtown-Heartside is displayed in the map on page 168. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Oldtown-Heartside, the highest density of offenses occurring is near the intersection of Grandville Avenue and Williams Street, which is near The Rapid station (111). Other high density areas of juvenile crime in the Oldtown-Heartside area are on the northwestern side of Oldtown-Heartside where it borders the Downtown neighborhood. Further understanding of areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Figure 5.8 Oldtown - Heartside - Residence of Offenders Crime and Status Offenses

Figure 5.9 Oldtown - Heartside - Residence of Offenders Crime Offenses

Figure 6.0 Oldtown - Heartside - Residence of Offenders Status Offenses

Figure 6.1 Oldtown - Heartside - Age of Offenders

Travel
Stay
Unknown

Travel
Stay
Unknown

Travel
Stay
Unknown

Grand Rapids
Oldtown - Heartside
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 - Oldtown - Heartside

Legend
- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes

Major Roads
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

Number of Juvenile Offenses
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department, 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community’s Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83
South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city trend, the rate in which unique youth were involved in offenses in Ottawa Hills overall was below the city rate except for the years 2006 and 2011. The offense rate decreased between 2006 and 2007 followed by a stable rate of around 20 per 1,000 youth between 2007 and 2010. The rate then increased sharply between 2010 and 2011 followed by a sharp decrease between 2011 and 2012. As represented in Figure 5.1 Ottawa Hills experienced a sharp decrease in the rate of unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2007 followed by a stabilization between 2007 and 2011 where it remained between ten and 25 youth involved in crime offenses per 1,000 youth. It then decreased between 2011 and 2012 to be zero per 1,000 youth. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in Ottawa Hills was zero for 2006 through 2008; between 2008 and 2009 it increased moderately and, in 2010, decreased to be zero. Between 2010 and 2011 there was a sharp increase that rose to be above the Grand Rapids city rate followed by a sharp decrease back to zero (for 2012). The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in the Ottawa Hills neighborhood (Figure 5.3) remained below the Grand Rapids rate for all years included in this report and very stable (between zero and ten per 1,000).

Figure 5.0 Ottawa Hills - Rate of Youth Involved in Crime and Status Offenses

Figure 5.1 Ottawa Hills - Rate of Youth Involved in Crime Offenses

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, the Ottawa Hills neighborhood’s unique offense rate fluctuated to be above or below the city rate depending on the year. It decreased between 2006 and 2007 followed by a stabilization of about 20 per 1,000 youth between 2007 and 2010. Between 2010 and 2011 there was an extremely sharp increase followed by an extremely sharp decrease between 2011 and 2012. The rate change within the Crime Offense category in Ottawa Hills overall was relatively stable between 2007 and 2012 (between zero and 20 per 1,000); however in 2006 the
rate was above the Grand Rapids city rate (around 120 per 1,000 juveniles). The Status Offense rate was relatively stable between 2006 and 2010 (between zero and 10 per 1,000 juveniles) and below the Grand Rapids city rate followed by a sharp increase between 2010 and 2011 and then a sharp decrease to below the Grand Rapids city rate between 2011 and 2012. The Family Domestic Incident remained consistently below the city rate for all years included in this report as well. Overall, between 2006 and 2012, the Family Domestic Incident remained stable between zero and ten per 1,000 juveniles.

Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood

Figure 5.2 Ottawa Hills - Rate of Youth Involved in Status Offenses

Figure 5.3 Ottawa Hills - Rate of Youth Involved in Family/Domestic Incidents

Figure 5.4 Ottawa Hills - Rate of Juvenile Crime/Status Offenses

Figure 5.5 Ottawa Hills - Rate of Juvenile Crime Offenses
As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing inside and outside the Ottawa Hills neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Ottawa Hills neighborhood was relatively consistent in that most of the offenders were from outside of the neighborhood. For example in 2006, 100 percent of the Crime and Status Offenses combined occurring in the Ottawa Hills neighborhood were attributed to youth residing outside of the neighborhood.

When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses the proportion of Ottawa Hills resident youth committing Crime Offenses for most years was the same except due to the small number of status offenses occurring in Ottawa Hills during 2006 and 2012. There were two years (2009 and 2011) where status offenses occurred in Ottawa Hills, with 100 percent of the offenders residing outside of the neighborhood.

**Age of Offenders/Incidents**

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Ottawa Hills against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. The age of onset in Ottawa Hills differs from the Grand Rapids pattern for juveniles; however this is due to the fact that not many offenses occurred in Ottawa Hills during 2006 and 2012. The vast number of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 12 and 16 with 13 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.

**Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents**

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Ottawa Hills is displayed in the map below. All
the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Ottawa Hills, the highest density of offenses occurring is near the intersection of Giddings and Alexander Street (on the border of Ottawa Hills and Southeast End). The area near the intersection of Fisk Road and Chippewa also has a higher density of juvenile offenses occurring within the Ottawa Hills neighborhood. Further understanding of areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Ottawa Hills

Legend

- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes
- Major Roads
  - Business
  - Expressway
  - State
  - Street
- Number of Juvenile Offenses
  - 1 - 10
  - 11 - 20
  - 21 - 50
  - 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Source:
Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
After School Programs Database - Our Community’s Children
Community Research Institute

Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83
South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents
In contrast to the city trend, the rate in which unique youth were involved in offenses in Richmond-Oakleigh overall was significantly below the city rate. The overall offense rate decreased between 2006 and 2007 followed by a stable rate of about zero per 1,000 youth between 2007 and 2012. As represented in Figure 5.1 Richmond-Oakleigh experienced a low rate of unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2012. The rate decreased between 2006 and 2007 to around zero where it remained through 2012. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in Richmond-Oakleigh was zero and below the Grand Rapids rate for all. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in the Richmond-Oakleigh neighborhood (Figure 5.3) also remained below the Grand Rapids rate for all years included in this report and very stable (between zero and five per 1,000).

