

# **Hidden Challenges**

*A report in a series examining the status of API youth in West Contra Costa County, California*

## **Volume 1:**

Juvenile Justice and Education Issues Affecting  
Asian and Pacific Islander (API) Youth in Richmond, California

by Poonam Juneja  
National Council on Crime and Delinquency

*In partnership with*  
West Contra Costa County Southeast Asian Youth & Family Alliance



National Council on Crime and Delinquency  
1970 Broadway, Suite 500  
Oakland, CA 94612  
(510) 208-0500  
[www.nccd-crc.org](http://www.nccd-crc.org)



West Contra Costa County  
Southeast Asian Youth & Family Alliance  
11780 San Pablo Avenue, Suite D  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
(510) 374-3231

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

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Index of Figures.....	3
Index of Tables.....	4
Acknowledgements.....	5
Introduction.....	6
Methodology.....	8
Data Section 1: Demographics.....	9
Data Section 2: Education.....	15
All Students.....	16
Asian and Pacific Islander Students.....	26
English Learner Students.....	27
Summary of Findings.....	30
Data Section 3: Juvenile Justice.....	32
National.....	35
State of California.....	37
City of Richmond.....	44
Race/Ethnicity.....	44
Gender.....	47
Special Focus: Hilltop Mall.....	50
Summary of Findings.....	54
Conclusion.....	56
Critical Findings.....	57
Appendices	
Appendix A: Education.....	63
Appendix B: Juvenile Justice.....	66

## INDEX OF FIGURES

---

Figure 1: Student Enrollment for All Grades by Race, West Contra Costa Unified School District (WCCUSD), 2002-2003.....	16
Figure 2: High School Student Enrollment by Race, WCCUSD, 2002-2003.....	17
Figure 3: Percent of Students Attaining the 50 <sup>th</sup> NPR on the CAT/6 Reading Test, WCCUSD, Contra Costa County, and California, 2002-2003.....	18
Figure 4: Percent of Students Attaining the 50 <sup>th</sup> NPR on the CAT/6 Reading Test, by Race and Grade, WCCUSD, 2002-2003.....	19
Figure 5: Percent of Students Attaining the 50 <sup>th</sup> NPR on the CAT/6 Reading Test, by Gender and Grade, WCCUSD, 2002-2003.....	20
Figure 6: Percent of Students Attaining the 50 <sup>th</sup> NPR on the CAT/6 Reading Test, by Economic Status and Grade, WCCUSD, 2002-2003.....	21
Figure 7: Percent of Students Attaining the 50 <sup>th</sup> NPR on the CAT/6 Reading Test, by Parent Education and Grade, WCCUSD, 2002-2003.....	22
Figure 8: Percent of Students Attaining the 50 <sup>th</sup> NPR on the CAT/6 Reading Test, by English Classification and Grade, WCCUSD, 2002-2003.....	23
Figure 9: One-Year High School Dropout Rates (Grades 9-12) by Race, WCCUSD, 2002-2003.....	24
Figure 10: Percent of 12 <sup>th</sup> Grade Graduates Completing UC and/or CSU Course Entrance Requirements, WCCUSD, 2002-2003.....	25
Figure 11: Ninth Grade CAT/6 Scores for the Reading Test by API Ethnicity, WCCUSD, 2002-2003.....	26
Figure 12: Number of English Learner Students Enrolled, WCCUSD and Contra Costa County, 1995-2003.....	27
Figure 13: Number of English Learner Students Enrolled, California, 1995-2003.....	27
Figure 14: English Learner Student Redesignation Rates, WCCUSD, Contra Costa County, and California, 1996-2003.....	29
Figure 15: Population Institutionalized in the California Youth Authority by Race, California, 1993-2002.....	39
Figure 16: Type of Crime Committed for Total Juvenile Arrests, for All Youth and API Youth, Richmond, 1990-2003.....	46
Figure 17: Type of Crime Committed for Total Juvenile Arrests, by Gender, Richmond, 1990-2003.....	49
Figure 18: Location of Arrest, for All Youth and API Youth, Richmond, 1990-2003.....	50
Figure 19: Location of Juvenile Arrests by Gender, Richmond, 1990-2003.....	51
Figure 20: Type of Crime Committed for Total Juvenile Arrests, by Arrest Location and Gender, Richmond, 1990-2003.....	52
Figure 21: Type of Crime Committed for Total Juvenile Arrests, by Arrest Location and Race, Richmond, 1990-2003.....	53

## INDEX OF TABLES

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Table 1: Juvenile Population by Race and Ethnicity, Richmond, 2000.....	9
Table 2: Average Household Size by Race and Ethnicity, Richmond, 2000.....	10
Table 3: Educational Attainment for the Population Age 25 and over by Race and Ethnicity, Richmond, 2000.....	11
Table 4: Median Household Income and Per Capita Income by Race and Ethnicity, Richmond, 2000.....	12
Table 5: Poverty Status of Households by Race and Ethnicity, Richmond, 2000.....	13
Table 6: Linguistic Isolation by Race and Ethnicity, Richmond, 2000.....	14
Table 7: English Learner (EL) Students by Primary Language, WCCUSD, 2002-03.....	28
Table 8: Ten-Year Changes in Juvenile Arrests by Race and Type of Crime, United States, 1993-2002.....	35
Table 9: Five-Year Changes in Juvenile Arrests by Race and Type of Crime, United States, 1998-2002.....	36
Table 10: Juvenile Felony Arrests by Year and Gender, California, 1990-2002.....	37
Table 11: Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrests by Year and Gender, California, 1990-2002.....	38
Table 12: Population Institutionalized in the California Youth Authority by Gender, California, 1993-2002.....	40
Table 13: Flow of Youth Through the Juvenile Justice System by Race/Ethnicity, California, 2003.....	41
Table 14: Probation Department Outcomes for Youth Who Did Not Have Petitions Filed Against Them, California, 2003.....	42
Table 15: Type of Defense Representation for Youth Petitioned by Race/Ethnicity, California, 2003.....	43
Table 16: Total Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Year, Richmond, 1990-2003.....	44
Table 17: Juvenile Arrest Rate Per Hundred of the Juvenile Population by Race/Ethnicity, Richmond, 2000.....	45
Table 18: Total Female Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Year, Richmond, 1990-2003.....	47
Table 19: Total Male Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Year, Richmond, 1990-2003.....	48

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### **Southeast Asian Youth & Family Alliance (SAYFA)**

*Co-Founders:* Supervisor John Gioia, Contra Costa County  
Chaosarn Chao, Lao Family Community Development, Inc.

#### *Members and Partners:*

Congressman George Miller	Contra Costa County Sheriff's Department
Assemblywoman Loni Hancock	Grace Lutheran Church
Richmond Mayor Irma L. Anderson	Greater Richmond Interfaith Project
Asian Health Services	Lao Mien American Association
API Legal Outreach	Laotian Organizing Project /Asian Pacific Environmental Network
Asian Pacific Psychological Services	National Council on Crime and Delinquency
Baan Lao TV	Opportunity West
Bay Area Legal Aid	Prevention Research Center
Brookside Community Health Clinic	Richmond Police Department
Concerned Community Members, Parents and Youth	Richmond YouthWorks
Contra Costa County Alcohol & Other Drugs Services	Southeast Asian Young Leaders (SEAYL)
Contra Costa County Juvenile Drug Court	Totally Led Ministries
Contra Costa County Mental Health	United Laotian Community Development
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This report is dedicated to the memory of Chan Boonkeut and all victims of violence in West Contra Costa County.

## INTRODUCTION

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On October 13, 2003, 15-year-old Chan Boonkeut, a Khmu<sup>1</sup> girl, died from a gunshot wound to her head, sustained as she answered the door to her Richmond, California home. The fatal bullet was one of 12 that entered the Boonkeut home; Chan's father was also injured in the leg. The alleged target, a family member reportedly affiliated with a local Southeast Asian youth gang, was not at home. Two members of a rival gang are awaiting trial in the incident.

The death of Chan, an honor student and a budding activist with the Asian Pacific Environmental Network, underscored several key concerns of Southeast Asian youth in West Contra Costa County<sup>2</sup> – including youth violence, mental health and drug abuse – and prompted organized community action to address these problems. Since March 2003, the West Contra Costa County Southeast Asian Youth Task Force has met regularly to investigate and address the issues facing local Southeast Asian youth. The Task Force is comprised of a coalition of youth service providers, law enforcement and probation officials, community organizations, community members, and local elected officials including the county supervisor for the district.<sup>3</sup>

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), a nonprofit research agency based in Oakland, California, joined the Task Force to assess the needs of Southeast Asian youth in the city of Richmond. NCCD has experience in working with community groups to profile the situation of API youth in several different communities through the Asian & Pacific Islander Youth Violence Prevention Center (API Center), a collaboration with the University of Hawai'i. In addition to conducting research in Waipahu, Hawai'i and San Francisco, the API Center produced the first-ever, comprehensive profile of API youth on a citywide scale, examining juvenile justice, behavioral health, and education issues in Oakland.<sup>4</sup>

The intent of the present report is to provide a detailed assessment of the status of Southeast Asian youth in Richmond. To this end, the report contains data from the areas of juvenile justice and education, with relevant demographic data provided for context. Previous research conducted by NCCD on API youth in Oakland revealed that these areas are integrally connected; ethnic groups who were disproportionately represented in the juvenile justice system were also underperforming academically. Anecdotal evidence has also shown that the problems of youth in one area may carry over or contribute to another; for example, a youth who experiences problems at home may struggle in school and act out in the community, leading to encounters with the justice system.

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<sup>1</sup> The Khmu ethnic group is native to northern Laos.

<sup>2</sup> West Contra Costa County is commonly described as including the cities of Richmond, Hercules, Pinole, San Pablo and El Cerrito, as well as unincorporated areas of Contra Costa County, including El Sobrante, Kensington, Montalvin, North Richmond, and Tara Hills.

<sup>3</sup> In 2005, the Task Force was formalized as a collaboration, becoming the Southeast Asian Youth & Family Alliance.

<sup>4</sup> This report, titled *Under the Microscope: Asian and Pacific Islander Youth In Oakland*, is located online at [www.api-center.org/documents/microscope\\_full\\_report.pdf](http://www.api-center.org/documents/microscope_full_report.pdf)

Each section of the report focuses on a different piece of this larger assessment task. The first section contains demographic data on the city of Richmond in order to provide a context for the rest of the data. Education data from the West Contra Costa Unified School District on topics such as standardized test results, dropout rates, and Limited English Proficiency (LEP) student enrollment are presented as a means of assessing how different groups of students are faring in the educational system. Data regarding the juvenile justice system in Richmond highlight local and statewide issues as well as the movement of youth through the California juvenile justice system.

This data compilation should be useful to a wide audience for several reasons. The information in this report has not been assembled previously in a convenient manner for use by the community. By disaggregating by Asian/Pacific Islander ethnicity, this compilation also highlights the lack of adequate resources that address the needs of Southeast Asian youth in West Contra Costa County. This report, then, is unique in its capacity to be a useful tool for organizations and other community members for developing programs, understanding the needs of Southeast Asian youth, and illustrating these needs to others. Further, the data assembled here demonstrate that current research in this area is woefully incomplete and needs to be expanded in order to present a comprehensive picture of the state of Southeast Asian youth.

## **METHODOLOGY**

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Demographic data came from the United States “Census 2000” and were accessed online using the American FactFinder system. All racial categories in the demographic section are reported using the designation “alone or in combination”; therefore, some individuals might be included in more than one category. The U.S. Census Bureau treats “Hispanic” as an ethnicity rather than as a racial group, so it is possible to be both Hispanic and a member of any racial group. In order to differentiate Hispanic members from non-Hispanic members of each racial group, data included in the demographic section refer to the non-Hispanic portion of each racial group and include Hispanic as a separate category. The exceptions to this guideline are the categories in which specific Asian and Pacific Islander groups are disaggregated. Because it was not possible to obtain data that separates Hispanic members of these groups from non-Hispanic members, data that refer to each of the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories include those who also identify as Hispanic.

Education data were obtained from the California Department of Education using its DataQuest internet tool. Comparisons of the percent of students achieving at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> National Percentile Rank (NPR) on the California Achievement Tests (part of the Standardized Testing and Reporting [STAR] program set of tests) are used to assess the comparative levels of achievement within different racial/ethnic groups. The 50<sup>th</sup> NPR refers to the score at which half of the students in the nation test above and the other half below; the percentage of students testing at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR can be read as the percentage of students who have demonstrated achievement at or above grade level.

The data in the juvenile justice section were obtained from a variety of official sources, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Uniform Crime Reports, the California Criminal Justice Statistics Center, and the California Youth Authority. Local juvenile arrest data in Richmond came from a printout provided to NCCD by the Richmond Police Department. As the data pertain only to the jurisdiction of the Richmond Police Department, unincorporated areas of Richmond under the jurisdiction of the Contra Costa County Sheriff’s Department are not included in the dataset. This printout was transformed into an electronic dataset for analysis.



## DATA SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 1  
 Juvenile Population by Race and Ethnicity  
 Richmond, 2000

	Juvenile Population (Under 18)	% of Total Juvenile Population	% of API Juvenile Population
<b>Total Population*</b>	<b>27,494</b>		
African American	11,292	41.1%	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	272	1.0%	
Asian	3,456	12.6%	
Hispanic/Latino	9,588	34.9%	
Pacific Islander	250	0.9%	
White	3,537	12.9%	
Other	524	1.9%	
<b>Asian (includes Hispanic/Latino)</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>92.4%</b>
Asian Indian	356	1.3%	9.1%
Cambodian	54	0.2%	1.4%
Chinese	780	2.8%	19.9%
<i>Chinese, except Taiwanese</i>	759	2.8%	19.4%
<i>Taiwanese</i>	21	0.1%	0.5%
Filipino	1,008	3.7%	25.7%
Japanese	222	0.8%	5.7%
Korean	119	0.4%	3.0%
Laotian	874	3.2%	22.3%
Thai	50	0.2%	1.3%
Vietnamese	156	0.6%	4.0%
<b>Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (includes Hispanic/Latino)</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>
Polynesian	189	0.7%	4.8%
<i>Native Hawaiian</i>	60	0.2%	1.5%
<i>Samoan</i>	86	0.3%	2.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2000 Census: Summary File 2*.  
 Accessed June 3, 2004 from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Notes: Racial/ethnic groups with total populations smaller than 100 people were omitted. These include Bangladeshi, Hmong, Indonesian, Malaysian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Other specified Asian, Tongan, Micronesian, and Melanesian.

\* Populations for racial groups given do not include those of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity.

- In 2000, the two largest juvenile groups in Richmond were African American youth (41.1% of the juvenile population) and Hispanic youth (34.9%).
- Among Asian and Pacific Islanders, the largest juvenile groups were Filipino (25.7% of API juvenile population), Laotian (22.3%), and Chinese (19.9%).

**Table 2**  
**Average Household Size by Race and Ethnicity**  
**Richmond, 2000**

	Average Household Size	Deviation from Richmond Average
<b>Total Population*</b>	<b>2.82</b>	
African American	2.08	-26.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2.58	-8.5%
Asian	3.23	+14.5%
Hispanic/Latino	2.67	-5.3%
Pacific Islander	3.88	+37.6%
White	4.19	+48.6%
Other	3.04	+7.8%
<b>Asian (includes Hispanic/Latino)</b>	<b>3.23</b>	<b>+14.5%</b>
Asian Indian	3.51	+24.5%
Cambodian	4.47	+58.5%
Chinese	2.86	+1.4%
<i>Chinese, except Taiwanese</i>	2.85	+1.1%
<i>Taiwanese</i>	2.95	+4.6%
Filipino	3.46	+22.7%
Japanese	2.17	-23.0%
Korean	2.50	-11.3%
Laotian	5.07	+79.8%
Thai	3.04	+7.8%
Vietnamese	3.52	+24.8%
<b>Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (includes Hispanic/Latino)</b>	<b>3.84</b>	<b>+36.2%</b>
Polynesian	4.14	+46.8%
<i>Native Hawaiian</i>	2.98	+5.7%
<i>Samoa</i>	5.37	+90.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2000 Census: Summary File 2*.  
 Accessed June 3, 2004 from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Notes: Racial/ethnic groups with total populations smaller than 100 people were omitted. These include Bangladeshi, Hmong, Indonesian, Malaysian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Other specified Asian, Tongan, Micronesian, and Melanesian.

\* Populations for racial groups given do not include those of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity.

- White, Asian, and Pacific Islander households in Richmond tended to be larger than the city's average in 2000.
- Samoan, Laotian, and Cambodian households in particular are significantly larger than the average household size in Richmond, by 90.4%, 79.8%, and 58.5%, respectively.

**Table 3**  
**Educational Attainment for the Population Age 25 and Over by Race and Ethnicity**  
**Richmond, 2000**

	n	Less than 9th grade	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	High school graduate, includes equivalency	Some college, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Advanced or professional degree
<b>Total Population*</b>	<b>62,662</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>
African American	22,079	4.9%	15.7%	25.6%	31.7%	8.1%	9.2%	4.9%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	727	7.2%	8.4%	36.8%	26.4%	8.1%	12.7%	10.5%
Asian	8,607	13.7%	7.4%	15.5%	16.5%	8.3%	29.7%	11.0%
Hispanic/Latino	13,323	30.8%	21.8%	21.4%	15.6%	3.1%	5.1%	2.3%
Pacific Islander	370	10.3%	15.4%	31.4%	28.7%	5.4%	5.4%	3.5%
White	18,624	3.2%	7.6%	19.9%	26.0%	7.6%	20.2%	15.6%
Other	954	6.1%	11.8%	20.9%	28.9%	1.9%	19.7%	10.7%
<b>Asian (includes Hispanic/Latino)</b>	<b>8,715</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>27.8%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>
Asian Indian	850	14.4%	12.0%	13.5%	10.9%	3.4%	21.3%	24.5%
Chinese	2,690	8.8%	7.0%	15.5%	13.9%	7.1%	31.0%	16.7%
<i>Chinese, except Taiwanese</i>	2,545	8.9%	7.4%	15.6%	14.4%	7.2%	31.0%	15.5%
Filipino	2,163	7.5%	5.9%	9.0%	20.6%	9.7%	41.6%	5.8%
Japanese	919	1.8%	5.7%	22.2%	23.2%	9.8%	24.8%	12.5%
Korean	371	0.0%	3.8%	18.1%	14.6%	4.0%	47.7%	11.9%
Laotian	1,253	48.4%	10.9%	15.9%	12.1%	8.0%	4.8%	0.0%
Vietnamese	382	22.3%	6.5%	22.0%	9.4%	16.0%	17.8%	6.0%
<b>Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (includes Hispanic/Latino)</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>27.2%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
Polynesian	238	9.7%	17.2%	35.7%	19.3%	4.2%	8.4%	5.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2000 Census: Summary File 4*.  
 Accessed June 3, 2004 from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Notes: Racial/ethnic groups with total populations smaller than 100 people or with a sample size smaller than 50 respondents were omitted. These include Bangladeshi, Cambodian, Hmong, Indonesian, Malaysian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Thai, Other specified Asian, Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Tongan, Micronesian, and Melanesian.

