The Austin Community Domestic Violence Project

A Blueprint for Raising Community Awareness and Promoting Local Action

JUNE 1999

The National Resource Center on Domestic Violence
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

NRC
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence

This publication was prepared as a part of a demonstration project that was developed and implemented by Chicago Abused Women Coalition, Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of the project was to raise community awareness and promote grassroots community organizing in the Austin community on Chicago's West Side.

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The National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRC) was founded in 1993 as a key component in a national network of domestic violence resources. As a source of comprehensive information, training and technical assistance on community response to and prevention of domestic violence, the NRC exists to support the capacity of organizations and individuals working to end violence in the lives of women and their children. The NRC's first priority is to proactively support the work of national, state and local domestic violence programs. It has placed an additional emphasis on increasing organizational responsiveness to the needs identified by communities of color and other traditionally underserved populations. The NRC exists as a project of the Pennsylvania Coalition on Domestic Violence, a pioneering leader in policy development, training and technical assistance in the movement to end domestic violence.

This paper is one of a series prepared for the Public Education Technical Assistance (PE) Project of the NRC. The PE Project was initiated with funding from the National Center on Injury Prevention and Control of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to support the public education efforts of state coalitions, community programs, and others working to end domestic violence. A major activity of the initial project was coordination of a series of demonstration projects created to develop new approaches for domestic violence public education. For additional information on these and other public education efforts, contact the NRC Public Education Specialist.

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Acknowledgments

Partner violence has been a very important yet overlooked issue in the Austin community. Nevertheless, through the Westside Health Authority and the Austin Violence Prevention Consortium, community residents, businesses, churches, community leaders and others with a stake in this issue have been able to bring domestic violence awareness to the forefront of community action.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have made this project a reality: Jackie Reed and Virgil Crawford (Westside Health Authority), Officers Maria Ortiz and Cassandra Norman (Chicago Police Department - 15th District), Julie Brown (Sarah's Inn), Loren Simmons (Shorebank Neighborhood Institute), Kathleen Monahan (Chicago Project for Violence Prevention), Ernestine Lang and Minnie Hausely (Illinois Department of Human Services - Austin office), Pastor Norvil Brown (Gammons Methodist United Church), and Chuck Levy (Hartgrove Hospital).

Together we will continue to work toward ending domestic violence.

Sincerely,

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Background and History of Chicago Abused Women Coalition

"We are committed to ending violence against women. We provide abused women and their children with a safe refuge and a wide range of support services. We empower women to live independently and free from abuse. We strive to prevent domestic violence through community awareness, education and legislative advocacy."

Chicago Abused Women Coalition Mission Statement

The Chicago Abused Women Coalition (CAWC) is a community-based organization which has been addressing the crime and crisis of domestic violence in Chicago for over 20 years. In 1977, CAWC opened the city's first 24-hour domestic violence hotline and, in 1979, opened Chicago's first shelter for battered women and their children.

Since its inception, CAWC has provided safe refuge and support services to over 18,000 women and children victims of domestic violence. While CAWC's residential program, Greenhouse Shelter, continues to be the anchor program of services, collaboration and networking have become intrinsic components to the agency's operations. As a result of strategic partnerships, CAWC has been able to:

- provide lifesaving refuge and services to abused women at the Greenhouse Shelter on the city's North Side;
- operate an intervention program at Cook County Hospital on the city's West Side;
- use a specially trained mobile police unit in a district on the South Side; and
- implement a domestic violence education and outreach initiative in the Austin neighborhood on Chicago's West Side.

Each of these programs has been guided by CAWC's philosophy of self-help and aid through empowerment for battered women. They are also aimed to stop or reduce domestic violence by confronting and dealing with its many faces. Not coincidentally, each of CAWC's programs results from the combined efforts of dedicated members of many different communities in Chicago.

CAWC's goals and objectives are reflected in its mission statement which guides the direction and growth of the agency. CAWC continually plans and implements outreach and development campaigns conceived to educate the public on the economic and social costs of domestic violence. CAWC currently maintains written formalized Networking Agreements with over 100 local and regional agencies including mental health and legal service providers, hospitals, academic institutions, job training programs, youth services, law enforcement agencies, and other social service providers. CAWC will continue to engage the public and other organizations in the development of networking relationships that provide the tools of independence to battered women and their children.

CAWC remains committed to the principles set forth by its founders:

- to provide direct assistance, counseling, and education which enables women to escape domestic violence;
- to advocate for improved systems response to battered women; and
- to educate the public about the crime of woman abuse and to engage public support in its work.

Background of the Austin Community Domestic Violence Project

Community Demographics and History

The Austin community, on Chicago's West Side, is home to over 110,000 residents, primarily African-Americans of mixed economic status (see Attachment A for demographic profile). Covering over seven square miles, Austin is home to many organizations noted for their community organizing work. One such organization, the Westside Health Authority, has been convening the Austin Violence Prevention Consortium (the Consortium) since January 1995. This Consortium is composed of over 40 community organizations working together to address issues of violence on a local level. Austin has no domestic violence agency housed in the immediate area despite having one of the highest rates of homicide and violent crime in the city. In one month alone, the 15th police district of Austin received over 800 calls for help related to domestic violence.

When this project was conceptualized, representatives of CAWC and the Chicago Project for Violence Prevention, a local technical assistance group, met to discuss the potential for a collaborative domestic violence prevention project in conjunction with existing community networks in Austin. To facilitate this, the Chicago Project introduced CAWC staff to coordinators of the Consortium, which had recently formed a domestic violence subcommittee and therefore was the most natural environment in which to find support. CAWC established a relationship with the Consortium in order to be as inclusive and collaborative as possible while developing and seeking funds for a community-based domestic violence project. This collaboration was integral to effective project initiation.

Project Goals and Strategies

In the fall of 1996, CAWC was selected to coordinate a public education demonstration project for the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRC). Using this funding, and building on developing community relationships, the Austin Community Domestic Violence Project (ACDV) was formed under the sponsorship of CAWC. The ACDV Project then began working with the Consortium to organize an outreach and education campaign designed to move the community toward a strategic response to domestic violence. Consequently, the ACDV Project has been an initiative that has brought all sectors of the community together to address this issue in a way that is tailored to specific community needs and concerns.

A major goal of the ACDV Project was to reduce the levels of domestic violence in the Austin community. To accomplish this, the project sought to enhance community awareness of the availability of domestic violence resources through implementation of a community-wide awareness campaign, and to expand the network of informal helpers and community activists working to end domestic violence.

One of the main thrusts of the project was to tap into the existing grassroots community infrastructures. The goal was to train community residents as "citizen leaders" to recruit small businesses and organizations as "gatekeepers" to display and distribute public education materials throughout the area (see Appendix A for project goals and strategies).