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents
In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, the Richmond-Oakleigh neighborhood's unique offense rate remained below the city rate for all years included in this report; it decreased between 2006 and 2007 followed by a stabilization of about two for the remainder of the years. The rate change within the Crime Offense category in Richmond-Oakleigh reflected the overall rate of unique offenses. There was a decrease between 2006 and 2007 followed by a stabilization resulting in a rate close to zero per 1,000 juveniles. The crime rate within Richmond-Oakleigh remained below the overall city rate for all years included in the report. The Status Offense rate in Richmond-Oakleigh was zero and therefore, below the city rate for all years included in this report. The Family Domestic Incident remained
consistently below the city rate for all years included in this report as well. Overall, between 2006 and 2012, the Family Domestic Incident remained stable around five per 1,000 juveniles.

Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood
As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing inside and outside the Richmond-Oakleigh neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Richmond-Oakleigh neighborhood depended
on the year. For example in 2006, about 50 percent of the Crime and Status Offenses combined occurring in the Richmond-Oakleigh neighborhood were attributed to youth residing outside of the neighborhood.

When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses the proportion of Richmond-Oakleigh resident youth committing Crime Offenses for most years was the same except due to no status offenses occurring in Richmond-Oakleigh during 2006 and 2012. The reason the proportion differs so much by year is due to the fact that not many offenses occurred in the Richmond-Oakleigh neighborhood during the years included in the report.

**Age of Offenders/Incidents**

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Richmond-Oakleigh against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. The age of onset in Richmond-Oakleigh does not seem to follow the Grand Rapids pattern for juveniles; however this is due to the fact that not many offenses occurred in Richmond-Oakleigh during 2006 and 2012. The vast number of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 12 and 14 with 14 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.

**Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents**

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Richmond-Oakleigh is displayed in the map on page 178. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density.
map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Richmond-Oakleigh, the areas where juvenile offenses occurred most often were near the CA Frost Environmental Science Academy, Covell Elementary, and the northwest and southwest areas of Richmond-Oakleigh. Further understanding of areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Richmond - Oakleigh

Legend
- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes
- Richmond-Oakleigh
- Shawmut Hills
- Blandford Nature Center
- CA Frost Environmental Science Academy
- Richmond-Oakleigh West

Major Roads
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

Number of Juvenile Offenses
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community’s Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83 South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city trend, the rate in which unique youth were involved in offenses in Ridgemoor Park overall was below that of the city rate. The overall offense rate remained the same between 2006 and 2007 followed by a slight increase between 2007 and 2008, a slight decrease between 2008 and 2009, after which it decreased overall between 2009 and 2012. As represented in Figure 5.1 Ridgemoor Park experienced a lower rate of unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2012. The rate increased between 2007 and 2008 followed by an overall decrease between 2008 and 2012. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in Ridgemoor Park was below the Grand Rapids rate for all; it remained between zero and ten per 1,000 youth for all years. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in the Ridgemoor Park neighborhood (Figure 5.3) also remained below the Grand Rapids rate for all years included in this report and very stable (between zero and 10 per 1,000).

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, the Ridgemoor Park neighborhood’s unique offense rate remained below the city rate for all years included in this report; it fluctuated between 5 and 40 offenses per 1,000 juveniles for all years. There was an increase between 2007 and 2008 followed by a decrease between 2008 and 2009. There was another decrease between 2010 and 2012 which resulted in a rate close to zero per 1,000 juveniles in 2012. The rate change within the Crime Offense category in Ridgemoor Park reflected the overall rate of unique offenses. There was an increase between 2007 and 2008 followed by a decrease, another increase, and a steady decrease between 2010 and 2012 resulting in a rate close to zero per 1,000 juveniles. The crime rate within Ridgemoor
Park remained below the overall city rate for all years included in the report. The Status Offense rate in Ridgemoor Park was consistently below the city rate for all years included in this report. The unique status offense rate for Ridgemoor Park remained between zero and ten per 1,000 juveniles for all years included in this report. The Family Domestic Incident remained consistently below the city rate for all years included in this report as well. Overall, between 2006 and 2012, the Family Domestic Incident remained stable around five per 1,000 juveniles.

**Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood**

As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing inside and outside the Ridgemoor Park

**Figure 5.2 Ridgemoor Park - Rate of Youth Involved in Status Offenses**

![Graph showing the rate of youth involved in status offenses from 2006 to 2012.]

**Figure 5.3 Ridgemoor Park - Rate of Youth Involved in Family/Domestic Incidents**

![Graph showing the rate of youth involved in family/domestic incidents from 2006 to 2012.]

**Figure 5.4 Ridgemoor Park - Rate of Juvenile Crime/Status Offenses**

![Graph showing the rate of juvenile crime/status offenses from 2006 to 2012.]

**Figure 5.5 Ridgemoor Park - Rate of Juvenile Crime Offenses**

![Graph showing the rate of juvenile crime offenses from 2006 to 2012.]

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Grand Valley State University, © 2013
neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Ridgemoor Park neighborhood remained somewhat consistent across all years included in this report. For example in 2006, about 50 percent of the Crime and Status Offenses combined occurring in the Ridgemoor Park neighborhood were attributed to youth residing outside of the neighborhood.

When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses the proportion of Ridgemoor Park resident youth committing Crime Offenses for most years remained about the same except for 2012; all of crime offenses that occurred in 2012 were committed by juveniles residing in Ridgemoor Park. In regard to Status Offenses, it depended on the year as to whether the majority of offenders were from Ridgemoor Park or from outside the neighborhood. In 2009 and 2012 all were from outside the neighborhood while, in 2011, all were from the neighborhood. The reason the proportion differs so much by year is due to the fact that not many status offenses occurred in the Ridgemoor Park neighborhood during the years included in the report.

