



CONCERNING KIDS A SKILLMAN FOUNDATION STUDY

VIOLENCE AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT
ISSUE SURVEY RESULTS - NOVEMBER 2002

Conducted by



341 Mansfield Road
Storrs, CT 06269
860-486-6666

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF
VIOLENCE AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT SURVEY RESULTS**
Concerning Kids: A Skillman Foundation Study

The level of concern is high on issues of crime and violence effecting Metropolitan Detroit’s kids. Majorities are very concerned about the safety of children and youth in their neighborhood. Nearly 8 in 10 (79%) people living in the City of Detroit and over half from out-Wayne (55%), Macomb (53%), and Oakland (55%) report being very concerned about the safety of youth in their neighborhood.

City of Detroit residents think violence toward youth is more of a problem than tri-county residents. The mean rating for how much of a problem violence toward youth is in Detroit is 7.71, compared to 6.71 in out-Wayne, 4.86 in Macomb, and 4.99 in Oakland. Mean ratings for how much of a problem violence committed by youth is in Metropolitan Detroit are similar; 7.25 for Detroit, 6.64 for out-Wayne, 5.05 for Macomb, and 5.28 for Oakland.

The majority of Detroit residents and many tri-county residents are worried about a number of specific issues.

In Detroit, the majority of respondents are worried about:

- Youths’ exposure to drugs (83%)
- Shootings (80%)
- Physical assaults or attacks (78%)
- Murder (74%)
- Sexual assault (70%)
- Gang activities (58%)

In out-Wayne, Macomb, and Oakland, the majority of respondents are worried about:

- Youths’ exposure to drugs; out-Wayne (81%), Macomb (79%), Oakland (79%)
- Sexual assault; out-Wayne (62%), Macomb (61%), Oakland (62%)
- Physical assaults or attacks; out-Wayne (58%), Macomb (60%), Oakland (58%)

Sexual and physical assault of youth, and youths’ exposure to drugs are common areas of concern across Metropolitan Detroit.

- Majorities are worried about sexual assault happening to children and youth in their neighborhoods. Nearly half of City of Detroit residents are very worried (49%) about children and youth being sexually assaulted, followed by 21% who report being “somewhat” worried. Similarly, in the tri-county area the majority is worried about sexual assault happening to youth in their neighborhoods. Roughly 6 in 10 respondents from each county are very worried or somewhat worried: out-Wayne (29% and 33%, respectively), Macomb (29% and 32%, respectively), and Oakland (23% and 39%, respectively).
- Majorities are worried about physical assaults or attacks happening to children and youth in their neighborhood. Over three quarters (78%) of Detroit residents are “very” (50%) or “somewhat” (28%) worried about physical assaults or attacks on youth in their

neighborhood. Similarly, in the tri-county area the majority is worried about physical assaults or attacks on youth in their neighborhoods. About 6 in 10 tri-county residents report being very or somewhat worried about physical assaults or attacks; 24% and 34% for out-Wayne, 24% and 36% for Macomb, and 21% and 37% for Oakland, respectively.

- Over 8 in 10 Detroit residents are very (63%) or somewhat (20%) worried about children in their neighborhood being exposed to drugs. Similar concern about youth being exposed to drugs exists in the tri-county area, but opinions are more divided. About 4 in 10 out-Wayne residents are “very” (42%) or “somewhat” (39%) worried, 43% and 36% of Macomb, and 38% and 41% of Oakland residents are very or somewhat worried.

There is universal consensus across Metropolitan Detroit that an increase in parental responsibility and limiting exposure to violence will help reduce youth violence.

- Metropolitan Detroit was asked what they think is the main cause for violence in the public school systems. The top mention is parents and lack of parenting. Two in ten (20%) Detroit residents think parents apathy and lack of parenting is the main cause for violence in school, compared with 21% of out-Wayne, 25% of Macomb, and 24% of Oakland residents.
- Holding parents responsible for their children’s violent behavior is thought to be at least a somewhat effective long-term solution to the problem of violence in schools. More than 7 in 10 Metro Detroit residents think holding parents legally responsible for their children committing crimes with the parents’ guns would reduce the amount of violence committed by youth at least somewhat. Also, more than 7 in 10 Metro Detroit residents believe limiting the violence that children are exposed to on television, in movies, video games, and other entertainment media would reduce the amount of violence committed by youths.

Also, the majority of Metropolitan Detroit believes it is the early years that are the most important to youths’ overall development.

- The majority of residents within each area surveyed believe pre-school and elementary years are the most important in youth development. Nearly one third (32%) of Detroit residents think the pre-school years are the most important to a child’s overall development and nearly another one third (32%) think the elementary school years are the most important. Most tri-county residents think elementary school years are the most important to a child’s overall development; 47% of out-Wayne, 54% of Macomb, and 43% of Oakland. Nearly one quarter of out-Wayne (24%) residents think the preschool years are the most important, while 16% of Macomb and 20% of Oakland residents also think this.
- Nearly all of Metropolitan Detroit believes organized competitive sports, recreational activities, and music and art programs are beneficial to a child’s overall development. More than 9 in 10 Detroit (92%), out-Wayne (93%), Macomb (93%), and Oakland (92%) residents think organized competitive sports are beneficial to a child’s overall development. More than 9 in 10 Detroit (94%), out-Wayne (95%), Macomb (96%), and Oakland (97%) residents think organized recreational activities are beneficial to overall development. More than 9 in 10 Detroit (96%), out-Wayne (95%), Macomb (95%), and Oakland (96%) residents think organized music and art programs are beneficial to youths’ overall development.

Statistically Significant Differences

In most cases across all areas surveyed there are statistically significant differences between parents and non-parents, education levels, and men and women.

- Parents are more likely than non-parents to be concerned about specific youth violence issues such as drugs, guns, shootings, murder, sexual assault, physical assaults, and gang activities in their communities.
- Generally, residents with a high school education or less are more likely to be concerned about specific youth violence issues than residents with a college degree or more. This is correlated with geography.
- Women generally are more likely than men to be concerned about specific youth violence issues. Also, one noteworthy difference between men and women is that men are more likely than women to say the high school years are the most important in a child's overall development and women are more likely to say early childhood, preschool and elementary, years are the most important.

I METROPOLITAN DETROIT'S CLIMATE ON YOUTH VIOLENCE ISSUES

Metropolitan Detroit is living on the edge, yet most have hope that the lives of children and youth in Michigan will get better.

The majority of Detroit believes the last year has become worse for youth in Michigan, compared to tri-county residents opinions', which are more divided. About 7 in 10 (68%) Detroit residents think the lives of children and youth in Michigan in the last year has gotten worse, 34% "somewhat" and 34% "much" worse. Less than one quarter (23%) of Detroit thinks the lives of children and youth has gotten better, 2% "much" and 21% "somewhat" better.

Tri-county residents opinions' are more divided. Nearly half of out-Wayne residents believe the lives of children and youth in Michigan in the last year has gotten worse, 33% "somewhat" and 15% "much" worse. More than one third (35%) of out-Wayne respondents think the last year has been better, 4% "much" and 31% "somewhat" better.

More Macomb (41%) and Oakland (43%) residents than out-Wayne and Detroit think the last year has been better, "much" (3% and 6%, respectively) or "somewhat" (38% and 37%, respectively). However, a substantial minority of Macomb (38%) and Oakland (36%) respondents thinks the last year has been "somewhat" (28% and 25%, respectively) or "much" (10% and 11%, respectively) worse for children in Michigan.

Statistically Significant Differences:

OUT-WAYNE

- Residents who are high school graduates or less (57%) compared to residents with a college education or more (43%) say the lives of children and youth in Michigan in the last year has gotten worse.
- More women (60%) compared to men (35%) say the lives of children and youth in Michigan in the last year has gotten worse.

MACOMB

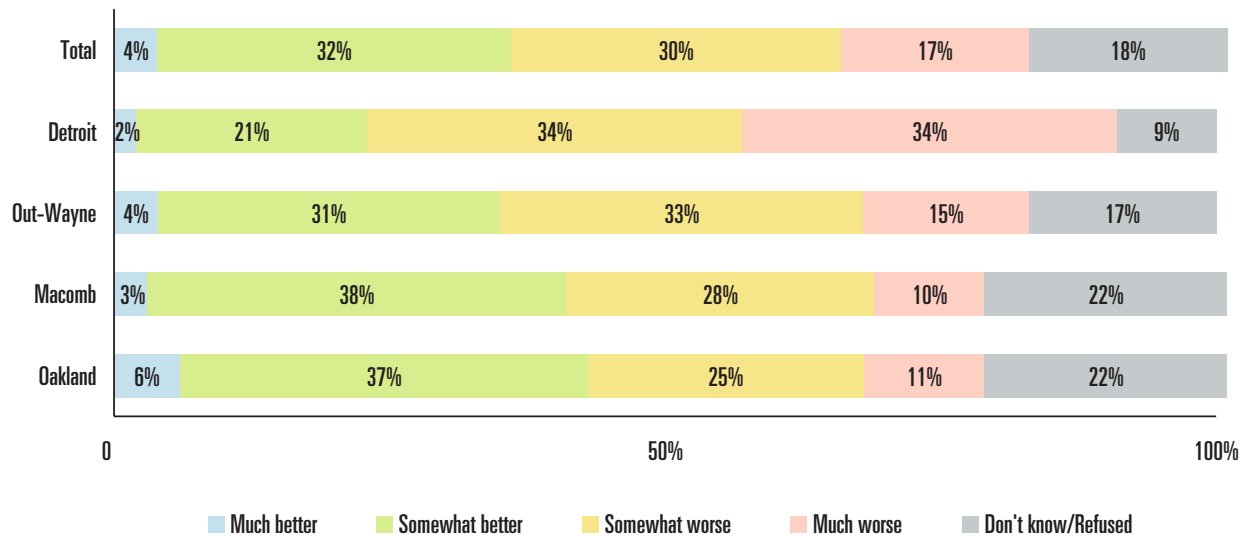
- Macomb County respondents with some college education are significantly more likely than those with a high school education or less, to say the lives of children and youth in Michigan in the last year has gotten somewhat better (46% vs. 30%).
- Parents are significantly more likely than non-parents to say the lives of children and youth in Michigan in the last year has gotten somewhat better (47% vs. 31%).

OAKLAND

- Significantly, more males (48%) think that the lives of children and youth in Michigan has gotten better than compared to women (38%).

Q1. Overall, would you say the lives of children and youth in Michigan in the last year has gotten much better, somewhat better, somewhat worse, or much worse?

Base: Total (N=1606), Detroit (N=403), Out-Wayne (N=401), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=402)



The majority of Metropolitan Detroit believes the lives of children and youth in Michigan in the next year will get better. Yet, a substantial minority has doubt. More than half of Detroit (56%), out-Wayne (56%), Macomb (58%), and Oakland (53%) residents say the lives of children and youth in Michigan will get better. Substantial minorities in each area surveyed think the lives of children will get worse in the next year. Roughly one quarter of Detroit (27%), out-Wayne (26%), Macomb (25%), and Oakland (23%) respondents think the next year will be worse for children in Michigan. Furthermore, about 2 in 10 Detroit (18%), out-Wayne (18%), Macomb (18%), and Oakland (24%) residents say they don't know if the lives of children in Michigan will get better or worse.