\* Populations for racial groups given do not include those of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity.

- Hispanic and Laotian adults have particularly low educational attainment, with more than 50% of their populations age 25 years or older having less than a high school diploma.

**Table 4**  
**Median Household Income and Per Capita Income by Race and Ethnicity**  
**Richmond, 2000**

	<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>Deviation from Richmond Average</b>	<b>Per Capita Income</b>	<b>Deviation from Richmond Average</b>
<b>Total Population*</b>	<b>\$44,210</b>		<b>\$19,788</b>	
African American	\$36,048	-18.5%	\$17,420	-12.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	\$62,188	+40.7%	\$22,722	+14.8%
Asian	\$55,276	+25.0%	\$20,265	+2.4%
Hispanic/Latino	\$41,362	-6.4%	\$12,239	-38.1%
Pacific Islander	\$35,625	-19.4%	\$13,629	-31.1%
White	\$52,363	+18.4%	\$31,499	+59.2%
Other	\$40,069	-9.4%	\$18,825	-4.9%
<b>Asian (includes Hispanic/Latino)</b>	<b>\$55,406</b>	<b>+25.3%</b>	<b>\$20,065</b>	<b>+1.4%</b>
Asian Indian	\$66,815	+51.1%	\$21,529	+8.8%
Chinese	\$58,470	+32.3%	\$24,904	+25.9%
<i>Chinese, except Taiwanese</i>	\$58,500	+32.3%	\$24,523	+23.9%
Filipino	\$71,823	+62.5%	\$21,905	+10.7%
Japanese	\$54,583	+23.5%	\$26,782	+35.3%
Korean	\$50,625	+14.5%	\$18,908	-4.4%
Laotian	\$37,639	-14.9%	\$9,625	-51.4%
Vietnamese	\$35,357	-20.0%	\$15,797	-20.2%
<b>Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (includes Hispanic/Latino)</b>	<b>\$35,234</b>	<b>-20.3%</b>	<b>\$12,544</b>	<b>-36.6%</b>
Polynesian	\$35,859	-18.9%	\$11,261	-43.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2000 Census: Summary File 4*.  
 Accessed June 3, 2004 from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Notes: Racial/ethnic groups with total populations smaller than 100 people or with a sample size smaller than 50 respondents were omitted. These include Bangladeshi, Cambodian, Hmong, Indonesian, Malaysian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Thai, Other specified Asian, Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Tongan, Micronesian, and Melanesian.

\* Populations for racial groups given do not include those of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity.

- This table illustrates median household income and per capita income,<sup>5</sup> which give very different indicators of the income level of Asian and Pacific Islander households in Richmond, due in part to the large average household sizes among these groups. Laotian, Polynesian, and Hispanic households have particularly low per capita incomes, at 51.4%, 43.1%, and 38.1%, respectively, below the per capita income for Richmond as a whole.

<sup>5</sup> The U.S. Census defines *household income* as “the sum of money income received in a calendar year by all household members 15 years old and over.” The median is “the amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having incomes above the median, half having incomes below the median.” *Per capita income* is “the mean [or average] income computed for every man, woman, and child in a geographic area.” Retrieved 9/7/05 from [http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/meta/long\\_101615.htm](http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/meta/long_101615.htm) and [www.census.gov/population/www/cps/cpsdef.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/cps/cpsdef.html)

**Table 5**  
**Poverty Status of Households by Race and Ethnicity**  
**Richmond, 2000**

	Total Population	Percent of Households with Income in 1999 below poverty level
<b>Total Population*</b>	<b>98,080</b>	<b>16.2%</b>
African American	36,079	22.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1,071	12.0%
Asian	13,130	9.8%
Hispanic/Latino	26,360	18.3%
Pacific Islander	694	32.9%
White	23,116	7.9%
Other	1,481	18.0%
<b>Asian (includes Hispanic/Latino)</b>	<b>13,451</b>	<b>9.7%</b>
Asian Indian	1,257	8.0%
Chinese	3,734	9.9%
<i>Chinese, except Taiwanese</i>	3,544	10.5%
Filipino	3,330	2.4%
Japanese	1,215	6.9%
Korean	584	8.4%
Laotian	2,562	16.8%
Vietnamese	619	16.2%
<b>Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (includes Hispanic/Latino)</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>33.6%</b>
Polynesian	566	33.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2000 Census: Summary File 4*.  
 Accessed June 3, 2004 from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Notes: Racial/ethnic groups with total populations smaller than 100 people or with a sample size smaller than 50 respondents were omitted. These include Bangladeshi, Cambodian, Hmong, Indonesian, Malaysian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Thai, Other specified Asian, Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Tongan, Micronesian, and Melanesian.

\* Populations for racial groups given do not include those of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity.

- A large proportion (33.6%) of Pacific Islander households in Richmond lived below the poverty line in 2000.
- A significant percentage of African American (22.1%), Hispanic (18.3%), Laotian (16.8%), and Vietnamese (16.2%) households were also below the poverty line.

**Table 6**  
**Linguistic Isolation by Race and Ethnicity**  
**Richmond, 2000**

	Percent of Linguistically Isolated Households
<b>Total Population*</b>	9.2%
African American	0.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2.5%
Asian	25.1%
Hispanic/Latino	30.4%
Pacific Islander	0.0%
White	1.6%
Other	20.0%
<b>Asian (includes Hispanic/Latino)</b>	<b>24.9%</b>
Asian Indian	17.0%
Chinese	29.8%
<i>Chinese, except Taiwanese</i>	29.0%
Filipino	11.9%
Japanese	12.6%
Korean	15.3%
Laotian	42.7%
Vietnamese	47.4%
<b>Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (includes Hispanic/Latino)</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Polynesian	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2000 Census: Summary File 4*.  
 Accessed June 3, 2004 from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Notes: *Linguistic isolation* refers to households in which no members age 14 years or older speak English only or speak English very well as a second language.

Racial/ethnic groups with total populations smaller than 100 people or with a sample size smaller than 50 respondents were omitted. These include Bangladeshi, Cambodian, Hmong, Indonesian, Malaysian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Thai, Other specified Asian, Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Tongan, Micronesian, and Melanesian.

\* Populations for racial groups given do not include those of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity.

- Most Asian ethnicities have high levels of linguistic isolation, especially Vietnamese (47.4% of households linguistically isolated) and Laotian (42.7%) households.
- About 30% of Hispanic households are linguistically isolated.
- Linguistic isolation presents a significant problem for many ethnic groups; for example, it may further hinder those already struggling to receive assistance from service providers.

## **DATA SECTION 2: EDUCATION**

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The data regarding educational performance were obtained from the California Department of Education (CDE). The CDE reports the results of a series of tests that comprise the Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) program, with each test serving a different purpose. In this report, results from one component of the STAR test, the California Achievement Tests, Sixth Edition (CAT/6), were examined as a comparable measure of achievement for various racial/ethnic groups in the West Contra Costa Unified School District (WCCUSD). This portion of the STAR program is used by the CDE to determine the academic performance of each student in California in comparison to a national sample of students in the corresponding grade.

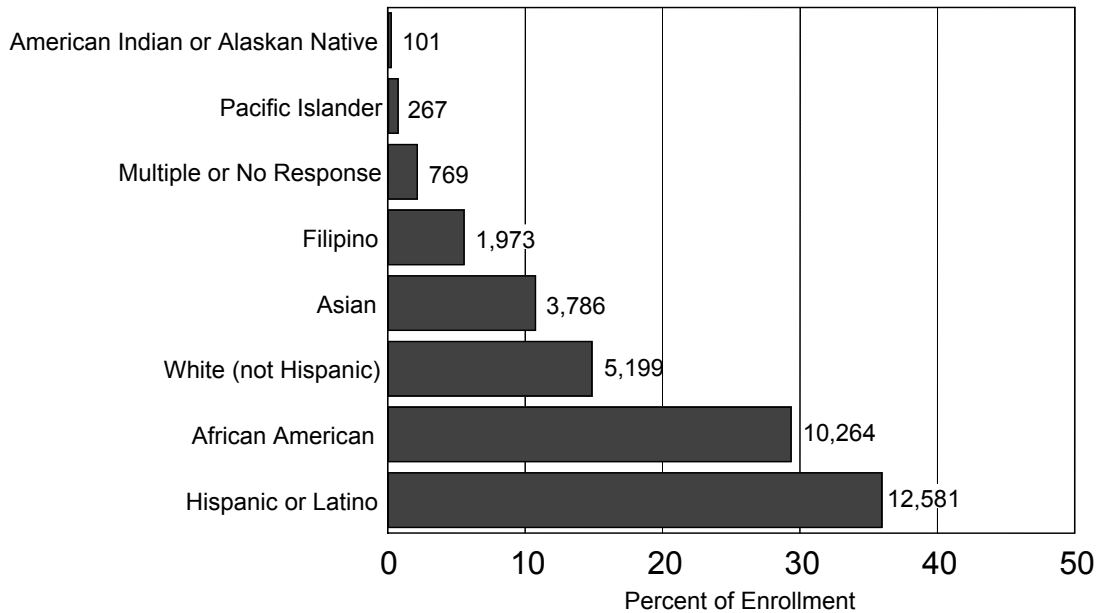
While the primary focus of this data collection effort was to collect data pertaining to the Southeast Asian population, the data are not limited to this group for a few notable reasons. First, the data reveal other demographic groups that also are struggling academically, an issue that cannot be ignored. Further, there is a general lack of data in this area that can be disaggregated by specific API ethnicity. In an attempt to circumvent this problem, data that are disaggregated by other factors, such as parents' education and economic status, are presented. Demographic profiles of API ethnicities in Richmond reveal that certain API groups have very low levels of parental education and economic status, which might lead to greater academic difficulties on the part of youth in these API groups.

Data regarding the number and rate at which English Learner students are moved into regular classes and their academic achievement are also examined in this section. In the United States in general and in the city of Richmond in particular, certain ethnic groups have high levels of linguistic isolation (meaning that no one in a particular family speaks English fluently), presenting a significant barrier for these groups. In Richmond, for example, approximately one in every two Vietnamese households is linguistically isolated (see Table 6). The data presented here are gauges of how students who do not speak English as their first language perform in comparison to other students.

## All Students

Figure 1

### Student Enrollment for All Grades by Race West Contra Costa Unified School District (WCCUSD), 2002-2003



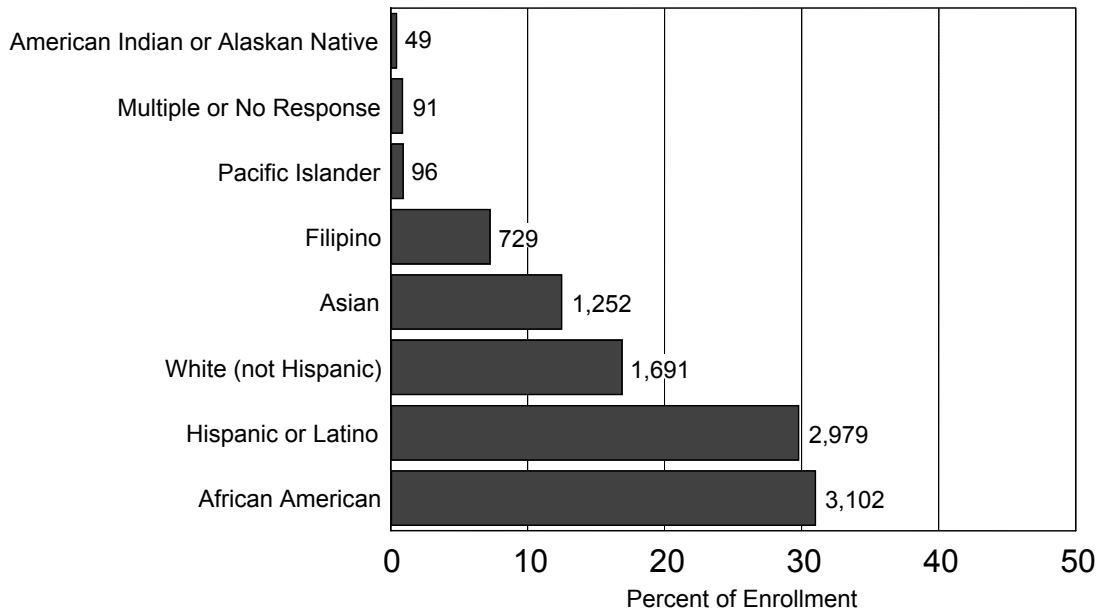
Total Enrollment = 34,940

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
Accessed July 20, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

- About 36% of the students enrolled in West Contra Costa USD in the 2002-03 school year were Hispanic.
- About 29% of the students in the district were African American.
- White students constituted about 15% of the student population.
- API youth (including Asian, Filipino, and Pacific Islander) constituted about 17% of the students enrolled in the district.



**Figure 2**  
**High School Student Enrollment by Race**  
**WCCUSD, 2002-2003**



Total Enrollment = 9,989

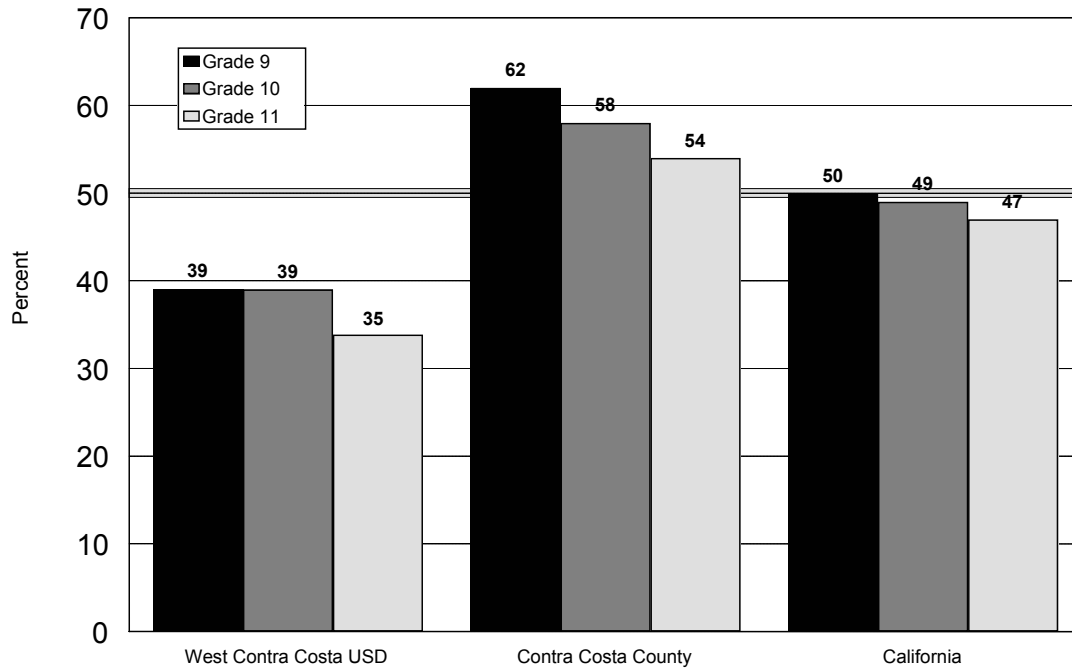
Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
 Accessed July 20, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

Note: High school enrollment numbers include ungraded secondary students.

- While they represented the second largest student population in the West Contra Costa Unified School District as a whole, African American students constituted the largest racial/ethnic group (approximately 31%) among high school students in the district during the 2002-03 school year.
- Hispanic or Latino youth, the largest racial group in the district as a whole, were the second largest racial/ethnic group among high school students, making up about 30% of the high school student population.

Figure 3

Percent of Students Attaining the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR on the CAT/6 Reading Test  
WCCUSD, Contra Costa County, and California, 2002-2003



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
Accessed May 5, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

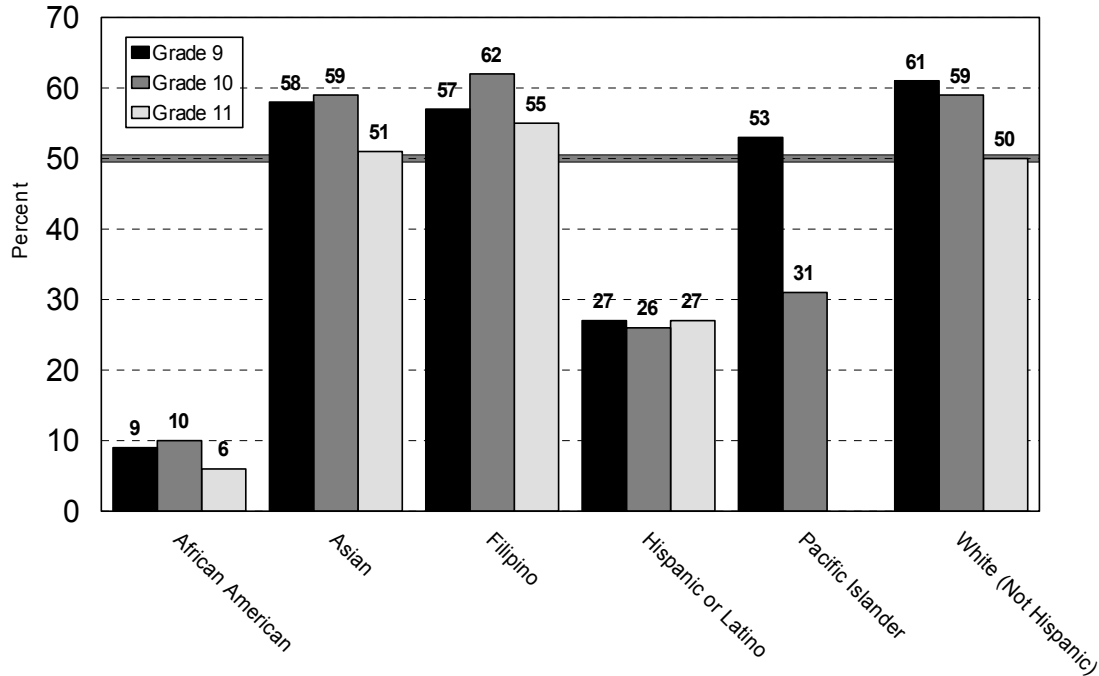
Notes: The horizontal gray line on the above chart marks 50%. If a group reaches this line, it means that half of the group is performing at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> National Percentile Rank (NPR), the national standard. The 50<sup>th</sup> NPR is the level at which half of the students tested in the nation performs above and the other half below.

Please see Appendix A, Table A1 for N's.