**Age of Offenders/Incidents**

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Ridgemoor Park against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. The age of onset in Ridgemoor Park follows somewhat of the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern for juveniles; however there is a larger percentage of 13 year old offenders and a smaller percentage of younger juveniles (younger than 13) committing offenses in Ridgemoor Park than in Grand Rapids overall. The vast number of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 13 and 16 with 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.
Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Ridgemoor Park is displayed in the map on the next page. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Ridgemoor Park, the highest density of offenses occurring emanates near the intersection of Alger Street and Edgewood Avenue. Further understanding of areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Ridgemoor Park

Legend

- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes

Major Roads
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

Number of Juvenile Offenses
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- ( ) 51 - 230

Note: The ( ) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community's Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83 South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents
In contrast to the city trend, the rate in which unique youth were involved in offenses in Roosevelt Park was below that of the city rate. The overall offense rate remained the same between 2006 and 2007 followed by a slight increase between 2007 and 2008, a slight decrease between 2008 and 2009, after which it remained relatively stable. As represented in Figure 5.1 Roosevelt Park experienced a stable rate of unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2012 except for an increase between 2007 and 2008 and a decrease between 2008 and 2009.

The rate for Roosevelt Park was below the city rate for unique youth involved in Crime Offenses for all years included in this report. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in Roosevelt Park was below the Grand Rapids rate for all years except 2012 where it was slightly above the city rate; it remained between zero and 20 for all years. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in the Roosevelt Park neighborhood (Figure 5.3) also remained below the Grand Rapids rate for all years (except 2012 where it was about the same) included in this report and relatively stable (between zero and 20 per 1,000).

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents
In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, the Roosevelt Park neighborhood’s unique offense rate remained below the city rate for all years included in this report; it fluctuated between 20 and 40 offenses per 1,000 juveniles for all years. The rate change within the Crime Offense category in Roosevelt Park reveals although there was fluctuation year to year, it remained about the same (around
20 per 1,000 youth) for all years. The crime rate within Roosevelt Park remained below the overall city rate for all years included in the report. The Status Offense rate in Roosevelt Park was consistently below the city rate for all years included in this report except 2012, where it was about the same as the city rate. The unique status offense rate for Roosevelt Park remained between zero and 20 per 1,000 juveniles for all years included in this report. The Family Domestic Incident remained consistently below the city rate for all years included in this report except 2012, where it was about the same as the city rate.
city rate. Overall, between 2006 and 2012, the Family Domestic Incident rate for Roosevelt Park slowly increased, peaking in 2012 at about 20 per 1,000 juveniles.

Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood
As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing inside and outside the Roosevelt Park neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Roosevelt Park neighborhood remained somewhat consistent across all years included in this report. For example in 2006, about 45 percent of the Crime and Status Offenses combined occurring in the Roosevelt Park neighborhood were attributed to youth residing inside of the neighborhood while 25 percent were attributed to youth residing outside of the neighborhood.

When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses the proportion of Roosevelt Park resident youth committing Crime Offenses for most years increased between 2010 and 2012. In regard to Status Offenses, it depended on the year as to whether the majority of offenders were from Roosevelt Park or from outside the neighborhood. In 2009 all were from outside the neighborhood while, in 2007 and 2011, all were from the neighborhood. The reason the proportion differs so much by year is due to the fact that not many status offenses occurred in the Roosevelt Park neighborhood during 2007, 2009 and 2011.

Age of Offenders/Incidents
Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Roosevelt Park against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. The age of onset in Roosevelt Park
follows somewhat of the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern for juveniles; however there is a larger percentage of 13 to 15 year old offenders and a smaller percentage of 16 year old juveniles committing offenses in Roosevelt Park than in Grand Rapids overall. The vast number of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 13 and 16 with 15 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.
Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Roosevelt Park is displayed in the map below. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Roosevelt Park, the areas where juvenile offenses occurred most often were near Cesar E. Chavez Elementary and the area to the southwest of the elementary school. Further understanding of areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Roosevelt Park

Legend
- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes
- Major Roads: Business, Expressway, State, Street
- Number of Juvenile Offenses: 1 - 10, 11 - 20, 21 - 50, 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community's Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83 South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city trend, the rate in which unique youth were involved in offenses in Shangrai-La overall was below that of the city rate (except for 2008). The overall offense rate remained the same between 2006 and 2007 followed by a sharp increase between 2007 and 2008, a sharp decrease between 2008 and 2009, and slight increases and decreases between 2009 and 2012. The rate remained below the city rate every year included in the report except 2008 when it peaked to be above the city rate.

As represented in Figure 5.1 Shangrai-La experienced a decrease in the rate of unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2007, a sharp increase between 2007 and 2008, another decrease between 2008 and 2009, followed by an increase and then an overall decrease between 2010 and 2012. The rate for Shawmut Hills was below the city rate for unique youth involved in Crime Offenses for all years included in this report except 2008 and 2010. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in Shangrai-La was below the Grand Rapids rate for all years except 2012 where it was slightly above the city rate; it remained between zero and 20 for all years. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in the Shangrai-La neighborhood (Figure 5.2) also remained below the Grand Rapids rate for all years (except 2011 where it was about the same) included in this report and relatively stable (between zero and 20 per 1,000).

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, the Shangrai-La neighborhood’s unique offense rate oscillated between being below and above the city rate between 2007 and 2011; in 2006 and 2012 the
rate remained below the city rate. The overall unique offense rate within Shawnee Park fluctuated quite a bit depending on the year.