Statistically Significant Differences:

CITY OF DETROIT

- Respondents with some college education, are significantly more likely to say the lives of children and youth in Michigan will get somewhat better in the next year, compared to respondents with a high school education or less (54% vs. 41%).
- Men in Detroit are significantly more likely than women to say the lives of children and youth in Michigan in the next year will get much worse (19% vs. 9%).

OUT-WAYNE

- Significantly more women (32%) compared to men (20%) say the lives of children and youth in Michigan will get worse in the next year.
- There were no statistically significant differences between parents and non-parents.

MACOMB

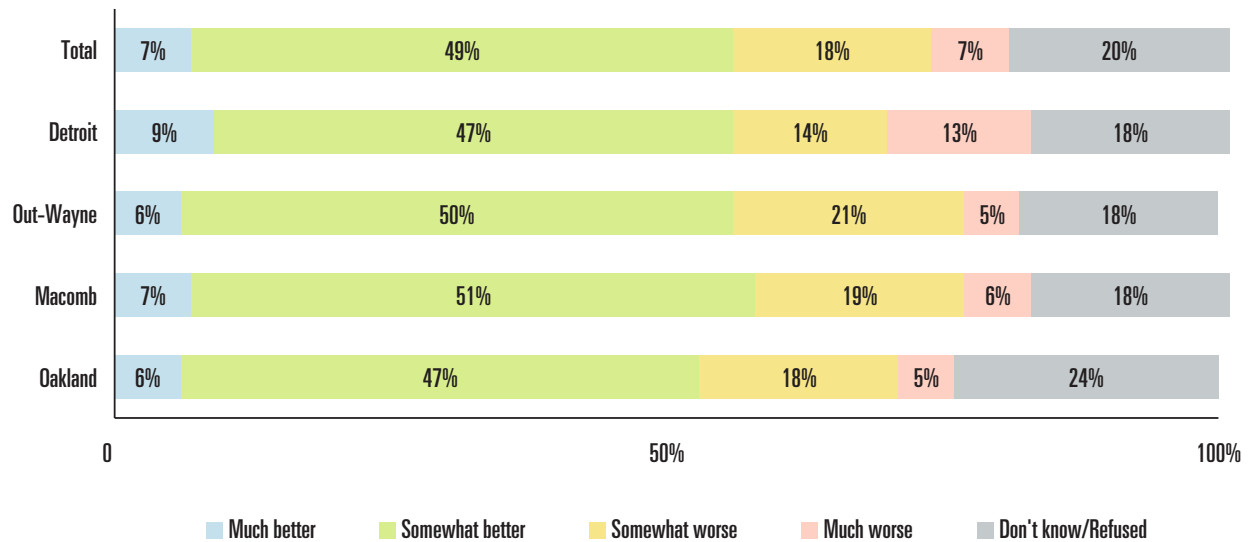
- Respondents with a college education or more, are significantly more likely to say the lives of children and youth in Michigan will get somewhat worse in the next year, compared to respondents with a high school education or less (23% vs. 13%).

OAKLAND

- Significantly, people with some college believe that the lives of children and youth in Michigan in the next year will be somewhat better (57%) compared to those with high school or less education (41%).
- Significantly more men (54%), compared to women (42%) believe that the lives of children and youth in Michigan in the next year will get somewhat better.
- There was no statistically significant difference between parents and non-parents.

Q2. Overall, would you say the lives of children and youth in Michigan in the next year will get much better, somewhat better, somewhat worse, or much worse?

Base: Total (N=1606), Detroit (N=403), Out-Wayne (N=401), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=402)



The level of concern is high on issues of crime and violence effecting Metropolitan Detroit’s kids. Majorities are very concerned about the safety of children and youth in their neighborhood. Nearly 8 in 10 (79%) people living in the City of Detroit and over half from out-Wayne (55%), Macomb (53%), and Oakland (55%) report being very concerned about the safety of youth in their neighborhood. Additionally, nearly one quarter of respondents from out-Wayne (25%), Macomb (24%), and Oakland (24%) say they are somewhat concerned as well as 14% of Detroiters who report they are somewhat concerned. Thus, at least 75% across the board are concerned.

About 2 in 10 (18%) residents from the tri-county region report being not concerned with the safety of children and youth in their neighborhood, compared to only 6% of Detroit residents. Two in ten out-Wayne (20%), Macomb (22%), and Oakland (22%) residents are not too or not at all concerned.

Statistically Significant Differences:

CITY OF DETROIT

- Men in Detroit are significantly less likely than women to be very concerned about the safety of children and youth in their neighborhood (71% vs. 87%).
- Parents in Detroit are significantly more likely than non-parents to be very concerned about the safety of children and youth in their neighborhood (84% vs. 74%).

OUT-WAYNE

- Significantly those with high school or less (83%) compared to those with college or more (70%) are concerned about the safety of youth and children in their neighborhood. The percentages of those who are very concerned are (56%) for high school or less, and (47%) for college or more.
- More parents (84%) compared to non-parents (75%) are concerned about the safety of children and youth in their neighborhoods.

MACOMB

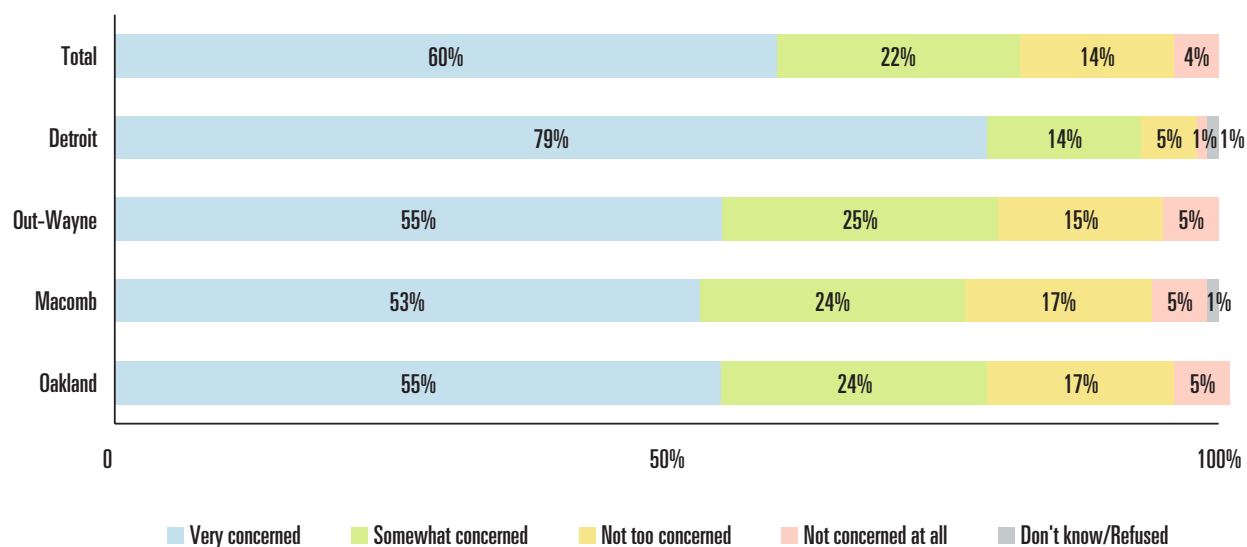
- Respondents with a college education or more are significantly less likely to be very concerned about the safety of children and youth in their neighborhood, compared to those with a high school education or less a (42% vs. 62%).

OAKLAND

- Significantly more people with high school or less (68%) than people with college or more education (45%) are very concerned with the safety of children and youth in their neighborhood.
- Women (59%) are significantly more likely than men (49%) to be very concerned about the safety of children and youth in their neighborhood.
- Significantly more parents (63%) compared to non-parents (47%) are very concerned with the safety of children and youth in their neighborhood.

Q3. How concerned are you about the safety of children and youth in your neighborhood very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned, not concerned at all?

Base: Total (N=1606), Detroit (N=403), Out-Wayne (N=401), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=402)



On the streets is the most dangerous place for kids according to Metropolitan Detroit residents. Two in ten (20%) City of Detroit residents report on the streets as the most dangerous place for children. About one quarter of out-Wayne (23%), Macomb (26%), and Oakland (27%) residents also mention on the streets as the most dangerous place for youth.

Detroit residents also mention in the neighborhood (12%), and places where kids go such as parks, playgrounds, clubs, and shopping malls (12%), as well as anywhere children are not supervised (11%). Similarly, out-Wayne County respondents mention in the neighborhood (12%) and places where kids go such as parks, playgrounds, clubs, and shopping malls (8%), as well as in the home (11%). Macomb and Oakland residents also mention in the neighborhood (14% and 12%, respectively), and places where kids go such as parks, playgrounds, clubs, and shopping malls (13% and 11%, respectively), as well as in the home (9% and 11%, respectively).

Q27. Where do you feel is the MOST dangerous place for kids?

	Total (N=1606)	Detroit (N=403)	Out-Wayne (N=401)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=402)
On/in the streets	24%	20%	23%	26%	27%
In the neighborhood	12	12	12	14	12
Places where kids go (park, playground, clubs, malls)	11	12	8	13	11
In the home	10	9	11	9	11
Anywhere they are not supervised	9	11	11	8	9
At school	7	9	6	5	9
Everywhere	4	4	6	4	4
Detroit, inner city, downtown	3	3	3	3	4
At night	1	1	1	0	0
Friends/friends house	1	0	1	0	1
In a car/driving around/ freeways	1	1	1	0	0
To and from school	1	0	1	1	0
Or some other place (SPECIFY)	5	6	5	6	5
Don't know/Refused	10	11	10	11	8

II. EXTENT OF YOUTH VIOLENCE AND CRIME IN METROPOLITAN DETROIT

City of Detroit residents think youth violence is more of a problem than out-Wayne, Macomb, and Oakland residents.

City of Detroit residents think violence toward youth is more of a problem than tri-county residents. The mean rating for how much of a problem violence toward youth is in Detroit is 7.71, compared to 6.71 in out-Wayne, 4.86 in Macomb, and 4.99 in Oakland. On a scale of zero to ten with 0 being not a problem at all and 10 being a major problem, nearly six in ten (59%) Detroiters rate the problem of violence toward youth in the City, in the top three box, that is an 8, 9, or 10. Over one-third (36%) of out-Wayne residents give a top three box rating, compared to 10% of Macomb and 14% of Oakland residents.

Q4. On a scale of zero to ten with 0 being not a problem at all and 10 being a major problem, how much of a problem if any do you think violence TOWARD youth is in your county (or City of Detroit)?

	Total (N=1606)	Detroit (N=403)	Out-Wayne (N=401)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=402)
Mean	6.12	7.71	6.71	4.86	4.99

Similarly, City of Detroit residents think violence committed by youth is more of a problem than tri-county residents. Mean ratings for how much of a problem violence committed by youth is in Metropolitan Detroit are similar; 7.25 for Detroit, 6.64 for out-Wayne, 5.05 for Macomb, and 5.28 for Oakland. On a scale of zero to ten with 0 being not a problem at all and 10 being a major problem Top three box ratings for the problem of violence committed by youth in Metropolitan Detroit ranged from 50% in the city of Detroit to over one third (36%) in out-Wayne, and 12% in Macomb and 15% in Oakland.