In addition to developing support for the project within the Austin community, another critical aspect of the ACDV Project was the development of culturally sensitive strategies specific to the needs of the African-American population residing there. It was important for project staff to take the time to learn about the perspectives, concerns, and identified needs of the Austin community. Maria Ortiz, a police officer in Chicago's 15th Police District and a member of the subcommittee, related that victims living in Austin had disclosed several reasons for hesitating to report an act of domestic violence and seeking assistance, including:

- fear that they may not be believed;
- fear of retaliation from abusers;
- fear that they will be treated insensitively by service providers because of racist attitudes;
- lack of information on culturally sensitive resources available for intervention and support;
- reluctance of African-American women to take legal action because of racism within the criminal justice system; and
- pressure from family, friends or community members to handle the matter within the community. From this perspective, seeking assistance from other individuals or groups outside existing support systems may be seen as being disloyal.

African-American women who participated in this project shared their perceptions and personal stories at trainings, meetings, and focus groups. Many indicated that within their realm of experience, domestic violence has been the norm within their community and family. The stressful effects of racism on African-American families is

an additional factor impacting them. For example, despite being one of the largest populated areas in Chicago, there is no major grocery chain housed in the area. *Domestic violence in the life of an African-American woman may be deemed one of many problems plaguing her daily life, including racism, poverty and crime in the community, and single parenting among others.*

Promoting Ongoing Partnerships

In 1996, CAWC joined the Consortium and began attending meetings to brief members on the ACDV Project and to enlist help in recruiting a full-time project staff person from within the Austin community. A community organizer and resident of Austin was hired as CAWC's community outreach specialist. CAWC contracted with a community-based organization for rental of office space, thus firmly grounding the project in the community.

Early in the project, the community outreach specialist was named chair of a recently formed domestic violence subcommittee of the Consortium. The subcommittee was comprised of representatives from local agencies that are located in or service the targeted community. It was agreed at its onset that the subcommittee would include a small core of members that would collectively oversee the development of the ACDV Project. The subcommittee's main tasks were to focus on all issues of domestic violence and make recommendations to the larger consortium membership. The subcommittee established the following goals:

- identify gaps in needs and services in the community;
- support the work of the community outreach specialist; and
- assist with identifying citizen leaders to be trained in the area of domestic violence.

All subcommittee meetings were open, and community leaders and residents were invited to attend and share their ideas or concerns. Developing an inclusive working relationship with community leaders was needed in order to build trust among all the collaborating partners. By participating in local community meetings (i.e., block clubs, police beat meetings, local school council meetings, etc.), CAWC had an opportunity to introduce the ACDV Project and invite leaders for open discussion. This process led to positive community support of the ACDV Project.

Project Implementation

Selecting Awareness Materials

One of the initial steps in the project was to determine the types of informational materials that would be disseminated in the Austin community. With input from the Consortium domestic violence subcommittee, CAWC selected materials based on the following factors:

- **Cultural sensitivity and relevance of information to members of the Austin community.** Materials selected depicted images of African-Americans to reflect the primary population within the community and listed community specific resources.

- **Intended purpose and target audience.** Two types of materials were selected: a poster to grasp the attention of the general public and motivate action; and a second poster and resource/palm cards specifically targeting "silent" victims of domestic violence and those who may be reluctant to access traditional services (i.e. police, hospitals, and shelters) and listing essential domestic violence services. The cards were designed in a format that would be conveniently accessible, yet easy for women to conceal. Hence, women would feel safe and comfortable when using them in emergency situations.

- **Logistics.** CAWC contracted with the Family Violence Prevention Fund to utilize existing poster designs, thereby reducing development costs and production time. Posters were printed locally and hotline numbers of local domestic violence programs were added to the posters after production.

Community Roles

The ACDV Project deliberately chose to involve community members in promoting community awareness and action related to domestic violence in the Austin community. This approach was taken for the following reasons:

- additional human resources allowed greater distribution of materials;

- greater community involvement increased community receptivity to the educational campaign since it was to be implemented by members of the community rather than "outsiders"; and

- involving the community from the beginning was seen as the best strategy to strengthen community intolerance to domestic violence as well as increase the number of informal helpers for families affected by domestic violence.

Based on this conceptual framework, community members called "citizen leaders" were recruited and trained to perform one-on-one outreach to small business owners (i.e., grocers, cleaners, laundromats, beauty salons, etc.), large employers, and other community organizations (such as churches) in assigned target areas. These businesses, in turn, acted as community "gatekeepers" of information on domestic violence. This network of gatekeepers displayed posters and made resource information available to their consumers and employees. For instance, women who frequented the neighborhood laundromat found posters and resource/wallet cards with crisis phone numbers in strategic areas (see examples on page 8).

Strategies used to recruit gatekeepers varied. Citizen leaders were encouraged to utilize their existing personal and professional relationships as possible sources of recruitment. For example, one leader visited her previous workplace and discussed the project with her former supervisor and co-workers. They agreed to display 20 posters throughout the office and distribute over 1,000 resource/wallet cards to employees and clients.

Citizen leaders maintained routine contact with gatekeepers throughout the project, replenishing materials and providing additional information as requested.

In total, 20 citizen leaders were identified and trained. Leaders enlisted the assistance of 169 gatekeepers throughout the community. Over 1,200 posters were displayed and 35,000 resource/wallet cards were distributed to the public-at-large.

Recruitment of Citizen Leaders

A diverse corps of citizen leaders—representing survivors of domestic violence, service providers, and other concerned community members—was identified to participate in the ACDV Project. Individuals were sought out who were knowledgeable about their neighborhood and willing to contribute their time and energy to addressing the issue of domestic violence.

Citizen leaders were recruited by Consortium members and through door-to-door efforts by the community outreach specialist. In addition, recruitment was also conducted at various local meetings. Recruitment efforts focused on several groups of individuals: block club presidents, Head Start program staff, police beat facilitators, school councils, business owners, residents, social service workers, politicians, health

POSTER

CAWC Resource Card

Austin Community
Domestic Violence Project

CAWC

Chicago Abused Women Coalition

If you need help, please call:

Greenhouse Shelter (CAWC)	(773) 278-4566
	TDD(773) 278-4114
Family Rescue	(773) 375-8400
	TDD(773) 375-8774
YWCA--Evanston Shelter	(847) 864-8780
Neopolitan Lighthouse	(312) 638-0228
Rainbow House/Arco Iris	(773) 762-6611
APNA GHAR/Our Home	(773) 334-4663
Legal Assistance Foundation	(773) 638-2343
Women's Counseling Center/Uptown Hull House	(773) 561-3500
Sarah's Inn (Oak Park/Austin)	(708) 386-4225
Mujeres Latinas En Accion	(312) 226-1544
Access Living	(312) 226-5900
	TDD 226-1687
Department of Human Services	(312) 744-5829
	TDD 744-6189
YWCA Women's Services	(312) 372-6600
National Domestic Violence Hotline	(800) 799-SAFE
	TDD(800) 799-3224
Travelers & Immigrants Aid	(312) 629-1960
15th Police District (non-emergency)	(312) 746-8300
Pro Bono Advocates	(312) 629-6945
LifeSpan Legal Services	(312) 408-1210
Central Domestic Violence Court Advocates	(312) 341-2883

care workers and other community organizers, and the Chicago Police District Advisory Council in Austin.