The rate change within the Crime Offense category in Shangrai-La reveals a decrease between 2006 and 2007 followed by sharp increases between 2007 and 2008 and 2009 and 2010 and sharp decreases between 2008 and 2009 and 2010 and 2011. The crime rate within Shangrai-La was below the overall city rate for all years included in the report except 2008 and 2010. The Status Offense rate in Shangrai-La was consistently below the city rate for all years included in this report except 2012, where it was about the same as the city rate. The unique status offense rate for Shangrai-La remained

Figure 5.2 Shangrai-La - Rate of Youth Involved in Status Offenses

Figure 5.3 Shangrai-La - Rate of Youth Involved in Family/Domestic Incidents

Figure 5.4 Shangrai-La - Rate of Juvenile Crime/Status Offenses

Figure 5.5 Shangrai-La - Rate of Juvenile Crime Offenses
between zero and 20 per 1,000 juveniles for all years included in this report. The Family Domestic Incident remained consistently below the city rate for all years included in this report except 2011, where it was slightly above the city rate. Overall, between 2006 and 2011 the Family Domestic Incident rate for Shangrai-La slowly increased, peaked in 2011, and decreased between 2011 and 2012.

Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood
As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing inside and outside the Shangrai-La neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Shangrai-La neighborhood remained somewhat the same for all years included in this report. For example in 2006, about 60 percent of the Crime and Status Offenses combined occurring in the Shangrai-La neighborhood were attributed to youth residing outside of the neighborhood.

When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses the proportion of Shangrai-La resident youth committing Crime Offenses for most years remains about the same as for all offenses. In regard to Status Offenses, for years where status offenses occurred in the Shangrai-La neighborhood, it depended on the year as to whether the majority was from Shangrai-La or from outside the neighborhood. In 2008 and 2012 all were from outside the neighborhood. The reason the proportion differs so much by year is due to the fact that not many status offenses occurred in the Shangrai-La neighborhood during the years included in the report.

Age of Offenders/Incidents
Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Shangrai-La against the age
of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. The age of onset in Shangrai-La follows somewhat of the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern for juveniles; however there is a larger percentage of 13 year old offenders and a smaller percentage of 14 year old offenders in Shangrai-La than in Grand Rapids overall. The vast number of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 13 and 16 with 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.
Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Shangrai-La is displayed in the map on the next page. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Shangrai-La, there was no specific area where juvenile offenses occurred more frequently than others; the offenses were dispersed throughout the neighborhood with more occurring at the borders of Shangrai-La and Shawnee Park, and Shangrai-La and Millbank. Further understanding of areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Shangrai-La

Legend

- **H**: Grand Rapids Public Schools
- **City of Grand Rapids**
- **Neighborhood Boundaries**
- **Green Space**
- **Rivers & Lakes**

**Major Roads**
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

**Number of Juvenile Offenses**
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- (51 - 230)

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community’s Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83 South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city trend, overall the rate in which unique youth were involved in offenses in Shawmut Hills remained below that of the city rate. The overall offense rate decreased between 2006 and 2009 followed by a sharp increase between 2009 and 2010 and a steady decrease between 2010 and 2012. From 2006 to 2009 the rate remained below the city rate, peaked to be above the city rate in 2010 and remained about the same as the city rate in 2011 and 2012.

As represented in Figure 5.1 Shawmut Hills experienced a steady decrease in the rate of unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2009 followed by a sharp increase between 2009 and 2010 and another steady decrease between 2010 and 2012. Between 2006 and 2009 the rate for Shawmut Hills was below the city rate for unique youth involved in Crime Offenses. From 2010 to 2012 the rate for unique youth involved in Crime Offenses within Shawmut Hills was above the city rate. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in Shawmut Hills was below the Grand Rapids rate for all years; it remained around three for all years. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in the Shawmut Hills neighborhood (Figure 5.3) also remained below the Grand Rapids rate for all years included in this report and relatively stable (around seven per 1,000).

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, Shawmut Hills’ unique offense rate remained below the city rate for all years except 2010 where it was slightly above the city rate. The total unique offenses within Shawmut Hills were between rates of 15 to 65 per 1,000 juveniles in the population. The overall
unique offense rate within Shawnee Park decreased between 2006 and 2009, sharply increased between 2009 and 2010 and decreased again between 2010 and 2012. The rate change within the Crime Offense category in Shawmut Hills reveals a decrease between 2006 and 2009 followed by a sharp increase between 2009 and 2010 and an overall decrease between 2010 and 2012. The crime rate within Shawmut Hills was below the overall city rate for all years included in the report except 2010. The Status Offense rate in Shawmut Hills was consistently below the city rate for all years.
included in this report. The unique status offense rate for Shawnee Park remained around five per 1,000 juveniles for all years included in this report. The Family Domestic Incident remained about the same between the years 2006 and 2012 and was consistently below the city rate. Between 2006 and 2012 the Family Domestic Incident rate for Shawnee Park was consistently around eight per 1,000 juveniles.

Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood
As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing inside and outside Shawmut Hills who were involved in offenses within Shawmut Hills remained somewhat the same for all years included in this report. For example in 2006, about 60 percent of the Crime and Status Offenses combined occurring in Shawmut Hills were attributed to youth residing outside of the neighborhood.

When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses the proportion of Shawmut Hills resident youth committing Crime Offenses for most years remains about the same as for all offenses. In regard to Status Offenses, for years where status offenses occurred in the Shawmut Hills neighborhood, it depended on the year as to whether the majority was from Shawmut Hills or from outside the neighborhood. In 2007 most were from outside the neighborhood and in 2008 about half were from inside the neighborhood. The reason the proportion differs so much by year is due to the fact that not many status offenses occurred in the Shawmut Hills neighborhood.