- In California, approximately 50% of the students tested in each grade achieved the 50<sup>th</sup> National Percentile Rank (NPR) on the CAT/6 test.
- In Contra Costa County, more than 50% of students in each grade tested at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR, or grade level. Of ninth graders tested in Contra Costa County, 62% achieved this level, significantly higher than the national average.
- In WCCUSD, however, fewer than 40% of the tested students in any grade performed at or above grade level.

Figure 4

Percent of Students Attaining the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR on the CAT/6 Reading Test by Race and Grade, WCCUSD, 2002-2003



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
 Accessed May 5, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

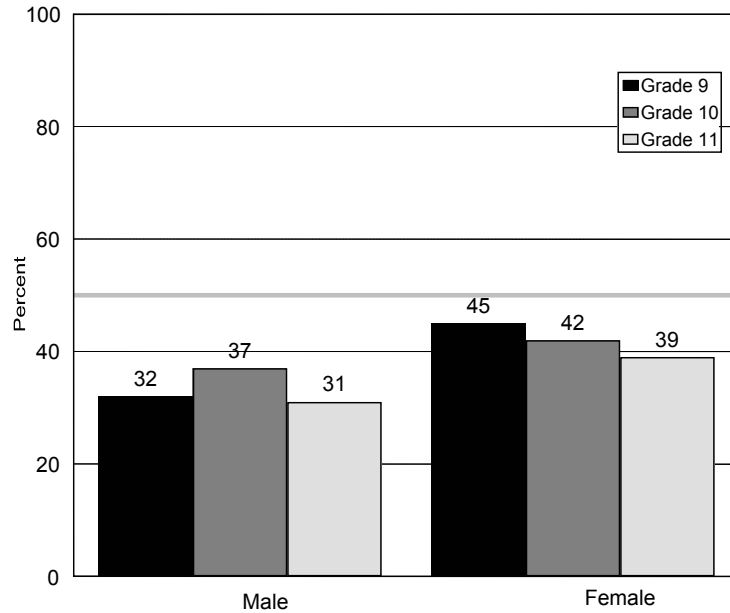
Notes: The category American Indian/Alaskan Native was omitted from this chart, because fewer than 10 students in this group in the 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> grades, respectively, were tested. Pacific Islander 11<sup>th</sup> graders were also omitted, because fewer than 10 students in that category were tested.

The horizontal gray line on the above chart marks 50%. If a group reaches this line, it means that half of the group is performing at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> National Percentile Rank (NPR), the national standard. The 50<sup>th</sup> NPR is the level at which half of the students tested in the nation performs above and the other half below.

Please see Appendix A, Table A2 for N's.

- The two largest racial groups in WCCUSD, Hispanic and African American youth, had the lowest percentages of students achieving or surpassing the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR in grades 9, 10, and 11.
- Of the Asian, Filipino, and white students tested, 50% or more performed at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR in each grade examined.
- Of the 9<sup>th</sup> grade Pacific Islander students tested, 53% scored at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR, compared to 31% of 10<sup>th</sup> grade Pacific Islander students.

**Figure 5**  
**Percent of Students Attaining the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR on the CAT/6 Reading Test**  
**by Gender and Grade, WCCUSD, 2002-2003**



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
 Accessed May 5, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

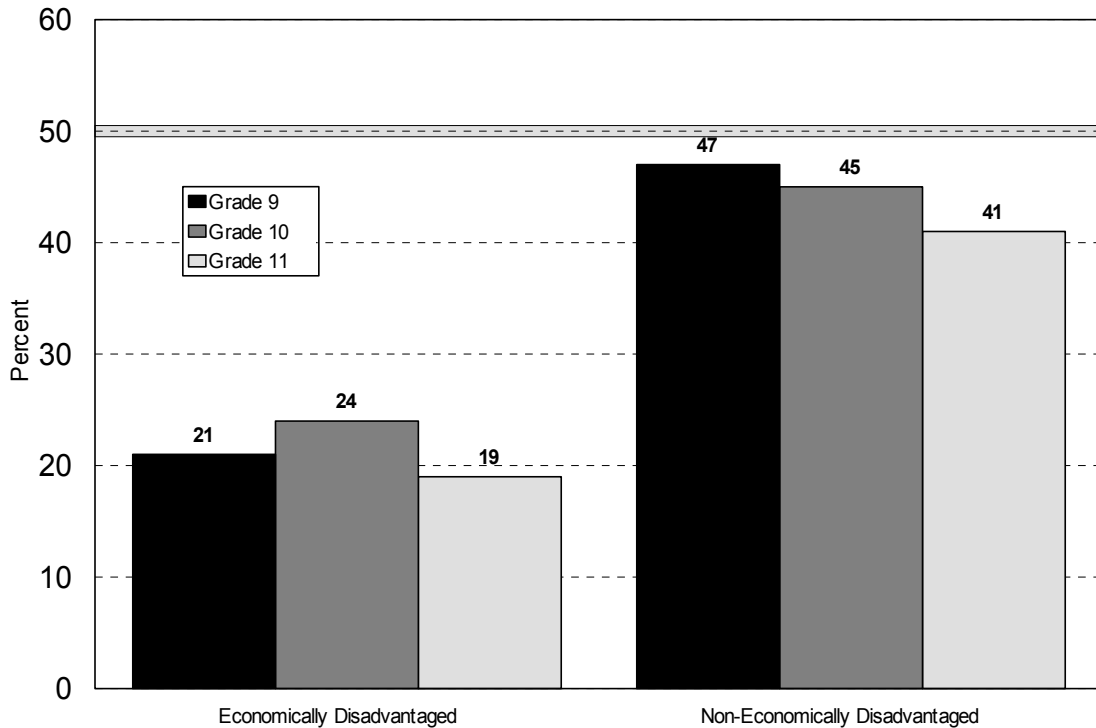
Notes: The horizontal gray line on the above chart marks 50%. If a group reaches this line, it means that half of the group is performing at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> National Percentile Rank (NPR), the national standard. The 50<sup>th</sup> NPR is the level at which half of the students tested in the nation performs above and the other half below.

Please see Appendix A, Table A3 for N's.

- In each grade examined, a larger portion of female students than male students tested at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR on the reading portion of the CAT/6 test. The largest disparity between male (32%) and female (45%) students is seen in the ninth grade.

Figure 6

Percent of Students Attaining the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR on the CAT/6 Reading Test  
by Economic Status and Grade, WCCUSD, 2002-2003



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
Accessed July 20, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

Notes: *Economically disadvantaged* refers to students eligible for participation in the National School Lunch Program. According to the USDA program guidelines: “Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals.” Source: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/lunch/AboutLunch/NSLPFactSheet.pdf>, accessed July 1, 2005.

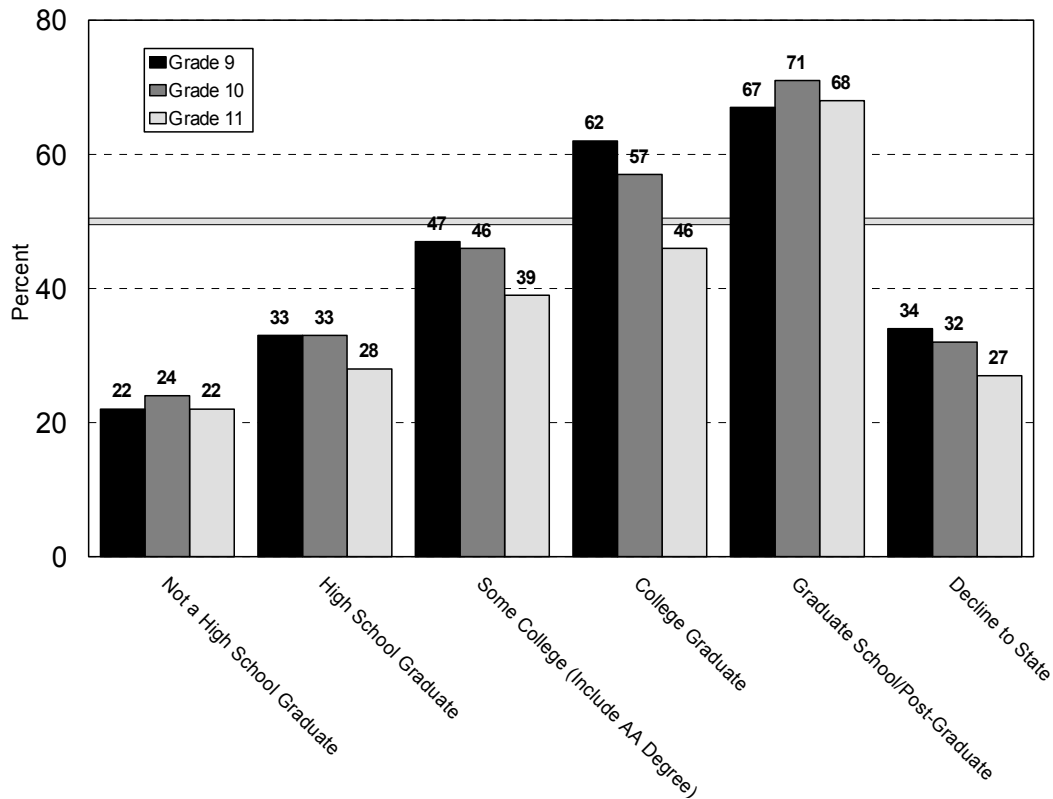
The horizontal gray line on the above chart marks 50%. If a group reaches this line, it means that half of the group is performing at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> National Percentile Rank (NPR), the national standard. The 50<sup>th</sup> NPR is the level at which half of the students tested in the nation performs above and the other half below.

Please see Appendix A, Table A4 for N’s.

- About 20% fewer of the economically disadvantaged students performed at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR than did the non-economically disadvantaged students in all of the grades examined.
- As demonstrated by the demographics of the area, it is more likely that students from certain ethnic backgrounds in Richmond, including Hispanic, Laotian, and Vietnamese youth, fall into the category of economically disadvantaged (see demographic section, Table 4).

Figure 7

Percent of Students Attaining the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR on the CAT/6 Reading Test by Parent Education and Grade, WCCUSD, 2002-2003



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
 Accessed May 5, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

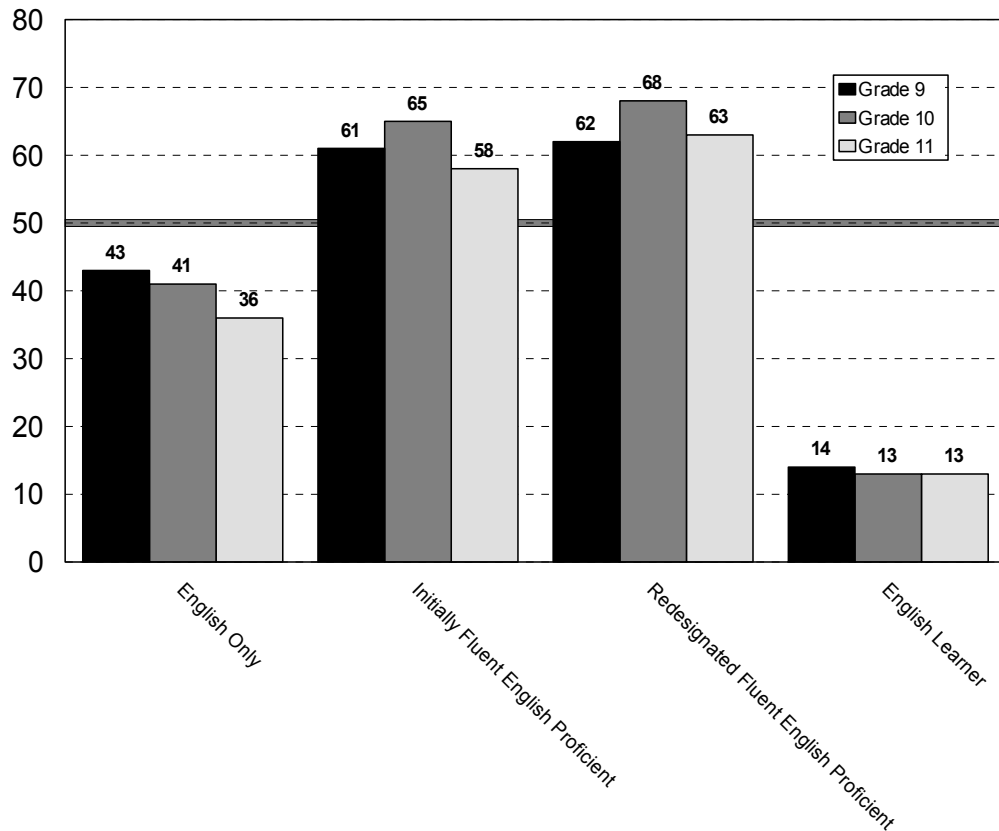
Notes: The horizontal gray line on the above chart marks 50%. If a group reaches this line, it means that half of the group is performing at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> National Percentile Rank (NPR), the national standard. The 50<sup>th</sup> NPR is the level at which half of the students tested in the nation performs above and the other half below.

Please see Appendix A, Table A5 for N's.

- In each grade, more children of parents with higher levels of education tended to score at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile than students with parents with lower educational levels.
- Youth of particular ethnic backgrounds in Richmond, including Hispanic, Vietnamese, and Laotian youth, are more likely to have parents with lower educational levels, which is associated with lower scores on the CAT/6 reading test results from 2002-03 (see demographic section, Table 3).

Figure 8

Percent of Students Attaining the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR on the CAT/6 Reading Test  
by English Classification and Grade, WCCUSD, 2002-2003



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
Accessed May 5, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

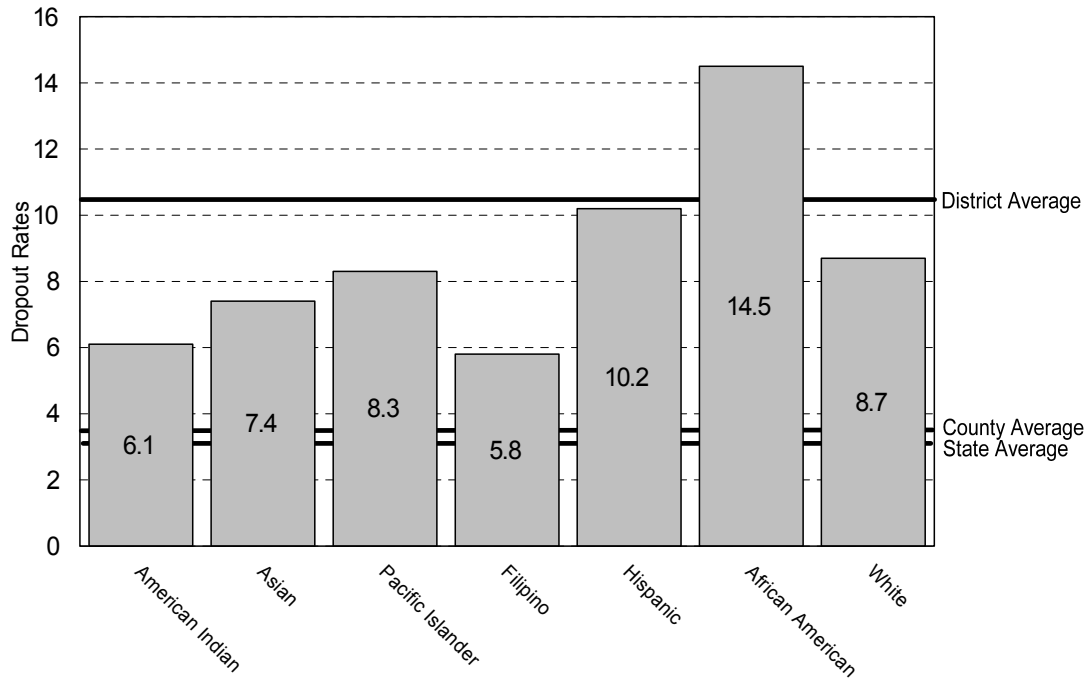
Notes: According to the California Department of Education, “an *English Learner* is a student with a home language other than English who is not yet proficient in English.” Accessed September 27, 2005 from [www.cde.ca.gov/ta/tg/el/documents/sumresults05.pdf](http://www.cde.ca.gov/ta/tg/el/documents/sumresults05.pdf) *Redesignation* refers to an English Learner (EL) student who has a demonstrated proficiency of the English language that is comparable to the average native English speaker. The criteria for redesignation differ by school district.

The horizontal gray line on the above chart marks 50%. If a group reaches this line, it means that half of the group is performing at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> National Percentile Rank (NPR), the national standard. The 50<sup>th</sup> NPR is the level at which half of the students tested in the nation performs above and the other half below.

Please see Appendix A, Table A6 for N’s.

- Less than 15% of English Learner (EL) students in any grades examined tested at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR.
- In each grade, a smaller portion of students who spoke English only scored at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR than bilingual students (including both those who initially spoke English fluently and those who were redesignated as fluent English speakers). Of the bilingual students tested in each grade, a larger percentage of those who were redesignated as Fluent English Proficient tested at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR than those who were initially Fluent English Proficient.
- About 78% of the district’s EL students spoke Spanish as their primary language. Most of the remaining students spoke one of a wide variety of API languages.

**Figure 9**  
**One-Year High School Dropout Rates (Grades 9-12) by Race**  
**WCCUSD, 2002-2003**



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
 Accessed May 5, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

Notes: One-year dropout rates were calculated by dividing the total number of dropouts from grades 9-12 by the total enrollment in these grades at the beginning of the school year.

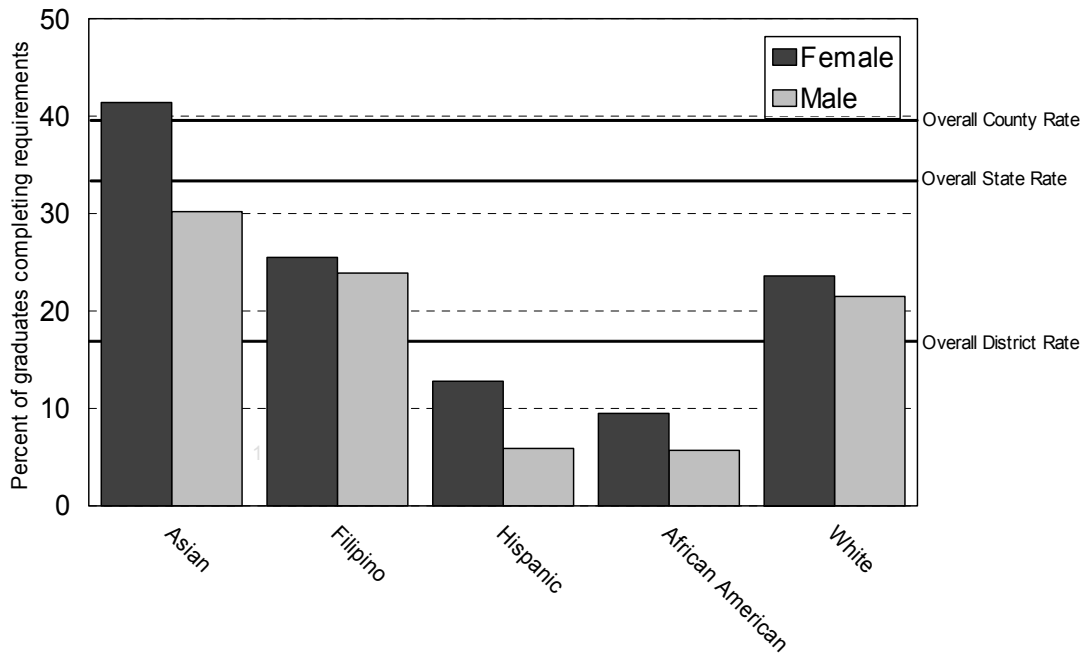
Please see Appendix A, Table A7 for N's by race/ethnicity and grade

- All racial/ethnic groups in WCCUSD had higher high school dropout rates in the 2002-03 school year than the state and county average dropout rates.
- The two largest groups in WCCUSD, African American and Hispanic students, also have the highest dropout rates.