Training

A series of meetings was held by the Consortium domestic violence subcommittee in order to discuss the format and curriculum for the training of citizen leaders. Based on these discussions, the following decisions were made:

- A minimum of eight hours of training was necessary to cover topics regarding the scope and dynamics of domestic violence and the roles/activities of citizen leaders.

- In order to provide comprehensive information within this condensed time frame, training workshops were limited to a maximum of 20 participants. This allowed for more interaction, hands-on participation, and group discussion. (Note: anticipating that some participants would not be able to complete the training, a larger number of people was recruited for each workshop.)

- Presenters and materials needed to be tailored to meet community needs. Austin, like many communities, can be hesitant and resentful of outsiders. African-American presenters who were experienced and knowledgeable in domestic violence and the Austin community were sought out and reimbursed for their time. The materials chosen specifically targeted the African-American community.

- Setting appropriate times and dates was crucial to accommodate the diverse schedules of participants. As a result, one weekday and one weekend training were offered.

- To maximize community involvement, existing resources and facilities in Austin were utilized. Workshops were held at a local hospital which also provided valuable support (i.e., overhead projectors, VCR, TV, lunch, etc.). Additional facilities identified for training locations were a community-based agency, a local church, and a park district facility.

CAWC provided two eight-hour trainings to citizen leaders, Consortium members and other interested individuals. The training agenda focused on providing information on the following topics: basic information about domestic violence (a video was used to enhance this component); team building; legal options, services, and other resources available to families affected by domestic violence; rationale, format, and materials for the ACDV Project; and strategies for recruiting gatekeepers.

The training workshop emphasized the importance of being active participants in the implementation of community outreach. This is best exemplified by a motto developed by the community outreach specialist that was repeated throughout the workshop: "If it is to be, it is up to me. I make the difference." This perspective was generalized for recruitment of gatekeepers. Citizen leaders discussed how to frame the project so that potential gatekeepers, such as businesses, would understand that their participation would make a positive impact on the community's well-being, while at the same time potentially insuring their vested interests.

Each citizen leader was given a 50-page manual that had been developed specifically to support and enhance workshop content in this training (see Appendix B for table of contents).

At the end of training, citizen leaders signed up to work in specific geographic areas, completed post-tests to measure knowledge of domestic violence (pre-tests were completed at the start of training), and filled out training evaluation forms (see Appendices C-E). In addition, citizen leaders were provided with materials to assist them in their tasks, including: posters and palm cards for distribution; community resource directories of businesses, churches, and other organizations in their assigned areas; tracking forms; and a letter of introduction for presentation to potential gatekeepers, which summarized the work of the ACDV Project and ways that gatekeepers could participate (see Appendix F).

To solidify their commitment to the ACDV Project, citizen leaders were asked to sign a letter of agreement with CAWC (see Appendix G). This agreement outlined their role and responsibilities to the ACDV Project, which included training and outreach and recruitment efforts. As a gesture of appreciation and incentive for their involvement, citizen leaders were given certificates of training completion and offered a small travel stipend as partial reimbursement for incurred expenses.

Ongoing Support and Other Project Activities

A process was developed to support the work of citizen leaders throughout implementation of the ACDV Project. This process included focus groups of citizen leaders, monthly meetings, additional trainings, and ongoing staff contact with each citizen leader.

Through workshop evaluation forms and informal contacts with project staff, citizen leaders were asked to identify their needs for additional information. To maintain motivation and inspiration, and to share knowledge and insight on their recruitment efforts, additional one-to two-hour in-service workshops were scheduled throughout the project. Specific information covered included: additional statistical information on

domestic violence; effects of domestic violence on children; domestic violence as a women's health issue; and the role of religion in the lives of domestic violence victims.

The subcommittee also held two lunch meetings with citizen leaders. The meetings focused on sharing information and ideas, providing support, discussing any barriers to recruitment, and planning for additional project activities. Gatekeepers were also invited to attend monthly support and focus meetings as well as informational workshops for on-going support. Those who attended were given additional materials on domestic violence and on the Austin project.

The community outreach specialist acted as support staff to the citizen leaders, ensuring that the process was community-driven and allowing the citizen corps to establish their own priorities, needs, and meeting schedules. Toward the end of the project, staff organized a recognition breakfast to honor the work of citizen leaders, community collaborators, subcommittee members and other participants in the project. During a brief ceremony, individuals received certificates of appreciation.

Project staff also focused efforts on promoting awareness about and increasing support for the project. This was accomplished by setting up informational tables at neighborhood festivals, community fairs and other events, and by promoting Austin involvement in a citywide march/rally for Domestic Violence Awareness Month. The community outreach specialist also worked to generate media coverage of the project, which resulted in articles in local newsletters as well as citywide newspapers.

Budget

CAWC was awarded a grant from the NRC to implement the project. The budget was based on the availability of these funds. Project costs were determined by order of priority in each of several categories:

- **Personnel**: salary and benefits for a full-time community outreach specialist;
- **Consultants**: honoraria for training presenters who had specific knowledge of the cultural needs of the community;
- **Rent**: rental of office space (in order to effectively implement the project it was critical that the project be housed in the community);
- **Travel**: travel costs for the community outreach specialist and travel stipends for project participants to work throughout the community;

- **Printing**: mass duplication of posters and resource/wallet cards for distribution throughout the community, and printing of training manuals; and

- **Other**: a minimal amount was allocated for office supplies, postage, pager rental for the community outreach specialist, and refreshments for trainings and meetings.

CAWC committed additional staff resources when required for the project. For example, the design and development of a training manual, the design of resource/wallet cards, insertion of the local hotline number on posters, and large mailings were completed internally. The agency was fortunate to receive additional in-kind technical assistance for the project from the Chicago Project for Violence Prevention. Other in-kind expenses donated by the community included use of space for trainings and meetings, and the use of equipment (VCR, TV, etc.).