Age of Offenders/Incidents
Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Shawmut Hills against the
The age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Shawmut Hills follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern for juveniles between the ages of 12 and 16 (inclusive). There were no juveniles younger than 12 committing offenses in the Shawnee Park neighborhood that were recorded. The vast number of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14 and 16 with 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.
Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Shawmut Hills is displayed in the map below. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Shawmut Hills, the highest number of offenses occur near the Union High School, Academy of Design and Construction, and Union Community School area (96) along with the area surrounding Westwood Middle School. Further understanding of areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Shawmut Hills

Legend

Major Roads
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

Number of Juvenile Offenses
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community's Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83 South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city trend, the rate in which unique youth were involved in offenses in Shawnee Park differed from Grand Rapids as a whole. The overall offense rate increased between 2006 and 2007, decreased between 2007 and 2008 and increased between 2008 and 2010 followed by a decrease between 2010 and 2012. In 2006, 2008, and 2012 the rate of unique youth involved in offenses was below the Grand Rapids city rate. In 2007, 2010, and 2011 the rate was above the city rate; in 2009 the rate for Shawnee Park was about the same as the city rate.

As represented in Figure 5.1 Shawnee Park experienced a sharp increase in the rate of unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2007 followed by a sharp decrease between 2007 and 2008. Between 2008 and 2010 the rate increased followed by a decrease between 2010 and 2012. In 2007 and 2009 through 2011 the rate for Shawnee Park was above the city rate for unique youth involved in Crime Offenses. In 2006, 2008, and 2012 the rate for unique youth involved in Crime Offenses within Shawnee Park was below the city rate. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in Shawnee Park was below the Grand Rapids rate for all years; it remained around three for all years. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in the Shawnee Park neighborhood (Figure 5.3) also remained below the Grand Rapids rate for all years included in this report and relatively stable (around seven per 1,000 youth except for 2009 and 2010 where it was around zero).

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, Shawnee Park’s unique offense rate oscillated above
and below the city rate across all years within the report. The total unique offenses within the Shawnee Park neighborhood were between rates of 30 to 90 per 1,000 juveniles in the population. The overall unique offense rate within Shawnee Park sharply increased between 2006 and 2007, sharply decreased between 2007 and 2008, increased between 2008 and 2010, and decreased again between 2010 and 2012.

The rate change within the Crime Offense category in Shawnee Park reveals a sharp increase between 2006 and 2007, a decrease between 2007 and 2008, an increase between 2008 and 2010 and a decrease between 2010 and 2012. The crime rate within Shawnee Park was above the overall city.
rate in 2007, 2009, and 2010. It was below the city rate in 2006, 2008, and 2012 (in 2011 it was about the same). The Status Offense rate in Shawnee Park was consistently below the city rate for all years included in this report. The unique status offense rate for Shawnee Park remained around five per 1,000 juveniles for all years included in this report. The Family Domestic Incident remained about the same between the years 2006 and 2012 and was consistently below the city rate. Between 2006 and 2012 the Family Domestic Incident rate for Shawnee Park was consistently around eight per 1,000 juveniles.

**Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood**

As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing inside and outside Shawnee Park who were involved in offenses within Shawnee Park remained around the same for all years included in this report. For example in 2006, about 80 percent of the Crime and Status Offenses combined occurring in the Shawnee Park neighborhood were attributed to youth residing outside of the neighborhood.

When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses the proportion of Shawnee Park resident youth committing Crime Offenses for most years remains about the same as for all offenses. In regard to Status Offenses, for years where status offenses occurred in the Shawnee Park neighborhood, most were from outside the neighborhood – except 2012 where all were from the Shawnee Park neighborhood.

**Age of Offenders/Incidents**

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Shawnee Park against the age
of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Shawnee Park follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern for juveniles between the ages of 14 and 16 (inclusive). There were no juveniles younger than 13 committing offenses in the Shawnee Park neighborhood that were recorded. The vast number of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14 and 16 with 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.
Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Shawnee Park is displayed in the map below. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Shawnee Park, the highest density of offenses occurring is near Ottawa Community School and Ottawa Hills High School (124). Further understanding of areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Shawnee Park

Legend

- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes

Major Roads
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

Number of Juvenile Offenses
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community’s Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83 South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city trend, the rate in which unique youth were involved in offenses in the Southeast Community differed from Grand Rapids as a whole. The overall offense rate increased between 2006 and 2007, slightly decreased between 2007 and 2008 and sharply decreased between 2008 and 2009 followed by somewhat of a stabilization between 2009 and 2012. Overall, the offense rate for the Southeast Community remained significantly higher than the rate for the city of Grand Rapids.

As represented in Figure 5.1 the Southeast Community experienced a decrease in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2008 and 2011, followed by a slight increase between 2011 and 2012. The rate of unique youth involved in crime offenses was significantly higher than the overall city for all years. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in the Southeast Community was above the Grand Rapids rate for all years; it increased between 2006 and 2007, decreased between 2007 and 2009 and leveled off between 2009 and 2012. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in the Southeast Community neighborhood (Figure 5.3) remained the same (slightly above the Grand Rapids rate in 2008 and 2009) between 2006 and 2012 (around 22 per 1,000 youth).

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, the Southeast Community neighborhood’s unique offense rate remained significantly above the city rate across all years within the report. The total unique offenses within the Southeast Community neighborhood were between rates of 70 to 160 per
1,000 juveniles in the population. The overall unique offense rate within the Southeast Community declined significantly between 2006 and 2009, rose between 2009 and 2010, decreased between 2010 and 2011, and increased again between 2011 and 2012.