Q5. On a scale of zero to ten with 0 being not a problem at all and 10 being a major problem, how much of a problem if any do you think violence COMMITTED BY youth is in your county (or City of Detroit)?

	Total (N=1606)	Detroit (N=403)	Out-Wayne (N=401)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=402)
Mean	6.13	7.25	6.64	5.05	5.28

Also, the Detroit residents think youth committing crime is more of a problem than tri-county residents. Mean ratings for how much of a problem youth committing crime is in Metropolitan Detroit are; 7.32 for Detroit, 6.54 for out-Wayne, 5.25 for Macomb, and 5.20 for Oakland. Similar to top three box scores for violence toward youth and violence committed by youth, Detroiters rate youth committing crime as more of a problem than tri-county residents. The top three box ratings are; 48% for Detroit, 34% for out-Wayne, 14% for Macomb, and 12% for Oakland.

Q6. On a scale of zero to ten with 0 being not a problem at all and 10 being a major problem, how much of a problem if any do you think youth committing crimes is in your county?

	Total (N=1606)	Detroit (N=403)	Out-Wayne (N=401)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=402)
Mean	6.16	7.32	6.54	5.25	5.20

III. CONCERNS IN METROPOLITAN DETROIT NEIGHBORHOODS

The majority of Detroit residents and many tri-county residents are worried about a number of specific issues. Sexual and physical assault of youth, and youths' exposure to drugs are common areas of concern across Metropolitan Detroit.

Overall Metropolitan Detroiters are worried about children and youth in their neighborhoods. Although, City of Detroit residents report being “very worried” about their children more often than tri-county residents. The majority of Detroit residents and many of tri-county residents show high levels of concern about drugs, guns, shootings, murder, sexual assault, physical assaults, and gang activities in their communities.

Drugs

Nearly half (47%) of Detroit respondents think drugs are a major problem in their neighborhood, compared to 20% of out-Wayne, 15% of Macomb, and 15% of Oakland respondents. About 4 in 10 (37%) City residents think drugs are a minor problem, while 55% of out-Wayne, 54% of Macomb, and 55% of Oakland residents believe this. Only 13% of Detroit residents think drugs are not a problem at all in their neighborhood, while 2 in 10 to more than one quarter of tri-county residents report this: 22% of out-Wayne, 26% of Macomb, and 26% of Oakland residents.

Over 8 in 10 Detroit residents are very (63%) or somewhat (20%) worried about children in their neighborhood being exposed to drugs. Similar concern about youth being exposed to drugs exists in the tri-county area, but opinions are more divided. About 4 in 10 out-Wayne residents are “very” (42%) or “somewhat” (39%) worried, 43% and 36% of Macomb, and 38% and 41% of Oakland residents are very or somewhat worried. Across all areas surveyed, only 2 in 10 or fewer residents report being not worried about youth in their neighborhood being exposed to drugs.

Guns

More than two-fifths (45%) of City of Detroit residents think gun related violence in their neighborhood is a major problem, compared to less than one in ten out-Wayne (9%), Macomb (7%), and Oakland (6%) residents. Nearly four in ten (37%) Detroit residents think gun violence in their neighborhood is a minor problem, while 35% of out-Wayne, 34% of Macomb, and 28% of Oakland residents think gun related violence is a minor problem in their neighborhood.

The majority of tri-county residents think gun related violence is not a problem at all in their communities. Nearly two-thirds (64%) of Oakland residents think gun violence is not a problem at all. In out-Wayne 54% and in Macomb 57% of residents think gun violence is not a problem at all. Less than 2 in 10 (17%) Detroiters think gun related violence is not a problem at all in their community.

Respondents were asked what percent of people they think in their neighborhood own guns. The majority (54%) of Detroiters think half to almost three-quarters (23%) or three-quarters to all (31%) of their neighbors own guns. Tri-county residents responses were more divided when asked what percent of people they think in their neighborhood own guns. Nearly 4 in 10 out-Wayne (39%), Macomb (39%), and Oakland (39%) residents report that they think less than half of their neighbors own guns and over 3 in 10 out-Wayne (33%), Macomb (33%), and Oakland (36%) residents report half to all their neighbors own guns.

Q21. What percent of people in your neighborhood own guns? Just your best guess is fine?

	Total (N=1606)	Detroit (N=403)	Out-Wayne (N=401)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=402)
Zero percent	1%	0%	2%	1%	2%
1 to 24 percent	20	13	22	21	22
25 to 49 percent	15	8	17	18	17
50 to 74 percent	20	23	20	21	18
75 to 100 percent	18	31	13	12	18
Don't know/Refused	26	25	27	28	23

Across Metropolitan Detroit “protection, security, self defense, and an increase in crime” is the most mentioned reason explaining why people own guns. More than half of Detroit (54%), out-Wayne (53%), Macomb (54%), and Oakland (51%) residents mention protection as the main reason why they think their neighbors own guns.

The second most mentioned reason to explain why people in their neighborhood own guns was for recreational purposes such as “hunting, sports, and collecting.” Nearly 3 in 10 (29%) Detroit residents think recreational purposes are the main reason people in their neighborhood own guns. More than 3 in 10 out-Wayne (32%), Macomb (31%), and Oakland (36%) residents think people in their neighborhood own guns for recreational purposes.

Q22. What do you think is the main reason people in your neighborhood own guns?

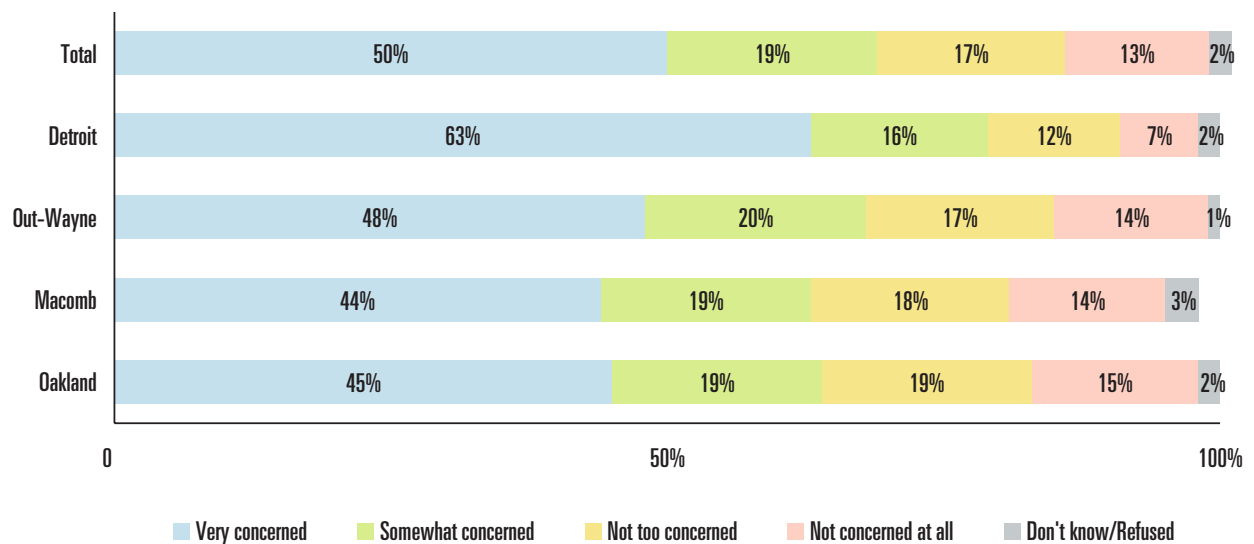
	Total (N=1606)	Detroit (N=403)	Out-Wayne (N=401)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=402)
Protection, security, self defense, crime increase	53%	54%	53%	54%	51%
Recreational purpose (hunting, sports, collecting)	32	29	32	31	36
Professional purpose	1	1	1	1	2
Fear	1	1	1	0	1
Show off, just to have them	1	2	1	1	1
Ignorance/stupidity	1	0	1	1	0
Constitutional right, freedom privilege, they want to	1	1	1	2	0
Other	2	2	3	2	2
Don't know/Refused	8	9	7	7	7

There is a sharp difference in perceived gun ownership and actual gun ownership, particularly in Detroit. The majority of respondents across all areas surveyed report they or someone in their household does not currently own a gun. Two thirds of out-Wayne (66%) and Oakland (66%) residents say they do not own a gun and slightly less (59%) Macomb residents say they do not own a gun. Nearly 7 in 10 (68%) Detroit residents report not owning a gun.

Metro Detroit is concerned about the safe handling and storage of guns by people who own guns in their neighborhood. Nearly 8 in 10 Detroiters are very (63%) or somewhat (16%) concerned about the storage and safe handling of guns. Nearly 7 in 10 out-Wayne residents are very (48%) or somewhat (20%) concerned. The majority of Macomb and Oakland residents are very (44% and 45%, respectively) or somewhat (19%, respectively) concerned about the safe handling and storage of guns in their neighborhood.

Q24. How concerned are you about the safe handling and storage of guns by people who own guns in your neighborhood- very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned, not concerned at all?

Base: Total (N=1606), Detroit (N=403), Out-Wayne (N=401), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=402)

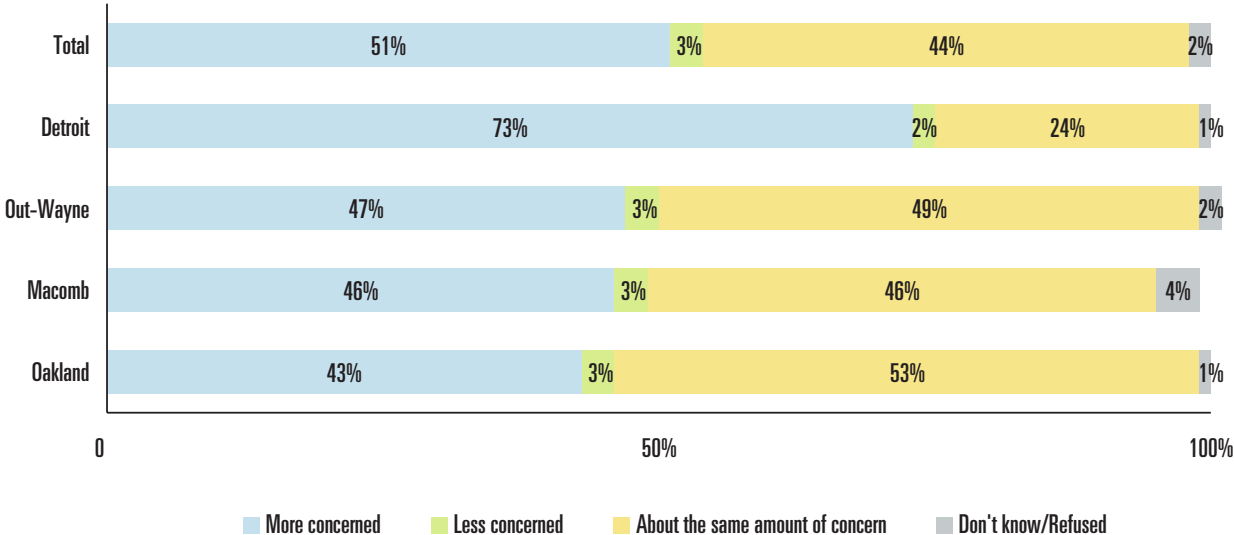


Metropolitan Detroit was asked if due to recent deaths of more than ten children by shootings or gun related incidents if they are more concerned, less concerned, or have about the same amount of concern for the safety of children and youth in their neighborhood. The majority of City of Detroit respondents (73%) are more concerned now than before the shootings, while nearly one quarter (24%) have the same amount of concern as before the shootings.