Evaluation

Although the short time frame for project implementation (eleven months) did not allow for extensive community evaluations of the ACDV Project, CAWC employed several means to measure ongoing project effectiveness including:

- pre-and post-tests to measure the domestic violence knowledge of citizen leaders;

- workshop evaluation forms to determine the effectiveness of the trainings;

- focus groups and regular meetings with citizen leaders and gatekeepers;

- follow-up surveys with citizen leaders to identify additional training/information needs of citizen leaders, types of gatekeeper responses received, and other successes and difficulties in recruitment (see Appendix H); and

- tracking forms to tally the amount of materials distributed and locations of gatekeepers (citizen leaders also routinely submitted progress-activity reports on their recruitment efforts to the community outreach specialist. See Appendix I).

Project Development Issues

Although the ACDV Project developed a solid action plan to guide project implementation, as with any new project, unforeseen challenges and opportunities arose which necessitated creative variations in project activities. These factors should be considered by others who may undertake similar community efforts.

Challenges of Community Work

The following barriers to project implementation were encountered during the course of the project:

Lack of resources. Community-based organizations in Austin were found to be struggling in many similar ways. They were overburdened with requests for services, understaffed, and often did not have the ability to provide as much support as needed or promised to the project. They often had the expertise, information, and knowledge to participate in the project, but sometimes lacked the resources to follow through on their commitment.

For example, CAWC had initially acquired a commitment of office space for the project in the community. Ultimately, a space was not donated in-kind, and project expenses were restructured to pay rent.

Securing sustained commitment to the project required follow-up and persistence on the part of the community organizer, and focusing on the accountability of the community for addressing its needs. Although there was initially tremendous enthusiasm from project participants to attend trainings, far fewer people attended than was originally expected despite strong recruiting efforts by the community specialist. It is generally perceived that while community residents were well intentioned, they were overcommitted to their jobs, families, and other community projects.

Being perceived as an "outside" collaborator. Establishing a collaboration in a community where an organization has not worked before can lead to the perception of being an "outsider," despite attempts at including and hiring from within the community. Until a working relationship is established and the organization's knowledge and expertise are trusted by the collaborating partners, this issue must be addressed in a transparent and inclusive manner. The "outside organization" must make every attempt to learn about the host community, understand its needs and concerns, and encourage local collaborators to take on the leadership role in a community-driven response to local issues and needs. To further support the validity of the work being done by the "outside organization," referrals from any previous community partners

may be beneficial. The goal of forging partnerships is to gain the trust of community collaborators so that the joint expertise, knowledge, and collective action can benefit the community at large.

Community-based organizations function independently and although they come together to achieve common goals, they are often in competition for funding. It is a strength of these organizations that they are extremely knowledgeable of their service priorities, their particular client needs, their geographic area of service, etc. It is understandable that they will be protective about information regarding program participants and members or any other intrusion into their proprietary information. Organizations may fear that it will impact their ability to differentiate themselves from other agencies when it comes time to apply for funds.

Some ways to alleviate this perceived threat include:

- discussing and documenting the many ways in which a project will benefit their constituents and their community;

- establishing contact with each potential collaboration member and being as candid as possible in all of the discussions, e.g. share written proposals, outlines of goals and proposed budgets, if it is not possible to include all the partners in the planning phase of the project;

- hire all key project staff from within the community; and

- house project staff in the community.

Taking the time to build relationships and getting to know the community is an integral part of any outreach effort. This process should be adequately built into project timelines.

Community needs and service gaps. One goal of the domestic violence subcommittee of the Consortium was to identify the needs and gaps in services in the community. Four major needs or gaps were identified:

- there were no resources for services that address the needs of teenage victims and perpetrators. In Illinois, there are no laws that address a batterer who is under the age of seventeen;

- there were no domestic violence shelters in the community, no structured support systems for victims, and with the exception of transportation by local police, no means of transporting victims to shelters or court;

- there was a lack of affordable housing, employment training, job placement, and

child care for women seeking to build lives independent of abuse (major needs that plague not only this community but the country at large);

- there was a lack of knowledge and awareness about domestic violence on the part of the churches, making it difficult to involve and obtain a commitment from the religious community, despite the vital role the church plays in the Austin community, as in many African-American communities.

Other obstacles and challenges. Among the challenges were recruiting community residents, lack of office space to house the ACDV Project in the community, and printing capabilities to produce educational materials for mass distribution. For the ACDV Project, the materials available through the Family Violence Prevention Fund were adequate to its public education needs. If additional materials had been required, the cost of designing and developing materials would have been a financial burden to the project.

Opportunities and Outcomes

The ACDV Project presented many opportunities that will continue to enhance the work of CAWC within the Austin community, including building collaborative relationships, identifying existing community resources and services gaps, and most importantly, enhancing community awareness and citizen action against domestic violence.

Building collaborations. The ACDV Project established links with corporations in the community (Brach Candy Company, Del Rey Produce, and Helene Curtis); community partners (the local office of the Illinois Department of Human Services, the 28th Ward Organization, Hartgrove Hospital, and Loretto Hospital); and religious partners (Gammon United Methodist Church). The link established with the Austin office of the Illinois Department of Human Services proved especially valuable due to the contact it has with many women in the community. Office leadership supported its staff taking time to attend trainings, display posters, pass out resource/wallet cards, and participate in many aspects of the ACDV Project. Linking with a similarly situated agency can be very valuable in terms of reaching more people and accessing the resources of an entire staff.

The project also benefited greatly from the committed involvement of two dedicated police officers in Chicago's 15th police district. While other communities may not encounter such a fortuitous police response, the country seems to be on the cusp of system-wide improved law enforcement response to domestic violence. Many police departments now include training in domestic violence and have begun the enormous task of changing the attitudes of their officers to be more supportive of victims of

domestic violence. Linking with any established community policing strategies could greatly enhance an organization's ability to develop and implement grassroots outreach and education campaigns.

Expanding community involvement. Many local businesses joined the network of gatekeepers in the community and developed ingenious ways of disseminating information to employees and customers. For example, a local grocery store placed resource/wallet cards in every customer's grocery bag for a two-week period. *Keeping options open and taking a less traditional route can prove useful in obtaining community involvement*. The subcommittee found that empowering citizen leaders and gatekeepers to develop their own strategies to utilize their particular talents and capabilities was a beneficial technique in reaching out to the community-at-large.