Figure 10

Percent of 12<sup>th</sup> Grade Graduates Completing UC and/or CSU Course Entrance Requirements, WCCUSD, 2002-2003



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
 Accessed May 5, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

Notes: Youth identified as American Indian/Alaskan Native, Pacific Islander, and Multiple Response/Other were omitted, because fewer than 10 students in these groups completed UC/CSU requirements.

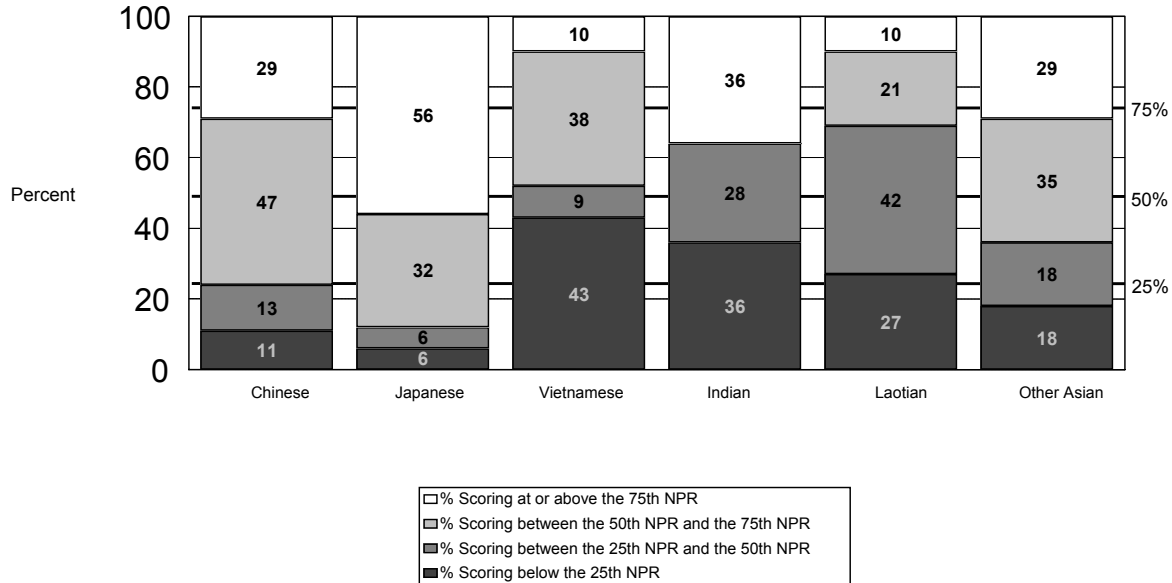
Please see Appendix A, Table A8 for N's

- Only one group (Asian girls) in WCCUSD completed University of California (UC) and/or California State University (CSU) course entrance requirements at a higher rate than the overall state and county rates.
- African American and Hispanic students, the two largest groups in WCCUSD, have the lowest rates of completing UC and/or CSU course entrance requirements, meaning these two groups had the smallest percentages of students eligible to enter the public university system in California.

## Asian and Pacific Islander Students

Figure 11

Ninth Grade CAT/6 Scores for the Reading Test by API Ethnicity  
WCCUSD, 2002-2003



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
Accessed May 5, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

Notes: Korean and Cambodian youth were not included in this chart, as they had fewer than 10 students (the minimum reporting threshold) in the ninth grade.

Please see Appendix A, Table A9 for N's

- On average, API students in WCCUSD scored better than the national average on the 2002-03 CAT/6 reading test (with more than 50% scoring above the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR). However, when disaggregated by specific ethnicity, some ethnic groups within this category performed better than others.
- Japanese and Chinese youth scored very well, with 88% and 76%, respectively, of these youth achieving at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR.
- While about 48% of Vietnamese students scored at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR, 43% of all Vietnamese students tested below the 25<sup>th</sup> NPR.
- In contrast, most Laotian students (69%) failed to achieve the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR on this test.

## English Learner Students

Figure 12

Number of English Learner Students Enrolled  
WCCUSD and Contra Costa County, 1995-2003

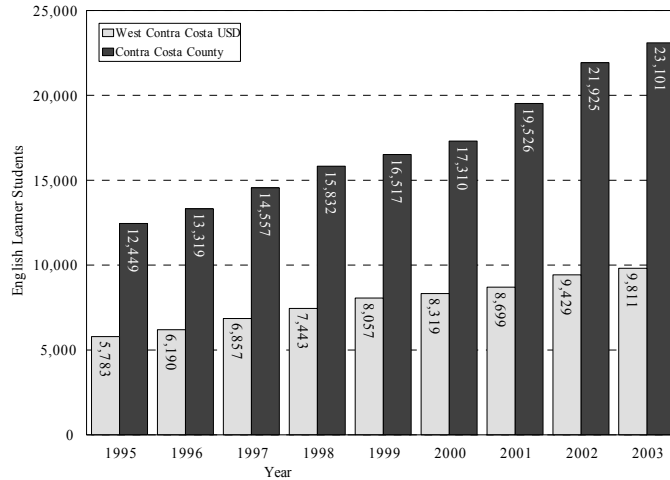
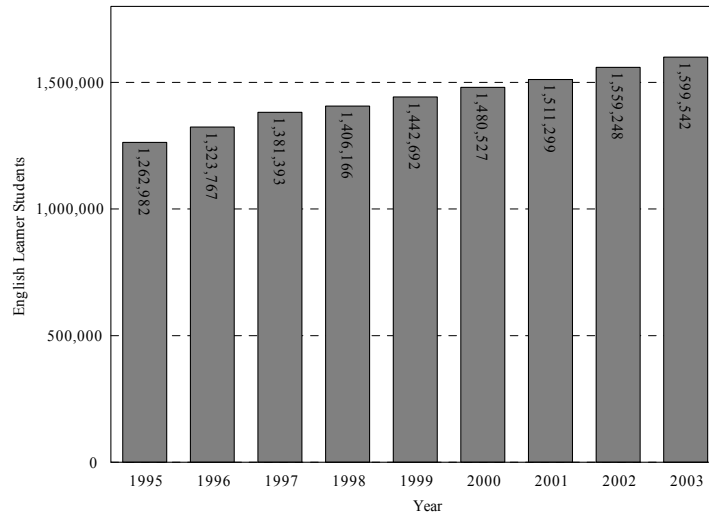


Figure 13

Number of English Learner Students Enrolled  
State of California, 1995-2003



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
Accessed May 24, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

Note: According to the California Department of Education, “an *English Learner* is a student with a home language other than English who is not yet proficient in English.” Accessed September 27, 2005 from [www.cde.ca.gov/ta/tg/el/documents/sumresults05.pdf](http://www.cde.ca.gov/ta/tg/el/documents/sumresults05.pdf)

- From 1995 to 2003, the number of English Learner students increased steadily in WCCUSD (+69.7%), Contra Costa County (+85.6%), and California (+26.6%).

**Table 7**  
**English Learner (EL) Students by Primary Language**  
**WCCUSD, 2002-03**

Language	Number of English Learners (EL)	Percent of all EL students	Total number of students who speak that language (includes fluent and English Learners)	Percent of speakers of language who are English Learners
Spanish	7,633	77.8%	10,315	74.0%
Mien (Yao)	414	4.2%	642	64.5%
Pilipino (Tagalog)	337	3.4%	1,064	31.6%
Punjabi	215	2.2%	351	61.3%
Vietnamese	180	1.8%	334	53.9%
Lao	159	1.6%	310	51.3%
Cantonese	139	1.4%	298	34.9%
Portuguese	87	0.9%	125	69.6%
Arabic	83	0.8%	153	54.2%
Hindi	78	0.8%	167	46.7%
Other Non-English	78	0.8%	316	24.7%
Urdu	69	0.7%	131	52.7%
Khmu	62	0.6%	128	48.4%
Mandarin (Putonghua)	59	0.6%	159	37.1%
Japanese	32	0.3%	81	39.5%
Korean	26	0.3%	81	32.1%
Tongan	25	0.3%	35	71.4%
Farsi (Persian)	20	0.2%	57	35.1%
Khmer (Cambodian)	18	0.2%	39	46.2%
Samoan	16	0.2%	36	44.4%
Ilocano	12	0.1%	28	42.9%
Russian	11	0.1%	23	47.8%
<b>EL Total</b>	<b>9,811</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>15,175</b>	<b>64.7%</b>

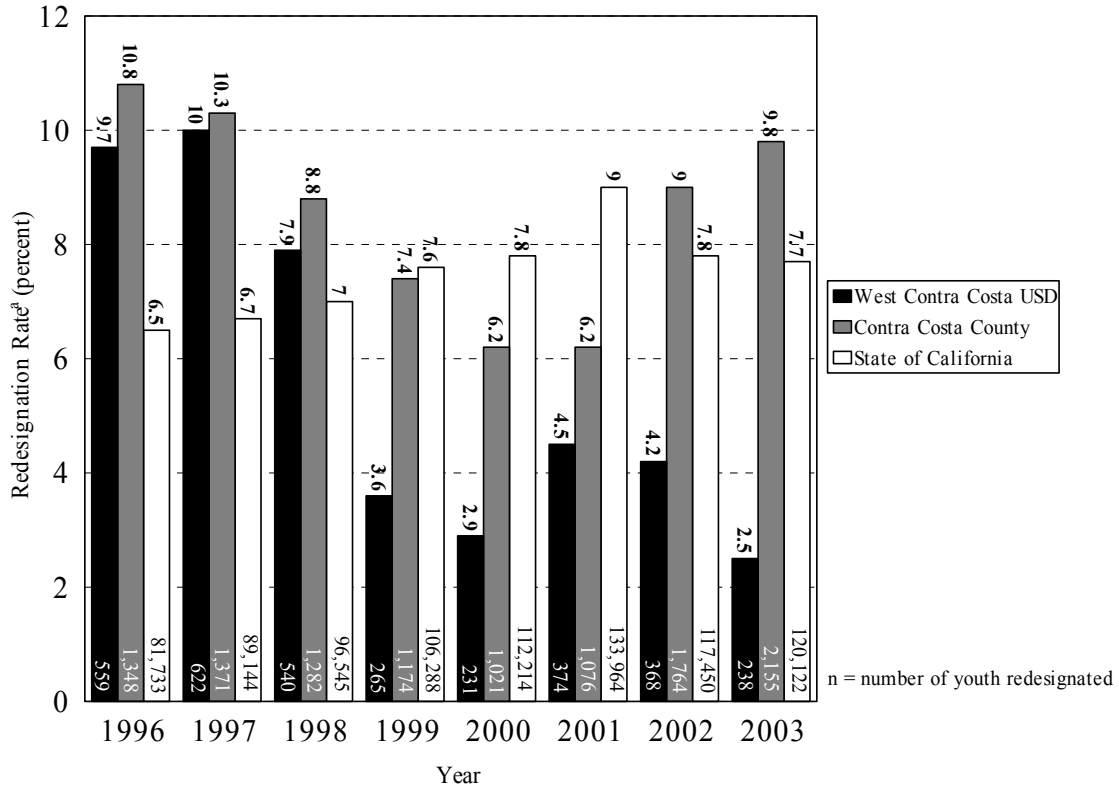
Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
 Accessed May 24, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

Notes: Languages with 10 or more students designated as English Learner are shown.

*Total number of speakers* refers to all students with this primary language, including those who were identified as Fluent English Proficient (FEP) on initial testing and those who were redesignated as FEP from EL.

- Most English Learner (EL) students (about 78%) in WCCUSD in the 2002-03 school year spoke Spanish as their primary language. Most of the remaining EL students spoke an API language.
- About 65% of students with a primary language other than English are designated as English Learners. This proportion is higher in certain language groups, including Spanish, Tongan, and Portuguese students.

**Figure 14**  
**English Learner Student Redesignation Rates**  
**WCCUSD, Contra Costa County, and State of California, 1996-2003**



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
 Accessed May 24, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

Note: The redesignation rate is calculated by dividing the number of redesignated students by the previous year's EL count, then multiplying by 100.

- California's redesignation rates increased slightly in this time period, by approximately 16% between 1996 and 2003.
- Contra Costa County's redesignation rate decreased between 1996 and 2001, falling below the statewide redesignation rate, and increased thereafter.
- Redesignation rates of EL students in WCCUSD have fallen a great deal between 1996 and 2003, from 9.7 redesignated per 100 EL students in 1996 to 2.5 in 2003, a decline of about 73%.

## **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS: EDUCATION**

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- On the whole, students in West Contra Costa Unified School District (WCCUSD) are not performing as well as students in the state of California or Contra Costa County.
  - While about 50% or more of students tested in the state of California and within Contra Costa County scored at or above grade level on the CAT/6 test, fewer than 40% of students tested in WCCUSD scored at or above grade level (Figure 3).
- In the 2002-03 school year, the high school dropout rates of all racial groups in WCCUSD exceeded the state and county average dropout rates (Figure 9).
- While Hispanic and African American youth compose the largest categories of youth both in WCCUSD as a whole and of the high school students in the district, these groups also have the smallest proportion of students scoring at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> National Percentile Rank (NPR) in grades 9, 10, and 11 on the CAT/6 test (Figure 4).
- While Asian youth appear to be achieving good results on this standardized test, the aggregation of Asians into one category obscures the struggles of certain ethnicities and creates the illusion that all Asian youth are performing well.
  - In each grade examined, more than 50% of youth in the Asian category performed at or above grade level in 2002-03, surpassing the national average for all youth (Figure 4). Further, a higher percentage of Asian youth met UC and/or CSU admittance requirements than any other racial group in the school district, with only Asian girls surpassing the state average (Figure 10).
  - However, when the Asian racial category is disaggregated by ethnicity, significant variation appears. The high scores of ethnicities that comprise a large portion of the API youth population obscure lower scores of smaller groups when ethnicities are aggregated (Figure 11).
    - Chinese and Japanese youth, who constitute about a quarter of the API youth population in Richmond, performed well above the national average on the CAT/6 test; more than three-quarters of the youth tested in the school district in each of these groups performed at or above grade level. More than half of the Filipino youth tested, who compose about one-quarter of the API youth population in Richmond, performed at or above grade level.
    - Almost 70% of Laotian youth tested in the district performed below grade level on the CAT/6 test. Laotian youth compose about one-fifth of Richmond's API youth population.
    - While about 48% of Vietnamese students scored at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR, 43% of all Vietnamese students tested below the 25<sup>th</sup> NPR. Vietnamese youth comprise less than 5% of the API youth population in Richmond.
- Students with certain demographic characteristics did not perform as well as other youth on the CAT/6 test in Richmond. Youth of certain API ethnicities and Hispanic youth were more likely than other students to have these characteristics.

- Fewer economically disadvantaged students performed at or above grade level on the CAT/6 test than did non-economically disadvantaged students (Figure 6). As demonstrated by the demographics of the area, it is more likely that students from certain ethnic backgrounds in Richmond, including Hispanic, Laotian, and Vietnamese youth, are economically disadvantaged (Tables 4 and 5).
- The educational attainment of parents was associated with the achievement of students on the CAT/6, with fewer students whose parents have lower levels of education testing at grade level or above than students of parents with higher levels of education (Figure 7). In Richmond, youth of particular ethnic backgrounds, including Hispanic, Vietnamese and Laotian youth, are more likely to have parents with lower educational levels (Table 3).
- English Learner (EL) students are also struggling. About 78% of the district's EL students spoke Spanish as their primary language. Most of the remaining students spoke one of a wide variety of API languages.
  - Less than 15% of EL students in any grade examined tested at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR on the CAT/6 exam in the 2002-03 school year (Figure 8). Further, redesignation rates of EL students in WCCUSD have declined about 73% between 1996 and 2003 (Figure 14).
  - The number of EL students increased steadily from 1995 to 2003 in WCCUSD (+69.7%), Contra Costa County (+85.6%), and the state of California (+26.6%) (Figures 12 and 13). These rising numbers make the issues facing EL students even more critical.
  - Different ethnic groups are variously impacted by these issues. About 65% of students with a primary language other than English are designated as English Learner. This proportion is higher in certain language groups, including Spanish, Tongan, and Portuguese students (Table 7).

## **DATA SECTION 3: JUVENILE JUSTICE**

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The juvenile justice data were obtained from a variety of official sources at the national, state, and local levels. National data were derived from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's annual Universal Crime Reports. State data pertaining to juvenile arrests and flow through the juvenile justice system came from the Criminal Justice Statistics Center, under the California Attorney General's office, and the California Youth Authority. Local juvenile arrest data, detailed below, were provided by the Richmond Police Department.

Juvenile arrest data in Richmond came from a computer printout, spanning 1990 to 2003, provided to NCCD by the Richmond Police Department. Unincorporated areas of Richmond, which are under the jurisdiction of the Contra Costa County Sheriff's Department, are not included in the dataset.

Because the data were given in printed form, the width of each column of information was limited by the space available on the printed page, resulting in some words being cut off. This constraint produced some undesirable effects in the data, including charge codes that were ambiguous. Records that contained unclear data were kept in the dataset and placed in the category of "Other" for the type of crime, with the possible effect of artificially inflating the size of this category. The printout was then scanned and copied into a computer program, the Statistics Package for Social Scientists (SPSS), for analysis. Despite these minor limitations, the resulting dataset provided a useful picture of juvenile arrests in Richmond from 1990 to 2003.