Tri-county residents opinions are more divided than City residents. In out-Wayne County 47% of residents are more concerned and 49% have the same amount of concern about the safety of children and youth in their neighborhood. Similarly, 46% of Macomb County residents are more concerned and 46% have the same amount of concern as they did before the shootings. Oakland County residents are also divided, with 43% of residents being more concerned and 53% having the same amount of concern as before the shootings.

Q25. Due to the recent deaths of more than ten children by shootings or gun related incidents in the Metro Detroit area, would you say you are more concerned, less concerned, or have about the same amount of concern?

Base: Total (N=1606), Detroit (N=403), Out-Wayne (N=401), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=402)



Parents, parenting issues, and lack of supervision of children, and improper and careless handling of guns by parents and gun owners are the top two reasons mentioned by Metropolitan Detroit as to why shootings like these happen. About 2 in 10 residents in Detroit (22%), out-Wayne (21%), Macomb (23%), and Oakland (21%) think parents and lack of supervision is the main reason incidents like these happen. Similarly, about 2 in 10 residents in Detroit (22%), out-Wayne (20%), Macomb (19%), and Oakland (21%) think careless handling of guns is the main reason incidents like this can happen. Drugs are also mentioned as the main reason for shootings like these occurring by 14% of Detroit, 16% of out-Wayne, 13% of Macomb, and 12% of Oakland.

Q26a. What do you think is the main reason shootings like these happen?

Top Three

	Total (N=1606)	Detroit (N=403)	Out-Wayne (N=401)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=402)
Parents/parenting/ lack of supervision of kids	21%	22%	21%	23%	21%
Improper and careless handling of guns by parents/owners	21	22	20	19	21
Drugs	14	14	16	13	12

Shootings are a top concern for the majority of City of Detroit residents; however, the majority of tri-county respondents are not worried about shootings. Over half (54%) of Detroit residents report being “very worried” about shootings, and 26% say they are “somewhat worried.” Less than 2 in 10 (19%) of Detroit residents report they are “not too worried” (12%) or “not worried at all” (7%).

About 6 in 10 tri-county residents report being “not too” worried or “not worried at all”; out-Wayne 27% and 31%, Macomb 35% and 24%, and Oakland 32% and 29%, respectively. About 4 in 10 tri-county residents are worried about shootings: 41% out-Wayne, 40% Macomb, and 39% Oakland.

Physical Assaults or Attacks

Majorities are worried about physical assaults or attacks happening to children and youth in their neighborhood. Over three quarters (78%) of Detroit residents are “very” (50%) or “somewhat” (28%) worried about physical assaults or attacks on youth in their neighborhood. While, only 2 in 10 Detroit residents are “not too worried” (13%) or “not worried at all” (8%).

Similarly, in the tri-county area the majority is worried about physical assaults or attacks on youth in their neighborhoods. About 6 in 10 tri-county residents report being very or somewhat worried about physical assaults or attacks; 24% and 34% for out-Wayne, 24% and 36% for Macomb, and 21% and 37% for Oakland, respectively. About 4 in 10 tri-county residents are not too worried or not worried at all about physical assaults or attacks in their neighborhood; 42% out-Wayne, 39% Macomb, 41% Oakland.

Murder

Nearly three quarters (74%) of Detroit residents are worried about children and youth in their neighborhood being murdered, with 50% reporting “very worried” and 24% “somewhat worried.” Less than one quarter (23%) of Detroit residents are not too worried (16%) or not worried at all (7%) about murder.

Contrastingly, the majority of tri-county residents are not worried about children and youth in their neighborhood being murdered. Nearly 6 in 10 out-Wayne residents are not too worried (25%) or not worried at all (34%) about youth being murdered. Similarly, 6 in 10 Macomb residents are not too worried (34%) or not worried at all (26%) and two-thirds of Oakland residents are not too worried (34%) or not worried at all (32%). However, a substantial minority of respondents in out-Wayne (40%), Macomb (39%), and Oakland (33%) are worried about youth in their neighborhood being murdered.

Sexual Assault

Majorities are worried about sexual assault happening to children and youth in their neighborhoods. Nearly half of City of Detroit residents are very worried (49%) about children and youth being sexually assaulted, followed by 21% who report being “somewhat” worried. More than one quarter (28%) of Detroit respondents are not too worried (19%) or not worried at all (9%) about youth being sexually assaulted in their neighborhood.

Similarly, in the tri-county area the majority is worried about sexual assault happening to youth in their neighborhoods. Roughly 6 in 10 respondents from each county are very worried or somewhat worried: out-Wayne (29% and 33%, respectively), Macomb (29% and 32%, respectively), and Oakland (23% and 39%, respectively). Over one third (37%) of out-Wayne, Macomb, and Oakland residents are not worried about sexual assault happening to youth in their neighborhoods.

As a result of the reports of sexual abuse by Catholic priests there has been a lot of discussion about issues of sexual abuse. Metropolitan Detroit was asked on a scale of zero to ten, with 0 being not at all a problem and 10 being a major problem, how much of a problem sexual abuse is in their community. The majority of respondents do not think sexual abuse is a major problem in their community. The average problem rating for sexual abuse was 4.09. This average rating is the same as the national figure of 4.11.

Q18. As a result of the reports of sexual abuse by Catholic priests there has been a lot of talk about issues of sexual abuse. On a scale of zero to ten, with 0 being not at all a problem and 10 being a major problem, how much of a problem do you think sexual abuse is in your community?

	Mean
National average	4.11
Metropolitan Detroit average	4.09

Top three box ratings (8, 9, or 10) on the scale of zero to ten, with 0 being not at all a problem and 10 being a major problem, indicate the percent of respondents from each area surveyed that think sexual abuse is a problem in their community. Just over one quarter (26%) of Detroit residents gave an 8, 9, or 10 rating. About 1 in 10 (11%) out-Wayne residents gave a top three box rating to the problem of sexual abuse in their community. Less than 1 in 10 Macomb (8%) and Oakland (6%) residents think sexual abuse is a major problem in their community.

Physical and Verbal Abuse

Opinions regarding physical and verbal abuse of children in the homes of greater Metropolitan Detroit are divided. Over one third of Detroit residents believe physical abuse of children in their neighborhood is a minor problem (34%), or not a problem at all (35%). More tri-county residents than city residents believe physical abuse is a minor problem, with 45% of out-Wayne, 44% of Macomb, and 48% of Oakland residents. Over one third of out-Wayne (36%) and Oakland (38%), and 42% of Macomb residents think physical abuse in their neighborhood is not a problem at all.

Over one third (35%) of Detroit residents believe verbal abuse of children in their neighborhood is a major problem and 36% think it is a minor problem. Less than 2 in 10 (18%) Detroit residents think verbal abuse in homes in their neighborhood is not a problem at all. Fewer tri-county residents than City residents believe verbal abuse is a major problem, with 22% of out-Wayne, 14% of Macomb, and 17% of Oakland residents. Most out-Wayne (42%), Macomb (54%), and Oakland (54%) residents think verbal abuse in their neighborhood is a minor problem in their neighborhood. About one quarter of tri-county residents think verbal abuse is not a problem at all; 27% of out-Wayne, 24% of Macomb, and 23% of Oakland residents.

Gang Activities

Metropolitan Detroit is not as worried about gang activities, as they are drugs, shootings, physical and sexual assaults, and murder, but there is still considerable concern. Nearly 6 in 10 (58%) Detroiters are very (32%) or somewhat (26%) worried about gang activities and youth in their neighborhood. Four in 10 (40%) City of Detroit respondents report being “not too worried” (23%) or “not worried at all” (17%) about gang activities.

In the tri-county area, majorities are not worried about gang activities. Nearly 6 in 10 out-Wayne residents are not too worried (26%) or not worried at all (32%), 54% of Macomb residents are not too worried (34%) or not worried at all (20%), and 65% of Oakland residents are not too worried (36%) or not worried at all (29%) about gang activities. While, forty percent of out-Wayne residents report being very (21%) or somewhat (19%) worried, 45% of Macomb residents report being very (18%) or somewhat (27%) worried, and 33% of Oakland residents report being very (13%) or somewhat (20%) worried about gang activities.

Q8a-f. Please tell me if you are very worried, somewhat worried, not too worried, or not worried at all about each of the following happening to children and youth in your neighborhood.

Very/Somewhat Worried

	Total (N=1606)	Detroit (N=403)	Out-Wayne (N=401)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=402)
Exposure to drugs	81%	83%	81%	79%	79%
Sexual assault	64	70	62	61	62
Physical assault	63	78	58	60	58
Shootings	49	80	41	40	39
Murder	46	74	40	39	33
Gang activities	44	58	40	45	33

Q9-11, Q20. Do you think (insert item) in your neighborhood are a major problem, minor problem, or not a problem at all?

Major Problem

	Total (N=1606)	Detroit (N=403)	Out-Wayne (N=401)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=402)
Drugs	24%	47%	20%	15%	15%
Verbal abuse of children in the home	22	35	22	14	17
Physical abuse of children in the home	10	17	10	5	7

IV. YOUTH VIOLENCE IN METROPOLITAN DETROIT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Overall Metropolitan Detroiters are worried that youth violence is a problem in their public schools.

Physical Attacks With or Without Weapons

Nearly half (47%) of Detroit believes **physical attacks or fights with weapons are a major problem in their public schools**. An additional 4 in 10 (40%) think physical attacks or fights with weapons are a minor problem. In comparison, the majority of tri-county residents think physical attacks or fights with weapons are a minor problem in their public schools. Nearly half of out-Wayne (49%), Macomb (53%), and Oakland (49%) residents think this is a minor problem. While, nearly 3 in 10 tri-county residents think physical attacks or fights with weapons are not a problem at all.

Fights without weapons in public schools are a minor problem for the majority of tri-county public schools. About 6 in 10 out-Wayne (60%), Macomb (64%), and Oakland (61%) residents think physical attacks or fights without weapons in their public schools are a minor problem. City of Detroit residents are more divided; with 48% reporting fights without weapons is a minor problem and 42% a major problem in Detroit public schools.

City of Detroit residents think student possession of guns and other weapons in public schools is a problem. More than 4 in 10 (46%) Detroit residents think student possession of guns and other weapons is a major problem and 42% think this is a minor problem. Only 2 in 10 or less tri-county residents think students with guns and other weapons in their public schools are a major problem; 21% of out-Wayne, 15% of Macomb, and 13% of Oakland.