Next Steps

Due to the success of this one-year project, the board of directors of CAWC, the collaborating partners of the consortium, the subcommittee, and the community-at-large have made a commitment to the continuation of this project. The collaborating partners have developed a plan to build on the heightened awareness generated by the initial campaign. Based on the strategic plan adopted by the consortium, the ACDV Project will address the identified needs of the community by implementing a one-year comprehensive coordinated community response to domestic violence. This represents a shift in emphasis from raising awareness to intervention and support of victims. The continuing objectives of the ACDV Project are threefold:

- to continue education and outreach activities;
- to foster safe interventions in cases of domestic violence through families, churches, schools, health care providers, employers, and others; and
- to promote and facilitate the development of an Austin interfaith council on domestic violence prevention.

CAWC is obtaining endorsements from other organizations in the community as well as seeking funding support from local corporations and foundations to continue the ACDV Project. CAWC's community outreach specialist will continue to oversee the project, working with project partners and citizen leaders to implement the goals of the ACDV Project.

Conclusions

The ACDV Project has helped to raise local awareness of domestic violence and has resulted in creating a community-based response that focuses on developing long-term strategies in domestic violence intervention and prevention. For CAWC, this has been a tremendous opportunity to link with a community grassroots effort to learn firsthand how to best intervene within a specific community.

Although a systematic evaluation of the project was not possible, an ongoing evaluation sought to determine whether there were increases in community knowledge and in the number of women seeking help. The project has laid the groundwork for continuation of these efforts through a community-driven response to domestic violence. Based on its increased awareness and knowledge, the community:

- established specific goals to carry on its work;
- continued community education and awareness to improve service accessibility and to increase options for victims; and
- continues to work toward an overall change in community norms, attitudes, and behaviors with respect to domestic violence and domestic violence prevention.

Staff of CAWC have also discovered much in the process of developing and implementing this and other new programs, including:

- broadening program impact necessitates building better support systems within a larger spectrum of the community;
- the importance of working with other community helpers, including the health care and law enforcement systems;
- collaboration—even though it presents challenges—results in stronger, more flexible programs;
- as domestic violence advocates, staff must be articulate spokespersons and agents of empowerment for battered women; and
- open dialogue and full inclusion of community members in program development is essential to successful project implementation.

For more information:

For information about general domestic violence issues, community organizing and outreach strategies, public awareness materials, culturally-specific outreach, or further information and documentation about the ACDV Project, please contact the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRC) at 800-537-2238 / 800-553-2508 TTY.

Based on a need to concentrate efforts locally, CAWC has agreed to provide limited technical assistance, as time permits, to programs directly referred to them by the NRC. CAWC requests that agencies seeking technical assistance incorporate sufficient response time by CAWC when developing timelines for the development of similar projects.

APPENDICES

Appendix A
Project Goals and Strategies

Goal I. Develop a plan of activities in partnership with the community to implement an education/outreach project.

Strategies:

1. CAWC joins membership of the Austin Violence Prevention Consortium;

2. Share with Consortium members the history of CAWC expertise in domestic violence education and ensure availability of CAWC resources to the ACDV Project;

3. Collaborate with the Consortium to identify a project organizer from the community;

4. Participate in other community meetings (i.e., block clubs, police beat meetings, local school council meetings, etc.) to identify additional partners for project implementation;

5. Convene and facilitate monthly meetings of the Consortium domestic violence sub-committee; and

6. Develop a plan for identifying a corps of citizen leaders to participate in the project.

Goal II. Identify and train a corps of citizen leaders who will work to recruit a network of businesses, residents, employees, and others ("gatekeepers") who will provide domestic violence information locally.

Strategies:

1. Develop a plan to identify leadership within the community who will participate in domestic violence trainings and implement the distribution of educational materials community-wide; and

2. Develop strategies that will allow community leadership to assist the sub-committee in achieving Project goals.

Goal III. Develop and produce a set of public education materials to be distributed throughout the Austin community.

Strategies:

1. Research the availability of public education materials;

2. Identify materials that will address the culturally-specific needs of the community; and

3. Develop a list of resources for distribution to the community.

Goal IV. Implement domestic violence training to project participants who will function as citizen leaders in the community.

Strategies:

1. Develop training curriculum and materials;
2. Develop training logistics; and
3. Implement trainings.

Goal V. Citizen leaders recruit a network of community gatekeepers to display and distribute domestic violence education materials.

Strategies:

1. Work with citizen leaders on an individual basis to support their recruitment efforts;
2. Conduct regular meetings of citizen leaders to address recruitment successes and barriers;
3. Conduct additional trainings as requested by project participants; and
4. Supply citizen leaders with educational materials for distribution on an on-going basis.

Goal VI. Evaluate the effectiveness of the Project.

***Strategies*:**

1. Develop questionnaires to measure increase in domestic violence knowledge and awareness of citizen leaders;
2. Develop evaluation forms for training participants;
3. Track number of gatekeepers recruited; and
4. Track number of educational materials distributed.

Appendix B

Citizen Leader Training Manual Contents

Chicago Abused Women Coalition

- Chicago Abused Women Coalition (CAWC) Purposes and Activities
- CAWC Services
- Facts of Domestic Violence
- What is Abuse?
- Power and Control
- Methods Used to Control a Partner
- Cycle of Violence
- Equality Wheel
- Nurturing Children Wheel
- Myths and Reality Quiz
- The Concept of Active Listening
- How to be an Effective Listener
- Advocacy
- The Process of Victimization
- The Process of Leaving
- Safety Plan
- Signs of a Battering Personality
- Controlling Behavior Checklist
- Victims Rights
- The Illinois Domestic Violence Act (IDVA)
- Order of Protection
- Illinois Stalking Law
- Lindsay-Davis, Gwen, "African-American Black Women—No Longer Silent"
- Campbell, Heather, "Healing by Helping," *Heart & Soul* (June/July 1996)
- "African-American Women's Experience With Abuse," *Domestic Violence Report* (August/September 1996)
- Resources for Chicago Area Abused Women
- Bibliography and Suggested Readings

Appendix C

PRE-TEST

Domestic Violence Attitude Survey

Chicago Abused Women Coalition

Agree	Disagree	
_____	_____	If a child hits your child, your child should hit back.
_____	_____	Children do not really know that their father hits their mother unless they witness the fight.
_____	_____	Battered women sometimes provoke their husbands into hitting them.
_____	_____	Nobody should tell a man/woman how to handle his/her own family unless asked.
_____	_____	If women really tried, they could prevent their partners from becoming violent.
_____	_____	A slap across the face is OK.
_____	_____	It is OK to hit a child on the bottom.
_____	_____	Batterers hate the women they batter.
_____	_____	What happens in the privacy of your own home is nobody's business.
_____	_____	A woman who stays with a batterer must have a serious psychological problem.
_____	_____	What happens inside a family is nobody's business.
_____	_____	If a woman has money, it is easier to leave a violent relationship.
_____	_____	A man who would batter a woman is usually someone who is involved in other types of crime or violence.
_____	_____	Men who batter their wives when intoxicated will stop being violent if they stop drinking.
_____	_____	Most batterers are "losers" and unsuccessful in life.
_____	_____	Since many women go to shelters, or temporarily leave the batterer but eventually return to him, it means that they must not object to the violence very much.
_____	_____	It is always a crime for a husband to hit his wife.
_____	_____	The more professionally successful and the more wealthy a man is, the less likely he is to batter his wife.
_____	_____	It is really easy to know when a man you work with is a batterer.