The rate change within the Crime Offense category in the Southeast Community reveals a decline between 2006 and 2009 and a steady increase between 2009 and 2012. The crime rate within the

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For all figures:

**Southeast Community**

**Grand Rapids**

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U.S. Census Youth Population 2010: 1180
Southeast Community remained above the overall city rate for every year included in the report. The Status Offense rate in the Southeast Community was highest in 2007 with a decline between 2007 and 2009 followed by an overall increase between 2009 and 2012. The overall status offense rate for the Southeast Community remained above the Grand Rapids city rate. The unique status offense rate for the Southeast Community fluctuated between 2006 and 2012 to be between 15 and 65 per 1,000 juveniles. The Family Domestic Incident remained about the same between the years 2006 and 2012. Between 2006 and 2012 the Family Domestic Incident rate for the Southeast Community was consistently around the Grand Rapids overall city rate; in 2008 and 2009 it was slightly above the city rate.

Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood
As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing inside and outside the Southeast Community neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Southeast Community neighborhood remained around the same for all years included in this report. For example in 2006, about 40 percent of the Crime and Status Offenses combined occurring in the Southeast Community neighborhood were attributed to youth residing inside the neighborhood and about 30 percent were attributed to youth from outside of the neighborhood.

When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses the proportion of the Southeast Community resident youth committing Crime Offenses for most years remains about the same as for all offenses. In regard to Status Offenses, for most years more than 30 percent of the status offenses were committed by juveniles from the Southeast Community neighborhood.
Age of Offenders/Incidents

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Southeast Community against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Southeast Community follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast number of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14 and 16 with 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.
Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents
The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in the Southeast Community neighborhood is displayed in the map below. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within the Southeast Community neighborhood, the areas with the highest density of offenses occurring are near the intersection of Bates Street and Eastern Avenue (91), the Gerald R. Ford Middle School (60), and the intersection of Madison and Crawford (93). Further understanding of areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Southeast Community

Legend

- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes

Major Roads
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

Number of Juvenile Offenses
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

Legend
- ( ) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department, 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community’s Children
- Community Research Institute

Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83 South - International Feet

Created on: Dec, 2013

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
For all figures:  

**Southeast End**  
**Grand Rapids**

### Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city trend, the rate in which unique youth were involved in offenses in the Southeast End was similar to Grand Rapids as a whole. While the offense rate overall decreased in the Southeast End between 2006 and 2008, it increased between 2008 and 2009, and then overall it decreased between 2009 and 2012 and in 2012, remained slightly above the city rate. As represented in Figure 5.1 the Southeast End experienced a decrease in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2008, followed by an increase between 2008 and 2009 and another overall decrease between 2009 and 2012. The rate of unique youth involved in crime offenses was around the same as the overall city for all years except 2009 and 2010 where it was above the city rate. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in the Southeast End remained about the same as the Grand Rapids rate for all years; it increased between 2006 and 2007, decreased between 2007 and 2009 and leveled off between 2009 and 2012. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in the Southeast End neighborhood (Figure 5.3) remained the same (slightly above the Grand Rapids rate) between 2006 and 2011 (around 20 per 1,000 youth) before decreasing between 2011 and 2012 (and being about the same as the overall city rate in 2012).

### Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, the Southeast End neighborhood’s unique offense rate remained about the same as the city rate across all years within the report except for 2009 where it was above the city rate. The total unique offenses within the Southeast End neighborhood remained under a rate of 100 per 1,000 juveniles in the population. The overall unique offense rate within the Southeast End declined significantly from 2006 to 2008, rose between 2008 and 2009, and steadily decreased between 2009 and 2012.
The rate change within the Crime Offense category in the Southeast End reveals a decline between 2006 and 2008, an increase between 2008 and 2009, an overall decline between 2009 and 2011 and a slight increase between 2011 and 2012. The crime rate within the Southeast End remained below the overall city rate for every year except 2007, 2009, and 2010 where it was about equal, and then above and above the city rate (respectively). The Status Offense rate in the Southeast End was highest in 2007 with an overall decline thereafter. The overall status offense rate for the Southeast End remained about the same as the Grand Rapids city rate until 2012 where it decreased to below the city rate. The unique status offense rate for the Southeast End fluctuated between 2006 and 2012 between 10 and 25 per 1,000 juveniles. The Family Domestic Incident remained about the same between the years.
2006 and 2011 before slightly decreasing between 2011 and 2012. Between 2006 and 2011 the Family Domestic Incident rate for the Southeast End remained consistently above the Grand Rapids overall city rate and in 2012 was slightly below the city rate.

Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood

As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing inside and outside the Southeast End neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Southeast End neighborhood fluctuates on a yearly basis. For example in 2006, about 45 percent of the Crime and Status Offenses combined occurring in the Southeast End neighborhood were attributed to youth residing inside the neighborhood and about 35 percent were attributed to youth from outside of the neighborhood. Increases in youth from inside the neighborhood are evident between 2006 and 2008 and again in 2009 through 2011 with decreases between 2008 and 2009 and 2011 and 2012.

When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses there is a slight increase in the proportion of the Southeast End resident youth committing Crime Offenses for most years. In regard to Status Offenses, for most years more than 30 percent of the status offenses were committed by juveniles from the Southeast End neighborhood.

Age of Offenders/Incidents

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Southeast End against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Southeast End follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within
years but overall the vast number of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14 and 16 with 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.
Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents
The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in Southeast End is displayed in the map on the next page. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within Southeast End, there is a multitude of high density juvenile offense areas. The intersection of Kalamazoo and Boston Street, the area surrounding Giddings Avenue and Alexander Street, the area to the west of Martin Luther King Park, and the border of the Southeast End and Baxter neighborhoods. Further understanding of areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Southeast End

Legend

- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes

Major Roads
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

Number of Juvenile Offenses
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community's Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83
South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents
In contrast to the city trend, the rate in which unique youth were involved in offenses in Southwest was similar to Grand Rapids as a whole. While the offense rate dropped in Southwest between 2006 and 2008, it increased between 2008 and 2009, and then overall it decreased between 2009 and 2012 and in 2012 remained below the city rate.