About 4 in 10 tri-county residents think student possession of guns and other weapons in their public schools are a minor problem; 38% of out-Wayne, 45% of Macomb, and 43% of Oakland residents. Nearly one third of tri-county residents think students with guns and other weapons in their public schools are not a problem at all; 34% of out-Wayne, 32% of Macomb, and 35% of Oakland residents, compared to only 8% of Detroit residents who think this is not a problem at all.

Verbal Abuse

Verbal abuse, a major component of bullying on public school grounds is a major problem according to the majority of Detroit residents. More than half (54%) of Detroit think verbal abuse in their public schools are a major problem, followed by one third (33%) of Detroit residents who think this is a minor problem. Contrastingly, more tri-county residents think verbal abuse is a minor problem rather than a major problem in their public schools. Nearly half of out-Wayne (45%), Macomb (50%), and Oakland (51%) residents report verbal abuse in their public schools is a minor problem, while 38% of out-Wayne, 33% of Macomb, and 33% of Oakland think this is a major problem.

Drugs and Alcohol

More than half (51%) of City of Detroit respondents think the sale of drugs on public school grounds is a major problem in Detroit public schools. Three in ten (31%) City of Detroit residents think the sale of drugs is a minor problem in their public schools. About half of tri-county residents think the sale of drugs on their public school grounds is a minor problem; 51% of out-Wayne, 45% of Macomb, and 48% of Oakland residents. Substantial minority of tri-county residents think the sale of drugs at their public schools is a major problem; 30% of out-Wayne, 31% of Macomb, and 28% of Oakland respondents.

Metropolitan Detroiters think student alcohol use in public schools is a problem. Yet, more Oakland residents think student alcohol use is a major problem (43%) than residents from the other areas surveyed. In Detroit, 42% of respondents think alcohol use is a minor problem and 38% think this is a major problem. Similarly, 46% of out-Wayne, 46% of Macomb, and 39% of Oakland residents think alcohol use in their public schools is a minor problem. While, 36% of out-Wayne, 37% of Macomb, and 43% of Oakland thinks alcohol use is a major problem in their public schools.

Q12-27. Do you think (insert item) in your public schools are a major problem, minor problem, or not a problem at all?

Major Problem

	Total (N=1606)	Detroit (N=403)	Out-Wayne (N=401)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=402)
Verbal abuse on school grounds	39%	54%	38%	33%	33%
Student alcohol use in school	39	38	36	37	43
Sale of drugs on school grounds	34	51	30	31	28
Student possession of guns and other weapons	23	46	21	15	13
Physical attacks or fights with weapons	22	47	17	13	14
Physical attacks or fights without weapons	22	42	17	16	16

Causes of Violence in Public Schools

Metropolitan Detroit was asked what they think is the main cause for violence in the public school systems. The top mention is parents and lack of parenting. Two in ten (20%) Detroit residents think parents apathy and lack of parenting is the main cause for violence in school, compared with 21% of out-Wayne, 25% of Macomb, and 24% of Oakland residents.

Peer pressure was the next most mentioned reason across all four areas surveyed. Just more than 1 in 10 Detroit (12%), out-Wayne (14%), Macomb (13%), and Oakland (11%) residents mention peer pressure as the main cause for violence in the public school systems. Detroit (9%) and out-Wayne (10%) residents mention emotional problems, while Macomb (7%) and Oakland (9%) mention drugs as the top third mention for why violence is in the public schools.

Q36. What do you feel is the MAIN CAUSE for violence in the public school system?

Top Three

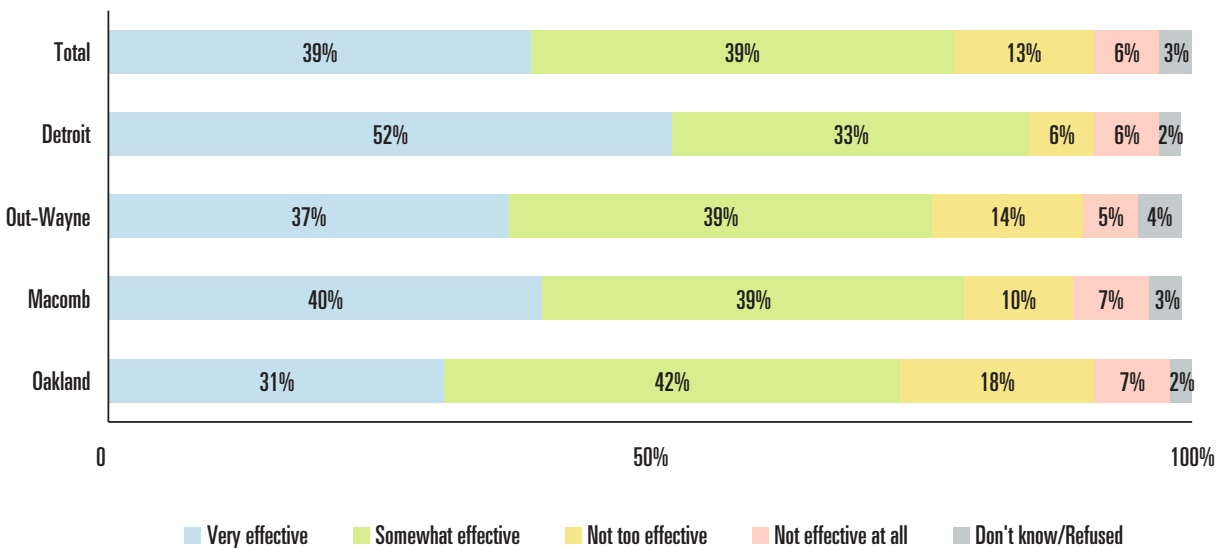
	Total (N=1606)	Detroit (N=403)	Out-Wayne (N=401)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=402)
Parents apathy/ lack of parenting	22%	20%	21%	25%	24%
Peer pressure	12	12	14	13	11
Emotional problems (jealously, envy, anger, competition)	8	9	10	5	7
Drugs	6	4	5	7	9

Potential Solutions to Violence in Schools

The majority of residents think increasing the number of security personnel in schools and holding parents responsible for their children’s violent behavior are two possible effective long-term solutions to the problem of violence in schools. Eighty-five percent of Detroit residents think increasing the number of security personnel in schools would be a very (52%) or somewhat effective (33%) long-term solution. Slightly less tri-county residents, although still a majority think increasing security personnel would be a very or somewhat effective long-term solution; out-Wayne (37% and 39%, respectively), Macomb (40% and 39%, respectively), and Oakland (31% and 42%, respectively).

Q33. How effective of a long-term solution do you think increasing the number of security personnel in schools would be to the problem of violence in your public schools? Very effective, somewhat effective, not too effective or not effective at all?

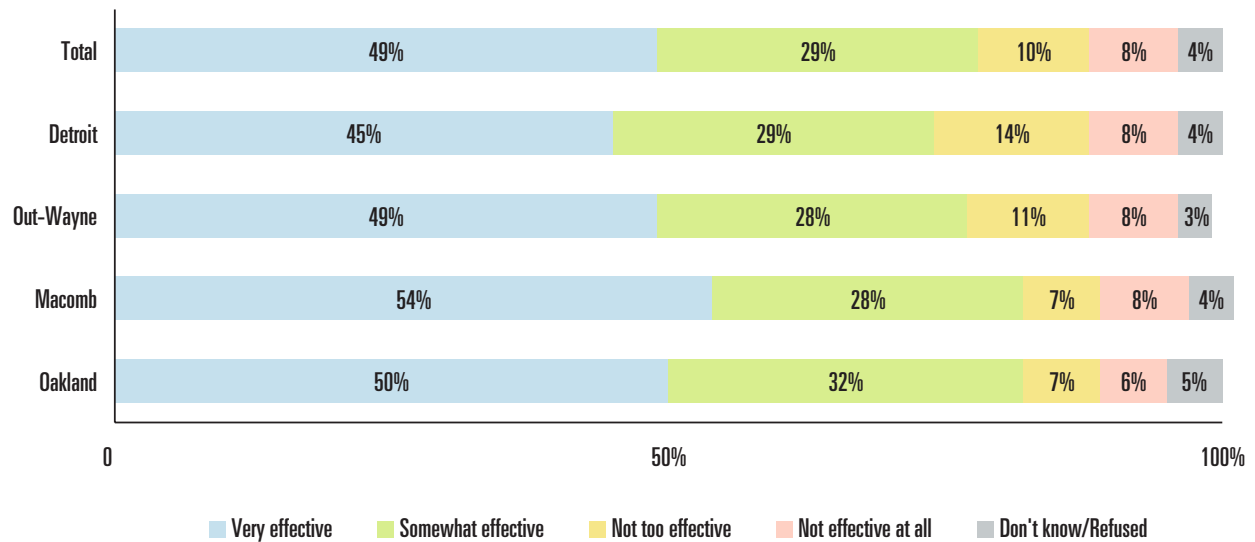
Base: Total (N=1606), Detroit (N=403), Out-Wayne (N=401), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=402)



Holding parents responsible for their children’s violent behavior is thought to be at least a somewhat effective long-term solution to the problem of violence in schools. Nearly three quarters (74%) of Detroit residents think this solution would be a very (45%) or somewhat (29%) effective long-term solution. Similarly, 49% of out-Wayne residents think this solution would be very effective, while 28% think it would be somewhat effective. More than 8 in 10 Macomb and Oakland respondents say holding parents responsible would be a very (54% or 50%, respectively) or somewhat (28% or 32%) effective solution to the problem of violence in schools.

Q34. How effective of a long-term solution do you think holding parents responsible for their children’s violent behavior would be to the problem of violence in schools? Very effective, somewhat effective, not too effective or not effective at all?

Base: Total (N=1606), Detroit (N=403), Out-Wayne (N=401), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=402)



Video cameras are the top procedure across Metro Detroit that residents think will make students safer in school. Supported by 18% of Detroit, 16% of out-Wayne, 19% of Macomb, and 18% of Oakland residents. Respondents were read a list of seven procedures and were asked to decide which one would be the most effective in making students safer in schools. The list included; metal detectors, locker searches, video cameras, suspending more students who are disruptive, security guards, peer mediation, and more parental involvement.

Detroit, out-Wayne, and Oakland residents' support suspending or expelling more students who are disruptive as their second favored procedure. Supported by 17% of Detroit, 14% of out-Wayne, and 13% of Oakland residents. All seven of the procedures were Macomb residents' second highest choice.

Q35. Which one of the following tactics do you feel is the MOST effective in making students safer in school right now?

Top Responses

	Total (N=1606)	Detroit (N=403)	Out-Wayne (N=401)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=402)
Video cameras	18%	18%	16%	19%	18%
Suspending or expelling more students who are disruptive	14	17	14	11	13
Peer mediation (when teachers-kids sit to resolve conflicts)	13	15	12	12	13
Security guards	10	10	12	8	9
Metal detectors	10	11	10	11	10
More parental involvement/ parent-teacher interaction	8	5	8	7	11

V. TRUSTING ADULTS WITH OUR CHILDREN

Metropolitan Detroit trusts teachers the most, then coaches, followed by instructors of youth programs, daycare employees, and religious figures to be alone with a child.