Agree **Disagree**

_____ _____ Men who batter are seriously psychologically disturbed and often do not know what they are doing.

_____ _____ Battered women feel safest when they are pregnant because men rarely hit pregnant women.

_____ _____ Batterers love the women they batter.

Adapted from The Male Batterer by Daniel Sonkin (1984) Volcano Press

Appendix D

Post-Test

Domestic Violence Attitude Survey

Please read these instructions before proceeding:

The following are statements about battered women and the topic of domestic violence. Please respond to every item on the scale. We are interested in your opinion; there are no right or wrong answers. In the following questions:

- the term **wife** also includes women who are unmarried but share a household with their partners.
- the terms **beat**, **batter**, and **abuse** refer to the use of physical force with the intent to cause harm or injury.

Please circle the number which corresponds to your level of agreement or disagreement with each statement:

1 - STRONGLY DISAGREE (SD)
2 - DISAGREE (D)
3 - NEITHER AGREE nor DISAGREE (N)
4 - AGREE (A)
5 - STRONGLY AGREE (SA)

	SD	D	N	A	SA
1. I feel there are many social problems more important than wife battering.	1	2	3	4	5
2. A battered woman should try to resolve conflicts with her husband on her own before seeking help from police or social services.	1	2	3	4	5
3. Battered women should try diligently to work things out with their husbands.	1	2	3	4	5
4. There is no justification for a husband battering his wife.	1	2	3	4	5
5. Battered wives should leave their husbands only as the last resort.	1	2	3	4	5
6. Men who beat their wives should be arrested.	1	2	3	4	5
7. Battered women do not provoke the abuse.	1	2	3	4	5
8. If a friend told me she was being battered by her husband, I would not feel comfortable getting involved.	1	2	3	4	5
9. When a man beats his wife, he is solely to blame.	1	2	3	4	5

	SD	D	N	A	SA
10. If a woman is beaten by her spouse, she should immediately seek assistance from others.	1	2	3	4	5
11. Wife battering is more prevalent in lower income communities.	1	2	3	4	5
12. Women should leave a relationship at the first sign of physical abuse.	1	2	3	4	5
13. Husbands who batter are totally responsible for their abusive behavior.	1	2	3	4	5
14. In some situations, battered women deserve the abuse.	1	2	3	4	5
15. Wife battering primarily occurs among minorities.	1	2	3	4	5
16. Men would not beat their wives if they were not provoked.	1	2	3	4	5
17. It is understandable why a man would beat his wife if she continually withheld sex from him.	1	2	3	4	5
18. It would reduce the violence if battered women avoided conflicts with their husbands.	1	2	3	4	5
19. Battered wives should try harder to preserve the marriage when there are children involved.	1	2	3	4	5
20. Battered women are often mentally ill.	1	2	3	4	5
21. Battered wives who are sexually unfaithful are to blame for provoking the abuse.	1	2	3	4	5
22. If a wife fulfilled her responsibilities in the home, she could avoid being beaten.	1	2	3	4	5
23. Wives who are battered by their husbands should press criminal charges against them.	1	2	3	4	5
24. Battered women should obtain an Order of Protection in response to battering from their husbands.	1	2	3	4	5

25. The term that best describes my overall attitudes towards battered women is: (circle one)

Very Unsympathetic	Unsympathetic	Indifferent	Very Sympathetic	Sympathetic
1	2	3	4	5

Appendix E

AUSTIN COMMUNITY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROJECT
CITIZEN LEADER TRAINING

EVALUATION FORM

1. How would you rate today's training? (please circle one))
   A) EXCELLENT B) GOOD C) FAIR

Comments_____

_____

2. Rate the value of the training materials/handouts (please circle one)
   A) EXCELLENT B) GOOD C) FAIR

Comments_____

_____

3. What information given in the training was most useful to you?

_____

_____

_____

4. What would you recommend to improve the training?

_____

_____

_____

5. What additional information would be helpful for you to become an effective Austin citizen ?

_____

_____

6. Additional comments:

_____

Appendix F

Letter of Introduction

AUSTIN COMMUNITY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROJECT

Dear Friends,

This letter will introduce _____ as a Citizen Leader of the Austin community working with the Austin Violence Prevention Consortium.

The Consortium's Domestic Violence Subcommittee is embarking upon an outreach and awareness campaign in Austin. A large part of this effort is the recruitment of small businesses such as yours, to display posters and distribute "palm cards" that present information about resources for victims of domestic violence. Our goal is to distribute this information throughout the community to employees, customers and residents. Your participation will enable victims, their families, and others concerned to access critical information about services available for victims of abuse.

No additional work on your part is required—simply display the information provided. _____ will also replenish your supply of palm cards and posters periodically if needed.

On behalf of the Austin Violence Prevention Consortium, and more importantly, on behalf of the many victims who will benefit from the information you are generously providing in your establishment, I thank you for your support of this domestic violence awareness campaign. Please feel free to call me at 773/489-9081 if you have any questions.

Very truly yours,

Community Organizer
Chicago Abused Women Coalition

Appendix G

Citizen Leader Training Agreement

I, _____, agree to be trained as a citizen leader for the Austin Community Domestic Violence Project. I understand that the training will not certify me as a domestic violence counselor, but will give me a basic understanding of what women are experiencing in the area of domestic violence.

I agree to recruit a minimum of ten businesses as "gatekeepers" in the Austin community to display/share information on domestic violence. I also agree to maintain tracking information, participate in follow-up meetings, and provide follow-up support to the Austin community gatekeepers.

Upon completion of the eight hour training, I will receive a certificate of completion.

_____ _____

Citizen Leader Date

Appendix H

Citizen Leader Survey

1. Was the training you received sufficient to respond to questions about domestic violence and the project?

   a. What kind of questions have you been asked?

   b. What questions (if any) have you had the most difficulty responding to?

2. What kind of responses have you received from the people you have approached to be Gatekeepers?

   a. Have you developed a schedule for routine contact with Gatekeepers?

   b. Have you followed up/replaced materials?

3. What have been the obstacles to your recruitment efforts?

   a. In what ways can the subcommittee additionally support you in your work?

