Geographically Based Data

Zip Codes and Neighborhoods

Bivariate Scatterplots

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ZIP CODE DATA

• Sources
  • Corpus Christi Police Department for Family Violence
  • Nueces County Juvenile Department for Juvenile Offenses
  • Child Protective Services for Child Abuse

• Only codes with geographic territory used.
• Blanks are either no cases for that variable or missing data. These are excluded from analysis.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zip Code</th>
<th>Child Abuse</th>
<th>Family Violence</th>
<th>Juv Viol and Theft</th>
<th>Juvenile Drug</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>78418</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Strong Relationship:
Areas with Higher Adult Family Violence Rates Have Higher Child Abuse Rates.

Family Conflict As a cause of Child Abuse
Strong Relationship:
Areas with Higher Adult Family Violence Rates Have Higher Juvenile Violent And Theft Crime Referral Rates.

Family Violence As a Risk Factor For Delinquency
Strong Relationship:
Areas with Higher Adult Family Violence Rates Have Higher Juvenile Drug Crime Referral Rates.

Family Violence As a Risk Factor For Delinquency

Family Violence As a Risk Factor For Delinquency
Very strong relationship: Areas with higher child abuse rates have higher juvenile violent and theft crime referral rates.

Juvenile Delinquency as an aftermath of child abuse.
VERY Strong Relationship:
Areas with Higher Child Abuse Rates Have Higher Juvenile Violence And Theft Referral Rates.

This plot has the 78402 unusual case removed.

Juvenile Delinquency As an aftermath of Child Abuse
Strong Relationship:
Areas with Higher Child Abuse Rates Have Higher Juvenile Violent Crime Referral Rates.

Juvenile Delinquency As an aftermath of Child Abuse
VERY Strong Relationship:
Areas with Higher Child Abuse Rates Have Higher Juvenile Theft Crime Referral Rates.

Juvenile Delinquency As an aftermath of Child Abuse
Weak Relationship:

Areas with Higher Child Abuse Rates Have Higher Juvenile Drug Crime Referral Rates.

Juvenile Delinquency As an aftermath of Child Abuse
No Relationship:
Small number of Cases with one Significant outlier
Neighborhood Data

- Census Data from 2013 Census Files
- Where two or more census areas were in a neighborhood, raw data were used to compute the percentages.
- School data are from the elementary school(s) or schools in the neighborhood. If more than one, data were averaged.
- Census data and Texas Education Agency Data were used.
## Top Ten Neighborhoods by At Risk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood</th>
<th>At Risk</th>
<th>Poverty</th>
<th>Unemp</th>
<th>EcoDisad</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greenwood</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Del Mar West</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Hillcrest</td>
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<td>Flynn Parkway</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Moderate Relationship:

The % of Families in Poverty in a Neighborhood is Related to the % of Children labeled Economically Disadvantaged at the local School in A positive direction.

Note, this is not a perfect relationship at all.
Moderate Relationship:

The % of persons in Poverty in a Neighborhood is Related to the % of Children labeled At Risk at the local School in a positive Direction.
Weak Relationship:

The % of persons Unemployed in a Neighborhood is Related to the % of Persons in Poverty.

Unemployment is not Necessarily a measure Of income level, but Higher levels of Unemployment are Related to higher Levels of poverty.
Weak Relationship:

The % of persons Unemployed in a Neighborhood is Related to the % of Children labeled Economically Disadvantaged at the Local School.

Higher Unemployment is Related to higher Figures for Economic Disadvantage.
Weak Relationship:

The % of persons Unemployed in a Neighborhood is Related to the % of Children labeled At Risk at the local school.

Higher Unemployment Relates to higher At Risk figures.
Moderate Relationship:

Higher levels of Student (Family) Mobility are Related to higher Levels of Poverty.
Moderate Relationship:

Reversing the Independent variable, Higher levels of Poverty are Related to higher Levels of Student (Family) Mobility.
Strong Relationship:

Higher levels of Student (Family) Mobility are Related to higher Levels of Student Economic Disadvantage.
Strong Relationship:
Higher levels of Student (Family) Mobility are Related to higher Levels of Student At Risk Determinations.
Strong Relationship:
Higher levels in a Neighborhood School of Economically Disadvantaged Students are Related to higher Levels of Students At Risk.
Disability does not appear to have a relationship with any of the other variables.
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