Several changes were made to the dataset provided by the Richmond Police Department in order to prepare it for analysis:

- Race: In order to examine arrest data based on race, some changes were made to the dataset using a surname database previously created by NCCD. Upon examining the original dataset, it was found that most youth with Asian or Pacific Islander surnames had been placed into the racial category of "Other," and that, while codes for these API groups existed, very few API youth had been categorized into specific ethnic groups. The surname database was used to recode the races and ethnicities of those in the "Asian" and "Other" categories into specific API ethnicities based on the last names of the youth. The database was compiled from various sources including websites and resource manuals and was updated continuously with commonly used names that were not already in the dataset.

In the Richmond dataset, youth were assigned an ethnic group based on the corresponding group in the surname database. Last names that appeared multiple times (i.e., were commonly used in several ethnic groups) or were not included in the surname database were given as a list to several community based organizations in the Richmond area, which were asked to identify the ethnic groups of the youth. The community groups were instructed that if a surname was used for several different groups, they were to indicate which group predominated in the area. If there was a lack of consensus between the various groups or if the community groups were



unsure of the origin of the last name, those youth were placed into “Other” or “Other/Unidentified Asian” based on the recommendation of the community groups.

- Age: Prior to 1998, the age of youth was not included in the records. In order to have this data, the birth dates and dates of arrest of the youth were used to calculate age at the time of the arrest for this period. From 1998 on, the ages provided were used. At this point, several records were removed from the dataset, as it was found that some people were above age 17 at the time of arrest.
- Type of Crime: Using Bureau of Justice Statistics definitions, a crime type was assigned to all cases with a valid charge code. This method of assignment allowed for analysis of broad categories of crime.

*Crimes against the person* include murder, manslaughter, rape, other sexual assault, robbery, assault (including with a deadly weapon), battery, criminal endangerment, and other violent offenses.

*Property offenses* include burglary, trespassing, larceny, grand and petty theft, fraud, embezzlement, vandalism, destruction of property, criminal tampering, possession, selling, and buying of stolen property, and other property offenses.

*Drug offenses* include drug possession, drug manufacturing, drug trafficking, and other drug offenses.

*Crimes against the public order* include driving under the influence, evading arrest, obstruction, commercialized vice, morals and decency charges (including gambling), disturbing the peace, liquor law violations, and other public order offenses.

*Weapons offenses* include illegal firearm possession and other weapons offenses.

*Outside warrants* refer to warrants that are issued by police departments or law enforcement agencies other than the Richmond Police Department.

*Other* includes all arrests that did not have a valid charge code or arrests that did not fit into any other category.

- Unique Identifiers: Arrests were identified as “unique or not” within a year by comparing the name and birth date. An arrest is counted as unique if the youth in question was arrested only once in a given calendar year. If a youth was arrested more than once in one year, only the first time that he or she was arrested in that year is counted as unique. Determining the number of unique arrests in a particular year, as opposed to only examining total arrests, is important because the number of unique arrests is a better indicator of how many youth become involved with the juvenile justice system each year.

Because the names of youth varied in how they were entered in the database (some included middle names, nicknames, or spelling variations), the process of assigning unique identifiers to each youth had to be manually conducted rather than using a computer script and was therefore a subjective process. In the assignment process, names were examined first. When similar but not identical names appeared, the birth date was then checked. Only when the birth dates of multiple records were identical

and the names were substantially similar were different records categorized as belonging to the same youth.

- Arrest Location: In a preliminary examination of the dataset, it was noticed that addresses containing the words “Hilltop Mall” occurred at a very high rate as the location of arrest for juveniles. While researchers looked for other addresses that had high numbers of arrests and attempted to determine where these places were, no other identifiable location had more arrests than Hilltop Mall. In order to perform an analysis that differentiated between arrests that took place at Hilltop Mall or elsewhere, the location of each arrest incident was classified into one category based on whether an address was located on Hilltop Mall Circle. This then defined these arrests as having occurred at Hilltop Mall or not at Hilltop Mall.

## **National**

**Table 8**  
**Ten-Year Changes in Juvenile Arrests by Race and Type of Crime**  
**United States, 1993-2002**

	Violent Crime			Property Crime			Crime Index		
	1993	2002	% change	1993	2002	% change	1993	2002	% change
African American	60,026	28,448	-52.6%	158,850	94,679	-40.4%	218,876	123,127	-43.7%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,518	959	-36.8%	11,586	6,726	-41.9%	13,104	7,685	-41.4%
Native American	807	686	-15.0%	7,273	4,625	-36.4%	8,080	5,311	-34.3%
White	57,123	36,297	-36.5%	412,348	242,250	-41.3%	469,471	278,547	-40.7%
Total	119,474	66,390	-44.4%	590,057	348,280	-41.0%	709,531	414,670	-41.6%

Sources: Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993*, received August 2, 2004; Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2002*, accessed August 2, 2004 from [www.fbi.gov/ucr/02cius.htm](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/02cius.htm)

Note: Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The crime index is the aggregation of violent crimes and property crimes.

- From 1993 to 2002, juvenile arrests for violent and property crime decreased by more than 40% each. The overall decrease in juvenile arrests was reflected across all racial groups.
- There was a larger decrease in total juvenile arrests for violent crime (-44.4%) than for property crime (-41.0%). However, arrests of white, Native American, and API youth for property crimes decreased more than for violent crimes.
- African American youth had the largest decrease in arrests for violent crimes (-52.6%), while API youth had the largest decline in arrests for property crimes (-41.9%).

**Table 9**  
**Five-Year Changes in Juvenile Arrests by Race and Type of Crime**  
**United States, 1998-2002**

	Violent Crime			Property Crime			Crime Index		
	1998	2002	% change	1998	2002	% change	1998	2002	% change
African American	33,703	28,448	-15.6%	112,448	94,679	-15.8%	146,151	123,127	-15.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,175	959	-18.4%	8,527	6,726	-21.1%	9,702	7,685	-20.8%
Native American	740	686	-7.3%	5,661	4,625	-18.3%	6,401	5,311	-17.0%
White	44,001	36,297	-17.5%	296,673	242,250	-18.3%	340,674	278,547	-18.2%
Total	79,619	66,390	-16.6%	423,309	348,280	-17.7%	502,928	414,670	-17.5%

Sources: Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1998*, accessed August 2, 2004 from [www.fbi.gov/ucr/98cius.htm](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/98cius.htm); Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2002*, accessed August 2, 2004 from [www.fbi.gov/ucr/02cius.htm](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/02cius.htm)

- Between 1998 and 2002, juvenile arrests in the crime index decreased by 17.5%, with a larger decrease in arrests for property crimes (-17.7%) than in arrests for violent crimes (-16.6%). All racial subgroups reflected this trend.
- In this time period, API youth experienced the largest declines in both violent and property crimes (-18.4% and -21.1%, respectively).

## **State of California**

**Table 10**  
**Juvenile Felony Arrests by Year and Gender**  
**California, 1990-2002**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>1990</b>	91,373	80,843	10,530
<b>1991</b>	93,665	82,387	11,278
<b>1992</b>	93,484	81,560	11,924
<b>1993</b>	91,973	79,869	12,104
<b>1994</b>	91,999	79,670	12,329
<b>1995</b>	87,916	76,059	11,857
<b>1996</b>	85,640	73,810	11,830
<b>1997</b>	82,748	70,550	12,198
<b>1998</b>	76,104	64,524	11,580
<b>1999</b>	68,503	57,654	10,849
<b>2000</b>	63,889	52,996	10,893
<b>2001</b>	63,993	52,909	11,084
<b>2002</b>	61,539	50,859	10,680

Source: Criminal Justice Statistics Center, California Department of Justice, *California Criminal Justice Profiles*. Accessed August 2, 2004 from <http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/publications/profiles/pub.htm>

- From 1990 to 2002, total juvenile felony arrests in California decreased by 32.7%, reflecting the national trend of declining juvenile arrests. The number of juvenile felony arrests peaked in the early 1990s and steadily declined thereafter.
- Felony arrests for male juveniles in California reflect this overall trend, decreasing by 37.1% between 1990 and 2002.
- While the number of felony arrests for female juveniles was significantly less than that of male juveniles in each year, female juveniles did not experience the same decline in felony arrests as male juveniles. Felony arrests of female juveniles fluctuated between about 10,000 and 12,000 between 1990 and 2002.

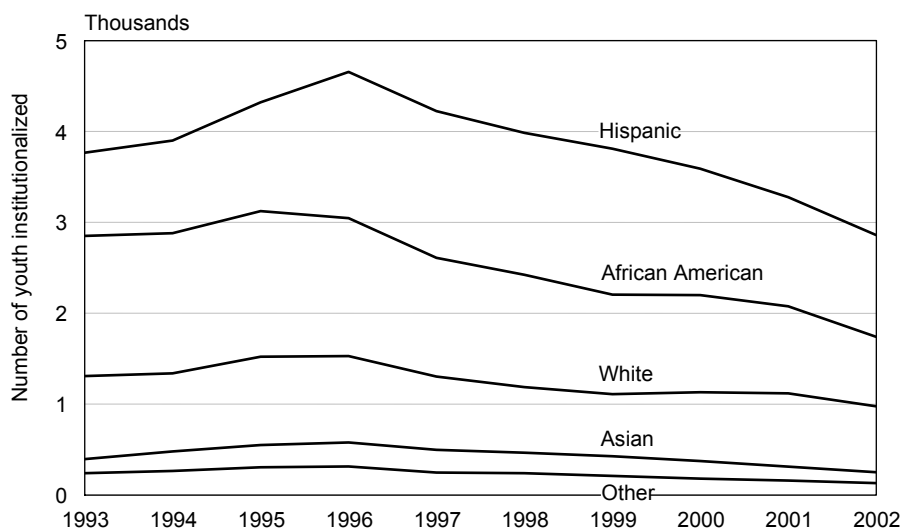
**Table 11**  
**Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrests by Year and Gender**  
**California, 1990-2002**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>1990</b>	127,543	97,334	30,209
<b>1991</b>	128,083	97,337	30,746
<b>1992</b>	130,611	98,638	31,973
<b>1993</b>	139,039	104,595	34,444
<b>1994</b>	137,896	103,357	34,539
<b>1995</b>	141,559	105,755	35,804
<b>1996</b>	151,462	113,514	37,948
<b>1997</b>	154,137	115,905	38,232
<b>1998</b>	154,048	115,150	38,898
<b>1999</b>	146,883	109,970	36,913
<b>2000</b>	139,669	103,623	36,046
<b>2001</b>	136,480	100,223	36,257
<b>2002</b>	132,475	96,337	36,138

Source: Criminal Justice Statistics Center, California Department of Justice, *California Criminal Justice Profiles*. Accessed August 2, 2004 from <http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/publications/profiles/pub.htm>

- Total juvenile misdemeanor arrests increased steadily from 127,543 arrests in 1990 to a peak of 154,137 arrests in 1997. After that peak, the number of juvenile misdemeanor arrests decreased steadily to 132,475 arrests in 2002. Between 1990 and 2002, there was an overall increase in juvenile misdemeanor arrests of 3.9%.
- Male and female juvenile misdemeanor arrests followed the same general pattern. However, by 2002, the number of misdemeanor arrests for male youth fell to below the 1990 level. In contrast, the number of misdemeanor arrests of female juveniles was significantly higher in 2002 than it was in 1990 (+19.6%).

**Figure 15**  
**Population Institutionalized in the California Youth Authority by Race**  
**California, 1993-2002**



Source: California Youth Authority, *A Comparison of the Youth Authority's Institution and Parole Populations, 1993-2002*. Accessed August 2, 2004 from [www.cya.ca.gov/research/pops\\_93-02.pdf](http://www.cya.ca.gov/research/pops_93-02.pdf)

Please see Appendix B, Table B1 for N's.

- The number of youth institutionalized in the California Youth Authority (CYA) rose between 1993 and 1996 and then decreased steadily until 2002.
- Even though the number of Hispanic youth institutionalized in the CYA decreased overall in this period, the representation of these youth increased in comparison to other ethnic/racial groups throughout the period, going from 44.0% to 48.0%.
- Similarly, the number of Asian youth institutionalized also decreased, but their representation remained about the same, increasing through much of the period and falling back to the 1993 level by 2002.
- In contrast, while the number of African American youth institutionalized in the CYA decreased in this period, the representation of these youth in the CYA also simultaneously decreased.

**Table 12**  
**Population Institutionalized in the California Youth Authority by Gender**  
**California, 1993-2002**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>1993</b>	8,556	96.7%	3.3%
<b>1994</b>	8,863	96.8%	3.2%
<b>1995</b>	9,821	96.7%	3.3%
<b>1996</b>	10,122	96.3%	3.7%
<b>1997</b>	8,874	96.6%	3.4%
<b>1998</b>	8,297	96.2%	3.8%
<b>1999</b>	7,761	95.8%	4.2%
<b>2000</b>	7,482	95.6%	4.4%
<b>2001</b>	6,942	95.3%	4.7%
<b>2002</b>	5,954	95.3%	4.7%

Source: California Youth Authority, *A Comparison of the Youth Authority's Institution and Parole Populations, 1993-2002*. Accessed August 2, 2004 from [www.cya.ca.gov/research/pops\\_93-02.pdf](http://www.cya.ca.gov/research/pops_93-02.pdf)

- The total population of youth institutionalized in the California Youth Authority peaked in 1996 and steadily declined thereafter. The population in 2002 is the smallest in the last decade, 41.2% lower than the peak in 1996.
- Over the last decade, the representation of female youth in the CYA has increased from 3.3% to 4.7%, an increase of 42%. This increasing representation of girls is obscured by the general decline in the overall institutionalized population of the CYA.



**Table 13**  
**Flow of Youth through the Juvenile Justice System by Race/Ethnicity**  
**California, 2003**

	Population (ages 10-17)		Referred to Probation		Petitioned		Out of Home Placement	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Asian/Pacific Islander	539,529	11.9%	5,658	3.7%	3,101	3.5%	719	2.9%
African American	334,124	7.4%	29,925	19.3%	17,255	19.6%	5,262	21.0%
Hispanic	1,813,201	40.1%	66,949	43.2%	39,635	45.1%	12,779	50.9%
Native American	23,303	0.5%	921	0.6%	504	0.6%	111	0.4%
Other/Unknown	--	--	4,823	3.1%	2,367	2.7%	464	1.8%
White	1,809,664	40.0%	46,678	30.1%	25,065	28.5%	5,771	23.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,519,821</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>154,954</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>87,927</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>25,106</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Criminal Justice Statistics Center, California Department of Justice. *Juvenile Justice in California, 2003*. Accessed September 2, 2004 from <http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/publications/misc/jj03/preface.pdf>

- In 2003 in California, Hispanic, Native American, and African American youth were disproportionately referred to probation. For Hispanic and African American youth, this discrepancy grew as youth went further into the juvenile justice system, with their representation increasing at each successive step.
- In contrast, API and white youth experienced a low arrest rate and subsequently less representation at each step further into the juvenile justice system.

**Table 14**

**Probation Department Outcomes for Youth Who Did Not Have Petitions Filed Against Them, California, 2003**

	Total		Asian/Pacific Islander		African American		Hispanic		American Indian		Other or Unknown		White	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Closed	52,236	77.9%	2,095	81.9%	11,066	87.3%	21,681	79.4%	303	72.7%	1,858	75.7%	15,233	70.5%
Transferred	1,334	2.0%	62	2.4%	199	1.6%	320	1.2%	8	1.9%	69	2.8%	676	3.1%
Deported	9	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%
Traffic Court	1,255	1.9%	25	1.0%	34	0.3%	450	1.6%	18	4.3%	86	3.5%	642	3.0%
Direct File - Adult Court	410	0.6%	33	1.3%	77	0.6%	212	0.8%	1	0.2%	5	0.2%	82	0.4%
Informal Probation	5,490	8.2%	221	8.6%	668	5.3%	2,271	8.3%	45	10.8%	221	9.0%	2,064	9.5%
Diversion	6,293	9.4%	121	4.7%	626	4.9%	2,374	8.7%	42	10.1%	214	8.7%	2,916	13.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,027</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,557</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>12,670</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>27,314</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21,613</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Criminal Justice Statistics Center, California Department of Justice. *Juvenile Justice in California, 2003*. Accessed September 2, 2004 from <http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/publications/misc/jj03/preface.pdf>

Note: A petition is filed by the probation department after a referral asking for formal juvenile court action. This process is similar to the filing of charges in adult court.

- The cases of most youth (77.9%) who were not petitioned in California in 2003 were closed. A significant portion of the remaining youth was placed in diversion programs (9.4%) or on informal probation (8.2%). These two statistics are notable, because they demonstrate that even though these youth are not formally part of the juvenile justice system, they still are involved with it.
- White youth were less likely than other juveniles to have their case closed if they were not petitioned (70.5%) but were more likely than other youth to be placed in a diversion program (13.5%).
- While API youth were more likely than most groups to have their case closed (81.9%), those who did not have their case closed were more likely to be placed on informal probation (8.6%) and less likely to be placed in a diversionary program (4.7%).
- Significantly, API youth were also much more likely to have their cases filed directly in adult court than any other group. While 0.6% of all youth had their cases directly filed in adult court, API youth were twice as likely to have this occur, with 1.3% of their cases filed directly in adult court.

**Table 15**  
**Type of Defense Representation for Youth Petitioned by Race/Ethnicity**  
**California, 2003**

	Total		Asian/Pacific Islander		African American		Hispanic		American Indian		Other or Unknown		White	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
None	5,003	5.7%	170	5.5%	450	2.6%	3,156	8.0%	16	3.2%	74	3.1%	1,137	4.5%
Private Counsel	4,698	5.3%	292	9.4%	535	3.1%	1,849	4.7%	25	5.0%	161	6.8%	1,836	7.3%
Court Appointed Counsel	16,495	18.8%	462	14.9%	4,110	23.8%	7,809	19.7%	107	21.2%	291	12.3%	3,716	14.8%
Public Defender	49,961	56.8%	1,493	48.1%	8,694	50.4%	23,675	59.7%	290	57.5%	1,453	61.4%	14,356	57.3%
Other	226	0.3%	6	0.2%	21	0.1%	90	0.2%	4	0.8%	9	0.4%	96	0.4%
Unknown	11,544	13.1%	678	21.9%	3,445	20.0%	3,056	7.7%	62	12.3%	379	16.0%	3,924	15.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,927</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,101</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>17,255</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>39,639</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,367</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>25,065</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Criminal Justice Statistics Center, California Department of Justice. *Juvenile Justice in California, 2003*. Accessed September 2, 2004 from <http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/publications/misc/jj03/preface.pdf>

- Defense representation, while not required in the juvenile system and designed to be non-adversarial, can play an important role in advocating for youth involved in the juvenile justice system. Youth without adequate representation might be less likely to have a positive outcome or to have their needs met by the system.
- Most juveniles petitioned in California in 2003 were represented by a public defender (56.8%) or by court-appointed counsel (18.8%).
- Hispanic youth were more likely than other races/ethnicities to have no defense representation (8.0%).
- API youth were the second most likely to have no defense representation (5.5%). They were also the most likely to have private counsel (9.4%). However, a high proportion of the defense representation of API youth was unknown (21.9%), so it is difficult to draw accurate conclusions about the defense representation of API youth.