Teachers

A clear majority (76%) of Metropolitan Detroit trusts teachers to be alone with a child. Nearly 7 in 10 (69%) Detroit residents trust a teacher completely (22%) or at least a good amount (47%) to be alone with a child. Tri-county respondents trust a teacher to be alone with a child even more than Detroit respondents. Nearly 8 in 10 tri-county residents trust teachers completely or at least a good amount; out-Wayne (31% and 48%), Macomb (24% and 53%), and Oakland (26% and 52%), respectively.

Coaches

A clear majority (61%) of Metropolitan Detroit trusts a coach to be alone with a child. Half of the City of Detroit trusts a coach completely (13%) or a good amount (37%) to be alone with a child, while 43% of Detroit does not trust a coach too much (29%) or at all (14%). More than 6 in 10 tri-county residents trust a coach completely or a good amount; out-Wayne (17% and 44%), Macomb (18% and 46%), and Oakland (17% and 49%) respectively. One third of out-Wayne residents do not trust a coach too much (23%) or not at all (10%) to be alone with a child, and 31% of Macomb (20% and 11%, respectively), and 27% of Oakland (17% and 10%, respectively) residents feel this way.

Youth Program Instructors

Similarly, the majority (58%) of Metropolitan Detroit trusts a youth program instructor to be alone with a child. Half of Detroit trusts a youth program instructor completely (15%) or a good amount (35%) to be alone with a child. Followed by 44% of Detroit that does not trust a youth program instructor too much (30%) or at all (14%). More than 6 in 10 tri-county respondents trust a youth instructor completely or a good amount; out-Wayne (14% and 46%), Macomb (14% and 48%), and Oakland (14% and 47%). About one third of out-Wayne (34%), Macomb (32%), and Oakland (31%) residents do not trust a youth program instructor too much or at all to be alone with a child.

Daycare Employees

More than half (55%) of Metropolitan Detroit trusts daycare employees to be alone with a child. The majority (52%) of City of Detroit residents trust daycare employees completely (14%) or a good amount (38%). Similarly, the majority of out-Wayne (55%), Macomb (59%), and Oakland (54%) respondents trust daycare employees to be alone with a child.

However, substantial minorities across Metropolitan Detroit do not trust daycare employees to be alone with a child. Four in ten (40%) City of Detroit residents do not trust daycare employees too much (27%) or at all (13%). Similarly, 35% of out-Wayne residents do not trust daycare employees too much (23%) or at all (12%). Likewise, 34% of Macomb residents do not trust daycare employees too much (25%) or at all (9%), and 37% of Oakland residents do not trust daycare employees too much (26%) or at all (11%).

Religious Figures

Metropolitan Detroit is divided about how much to trust a religious figure, such as a priest, minister, rabbi, or an imam alone with a child. More than half (52%) of Metropolitan Detroit trusts a religious figure to be alone with a child. More than half (54%) of Detroit does not trust a religious figure alone with a child too much (29%) or at all (25%). Compared to 38% of out-Wayne, 34% of Macomb, and 40% of Oakland respondents that do not trust a religious figure alone with a child.

Nearly 4 in 10 (37%), Detroit residents trust a religious figure completely (11%) or a good amount (26%). Compared to the majority of out-Wayne (56%), Macomb (61%), and Oakland (53%) residents who trust a religious figure at least a good amount to be alone with a child.

Q19a-e. How much do you trust a (insert item) to be alone with a child? Completely, a good amount, not too much, or not at all?

Completely/A Good Amount

	Total (N=1606)	Detroit (N=403)	Out-Wayne (N=401)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=402)
Teacher	76%	69%	79%	77%	78%
Coach	61	50	61	64	66
Youth program instructor	58	50	60	62	61
Daycare employee	55	52	55	59	54
Priest/minister/rabbi/imam	52	37	56	61	53

VI. CAUSES OF YOUTH VIOLENCE

Metro Detroit residents look to parents and media as part of the youth violence problem and as part of the solution.

Metropolitan Detroit reports parents and lack of parenting as the top main reason why youth commit acts of crime or violence. About 2 in 10 residents across Metro Detroit think parents and lack of parenting is the main reason why youth commit acts of crime or violence; 20% of Detroit, 21% of out-Wayne, 19% of Macomb, and 18% of Oakland. Other reasons mentioned include emotional and psychological problems, media, peer pressure, drugs, too much free time or nothing to do, and the breakdown of the family unit.

The top three reasons mentioned by Detroit are parents and lack of parenting (20%), emotional and psychological problems (9%), and media exposure (8%). Parents and lack of parenting (21%), emotional and psychological problems (9%), peer pressure (8%), and breakdown of family unit (8%) are the top three reasons mentioned by out-Wayne residents. Similarly, Macomb residents mention parents and lack of parenting (19%), emotional and psychological problems (12%), peer pressure (7%), and breakdown of family unit (7%) as the top three reasons youth commit acts of crime or violence. Oakland residents mention parents and lack of parenting (18%), emotional and psychological problems (11%), and drugs (7%).

Q42. In general, what do you think is the main reason why youth commit acts of crime or violence?

Top Mentions

	Total (N=1606)	Detroit (N=403)	Out-Wayne (N=401)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=402)
Parents/lack of parenting	19%	20%	21%	19%	18%
Emotional/ psychological problems	10	9	9	12	11
Peer pressure	7	6	8	7	6
Breakdown of family unit	6	4	8	7	6
Media	5	8	5	4	5
Too much free-time/ nothing to do/boredom	5	6	4	6	5

Metropolitan Detroit was asked where children and youth are most exposed to violence. The top response was through entertainment media such as TV, video games, and the Internet. About one third of Detroit (35%), out-Wayne (33%), Oakland (33%), and 4 in 10 (40%) Macomb residents think entertainment media is where youth are exposed most to violence.

In the home, through gangs, and in their neighborhood are other areas where Metro Detroit residents think children and youth are most exposed to violence. Less than 2 in 10 Detroit (16%), out-Wayne (12%), Macomb (12%), and Oakland (15%) residents think youth are most exposed to violence in the home. Similarly, less than 2 in 10 Detroit (11%), out-Wayne (11%), Macomb (11%), and Oakland (12%) residents think youth are most exposed to violence through gangs. Also, less than 2 in 10 Detroit (11%), out-Wayne (13%), Macomb (10%), and Oakland (9%) residents think youth are most exposed to violence in their neighborhood.

Q7. Where do you feel children and youth are MOST often exposed to violence?

	Total (N=1606)	Detroit (N=403)	Out-Wayne (N=401)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=402)
Through entertainment media (tv, video games, internet)	35%	35%	33%	40%	33%
In the home	14	16	12	12	15
Through gangs	11	11	11	11	12
In the neighborhood	10	11	13	10	9
Through friends	6	7	5	6	7
During the school day	5	4	4	6	6
During after-school activities at school	5	4	5	3	5
Walking to and from school	5	5	7	5	4
In or on the street/drive bys	2	3	2	1	2
All of the above/multiple answers/didn't specify most	4	4	4	3	5
Or some other way (SPECIFY)	1	1	0	0	1
Don't know/Refused	3	2	3	3	3

VII. POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS TO YOUTH VIOLENCE IN METROPOLITAN DETROIT

There is universal consensus across Metropolitan Detroit that an increase in parental responsibility and limiting exposure to violence will help reduce youth violence.

Increasing gun control and regulation, holding parents responsible, and gun safety education for gun owners were the top three solutions mentioned when respondents were asked what they think could be done about incidents like the shootings of more than ten children. Nearly 2 in 10 residents in Detroit (16%), out-Wayne (17%), Macomb (18%), and Oakland (18%) mention more gun control and regulation as a solution. Slightly fewer respondents mention educating gun owners about gun safety as a possible solution; 13% of Detroit, 16% of out-Wayne, 13% of Macomb, and 13% of Oakland residents. About 1 in 10 Detroit (9%), out-Wayne (10%), Macomb (11%), and Oakland (14%) residents mention holding parents responsible as a solution.

Q26b. What do you think can be done about incidents like these?

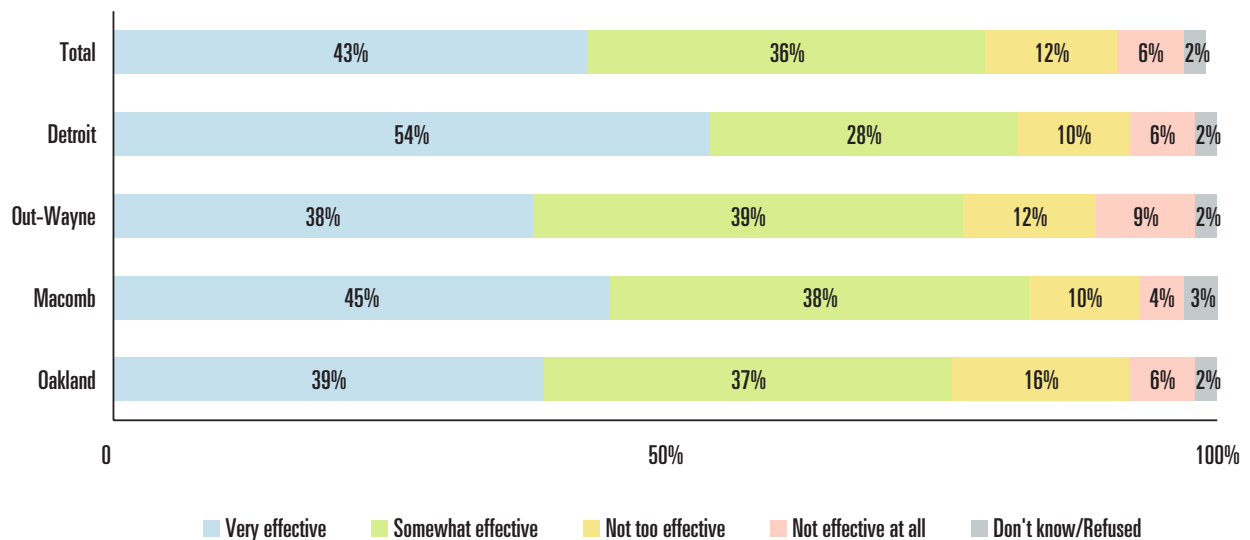
Top Three

	Total (N=1606)	Detroit (N=403)	Out-Wayne (N=401)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=402)
More strict gun control/regulation	17%	16%	17%	18%	18%
Safety education for gun owners	14	13	16	13	13
Hold parents responsible	11	9	10	11	14

The majority of respondents believe increasing the number of police officers on the streets would be an effective long-term solution to the problem of crime affecting youth in their neighborhood. More than 8 in 10 Detroit residents think increasing the number of police officers in their neighborhood would be a very (54%) or somewhat (28%) effective long-term solution in addressing the problem of crime affecting youth. Over three quarters of out-Wayne residents think increasing the number of police officers in their neighborhood would be very (38%) or somewhat (39%) effective long-term solution. Similarly, 45% of Macomb and 39% of Oakland residents think this is would be a very effective solution, while 38% of Macomb and 37% of Oakland say it would be a somewhat effective solution.