Appendix I

Austin Community Domestic Violence Project
GATEKEEPERS LOG

Citizen Leader _____

Participating Agency_____

Report Period_____

Submit reports to:

Chicago Abused Women's Coalition
P.O. Box 477916
Chicago, IL 60647-7916
773/489-9081 Fax 773/489-6111

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	# of MATERIALS PROVIDED	COMMENTS

ATTACHMENT A

Chicago Community Area: Austin (25)	Land Area: 7.19 sq. mi.
Ward(s):	Police District(s): 15 (66%), 25 (34%)

Area Population

Major Population Group:	1998	1990	% Chng (Dec.)	Hispanic Groups	1990	Asian Groups	1990
African American	101,341	98,504	(2.8)			Chinese	51
White, Non-Hispanic	25,385	10,391	(59.1)	Mexican	2,156	Filipino	665
Hispanic	8,148	4,154	(49.0)	Puerto Rican	1,184	Japanese	23
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,371	896	(62.2)	Cuban	131	Asian Ind.	140
Native American	71	94	32.4	Other	683	Korean	16
Other	710	40	(94.4)	Hispanic		Other Asian	114
Total	138,026	114,079	(17.3)	**Total**	4,154	**Total**	1,009

Social and Economic Characteristics

Total Male Pop. ('90)	53,079	Poverty Rate ('90)	25.7	% Pop. 25 +/some high school/no diploma ('90)	27.6 (17,618)
Total Female Pop. ('90)	61,000	White	10.5	White	14.4
		African American	27.8	African American	29.9
		Native American	6.9	Native American	50.0
% Pop. Below Age 15	26.5	Asian/Pac. Islander	9.5	Asian/Pac. Islander	3.9
% Pop. Below Age 25	44.1	---	---	---	
% Pop. 65+	6.4	Hispanic*	19.0	Hispanic*	26.9
Total Households ('90)	34,044	Total Families ('90)	26,277	% Pop. 25 + with high school diploma ('90)	60.5 (38,655)
% Single-person	19.6	% below Poverty	23.5	White	71.9
% Single-person/65 +	4.3	% below Pov./Fem.-head	21.4	African American	58.8
% Female-head/children	25.9	% (#) Children under 18	35.4	Native American	50.0
% With Pub. Assistance	24.3	living in poverty	(12,838)	Asian/Pac. Islander	88.3
				---	---
				Hispanic*	42.8
Total Housing Units ('90)	38,030			Area Public Elem./High School Enrollment ('92)	15,444
% Vacant	10.5	% Pop. 16 + Unemp. ('90)	17.8		
% More than 1 per./rm.	9.9	White	8.0		
		African American	19.4	Avg. IGAP Rdng. Score of Pub. Elem. School 6th Grade Students ('92)	148.2
Med. Family Income ('90)	28,192	Native American	22.0		
		Asian/Pac. Islander	1.5		
Med. Hshld. Income ('90)	24,877	---	---		
		Hispanic*	13.1	Avg. Pub. Elem. School Attendance Rate ('92)	91.6
Med. Hshld. Income ('90)	29,019	% Males 16 + Unemp.	19.5	Avg. Public High School Attendance Rate ('92)	69.4
White	35,587	% Females 16 + Unemp.	16.1		
African American	27,581				
Native American	56,178				
Asian/Pac. Islander	59,717	% (#) Pop. 3 + Enrolled in School ('90)	31.4 33,870	Avg. Comp. ACT Score Of Pub. HS Stdnts. ('92)	13.9
---	---				
Hispanic*	31,012				
		% (#) Pop. 25 +/no more than 8 yrs school ('90)	11.9 (7,609)		
Per Capita Income ('90)	8,759	White	13.7	Avg. Public High School Dropout Rate ('92)	67.6
White	14,302	African American	11.3		
African American	8,017	Native American	0.0		
Native American	7,483	Asian/Pac. Islander	7.8		
Asian/Pac. Islander	14,578	---	---		
---	---	Hispanic*	30.3		
Hispanic*	8,350				

***Hispanic data not independent of other population groups.**

Hispanic*

***Hispanic data not independent of other population groups.**

Public Health Characteristics

Maternal/Child Health	1990	1991	1992	Notifiable Diseases	1990	1991	1992
Total Live Births	3,097	3,040	2,979	Infectious Syphilis Cases	93	137	121
Infant Deaths	63	69	50	Rate/10,000 Population Congenital Syphilis Cases	8.2 14	12.0 10	10.6
Rate/1000 Births	20.3	22.7	16.8				
Low Birthweight Infants	418	446	431	Hepatitis B Cases	15	14	14
Rate/1000 Births	135.0	146.7	144.7	Rate/10,000 Population	1.3	1.2	1.2
Teen Births	788	791	745	Tuberculosis Cases	32	41	44
Rate/1000 Births	254.4	260.2	250.1	Rate /10,000 Population	2.8	3.6	3.9

Chicago Community Area: Austin (25)

Public Health Characteristics (cont.)

Mortality (cont.)	1990		1991		1992	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total Deaths (Crude Rate/10,000)	589 (111.0)	420 (68.9)	577 (108.7)	446 (73.1)	635 (119.6)	396 (64.9)
Age-adjusted Rate/10,000 Pop.	162.5	96.0	159.9	102.3	173.2	90.2
Total Deaths (Crude Rate/10,000)	1,009 (88.4)		1,023 (89.7)		1,031 (90.4)	
Age-adjusted Rate/10,000 Pop.	124.8		127.5		126.1	

AODA-related Causes of Death	1990	1991	1992	AODA-related Causes of Death	1990	1991	1992
Alcohol Main-cause	29	31	23	Malignant Neoplasm of Bronchus/Lung	45	56	74
Injuries/Accidents	37	33	35				
Suicide	6	6	11	Heart Disease	244	285	257
Homicide/Legal Intervention	68	49	90	Emphysema	1	5	3
Chronic Liver Disease/Cirrhosis	22	29	19	Other Drugs Main-cause	27	26	21

AODA- related Death Rate Information	1990-92
Number (%) of Total 1990-92 Deaths Attributable to Alcohol Main-cause	83 (2.7)
Number (%) of Total 1990-92 Deaths Attributable to Injuries/Accidents	105 (3.4)
Number (%) of Total 1990-92 Deaths Attributable to Homicide	207 (6.8)
Number (%) of Total 1990-92 Deaths Attributable to Chronic Liver Disease	70 (2.3)
Number (%) of Total 1990-92 Deaths Attributable to Tobacco Use	406 (13.3)
Number (%) of Total 1990-92 Deaths Attributable to Other Drugs Main-cause	79 (2.6)