## **City of Richmond**

### *Race/Ethnicity*

**Table 16**  
**Total Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Year**  
**Richmond, 1990-2003**

Ethnicity	Year of Arrest														Total
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
African American	398	514	439	458	567	513	423	385	511	443	421	329	422	305	6,128
Asian/Pacific Islander	22	25	30	49	43	34	29	27	65	42	42	30	40	30	508
Hispanic	56	54	51	50	82	116	109	73	103	96	82	105	119	119	1,215
White	21	34	29	30	47	34	33	16	51	34	41	23	23	33	449
Other	0	3	2	2	5	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	4	31
Asian Indian	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	0	1	3	21
Cambodian	0	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	0	1	2	1	1	20
Chinese	1	2	0	4	6	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	24
Filipino	4	9	7	14	6	7	3	3	3	12	5	2	8	6	89
Japanese	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	10
Korean	1	0	1		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Laotian	8	8	13	24	18	18	14	18	47	16	22	16	21	9	252
Pacific Islander	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
Vietnamese	1	0	2	0	4	1	1	2	3	6	4	5	2	3	34
Other Asian	3	3	1	1	2	3	5	1	3	1	4	4	5	6	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>8,331</b>

Source: Richmond Police Department

Note: *Total arrests* include multiple arrests of the same youth. For this data for *unique arrests* (in which each youth is only counted once a year regardless of how many arrest incidents the youth was involved in), please see Appendix B, Table B2 for N's.

- Juvenile arrests in Richmond rose in the 1990s, peaking in 1994 and again in 1998, before falling after 1999. The number of juvenile arrests in 2003 was lower than in 1990.
- Arrests of African American youth fluctuated throughout this time span, finishing the period at a level 23% lower than the beginning.
- Other racial groups experienced a general rise in arrests, most notably Hispanic juveniles (+112.5%). White youth and API youth also had a general increase (+57% and +36%, respectively).
- Of the API subgroups, Laotian youth had the most total arrests in this period, with a peak of 47 arrests in 1998. In the time span shown here, Laotian youth contributed about half of the API arrests in Richmond, while in 2000, Laotian youth only made up about 22% of the city's API population.

**Table 17**  
**Juvenile Arrest Rate Per Hundred of the Juvenile Population, by Race/Ethnicity**  
**Richmond, 2000**

Ethnicity	Total Arrest Incidents in 2000	Juvenile Population 10-17 Years Old	Arrest Rate Per 100 in Population
African American	421	5,139	8
Vietnamese	4	64	6
Laotian	22	439	5
White	41	1,504	3
Cambodian	1	30	3
Japanese	3	107	3
Hispanic	82	3,477	2
Asian Indian	2	160	1
Filipino	5	462	1
Chinese	1	380	0
American Indian	0	122	0
Korean	0	50	0
Pacific Islander	0	129	0
Other Asian	4	-	-
Other	1	-	-

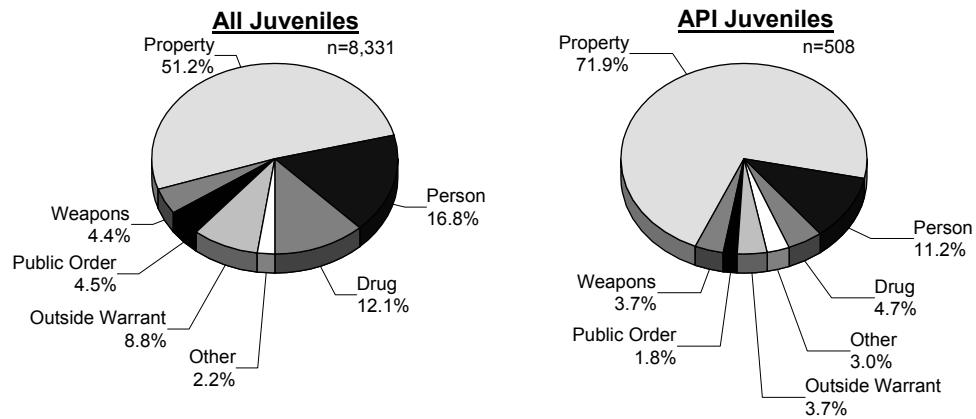
Sources: Richmond Police Department; U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000*.  
 Accessed June 1, 2004 from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Note: The category of Other Asian includes youth who could be identified as Asian by their surname, but the specific Asian ethnicity could not be determined. Because these juveniles could not be placed in their proper ethnic category, the arrest numbers/rates for specific Asian ethnicities may be higher than shown here.

- African American youth have both the highest number of total arrests and the highest arrest rate (8 per 100 in population).
- Arrest rates reveal that even communities with seemingly low numbers of arrests may be heavily affected. Vietnamese and Laotian youth have the second and third highest arrest rates (6 and 5 per 100 in the population, respectively), while having relatively low numbers of arrests (4 and 22, respectively).

**Figure 16**

**Type of Crime Committed for Total Juvenile Arrests, for All Youth and API Youth  
Richmond, 1990-2003**



Source: Richmond Police Department

Note: Please see Appendix B, Table B3 (all youth) and B4 (API youth) for tables of this data disaggregated by year.

- API juveniles were arrested for property crimes over 70% of the time. In contrast, property crimes constituted about half of the offenses for all juveniles arrested during the period 1990 to 2003.
- While drug crimes comprised about 12% of the offenses of all juveniles arrested in this time period, they accounted for less than 5% of arrests of API juveniles.

## Gender

**Table 18**  
**Total Female Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Year**  
**Richmond, 1990-2003**

Ethnicity	Year of Arrest														Total
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
African American	40	74	73	68	109	79	80	81	146	136	145	88	137	93	1,349
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	8	6	8	11	3	2	1	13	19	13	8	19	4	120
Hispanic	4	6	8	12	11	11	16	10	7	24	12	16	31	42	210
White	6	10	8	9	11	9	6	7	6	14	13	8	8	13	128
Other	0	3	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	13
Asian Indian	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5
Cambodian	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	6
Chinese	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Filipino	2	5	4	4	2	2	0	0	1	8	1	0	4	0	33
Japanese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Korean	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Laotian	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	1	7	5	5	2	10	2	38
Pacific Islander	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vietnamese	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	4	2	3	0	1	16
Other Asian	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	2	4	1	14
<b>Total</b>	55	101	97	97	143	102	106	99	173	194	183	120	197	153	1,820

Source: Richmond Police Department

Note: *Total arrests* include multiple arrests of the same youth. For this dataset's *unique arrests* (in which each youth is only counted once a year regardless of how many arrest incidents the youth was involved in), please see Appendix B, Table B5.

- The total number of female juveniles arrested in Richmond fluctuated a great deal but generally increased during this time, with an overall gain of 178% between 1990 and 2003.
- Arrests of African American girls constituted almost 75% of the total juvenile female arrests in this time period.
- Together, Laotian and Filipino girls contributed almost 60% of the total arrests of female API juveniles between 1990 and 2003.

**Table 19**  
**Total Male Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity and Year**  
**Richmond, 1990-2003**

Ethnicity	Year of Arrest														Total
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
African American	358	440	366	390	458	434	343	304	365	307	276	241	285	212	4,779
Asian/Pacific Islander	17	17	24	41	32	31	27	26	52	23	29	22	21	26	388
Hispanic	52	48	43	38	71	105	93	63	96	72	70	89	88	77	1,005
White	15	24	21	21	36	25	27	9	45	20	28	15	15	20	321
Other	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	3	18
Asian Indian	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4	1	2	0	0	3	16
Cambodian	0	2	1	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	14
Chinese	1	0	0	4	5	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	20
Filipino	2	4	3	10	4	5	3	3	2	4	4	2	4	6	56
Japanese	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	8
Korean	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Laotian	8	8	13	21	16	18	13	17	40	11	17	14	11	7	214
Pacific Islander	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
Vietnamese	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	18
Other Asian	3	2	1	1	1	3	4	1	2	1	1	2	1	5	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>6,511</b>

Source: Richmond Police Department

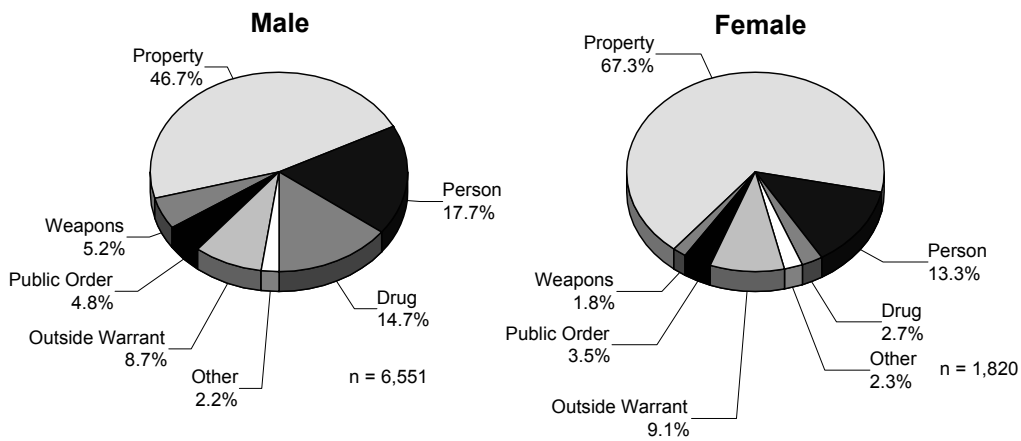
Note: *Total arrests* include multiple arrests of the same youth. For this dataset's *unique arrests* (in which each youth is only counted once a year regardless of how many arrest incidents the youth was involved in), please see Appendix B, Table B6.

- The total number of arrests of male juveniles fluctuated widely during the period examined, with arrest numbers after 2000 generally lower than those in the 1990s. When examined by race, the number of male juvenile arrests also varied widely.
- Fewer African American juveniles were arrested in 2000 and later than were arrested in the 1990s. The number of African American male youth arrested was about 40% lower in 2003 than in 1990.
- In contrast, while there was a great deal of variation throughout this period, the number of Hispanic male youth arrested was about 48% higher in 2003 than in 1990.
- The number of arrests of white and API male juveniles varied drastically from year to year (notably in 1997 and 1998), but generally remained between about 15 and 30 arrests per year for each group.
- Laotian youth accounted for one-third of the arrests of male API juveniles between 1990 and 2003.



Figure 17

Type of Crime Committed for Total Juvenile Arrests by Gender  
Richmond, 1990-2003



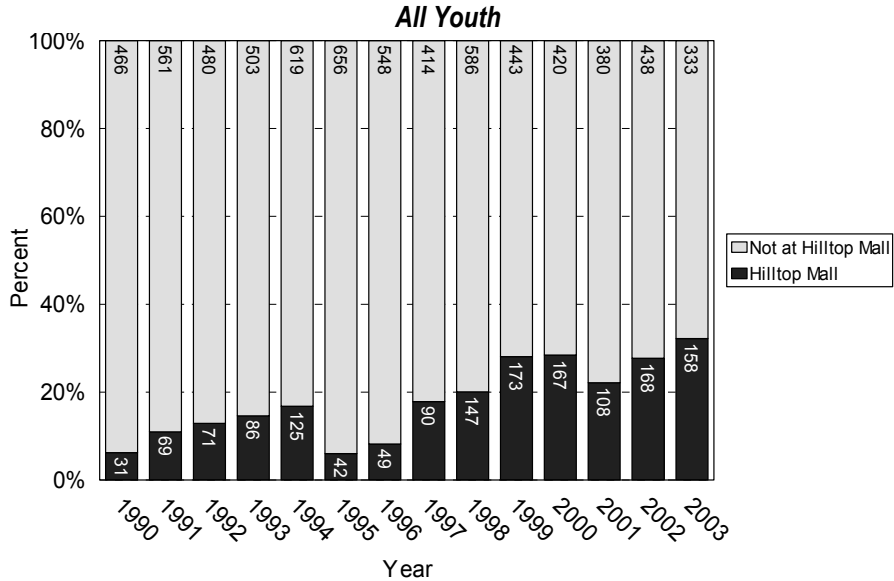
Source: Richmond Police Department

Note: Please see Appendix B, Table B7 (female youth) and B8 (male youth) for tables of this data disaggregated by year.

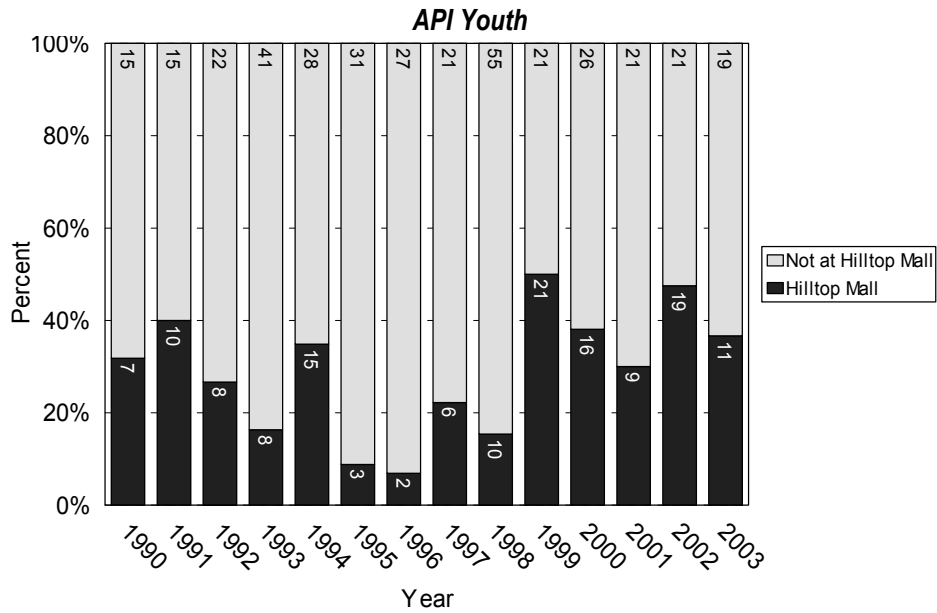
- More than 45% of the arrests of male juveniles during this period were for property crimes, while about 67% of the arrests of female juveniles were for property offenses.
- Only 2.7% of female juvenile arrests were for drug crimes, while 14.7% of the arrests of male juveniles were for drug crimes.
- A smaller portion of the arrests of female youth was due to weapons offenses (1.8%) or crimes against the person (13.3%) than for male juveniles (5.2% and 17.7%, respectively).

**Special Focus: Hilltop Mall**

**Figure 18**  
**Location of Arrest for All Youth and API Youth**  
**Richmond, 1990-2003**



Source: Richmond Police Department



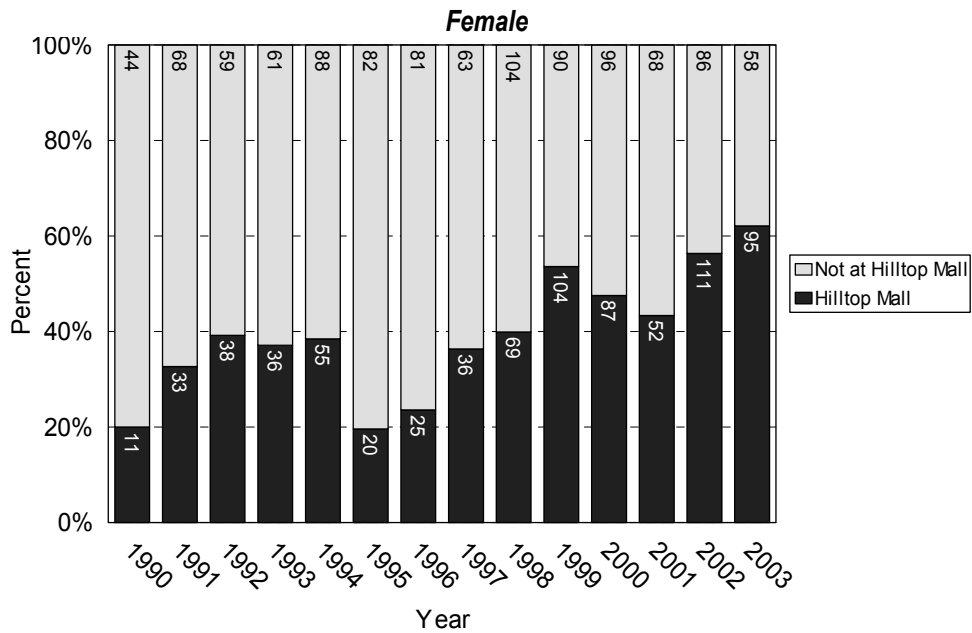
Source: Richmond Police Department

- After 1997, 20% or more of arrests of all youth in Richmond took place at Hilltop Mall.
- A high proportion of API youth arrests took place at Hilltop Mall, especially in the early 1990s and after 1998.

**Figure 19**  
**Location of Juvenile Arrests by Gender**  
**Richmond, 1990-2003**



Source: Richmond Police Department

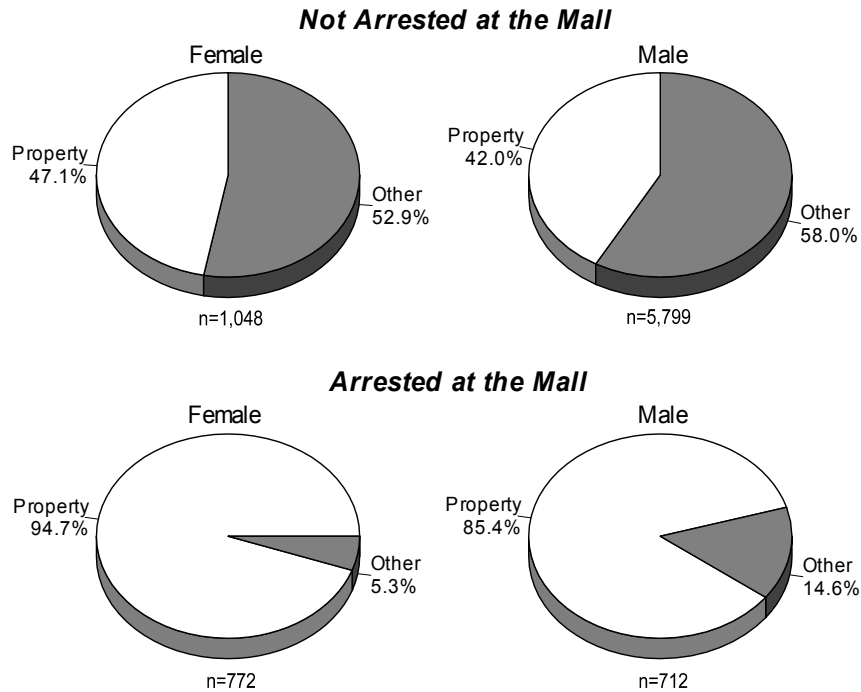


Source: Richmond Police Department

- In every year examined, a higher percentage of the arrests of female juveniles occurred at Hilltop Mall than arrests of male juveniles. In 2003, female juvenile arrestees were three times more likely to have been arrested at Hilltop Mall than male juvenile arrestees.