Q32. How effective of a long-term solution do you think increasing the number of police officers on the streets would be to the problem of crime affecting children and youth in your neighborhood? Very effective, somewhat effective, not too effective or not effective at all?

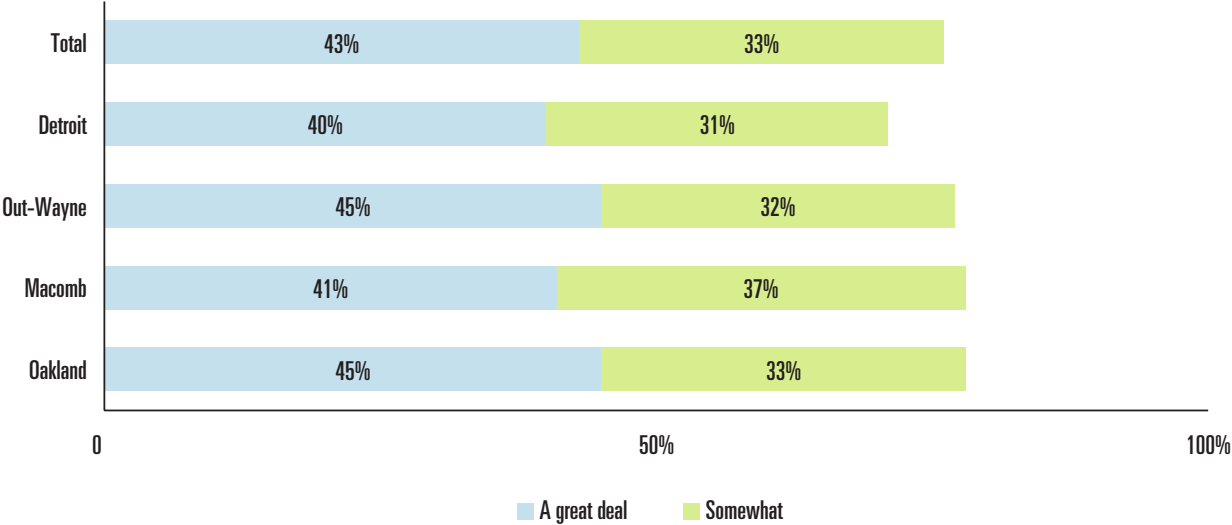
Base: Total (N=1606), Detroit (N=403), Out-Wayne (N=401), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=402)



More than 7 in 10 Metro Detroit residents believe limiting the violence that children are exposed to on television, in movies, video games, and other entertainment media would reduce the amount of violence committed by youths. More than 4 in 10 Metro Detroit residents believe limiting the violence that children are exposed to on television, in movies, video games, and other entertainment media would reduce the amount of violence committed by youths a great deal; 40% of Detroit, 45% of out-Wayne, 41% of Macomb, and 45% of Oakland. Followed by more than 3 in 10 Metro Detroit residents who believe limiting exposure to violence through entertainment media would reduce the amount of violence at least somewhat; Detroit (31%), out-Wayne (32%), Macomb (37%), and Oakland (33%).

Q37. Do you think limiting the violence that children are exposed to on television, in movies, video games, and other entertainment media would reduce the amount of violence committed by youths a great deal, somewhat, not too much, not at all?

Base: Total (N=1606), Detroit (N=403), Out-Wayne (N=401), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=402)

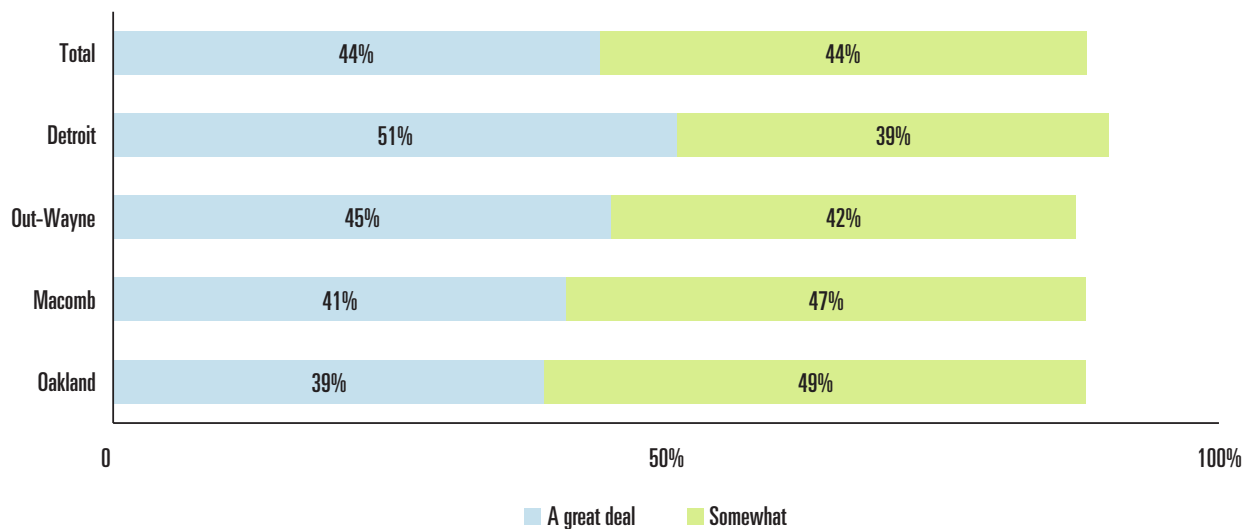


The majority of Metro Detroit residents believe increasing counseling and communication with youth would reduce the amount of violence committed by youths a at least somewhat. Just more than half (51%) of City of Detroit residents think increasing counseling will reduce violence a great deal. Nearly four in ten (39%) Detroit residents think increasing counseling will decrease the amount of violence somewhat.

Tri-county residents opinions are more divided, yet the majority of residents believe increasing counseling will reduce the amount of violence committed by youth at least somewhat. Forty-five percent (45%) of out-Wayne, 41% of Macomb, 39% of Oakland residents believes increasing counseling will decrease violence a great deal. Followed by 42% of out-Wayne, 47% of Macomb, and 49% of Oakland residents who believe violence will be decreased somewhat by increasing counseling.

Q38. Do you think increasing counseling and communication with our youth would reduce the amount of violence committed by youths a great deal, somewhat, not too much, not at all?

Base: Total (N=1606), Detroit (N=403), Out-Wayne (N=401), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=402)

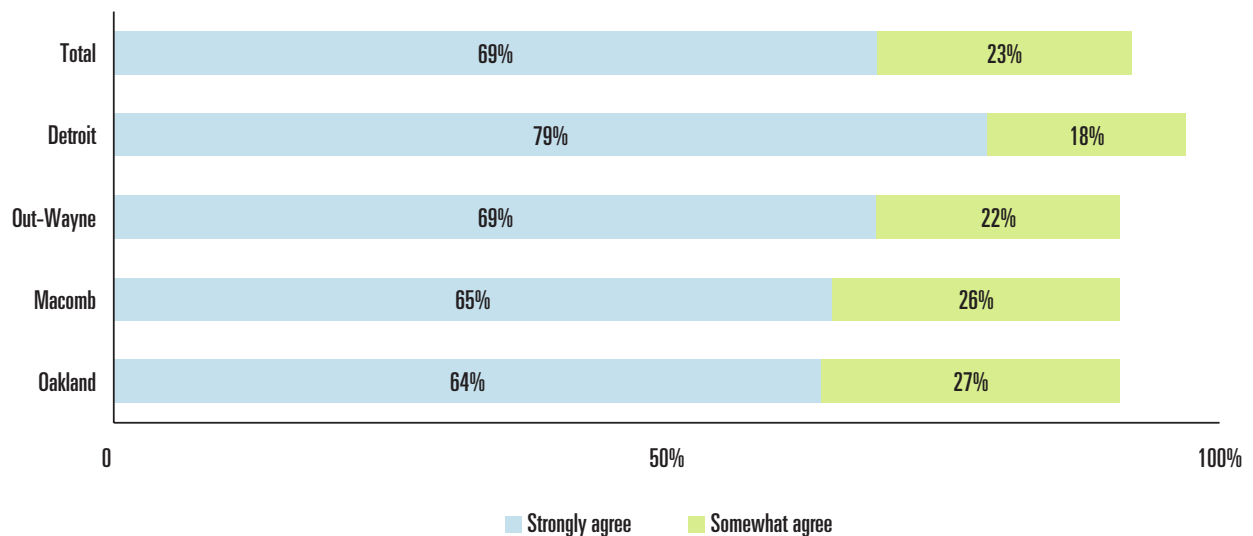


There is agreement across all areas surveyed that Michigan could greatly reduce crime and violence committed by youth by expanding preventative efforts like after school programs for school-aged children and teens. Nearly 8 in 10 (79%) Detroit residents strongly agree that Michigan could reduce crime and violence by expanding preventative efforts like after school programs. Nearly 2 in 10 (18%) Detroit residents somewhat agree that the state could reduce crime by expanding preventative efforts like after school programs.

The majority of tri-county residents agree that Michigan could reduce crime committed by youth by expanding preventative efforts like after school programs. Nearly 7 in 10 (69%) out-Wayne residents strongly agree and 22% somewhat agree. More than 6 in 10 Macomb (65%) and Detroit (64%) residents strongly agree, while 26% of Macomb and 27% of Oakland somewhat agree that Michigan could reduce crime committed by youth by expanding preventative efforts like after school programs.

Q39. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with the following statement. Michigan could greatly reduce crime and violence committed by youth by expanding preventative efforts like after school programs for school-aged children and teens...?

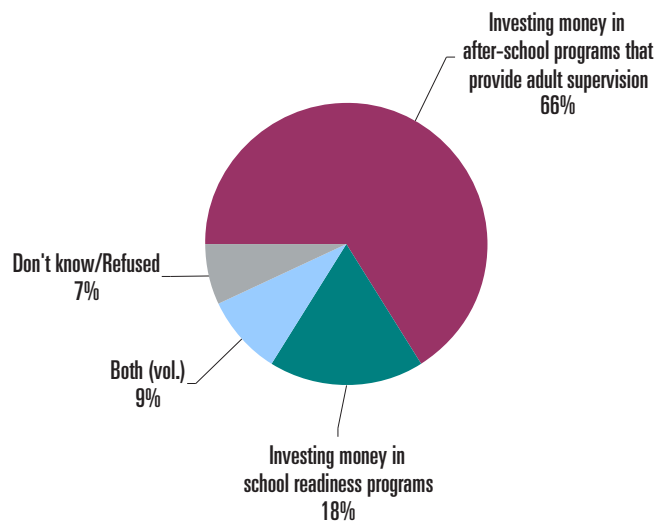
Base: Total (N=1606), Detroit (N=403), Out-Wayne (N=401), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=402)



The majority of Metro Detroit believes investing money in after school programs that provide adult supervision would have more impact in reducing youth committing violence both in and out of schools than investing money in school readiness programs. Just over two-thirds (67%) of City residents chose investing money in after school programs that provide adult supervision over investing money in school readiness programs (19%) as the option that would have more impact in reducing youth committing violence both in and out of school. Similarly, 64% of out-Wayne, 66% of Macomb, and 68% of Oakland residents chose investing money in after school programs that provide adult supervision over investing money in school readiness programs (19%, 20%, and 16%, respectively) as the option that would have more impact in reducing youth committing violence.

