Measurable Criminogenic Risk Factors
Shasta County, California

November 13, 2019

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Summary

There are eight criminogenic risk need factors that have the greatest effect on the propensity for criminal activities: (I) History of Antisocial Behavior, (II) Antisocial Personality Pattern, (III) Antisocial Cognition, (IV) Antisocial Associates, (V) Family and/or Marital Status, (VI) School and/or Work, (VII) Leisure and/or Recreation, (VIII) Substance Abuse[1]. Criminogenic risks/needs factors V – VIII are measurable for a given population.

A better understanding of measurable criminogenic risks/needs for the Shasta County population would allow for fundamental changes to be made, which will minimize these risk/need factors. Overall crime in Shasta County is dropping, while income, education, and health are increasing.

Demographics [5,6]

Shasta County	2012		2017
Population	177,693	^	178,919
White	82.4%	v	80.4%
Hispanic or Latino	8.4%	^	9.6%
Other	2.0%	^	3.7%
Asian	2.7%	^	2.9%
Native American or Alaskan Native	2.3%	^	2.2%
Black or African American	0.9%	^	1.1%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2%	v	0.1%

SocioEconomics [5,6]

Employment Statistics	Shasta County (2012)		Shasta County (2017)
Employment Level (of Labor Force)	86%	^	93%
Median household Income	$44,396	^	$47,258
Per Capita Income	$23,639	^	$24,420
Family Income Below Poverty Level (in past 12 months)	12.6%	v	11.5%
Individuals (18 years and over) Below Poverty Level (in past 12 months)	17.6%	v	16.2%

Educational Attainment	Shasta County (2012)		Shasta County (2017)
Less Than High School Degree	12%	v	9%
High School Graduate	26%	-	26%
Some College, Associate's Degree	43%	^	44%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	19%	^	21%

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Physical and Mental Health [4]

Physical and Mental Health	Shasta County (2012)		Shasta County (2017)
Shasta County Overall Health Rank	43rd out of 56	^	41st out of 58
Average Days of Poor Physical Health (out of the previous 30)	3.8	v	3.7
Average Days of Poor Mental Health (out of the previous 30)	3.9	^	4.1
Population that Smokes	24%	v	14%
Population labeled Obese	28%	v	23%
Population that partakes in Excessive Drinking	22%	v	19%

Adverse Childhood Experiences 2012 (ACEs) [2]

Abuse	Shasta County	California
Physical	34.8%	14.8%
Sexual	21.2%	12.2%
Verbal	54.5%	25.9%
Household Dysfunction	Shasta County	California
Substance Abuse	57.7%	29.1%
Household Divorce	44.3%	26.6%
Mental Illness	43.8%	19.4%
Domestic Violence	29.7%	16.3%
Family Incarceration	17.1%	7.2%

Criminal Statistics (per 100,000 people) [3]

Shasta County Violent Crime	2012		2017
Total Violent Crime	730	v	680
Aggravated Assault	578	v	514
Robbery	93	^	98
Rape	55	^	66
Homicide	4	v	2
Shasta County Property Crime	2012		2017
Total Property Crime	3,550	v	3,172
Arson	20	^	34
Larceny-Theft	2,036	v	1,765
Auto Theft	508	^	679
Burglary	986	v	694

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Introduction

Criminogenic Risk Factors are those factors that are thought to be the leading causes of criminal activity. Andrew et al. (2006) lists the "central eight" risk/need factors (Table 1).