Figure 20

Type of Crime Committed for Total Juvenile Arrests by Arrest Location and Gender  
Richmond, 1990-2003

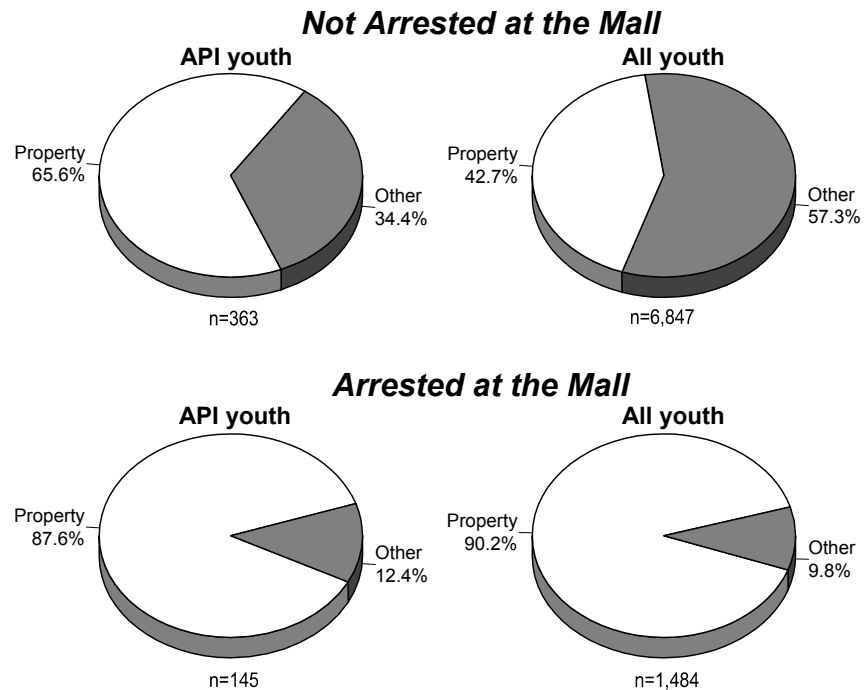


Source: Richmond Police Department

- As previously shown in Figure 17, female youth in Richmond were much more likely to have been arrested for property offenses than male youth. About 47% of the arrests of male juveniles were for property offenses, while about 67% of the arrests of female youth were for property offenses.
- When the location of arrest (Hilltop Mall or not) was controlled for, the differences between the types of crime for which male and female youth were arrested decreased substantially. At Hilltop Mall, 95% of the arrests of girls were for property offenses, while 85% of the arrests of male youth were. Away from the mall, 47% of the arrests of female youth were for property crimes, compared to 42% of boys.

Figure 21

Type of Crime Committed for Total Juvenile Arrests by Arrest Location and Race  
Richmond, 1990-2003



Source: Richmond Police Department

- As shown in Figure 16, between 1990 and 2003 API youth were much more likely to have been arrested for property crimes than were all juvenile arrestees. More than 50% of all juvenile arrests were for property crimes, compared to 72% of API youth arrests.
- When the arrest location (Hilltop Mall or not) is controlled for, this relationship changes. A large difference remains between the proportions of all youth and of API youth arrested for property crimes somewhere other than the mall, with 66% of API youth arrested for property crimes, while 43% of all youth were arrested for property offenses. However, at the mall, this difference disappears. About 88% of API youth and 90% of all youth arrested at Hilltop Mall were arrested for property crimes.

## **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS: JUVENILE JUSTICE**

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- In general, juvenile arrests have decreased at state and federal levels over the last 10 years, a trend that is not reflected in the city of Richmond.
  - This decrease in arrests is experienced by all racial and ethnic groups. For all major racial groups, juvenile arrests in the United States have decreased by about 40% between 1993 and 2002 (Table 8). Similarly, the overall population of the California Youth Authority has decreased in this time period, a trend that is generally apparent in all racial groups (Figure 15).
  - In contrast, in the city of Richmond, while the total number of juvenile males arrested has decreased, there is not a clear corresponding decline in total juvenile arrests during the last decade (Tables 16 and 19).
    - In fact, the number of female juvenile arrests increased dramatically over this time period, by 178% between 1990 and 2003 (Table 18).
    - Further, certain racial and ethnic groups have shown increases in the number of juvenile arrests between 1990 and 2003. The arrests of Hispanic youth increased by 112.5%, white youth by 57%, and API youth by 36% (Table 16).
- The apparent declines in the total arrest numbers for juveniles at the state and federal levels during the past decade were not reflected in decreases in the arrests of juvenile females.
  - Between 1990 and 2002 in the state of California, the number of felony arrests of female juveniles stayed relatively stable and the number of misdemeanor arrests of female juveniles increased by about 20% (Tables 10 and 11).
  - Between 1993 and 2002, the percentage of female youth in the California Youth Authority rose from 3.3% to 4.7%, an increase of 42% (Table 12).
  - In Richmond, the total number of female arrests increased dramatically between 1990 and 2003. This increase was reflected across all racial groups (Table 18).
- Different racial and ethnic groups have differing experiences in the California juvenile justice system.
  - Certain racial groups become increasingly disproportionately represented in the juvenile justice system as youth move further into the system. Hispanic, Native American, and African American youth were disproportionately referred to probation. The overrepresentation of Hispanic and African American youth increased with each successive step of the juvenile justice system, including the processes of petitioning and out of home placement (Table 13).
  - A significant proportion of referred youth who did not have a petition filed against them were nonetheless still involved in the juvenile justice system in 2003, through informal probation and diversion programs. While API and Hispanic youth were more likely than other youth to have their cases closed, the API and Hispanic youth who did not have their cases closed were more likely to

have their cases directly filed in adult court, more likely to be placed on informal probation, and less likely to be placed in diversion programs.

- Grouping Asian and Pacific Islander youth in a single category obscures the impact of involvement in the juvenile justice system on particular API ethnicities.
  - Overall in Richmond, API juveniles had relatively low numbers of total arrests compared to other racial groups between 1990 and 2003 (Table 16).
  - Disaggregating arrest rates by specific API ethnicities reveals that certain ethnic groups with seemingly low numbers of arrests have high arrest rates, such as Vietnamese and Laotian youth (Table 17).
- Different groups of youth tended to be arrested for different types of crime in Richmond during the time period examined in this report.
  - Asian and Pacific Islander youth were generally arrested for more property crimes than all youth, and fewer drug crimes and crimes against the person (Figure 16).
  - Similarly, female youth were arrested for more property crimes than male juveniles, and for fewer drug crimes, weapons crimes, and crimes against the person (Figure 17).
  - However, the primary determining factor of the type of crime for which juveniles were arrested seemed to be the location of the arrest. When arrests are disaggregated into groups by whether youth were arrested at Hilltop Mall or elsewhere, many of the differences noted above of the type of crime decreased significantly.
    - Crimes committed at the mall were in general property crimes for all groups, including male and female youth, Asian and Pacific Islanders, and all youth (Figures 20 and 21).
    - Further, API youth and female juveniles were arrested at the mall more often than others (Figures 18 and 19), resulting in a higher proportion of total arrests of these youth being for property crimes.

## **CONCLUSION**

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The data presented in this report illustrate the status of Asian and Pacific Islander (API) youth in West Contra Costa County, providing a portrayal that often differs from common stereotypes about their success. For example, broad categorizations of API youth as being academic overachievers, quiet, and obedient may prevent the acknowledgement of barriers that some API youth face. The data show that some API ethnic groups cope with multiple issues that compromise their well-being and chances for future success.

Demographic and educational data examined in this report indicate that API households in Richmond have a wide range of household incomes and levels of linguistic isolation, while API youth demonstrate a broad scope of academic achievement. For example, census data show that most Asian ethnicities have high levels of linguistic isolation, especially Vietnamese and Laotian households (47.4% and 42.7%, respectively, of households are linguistically isolated).

In the area of education, while Asian students appear to achieve good results on the CAT/6 standardized test, the aggregation of Asians into one category obscures the struggles of certain ethnicities. As a comparison, more than half of Filipino youth tested in the district performed at or above grade level, while almost 70% of Laotian youth tested performed below grade level on the CAT/6 test.

Differences are also seen in the area of juvenile justice. Youth's contact with law enforcement in the city of Richmond may vary by ethnicity and/or gender as well as by type of crime committed. Overall in Richmond, API juveniles had relatively low numbers of total arrests compared to other groups between 1990 and 2003. However, disaggregation of arrest rates by specific API ethnicities reveals that certain ethnic groups with seemingly low numbers of arrests have high arrest rates, such as Vietnamese and Laotian youth. API youth were generally arrested for more property crimes than all youth, and fewer drug crimes and crimes against the person.

In turn, the arrest patterns seen in Richmond often run counter to trends observed at the state and federal levels. For example, while juvenile arrests have decreased at state and federal levels over the last 10 years, this trend is not reflected in the city of Richmond. In fact, the number of female juvenile arrests increased by 178% between 1990 and 2003. The data also point out Richmond's Hilltop Mall as a possible area for intervention and prevention efforts, as the mall was the location of almost 20% of youth arrests between 1990 and 2003.

In addition to illuminating some critical facets of the lives of Richmond youth, this report also underscores the need for both increased disaggregation of data on API ethnicities and additional data collection in related areas including mental health. Although the original intent of this report was to examine the state of Southeast Asian youth in Richmond, due to a lack of disaggregated data this goal was not fully realized, leading researchers to concentrate on API youth overall.



## **CRITICAL FINDINGS**

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### **1. Disaggregation of data shows differences among API ethnicities.**

The racial category of Asian and Pacific Islander encompasses a number of widely varying ethnic groups that have different cultures, traditions, and histories. By combining all of these diverse groups into a single unit for analysis, the obstacles facing some groups are overshadowed by the successes of other groups.

- Asian youth in the West Contra Costa County Unified School District performed above the national average on the CAT/6 test in the 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> grades. However, when test performance is disaggregated by ethnicity, differences in achievement emerge.
  - Filipino, Chinese, and Japanese students performed better than the national average. About 60% of Filipino students, 80% of Chinese students, and 90% of Japanese students tested in the ninth grade in WCCUSD scored above the 50<sup>th</sup> National Percentile Rank (NPR).
  - More than two-thirds of the Laotian ninth graders tested in WCCUSD scored below the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR.
  - Vietnamese and Asian Indian students in WCCUSD both had bimodal CAT/6 test scores. This means that students in these groups either performed very well or very poorly. While about half of the Vietnamese students tested in the top half of students tested nationally, most of the Vietnamese students who tested in the bottom half tested in the bottom 25%. While only 36% of the Asian Indian students were in the top half of the students tested in the United States, all of these students were in the top 25% of the students tested.
- There were relatively few arrests of API youth in Richmond between 1990 and 2003. However, examining arrest rates rather than the total number of arrests reveals that certain API groups have experienced high levels of arrests.
  - Between 1990 and 2003, API youth were arrested a total of 508 times, while African American youth were arrested 6,128 times and Hispanic youth 1,215 times.
  - When arrest rates from 2000 were disaggregated by specific ethnicities, some API ethnicities were found to have high arrest rates. African American youth had the highest total arrest rate in that year (8 per 100 youth in population), followed closely by Vietnamese (6 per 100) and Laotian (5 per 100) youth.

### **2. The challenges facing API youth are multifaceted.**

API ethnicities – particularly Vietnamese, Laotian, and Pacific Islander youth – experiencing problems in one area (economics, juvenile justice, and education) examined in this report often also manifested issues in one or both of the other areas. Solutions to any one of these problems, then, must be comprehensive and take into account the other areas as well.

- The test scores of these groups were low compared to other ethnic and racial groups.
  - As discussed previously, 70% of ninth grade Laotian youth in WCCUSD tested below grade level.
  - While only about half of the Vietnamese youth tested performed below grade level, most of those who did were in the bottom 25% of those tested.
  - Further, while about half of the 9<sup>th</sup> grade Pacific Islander youth tested at or above grade level, only about one third of the 10<sup>th</sup> grade Pacific Islander students did.
  
- The overall educational attainment of the adult population for these ethnic groups in Richmond was lower in 2000 than for other groups.
  - Almost half of the Laotian population age 25 years and older had less than a ninth grade education, compared with 11% for the adult population overall in Richmond.
  - While Vietnamese adults were overrepresented among those with less than a ninth grade education, they were also overrepresented among those with college degrees.
  - Pacific Islander adults were underrepresented among those with degrees beyond a high school diploma.
  
- After African American youth, Vietnamese and Laotian youth had the highest arrest rates in Richmond in 2000, at 6 and 5 per 100, respectively. Each of these groups also had lower per capita income levels and higher poverty rates than the Richmond average in 1999.
  - The per capita income of Vietnamese households was 20% below the Richmond average, that of Pacific Islanders 31% below, and Laotian 51% below.
  - About 16% of Vietnamese and Laotian households were below the poverty line, while about a third of Pacific Islander households were below the poverty line.
  
- In 2000, several of these ethnic groups also had high levels of linguistic isolation, which means that no one in the household 14 years old and above speaks English fluently.
  - About 43% of the Laotian households in Richmond were linguistically isolated, while 47% of the Vietnamese households were.

### **3. Other racial/ethnic groups also face a range of issues.**

During the course of data gathering, it was apparent that other racial/ethnic groups, specifically African American and Hispanic youth, were also struggling in these areas and should be addressed as well. These two groups are of particular interest, as they

constitute the two largest youth populations in Richmond as well as in the West Contra Costa Unified School District.

- In 2000, African American youth had the highest arrest rate in Richmond at 8 youth arrests per 100 in the population.
- African American and Hispanic students appear to be struggling academically. Low percentages of African American and Hispanic youth performed at or above grade level during the 2002-2003 school year. About a quarter of the Hispanic students and 10% or fewer of the African American students tested in the 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> grades achieved this level. Both of these groups of students also had the lowest rates of students completing UC/CSU entrance requirements in the 2002-2003 school year.
  - African American and Hispanic students had the two highest dropout rates in WCCUSD during the 2002-2003 school year. Dropout rates for both groups were more than double the county and state average rates.
- Hispanic and African American youth also must deal with economic challenges.
  - The per capita income of Hispanic families was almost 40% below the Richmond average in 1999, and about 18% of Hispanic households were below the poverty line.
  - More than one-fifth of African American households in Richmond were below the poverty line in 1999. The per capita income for African Americans was about 12% below the Richmond average.
- In addition, Hispanic students face language barriers. About 30% of Hispanic households in Richmond were linguistically isolated in 2000, and 74% of students who spoke Spanish in WCCUSD were designated as English Learners.

#### **4. West Contra Costa USD youth struggle in comparison to youth at the county and state levels.**

In large part, students in WCCUSD face greater issues than those in all of Contra Costa County and the state of California.

- Fewer youth tested in the 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> grades in WCCUSD performed at or above the 50<sup>th</sup> NPR, or their grade level, on the CAT/6 test in the 2002-2003 school year than in Contra Costa County and the state of California as a whole.
  - About 30% more of the ninth grade students tested in all of Contra Costa County than those tested only in WCCUSD achieved grade level.
  - About 10% fewer of the students in each grade in WCCUSD tested at this level than in the state of California.
- The high school dropout rate for WCCUSD in 2002-2003 was about three times that of Contra Costa County as a whole and of the state of California.

- Further, the dropout rate for each race or ethnicity in WCCUSD was also significantly higher than the overall county and state dropout rate.
- A much lower percentage of 12<sup>th</sup> grade graduates from WCCUSD in 2002-2003 completed the classes necessary to be eligible for the University of California and California State University systems than the percentage of all graduates in Contra Costa County or the state of California who did so.
  - While Asian youth in WCCUSD completed the university eligibility requirements at rates similar to the state and county levels, youth in all other racial and ethnic categories, including Filipino, white, African American, and Hispanic youth, did not.
- Compared to the state and countywide levels, English Learner students have difficulty being redesignated to regular classes. English Learner students as a whole scored very low on the CAT/6 test. More than 75% of the students classified as English Learners spoke Spanish as their primary language; most of the remaining students spoke an API language.
  - In WCCUSD, less than 15% of the English Learner students tested in the 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> grades achieved grade level on the CAT/6 reading test in the 2002-2003 school year.
  - While the number of English Learner students increased significantly between 1995 and 2003 in WCCUSD, Contra Costa County, and the state of California, the redesignation rate to regular classes for students in WCCUSD declined by more than 70%. During this period, the redesignation rates for the county and the state remained relatively stable.
  - Particular ethnic groups are differentially affected by English Learner issues. About 65% of students with a primary language other than English are designated as English Learners. This proportion is higher in certain language groups, including Spanish, Tongan, and Portuguese students.

## **5. Hilltop Mall is a possible area for intervention.**

Analysis of the Richmond police data showed that a well-known local mall, Hilltop Mall, was the site of 18% of youth arrests between 1990 and 2003 and was associated with the offending patterns of youth, indicating that the mall may be a possible location for intervention and prevention efforts.

- In Richmond as a whole, it was found that API youth and females of any race displayed similar offending patterns, that is, both of these groups were far more likely to have been arrested for property crimes than other youth were, and were more likely to have been arrested at Hilltop Mall than other youth were.
  - While about half of the total arrests of juvenile youth in this time period were for property crimes, a much larger proportion of the female youth and the API youth were arrested for property crimes (67% and 72%, respectively).

- In recent years, about half of the arrests of female youth took place at Hilltop Mall and about 40% of API youth were arrested at the mall.
- The large number of girls and API youth arrested at the mall skewed the results and created differences in type of crime committed. When the location of a youth's arrest (Hilltop Mall or not) is controlled for, many of the differences in offending patterns by gender and by race are diminished. The proportion of girls arrested for property crimes at the mall was similar to the proportion of boys arrested for property crimes at the mall. A comparable result was found between API youth and youth of other races.
- This finding indicates either that being at Hilltop Mall led to an increase in the probability of committing property crimes or that youth likely to commit property crimes were more likely to be at the mall.

## **6. Significant differences exist in the positions of girls and boys in Richmond.**

When education and juvenile justice data in Richmond were disaggregated by gender, vast differences in the positions of boys and girls were found, indicating that strategies to improve the position of youth must be adapted to the differing issues faced by each gender.