Q40. Which of the following do you think would have more impact in your community in reducing youth committing violence both in and out of schools?

Base: Total (N=1606)

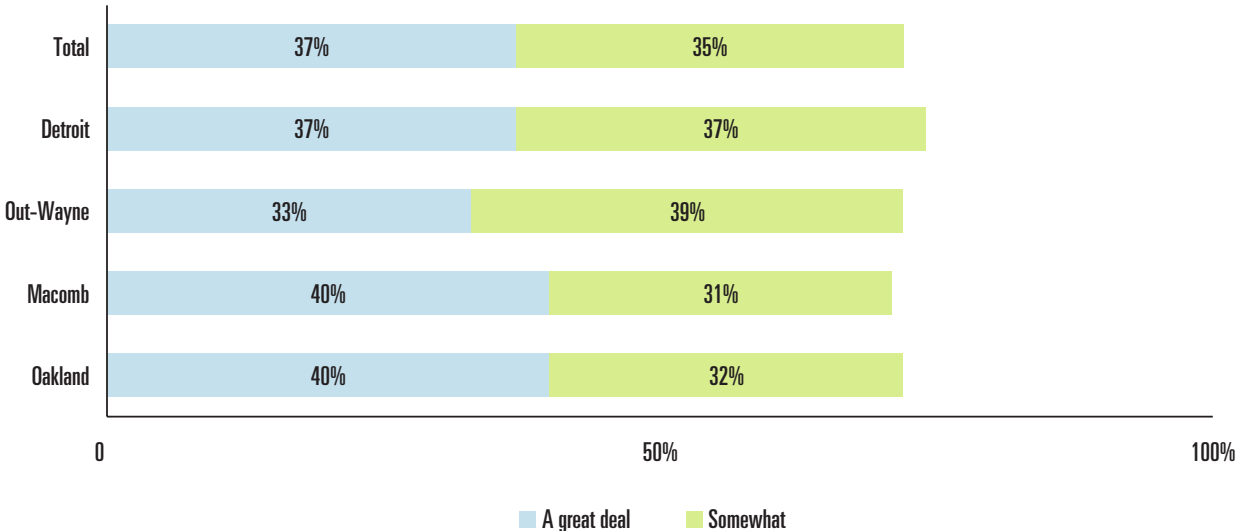


More than 7 in 10 Metro Detroit residents think holding parents legally responsible for their children committing crimes with the parents’ guns would reduce the amount of violence committed by youth at least somewhat. About three quarters (74%) of Detroit residents think holding parents legally responsible would reduce violence a great deal (37%) or somewhat (37%). Out-Wayne residents’ opinions are similar with 33% saying holding parents legally responsible would reduce violence a great deal and 39% reporting this would reduce violence somewhat.

Macomb and Oakland residents report similar opinions. Four in ten Macomb (40%) and Oakland (40%) residents think holding parents legally responsible would reduce violence a great deal. Followed by 31% of Macomb and 32% of Oakland who say holding parents legally responsible for their children committing crimes with the parents’ guns would reduce the amount of violence committed by youth at least somewhat. About one quarter of residents across all areas surveyed think holding parents legally responsible would reduce the amount of violence not too much or not at all.

Q41. Do you think holding parents legally responsible if their children commit crimes with the parents’ guns would reduce the amount of violence committed by youths a great deal, somewhat, not too much, not at all?

Base: Total (N=1606), Detroit (N=403), Out-Wayne (N=401), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=402)



VIII. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT IN METROPOLITAN DETROIT

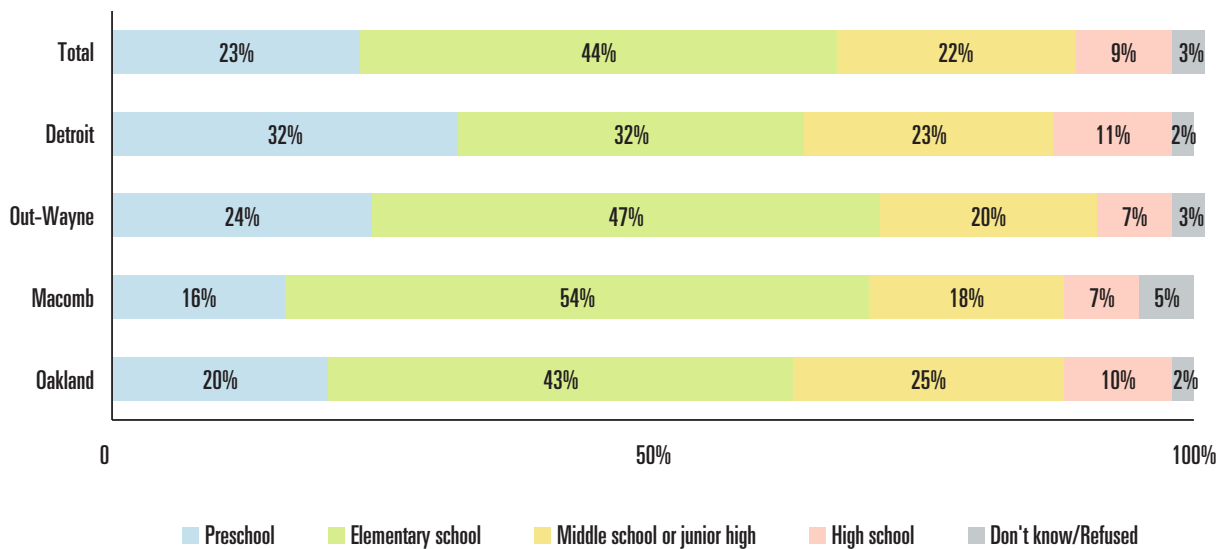
The majority of Metropolitan Detroit believes it is the early years that are the most important to youths' overall development. Also, nearly all of Metropolitan Detroit believes organized competitive sports, recreational activities, and music and art programs are beneficial to a child's overall development.

The majority of residents within each area surveyed believe pre-school and elementary years are the most important in youth development. Nearly one third (32%) of Detroit residents think the pre-school years are the most important to a child's overall development and nearly another one third (32%) think the elementary school years are the most important. Most tri-county residents think elementary school years are the most important to a child's overall development; 47% of out-Wayne, 54% of Macomb, and 43% of Oakland. Nearly one quarter of out-Wayne residents think the preschool years are the most important, while 16% of Macomb and 20% of Oakland residents also think this.

A minority within each area surveyed believes middle school or junior high and high school years are the most important to a child's overall development. Less than one quarter (23%) of Detroit residents think middle school is the most important time for overall development, and only 11% think high school are the most important years. Similarly, about 2 in 10 out-Wayne (20%), Macomb (18%), and Oakland (25%) residents think middle school is the most important time for overall youth development. Only 7% of out-Wayne, 7% of Macomb, and 10% of Oakland residents think high school years are the most important.

Q28. Which of the following years in school do you think is MOST important to a child's overall development? Is it: the preschool years, elementary school, middle school or junior high, or the high school years?

Base: Total (N=1606), Detroit (N=403), Out-Wayne (N=401), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=402)



Nearly all of Metropolitan Detroit believes organized competitive sports are beneficial to a child’s overall development. More than 9 in 10 Detroit (92%), out-Wayne (93%), Macomb (93%), and Oakland (92%) residents think organized competitive sports are beneficial to a child’s overall development. Nearly 6 in 10 residents from Detroit (59%), out-Wayne (56%), Macomb (58%), and Oakland (55%) think organized competitive sports are “very beneficial” in youth development.

Less than one in ten Metropolitan residents think organized competitive sports are not beneficial. Only 5% of Detroit, 5% of out-Wayne, 4% of Macomb, and 5% of Oakland residents think organized sports are not too beneficial. Even fewer residents think organized sports are not beneficial at all to a child’s overall development.

Organized recreational activities are another component nearly all of Metro Detroit residents think is beneficial in a child’s overall development. More than 9 in 10 Detroit (94%), out-Wayne (95%), Macomb (96%), and Oakland (97%) residents think organized recreational activities are beneficial to overall development. Seven in ten (70%) Detroit residents think organized recreational activities are “very beneficial” in youth development. Similarly, 64% of out-Wayne, 65% of Macomb, and 69% of Oakland residents think organized recreational activities are “very beneficial.” Five percent of respondents or less think organized recreational activities are not beneficial.

Organized music and art programs are also considered beneficial to a child’s overall development by nearly all of Metro Detroit. More than 9 in 10 Detroit (96%), out-Wayne (95%), Macomb (95%), and Oakland (96%) residents think organized music and art programs are beneficial to youths’ overall development. Over three quarters (77%) of Detroit residents think music and art programs are “very beneficial” in a child’s development. Similarly, 68% of out-Wayne, 64% of Macomb, and 74% of Oakland residents think organized music and art programs are “very beneficial” in a child’s overall development. Less than 2% of Metro Detroit thinks organized music and art programs are not beneficial to youths’ overall development.

Q29-31. Generally speaking, how beneficial do you think (insert item) are to a child’s overall development? Very beneficial, somewhat beneficial, not too beneficial, not beneficial at all?

Very Beneficial

	Total (N=1606)	Detroit (N=403)	Out-Wayne (N=401)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=402)
Organized music and art programs	71%	77%	68%	64%	74%
Organized recreational activities	67	70	64	65	69
Organized competitive sports	57	59	56	58	55

METHODOLOGY

In order to glean information on knowledge, opinions, values, and behaviors of the general public, voters, and children in the Detroit Metropolitan area the Skillman Foundation commissioned the Center for Survey Research and Analysis at the University of Connecticut to conduct a series of surveys on issues concerning children and youth.

This third survey in the Concerning Kids series, conducted July 31 through September 20, 2002, focused on the issue of youth violence and crime, as well as youth development.

A total of 1606 interviews were conducted with residents of the Detroit Metropolitan area and the sample was stratified by four metropolitan areas:

Detroit	N=403
Out-Wayne	N=401
Macomb	N=400
Oakland	N=402

The margin of error is $\pm 2.5\%$ for the total population and $\pm 4.5\%$ for each of the metropolitan areas. The margin of error may be greater for smaller sub-groups.

Telephone numbers for this survey were generated through a random-digit-dial telephone methodology to ensure that each possible residential telephone number in the tri-county region had the opportunity to be selected for this survey. Once selected, each telephone number was contacted a minimum of four times to attempt to reach an eligible respondent. Households where a viable contact was made were called additional times. Within each household one adult was randomly selected to complete the interview.

To ensure the survey data was projectable to all adults in the tri-county area, data was weighted to adjust for probabilities of selection, sample design, and to ensure that characteristics of survey respondents match known population estimates for each county.