As represented in Figure 5.1 Southwest experienced a sharp decrease in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2007, followed by a stabilization that was below the city rate between 2007 and 2010. Between 2010 and 2012 the unique youth involved Crime OffENSE rates decreased and remained below the overall city rate. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in Southwest fluctuated above and below the Grand Rapids rate between 2006 and 2010 before starting to level off in 2011 and decreasing to below the Grand Rapids rate. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in the Southwest neighborhood (Figure 5.3) decreased sharply between 2006 and 2007 before increasing and remaining around the Grand Rapids city rate between 2008 and 2010. Between 2010 and 2011 there was an increase in the rate of juveniles involved in family/domestic incidents followed by a decrease between 2011 and 2012 where it remained the same as the Grand Rapids rate.

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents
In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, the Southwest neighborhood’s unique offense rate remained about the same as the city rate across all years within the report except for 2008 and...
2012 where it was below the city rate. The total unique offenses within the Southwest neighborhood remained under a rate of 100 per 1,000 juveniles in the population. The overall unique offense rate within Southwest declined significantly from 2006 to 2008, increased between 2008 and 2009, and overall decreased between 2009 and 2012.

The rate change within the Crime Offense category in Southwest reveals a large decline between 2006
and 2007, a slight but steady increase between 2007 and 2011, and a decline between 2011 and 2012. The crime rate within the Southwest remained below the overall city rate for every year except 2006. The Status Offense rate in Southwest was highest in 2007 and 2009 with an overall decline thereafter. The overall status offense rate for Southwest oscillated above and below the overall Grand Rapids city rate until 2010 where it remained about the same and then, between 2011 and 2012, declined to below the city rate. The unique status offense rate for Southwest fluctuated between 2006 and 2012 between three and 54 per 1,000 juveniles. The Family Domestic Incident rate declined sharply between 2006 and 2007 and overall steadily increased from 2007 to 2011. Between 2011 and 2012 it decreased to be about the same as the overall city rate.

Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood
As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing inside and outside the Southwest neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the Southwest neighborhood fluctuated on a yearly basis. For example in 2006, about 30 percent of the Crime and Status Offenses combined occurring in the Southwest neighborhood were attributed to youth residing inside the neighborhood and 50 percent were attributed to youth from outside of the neighborhood. Decreases in youth from inside the neighborhood are evident between 2006 and 2008 and again between 2010 and 2012 with increases between 2008 and 2010.

When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses there is an increase in the proportion of Southwest resident youth committing Crime Offenses in 2006, 2007, 2009, and 2010. In regard to Status Offenses, for most years more than 50 percent of the status offenses were for juveniles from
outside the Southwest neighborhood.

**Age of Offenders/Incidents**

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in Southwest against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in Southwest follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast number of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14 and 16 with 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.
Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in the Southwest neighborhood is displayed in the map below. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within the Southwest neighborhood, the highest density of offenses occurring emanates near Campau Park and Campau Park School along with near the intersection of Hall and Division. Further understanding of areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – Southwest

Legend

- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes
- Major Roads
  - Business
  - Expressway
  - State
  - Street

Number of Juvenile Offenses

- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community’s Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83 South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city trend, the rate in which unique youth were involved in offenses in West Grand was similar to Grand Rapids as a whole. While the offense rate dropped in West Grand between 2006 and 2007, it increased between 2007 and 2008, and then overall it decreased between 2008 and 2011, and in 2012 it increased slightly and remained slightly higher than the city rate.

As represented in figure 5.1 West Grand experienced a decrease in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2007, followed by an increase from 2007 to 2008. Between 2008 and 2010 the unique youth involved Crime Offense rates decreased with a slight and steady increase from 2010 to 2012. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in West Grand steadily remained around the Grand Rapids rate and overall steadily decreased between 2006 and 2012. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in West Grand (Figure 5.3) remained around the Grand Rapids city rate between 2006 and 2011, slightly increased and remained higher than the Grand Rapids rate in 2012.

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, West Grand’s unique offense rate was below the city rate across all years within the report except for 2008. The total unique offenses within West Grand remained under a rate of 100 per 1,000 juveniles in the population. The overall unique offense rate within West Grand declined significantly from 2006 to 2007, it rose between 2007 and 2008, and overall it remained about the same between 2008 and 2012; remaining about the same as the city rate.
The rate change within the Crime Offense category in West Grand reveals a large decline between 2006 and 2007, an increase between 2007 and 2008, and a steady decline between 2008 and 2010. There was steady increase between 2010 and 2012 and the crime rate for West Grand remained about the same as the city rate in 2012. The Status Offense rate in West Grand was highest in 2006 and 2009 with an overall decline thereafter. The overall status offense rate for West Grand remained about the same as the overall city of Grand Rapids status offense rate except for 2009 where it slightly exceeded the rate for the overall city of Grand Rapids status offense rate. The unique status offense rate for West Grand remained relatively stable between 2006 and 2012 between 15 and 20 per 1,000 juveniles. The Family Domestic Incident rate hovered around the city rate between 2006 and 2011 and increased to
more than the city rate again in 2012.

**Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood**

As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing inside and outside the West Grand neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the West Grand neighborhood fluctuates on a yearly basis. For example in 2006, about 50 percent of the Crime and Status Offenses combined occurring in West Grand were attributed to youth residing inside the neighborhood and 30 percent were attributed to youth from outside of the neighborhood. Increases in youth from inside the neighborhood are evident between 2006 and 2007 and again in 2008 through 2011 with decreases between 2007 and 2008 and 2011 and 2012. When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses there is a slight decrease in the proportion of West Grand resident youth committing Crime Offenses in 2006 and 2010. In regard to Status Offenses, for most years more than 50 percent of the status offenses were for juveniles from the West Grand neighborhood.