- Academically, girls appear to be achieving at a higher level than boys in WCCUSD.
  - In each high school grade, at least 5% more of the female students performed at or above grade level on the CAT/6 reading test than of the male students during the 2002-2003 school year. Of the ninth graders, 32% of the male students tested achieved this level, while 45% of the female students did so.
  - In each racial/ethnic group, a higher percentage of female 12<sup>th</sup> grade graduates completed the requirements necessary for admission to the University of California and California State University systems than of male graduates in WCCUSD in the 2002-2003 school year.
- While female youth continued to constitute a much smaller proportion of total juvenile arrests than male youth, their representation in arrest numbers increased at both the local and state level.
  - While the number of male juveniles arrested in Richmond decreased slightly over the last decade, the number of female youth arrested increased by over 150% in this period.
  - A similar pattern was observed in the arrest trends of juveniles in the entire state of California and was also apparent in the proportion of males and females in the California Youth Authority.
- The characteristics of the arrests of male and female youth differed a great deal between 1990 and 2003.

- Female youth were significantly more likely to have been arrested for property offenses and less likely to have been arrested for drug offenses.
- A substantially greater portion of the arrests of female youth took place at Hilltop Mall, especially after 1998, than of male juveniles.

## **7. Further research is needed.**

More in-depth research is necessary to adequately assess the status and issues of youth in the Richmond area.

- This data collection effort was hampered by a lack of data that could be disaggregated into specific Asian and Pacific Islander ethnicities.
  - While categories existed for each API ethnicity, most records in the Richmond police data did not make use of these categories. To deal with this problem, the researchers assigned specific ethnic groups to youth in the general “Asian” category and in the “Other” category based on the last name of the youth. This limited the reliability of the data, as it was not based on the self-reported ethnicity of the youth.
  - In the data available from the school district, only test results on the CAT/6 achievement test were available disaggregated into specific Asian and Pacific Islander ethnicities. This meant it was not possible to determine whether specific ethnic groups were struggling, especially in areas where API youth as a whole appeared to do well, such as dropout rates.
- Due to the interdisciplinary nature of problems facing youth, research must be done along mental health and behavioral dimensions as well. Past research has shown that ethnic groups with high levels of problems in the education and juvenile justice areas also often manifested issues in these areas as well.

## APPENDIX A: Education

**Table A1**  
**Students Completing the CAT/6 Reading Test, by Location and Grade,**  
**WCCUSD, Contra Costa County, and California, 2002-2003**

	9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	11 <sup>th</sup> Grade
West Contra Costa USD	2,473	2,191	1,844
Contra Costa County	12,044	10,922	9,457
State of California	471,734	416,883	355,391

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
 Accessed May 5, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

**Table A2**  
**Students Completing the CAT/6 Reading Test, by Race and Grade,**  
**WCCUSD, 2002-2003**

	9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	11 <sup>th</sup> Grade
African American	753	647	500
American Indian/Alaska Native	9	7	3
Asian	305	307	260
Filipino	156	142	152
Hispanic or Latino	820	698	574
Pacific Islander	17	16	9
White (Not Hispanic)	402	354	336

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
 Accessed May 5, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

**Table A3**  
**Students Completing the CAT/6 Reading Test, by Gender and Grade,**  
**WCCUSD, 2002-2003**

	9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	11 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Male	1,249	1,154	945
Female	1,224	1,036	899

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
 Accessed May 5, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

**Table A4**  
**Students Completing the CAT/6 Reading Test, by Economic Status and Grade,**  
**WCCUSD, 2002-2003**

	9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	11 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Economically Disadvantaged	760	586	482
Non-Economically Disadvantaged	1,688	1,586	1,341

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
 Accessed July 20, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

**Table A5**  
**Students Completing the CAT/6 Reading Test, by Parent Education and Grade,**  
**WCCUSD, 2002-2003**

	9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	11 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Not a High School Graduate	330	314	247
High School Graduate	696	535	346
Some College (Includes AA Degree)	333	328	328
College Graduate	357	349	371
Graduate School/Post-Graduate	78	117	112
Decline to State	672	531	425

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
 Accessed May 5, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

**Table A6**  
**Students Completing the CAT/6 Reading Test, by English Classification and Grade,**  
**WCCUSD, 2002-2003**

	9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	11 <sup>th</sup> Grade
English Only	1,395	1,214	1,009
Initially Fluent English Proficient	296	289	212
Redesignated Fluent English Proficient	149	139	146
English Learner	616	533	461

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
 Accessed May 5, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

**Table A7**  
**Dropout Rates\*, by Race/Ethnicity and Grade,**  
**WCCUSD, 2002-2003**

	Grade 9			Grade 10			Grade 11			Grade 12			Total		
	Drop	Enroll	%	Drop	Enroll	%	Drop	Enroll	%	Drop	Enroll	%	Drop	Enroll	Rate*
American Indian	0	8	0.0	0	10	0.0	0	25	0.0	3	5	60.0	3	49	60.0
Asian	28	329	8.5	25	332	7.5	22	277	7.9	18	288	6.2	26	93	27.0
Pacific Islander	2	19	10.5	1	17	5.9	4	47	8.5	1	12	8.3	8	96	29.4
Filipino	10	157	6.4	9	150	6.0	12	275	4.4	11	133	8.3	42	729	22.8
Hispanic	75	874	8.6	58	774	7.5	83	612	13.6	87	608	14.3	303	2,979	37.4
African American	176	866	20.3	98	760	12.9	96	651	14.7	80	535	15.0	450	3,102	49.7
White	47	432	10.9	26	382	6.8	36	410	8.8	38	353	10.8	147	1,691	32.4
Multiple/No Response	2	30	6.7	2	29	6.9	1	21	4.8	1	8	12.5	6	91	27.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>2,318</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>1,942</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>9,989</b>	<b>37.8</b>

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
 Accessed July 20, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

\*4 Year Derived Dropout Rate Formula:  $(1 - ((1 - (\text{drop gr 9}/\text{enroll gr 9})) * (1 - (\text{drop gr 10}/\text{enroll gr 10})) * (1 - (\text{drop gr 11}/\text{enroll gr 11})) * (1 - (\text{drop gr 12}/\text{enroll gr 12})))) * 100$



**Table A8****12<sup>th</sup> Graders Completing all Courses Required for UC and/or CSU Entrance, by Race and Gender, WCCUSD, 2002-2003**

	Female			Male			Total		
	# of Grads	# With Courses	% With Courses	# of Grads	# With Courses	% With Courses	# of Grads	# With Courses	% With Courses
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	1	50.0	1	0	0.0	3	1	33.3
Asian	145	60	41.4	126	38	30.2	271	98	36.2
Pacific Islander	10	1	10.0	6	1	16.7	16	2	12.5
Filipino	51	13	25.5	67	16	23.9	118	29	24.6
Hispanic or Latino	282	36	12.8	222	13	5.9	504	49	9.7
African American	253	24	9.5	229	13	5.7	482	37	7.7
White (Not Hispanic)	157	37	23.6	172	37	21.5	329	74	22.5
Total	902	174	19.3	828	118	14.3	1,730	292	16.9

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
 Accessed May 5, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

**Table A9****Students Completing the CAT/6 Reading Test, by API Ethnicity and Grade, WCCUSD, 2002-2003**

	9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	11 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Asian Indian	11	24	10
Cambodian	2	1	2
Chinese	38	47	16
Japanese	16	6	4
Korean	1	5	1
Laotian	52	53	20
Vietnamese	21	29	16
Other Asian	164	142	191

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
 Accessed May 5, 2004 from <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>

## APPENDIX B: Juvenile Justice

**Table B1**  
**Population Institutionalized in the California Youth Authority, by Race and Year**  
**California, 1993-2002**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total	8,556	8,863	9,821	10,122	8,874	8,297	7,761	7,482	6,942	5,954
White	15.3%	15.1%	15.5%	15.1%	14.7%	14.3%	14.3%	15.1%	16.1%	16.4%
Hispanic	44.0	44.0	44.0	46.0	47.6	48.0	49.1	48.0	47.2	48.0
African American	33.3	32.5	31.8	30.1	29.4	29.2	28.4	29.4	29.9	29.2
Asian	4.6	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.2
Other	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2

Source: California Youth Authority, *A Comparison of the Youth Authority's Institution and Parole Populations, 1993-2002*. Accessed August 2, 2004 from [www.cya.ca.gov/research/pops\\_93-02.pdf](http://www.cya.ca.gov/research/pops_93-02.pdf)

**Table B2**  
**Unique Juvenile Arrests, by Race/Ethnicity and Year**  
**Richmond, 1990-2003**

Ethnicity	Year of arrest														Total
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
African American	341	418	363	371	448	405	341	314	415	370	348	277	354	275	5,040
API	20	25	29	45	42	30	29	26	58	42	41	29	39	28	483
Hispanic	52	47	44	47	69	101	97	67	92	92	76	84	102	108	1,078
White	20	31	28	27	41	29	29	14	44	31	36	21	20	32	403
Other	0	3	2	2	5	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	4	31
Asian Indian	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	0	1	3	21
Cambodian	0	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	0	1	2	1	1	20
Chinese	1	2	0	4	6	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	24
Filipino	4	9	7	12	6	6	3	3	3	12	5	2	8	4	84
Japanese	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	10
Korean	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Laotian	7	8	12	22	17	15	14	17	40	16	22	16	20	9	235
Pacific Islander	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
Vietnamese	1	0	2	0	4	1	1	2	3	6	4	5	2	3	34
Other Asian	2	3	1	1	2	3	5	1	3	1	3	3	5	6	39
Total	433	524	466	492	605	566	499	424	612	536	502	412	517	447	7,035

Source: Richmond Police Department

**Table B3**  
**Juvenile Arrests of All Youth, by Type of Crime and Year**  
**Richmond, 1990-2003**

	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Drug crime	79	15.9	136	21.6	81	14.7	73	12.4	102	13.7	95	13.6	82	13.7
Crime against the person	91	18.3	98	15.6	107	19.4	101	17.1	134	18.0	146	20.9	87	14.6
Property crime	240	48.3	279	44.3	246	44.6	296	50.3	342	46.0	301	43.1	298	49.9
Weapons offense	25	5.0	41	6.5	40	7.3	49	8.3	42	5.6	39	5.6	21	3.5
Crime against the public order	19	3.8	32	5.1	23	4.2	22	3.7	36	4.8	34	4.9	23	3.9
Other	19	3.8	15	2.4	13	2.4	10	1.7	22	3.0	20	2.9	19	3.2
Outside Warrant	24	4.8	29	4.6	41	7.4	38	6.5	66	8.9	63	9.0	67	11.2
Total	497	100	630	100	551	100	589	100	744	100	698	100	597	100

	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Drug crime	56	11.1	66	9.0	60	9.7	38	6.5	47	9.6	59	9.7	34	6.9	1008	12.1
Crime against the person	88	17.5	130	17.7	79	12.8	82	14.0	75	15.4	93	15.3	86	17.5	1397	16.8
Property crime	249	49.4	379	51.7	331	53.7	352	60.0	283	58.0	356	58.7	314	64.0	4266	51.2
Weapons offense	9	1.8	26	3.5	12	1.9	22	3.7	15	3.1	10	1.7	19	3.9	370	4.4
Crime against the public order	26	5.2	28	3.8	36	5.8	28	4.8	14	2.9	35	5.8	20	4.1	376	4.5
Other	12	2.4	21	2.9	15	2.4	5	0.9	3	0.6	5	0.8	3	0.6	182	2.2
Outside Warrant	64	12.7	83	11.3	83	13.5	60	10.2	51	10.5	48	7.9	15	3.1	732	8.8
Total	504	100	733	100	616	100	587	100	488	100	606	100	491	100	8331	100

Source: Richmond Police Department

**Table B4**  
**Juvenile Arrests of API Youth, by Type of Crime and Year**  
**Richmond, 1990-2003**

	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Drug crime	1	4.5	1	4.0	2	6.7	1	2.0	1	2.3			2	6.9
Crime against the person	2	9.1	4	16.0	5	16.7	3	6.1	3	7.0	4	11.8	4	13.8
Property crime	18	81.8	19	76.0	22	73.3	41	83.7	31	72.1	28	82.4	20	69.0
Weapons offense	1	4.5					3	6.1	1	2.3			2	6.9
Crime against the public order					1	3.3			3	7.0				
Other			1	4.0					4	9.3	1	2.9		
Outside Warrant							1	2.0			1	2.9	1	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100</b>

	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Drug crime	2	7.4	4	6.2			5	11.9			5	12.5			24	4.7
Crime against the person	8	29.6	8	12.3	1	2.4	1	2.4	6	20.0	3	7.5	5	16.7	57	11.2
Property crime	11	40.7	43	66.2	35	83.3	28	66.7	22	73.3	24	60.0	23	76.7	365	71.9
Weapons offense	3	11.1	4	6.2	1	2.4					2	5.0	2	6.7	19	3.7
Crime against the public order					1	2.4	4	9.5							9	1.8
Other	1	3.7	1	1.5	3	7.1	3	7.1			1	2.5			15	3.0
Outside Warrant	2	7.4	5	7.7	1	2.4	1	2.4	2	6.7	5	12.5			19	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Richmond Police Department

**Table B5**  
**Unique Female Juvenile Arrests, by Race/Ethnicity**  
**Richmond, 1990-2003**

Ethnicity	Year of arrest														Total
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
African American	38	71	70	62	105	64	75	77	130	127	127	76	125	91	1,238
API	5	8	6	8	11	3	2	1	12	19	12	7	19	4	117
Hispanic	4	6	7	11	10	11	15	10	7	24	11	16	30	39	201
White	6	10	8	9	10	8	6	6	6	13	13	8	8	12	123
Other	0	3	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	13
Asian Indian	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5
Cambodian	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	6
Chinese	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Filipino	2	5	4	4	2	2	0	0	1	8	1	0	4	0	33
Japanese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Korean	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Laotian	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	1	6	5	5	2	10	2	37
Pacific Islander	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vietnamese	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	4	2	3	0	1	16
Other Asian	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	4	1	12
Total	53	98	93	90	137	86	100	94	156	184	163	107	184	147	1,692

Source: Richmond Police Department

**Table B6**  
**Unique Male Juvenile Arrests, by Race/Ethnicity**  
**Richmond, 1990-2003**

Ethnicity	Year of arrest														Total
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
African American	303	347	293	309	343	341	266	237	285	243	221	201	229	184	3,802
API	15	17	23	37	31	27	27	25	46	23	29	22	20	24	366
Hispanic	48	41	37	36	59	90	82	57	85	68	65	68	72	69	877
White	14	21	20	18	31	21	23	8	38	18	23	13	12	20	280
Other	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	3	18
Asian Indian	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4	1	2	0	0	3	16
Cambodian	0	2	1	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	14
Chinese	1	0	0	4	5	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	20
Filipino	2	4	3	8	4	4	3	3	2	4	4	2	4	4	51
Japanese	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	8
Korean	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Laotian	7	8	12	19	15	15	13	16	34	11	17	14	10	7	198
Pacific Islander	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
Vietnamese	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	18
Other Asian	2	2	1	1	1	3	4	1	2	1	1	2	1	5	27
Total	380	426	373	402	468	480	399	330	456	352	339	305	333	300	5,343

Source: Richmond Police Department

**Table B7**  
**Juvenile Arrests of Female Youth, by Type of Crime and Year**  
**Richmond, 1990-2003**

	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Drug crime	2	3.6	4	4.0	7	7.2	2	2.1	1	0.7	2	2.0	7	6.6
Crime against the person	7	12.7	12	11.9	17	17.5	11	11.3	23	16.1	23	22.5	15	14.2
Property crime	33	60.0	61	60.4	61	62.9	66	68.0	92	64.3	59	57.8	64	60.4
Weapons offense	2	3.6	4	4.0	1	1.0	3	3.1	3	2.1	1	1.0	2	1.9
Crime against the public order	4	7.3	7	6.9	3	3.1	6	6.2	5	3.5	3	2.9	2	1.9
Other	1	1.8	8	7.9	2	2.1	3	3.1	7	4.9	1	1.0	3	2.8
Outside Warrant	6	10.9	5	5.0	6	6.2	6	6.2	12	8.4	13	12.7	13	12.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100</b>

	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Drug crime	3	3.0	4	2.3	5	2.6	4	2.2	3	2.5	5	2.5			49	2.7
Crime against the person	19	19.2	27	15.6	21	10.8	12	6.6	20	16.7	19	9.6	16	10.5	242	13.3
Property crime	52	52.5	106	61.3	134	69.1	138	75.4	81	67.5	146	74.1	132	86.3	1225	67.3
Weapons offense	2	2.0	6	3.5			3	1.6	3	2.5			2	1.3	32	1.8
Crime against the public order	6	6.1	6	3.5	8	4.1	6	3.3	1	0.8	5	2.5	2	1.3	64	3.5
Other	4	4.0	2	1.2	6	3.1	2	1.1			3	1.5			42	2.3
Outside Warrant	13	13.1	22	12.7	20	10.3	18	9.8	12	10.0	19	9.6	1	0.7	166	9.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1820</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Richmond Police Department

**Table B8**  
**Juvenile Arrests of Male Youth, by Type of Crime and Year**  
**Richmond, 1990-2003**

	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Drug crime	77	17.4	132	25.0	74	16.3	71	14.4	101	16.8	93	15.6	75	15.3
Crime against the person	84	19.0	86	16.3	90	19.8	90	18.3	111	18.5	123	20.6	72	14.7
Property crime	207	46.8	218	41.2	185	40.7	230	46.7	250	41.6	242	40.6	234	47.7
Weapons offense	23	5.2	37	7.0	39	8.6	46	9.3	39	6.5	38	6.4	19	3.9
Crime against the public order	15	3.4	25	4.7	20	4.4	16	3.3	31	5.2	31	5.2	21	4.3
Other	18	4.1	7	1.3	11	2.4	7	1.4	15	2.5	19	3.2	16	3.3
Outside Warrant	18	4.1	24	4.5	35	7.7	32	6.5	54	9.0	50	8.4	54	11.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>100</b>

	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Drug crime	53	13.1	62	11.1	55	13.0	34	8.4	44	12.0	54	13.2	34	10.1	959	14.7
Crime against the person	69	17.0	103	18.4	58	13.7	70	17.3	55	14.9	74	18.1	70	20.7	1155	17.7
Property crime	197	48.6	273	48.8	197	46.7	214	53.0	202	54.9	210	51.3	182	53.8	3041	46.7
Weapons offense	7	1.7	20	3.6	12	2.8	19	4.7	12	3.3	10	2.4	17	5.0	338	5.2
Crime against the public order	20	4.9	22	3.9	28	6.6	22	5.4	13	3.5	30	7.3	18	5.3	312	4.8
Other	8	2.0	19	3.4	9	2.1	3	0.7	3	0.8	2	0.5	3	0.9	140	2.2
Outside Warrant	51	12.6	61	10.9	63	14.9	42	10.4	39	10.6	29	7.1	14	4.1	566	8.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6511</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Richmond Police Department