Reported AIDS Case Information: Adult Cases through 1993 (Rate/10,000)	334 (29.3)

Population Group Adults	1991	1992	1993
White, Non-Hispanic	0	4	N.R.
African American	40	37	N.R.
Hispanic	0	0	N.R.
Other/Non-specified	1	0	N.R.
Total	41	41	74

Special Population Groups	1990	1991	1992
Adult Females	9	11	12
Pediatric AIDS Cases	--	0	0
Aids Cases with Mention Of Injecting Drug Use	13	24	22

Area Resident AODA Publicly-funded Treatment Admissions

DASA-licensed Residential Admissions

	FY '91	FY '92	FY '93
Social-setting Detox	393	459	696
Short-term Rehabilitation	111	129	125
Long-term Rehabilitation	54	122	36
Residential Aftercare	62	40	8
Half-way House	8	19	30

DASA-licensed Outpatient Admissions

	FY '91	FY '92	FY '93
Intensive Outpatient	104	160	162
Outpatient	624	1,209	784
Case Management	0	357	429

Admissions Summary	FY '91	FY '92	FY '93
Total Treatment Admissions	1,356	2,495	2,370
Admission Rate/10,000	118.9	218.7	207.8

Chicago Community Area: Austin (25)

Population Rates (10,000 Residents) and Citywide* Rankings of Community Area for AODA Index Arrests 1990 – 1992

Arrest Category	1990			1992			1993		
	Pop. Rate	Citywide Ranking	Citywide Rate	Pop. Rate	Citywide Ranking	Citywide Rate	Pop. Rate	Citywide Ranking	Citywide Rate
Aggravated Assault	40.4	24	42.8	29.9	15	26.5	43.2	15	38.4
Burglary	26.0	33	25.8	19.1	37	26.0	25.1	26	26.1
Criminal Sexual Assault	3.7	18	3.0	4.5	15	3.4	3.2	31**	3.8
Disorderly Conduct	218.4	15	227.0	262.3	11	236.5	212.4	17	201.9
Driving Under the Influence	--	--	10.3	7.1	57	11.2	7.7	60	13.5
Drug Law Violations	142.1	17	119.4	157.5	15	124.4	--	--	--
Homicide	2.8	27	3.4	2.4	35	4.0	3.9	25**	3.8
Liquor Law Violations	--	--	24.0	12.6	59	28.1	8.5	57	13.9
Motor Vehicle Theft	30.6	31	34.8	29.1	32	31.9	23.5	25	24.5
Other Sex Offenses	6.0	39	9.0	8.2	31	10.4	7.6	31**	9.8
Prostitution	9.8	31	17.1	16.9	29	21.3	11.3	31	24.1
Robbery	22.7	13	19.0	30.5	8	20.8	22.3	11	18.0
Theft	113.3	37	139.7	117.3	37	140.3	97.6	40	122.6
Total AODA Index Arrests	**627.7**		**659.7**	**700.4**		**688.2**			

Community Area Rates and Citywide Rankings on Selected Social Indicators 1990 – 1992

Social Indicator	Rate	City Rank	City Rate	Social Indicator	Rate	City Rank	City Rate
% Population below age 15: '90	26.5	21	21.9	Tuberculosis Case Rate (/10,000): '91	3.6	18**	2.7
% Population over age 64: '90	6.4	71	11.9	AIDS Case Rate (/10,000): '91-92	7.2	31	8.9
% Female head/Children Households: '90	25.9	14	13.0	% AIDS Cases/Mention of IDU: '91-92	56.1	8	28.6
% Vacant Housing Units : '90	10.5	22	9.5	Pop. (/10,000) Rate of Liquor Licenses: '90	14.7	42**	18.0
% Housing Units/ > 1 Person/Room: '90	9.9	26	8.8	% Deaths Att./Alc. Main-cause: '90-92	2.7	15**	1.9
Per Capita Income: '90	8,759	59	12,899	% Deaths Att./Accidents: '90-92	3.4	20**	1.4
Poverty Rate '90	25.7	25	21.6	% Deaths Att./Homicide '90-92	6.8	10**	3.4
% Children Living in Poverty: '90	35.4	19	33.9	% Deaths Att./Liver Disease '90-92	2.3	22**	2.0
% Population 16 + Unemployed: '90	17.8	19	11.3	% Deaths Att./Tobacco Use: '90-92	13.3	67**	15.8
% Population 3 + Enrolled in School: '90	31.4	24	28.1	% Deaths Att./Drugs Main-cause: '90-92	2.6	1***	0.8
% Pop. 25 + / < 9 Yrs./School '90	11.9	50	15.3	Male Age-adj. Mort. Rate (/10,000): '91	159.9	19	133.4
% Pop. 25 +/ Some H.S./No Diploma: '90	27.6	15	18.7	Female Age-adj. Mort. Rate (/10,000): '91	102.3	16	84.6
Avg. Pub. 6th Grade IGAP Rdng. Score: '92	148.2	72	179.0	Pop Age-adj. Mort. Rate (/10,000): '91	127.5	19	106.1
Avg. Pub. Elem. School Attend. Rate: '92	91.6	4***	92.5	DASA ST Res. Adm. Rt. (/10,000): FY '92	11.3	20**	8.6
Avg. Pub. H.S. Jnr. IGAP Rdng. Score '92	141.0	67	190.0	DASA LT Res. Adm. Rt. (/10,000): FY '92	10.7	13	5.2
Avg. Pub High School Attend Rate: '92	69.4	72	80.7	DASA IOP Res. Adm. Rt. (/10,000):FY '92	14.0	15	8.9
Avg. Pub. High School Dropout Rate: '92	32.4	68**	17.0	DASA OP Res. Adm. Rt. (/10,000):FY '92	106.0	5	45.3
Infant Mortality Rate: '90-92	20.0	18	14.7	DASA Tot. Trt. Adm. Rt. (/10,000): FY '92	218.7	9	113.3
Low Birthweight Rate: '90-92	142.1	19	107.3	% DASA Trt. Adm./Opiates FY '92	30.5	7	18.9
Teen Birth Rate: '90-92	254.9	15	189.4	% DASA Trt. Adm./Cocaine: FY '92	32.9	41	37.6
Infectious Syphilis Case Rate ('10,000): '91	12.0	21	7.3	% DASA Trt. Adm/Alcohol: FY '92	19.1	70	31.8
Hepatitis B Case Rate (/10,000): '91	1.2	2***	0.8	% DASA Trt. Adm./Marijuana: FY '92	1.8	51	2.4

*** Rankings Based on 77 Chicago Community Areas. ** Ties. *** Community Areas Ranked in Quartiles.**