**Age of Offenders/Incidents**

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in West Grand against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in West Grand follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast number of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14 and 16 with 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.
Figure 5.8 West Grand - Residence of Offenders

Crime and Status Offenses

Figure 5.9 West Grand - Residence of Offenders

Crime Offenses

Figure 6.0 West Grand - Residence of Offenders

Status Offenses

Figure 6.1 West Grand - Age of Offenders

Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in West Grand is displayed in the map on the next page. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved. Within West Grand, the highest density of offenses occurring emanates near the intersections of Stocking and Alpine, Leonard and Alpine, and Leonard and Seward. Further understanding of areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – West Grand

Legend

- Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes

Major Roads
- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

Number of Juvenile Offenses
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community’s Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83
South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU
Number of Unique Youth Involved in Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city trend, the rate in which unique youth were involved in offenses in ken-O-Sha Park was similar to Grand Rapids as a whole. While the offense rate dropped in ken-O-Sha Park between 2006 and 2009, overall it rose between 2009 and 2012, and in 2012 it remained at a much higher rate than the overall city rate.

As represented in Figure 5.1 ken-O-Sha Park experienced a decrease in unique youth involved in Crime Offenses between 2006 and 2009. Between 2009 and 2011 the unique youth involved Crime Offense rates increased with a sharp increase from 2011 to 2012. The unique youth involved in Status Offenses (Figure 5.2) in ken-O-Sha Park was continually lower than the Grand Rapids rate except for in 2010, it was slightly more than the Grand Rapids rate. The rate of unique youth connected to Family Domestic Incidents in ken-O-Sha Park (Figure 5.3) slightly exceeded the Grand Rapids city rate between 2006 and 2009 and hovered around the Grand Rapids rate from 2009 to 2012.

Number of Unique Offenses/Incidents

In contrast to the city rate of unique offenses, ken-O-Sha Park’s unique offense rate was above the city rate across all years within the report except for 2009. The total unique offenses within ken-O-Sha Park remained under a rate of 100 per 1,000 juveniles in the population except for 2006 and 2012. While the overall unique offense rate within ken-O-Sha Park declined significantly from 2006 to 2009, overall it rose again between 2009 and 2012 and was much higher than the city rate.
The rate change within the Crime Offense category in ken-O-Sha Park reveals a large decline between 2006 and 2007 and a steady decline between 2007 and 2009. The increase that occurred between 2009 and 2010 continued to remain through 2012. The Status Offense rate in ken-O-Sha Park was highest in 2010 with an overall decline thereafter. The overall status offense rate for ken-O-Sha Park remained lower than for the overall city of Grand Rapids status offense rate except for 2010 where it slightly exceeded the rate for the overall city of Grand Rapids status offense rate. The unique status
offense rate for ken-O-Sha Park remained relatively stable between 2006 and 2012 between seven and 20 per 1,000 juveniles. The Family Domestic Incident rate exceeded the city rate slightly between 2006 and 2008, dipped beneath the city rate in 2009, increased to more than the city rate again in 2010, dipped below in 2011, and increased again in 2012 to be slightly more than the overall city rate.

Residence of Youth Inside or Outside of the Neighborhood

As can be seen in Figure 5.8, the percent of youth residing inside and outside the ken-O-Sha Park neighborhood who were involved in offenses within the ken-O-Sha Park neighborhood fluctuates on a yearly basis. For example in 2006, about 40 percent of the Crime and Status Offenses combined occurring in ken-O-Sha Park were attributed to youth residing inside the neighborhood and 30 percent were attributed to youth from outside of the neighborhood. Increases in youth from outside the neighborhood are evident between 2007 and 2009 and again in 2011 through 2012. When separating Crime Offenses and Status Offenses there is a slight increase in the proportion of ken-O-Sha Park resident youth committing Crime Offenses in 2006 and 2010. In regard to Status Offenses, for most years more than 50 percent of the status offenses were for juveniles from the ken-O-Sha Park neighborhood.

Age of Offenders/Incidents

Figure 6.1 compares the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders in ken-O-Sha Park against the age of juvenile Crime and Status Offenders within Grand Rapids. In general, the age of onset in ken-O-Sha Park follows the same pattern as the Grand Rapids pattern. There are slight differentiations within years but overall the vast number of offenses are being committed by youth between the ages of 14
and 16 with 16 year old youth contributing the most toward Crime and Status Offenses within the neighborhood.

**Density Map of Juvenile Offenses/Incidents**

The geographical distribution of all juvenile offenses in ken-O-Sha Park is displayed in the map on page 236. All the juvenile offenses — including Criminal Offenses and Status Offenses — reported by the Grand Rapids Police Department from 2006 through 2012 are included within this density map. These maps represent the location of offenses only, not the residence of the youth involved.
Within ken-O-Sha Park, the areas where offenses occurred most frequently are near intersections and hosing; as anticipated. The concentration of juvenile offense activity appears to be equally dispersed based on spatial location within ken-O-Sha Park. Further understanding of areas with a higher density of offenses can be developed through discussion with those familiar with the characteristics of the neighborhood and the particular blocks accounting for the high density of offenses.
Concentration of Juvenile Offenses 2006 - 2012 – ken-O-sha Park

Legend

- H Grand Rapids Public Schools
- City of Grand Rapids
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Green Space
- Rivers & Lakes

Major Roads

- Business
- Expressway
- State
- Street

Number of Juvenile Offenses

- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 230

(!) Note: The (#) signifies the number of offenses in cells containing greater than 50 offenses.

Sources:
- Grand Rapids Police Department - 2013
- After School Programs Database - Our Community's Children
- Community Research Institute

Created on: Dec, 2013
Projection: U.S. State Plane NAD 83
South - International Feet

Produced by: Community Research Institute at the Johnson Center, GVSU