Table 1

Major Risk/Need Factors and Promising Intermediate Targets for Reduced Recidivism		
Factor	*Risk*	*Dynamic Need*
(1) History of Antisocial Behavior	Early and continuing involvement of antisocial acts	Build non-criminal alternative behavior in risky situations
(2) Antisocial Personality Pattern	Adventurous pleasure seeking, weak self-control, restlessly aggressive	Build problem-solving, self/anger-management, and coping skills
(3) Antisocial Cognition	Attitudes, values, beliefs, and rationalizations supportive of crime	Build up alternative less risky thinking and feeling
(4) Antisocial Associates	Association with criminal others and relative isolation from anticriminal others	Reduce association with criminal others
(5) Family and/or Marital*	Nurturance and/or caring monitoring and/or supervision	Reduce conflict, build positive relationships, enhance monitoring supervision
(6) School and/or Work*	Low levels of performance and satisfaction in school and/or work	Enhance performance, rewards, and satisfactions
(7) Leisure and/or Recreation*	Low levels of involvement and satisfactions in anticriminal leisure pursuits	Enhance involvement, rewards, and satisfactions
(8) Substance Abuse*	Abuse of alcohol and/or other drugs	Reduce substance abuse, reduce the personal and interpersonal supports for substance-oriented behavior.

*Table 1: Summary of the more and less powerful risk and/or need factors in criminology. 1 – 4 are regarded to as the "big four", while all 8 are referred to as the "central eight" risk and or need factors. Note: * indicates factors that can be measured on a county/state level.*

Four of the "central eight" risk/need factors can be quantified on a societal level: Family and/or Marital, School and/or Work, Substance Abuse, and Leisure and/or Recreation. The minor risk/need factors include: personal and/or emotional distress, major mental disorder, physical health issues, fear of official punishment, physical conditioning, low IQ, social class of origin, seriousness of current offense, other factors unrelated of offending[1]. This report will be concerned with Shasta County and California state level statistics.

Having a better understanding of these four of the "central eight" criminogenic risk/need factors (and minor risk/need factors) within the population of Shasta County will allow us to have a better understanding of how we may be able to affect change in our community.

Shasta County Demographics

Population

Shasta County, California had seen an increase in population of 2,817 (1.6%) from 2010 – 2018[7], as compared to an increase of 2,303,089 (6.1%) for the state of California over the same time-period (Table 2). The difference in the increase in population percentage indicates that Shasta County population growth is underrepresented in the overall growth of California. Distribution of sex in Shasta County is roughly 50/50 ratio between male and females. The 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimate[6] only measures the population in regards to male and female and does not consider other sexual identities.

Table 2

	Shasta County	California
Population (2010)	177,223	37,253,956
Population (2018)	180,040	39,557,045
Change in Population	2,817	2,303,089
Percent Change	+1.6%	+6.1%

Table 2: 2010 US Census and 2018 Census population estimates and increase of population[7]
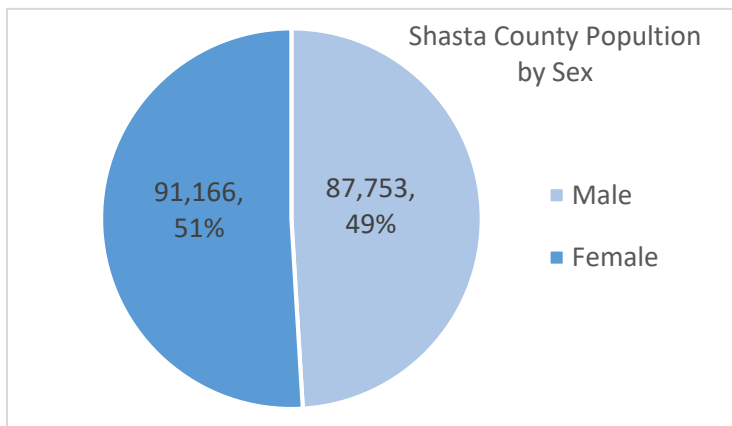
Figure 1

Figure 1: 2013-2017 ACS 5-year Male/Female totals and percentage Shasta County estimate[6]

The 9 most populous cities in Shasta County are listed in Table 3 (ordered by total population). While Redding has the largest population and the most land area, it has the second highest population density (1,492 People/Mile^2) in Shasta County (Table 3).

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Table 3

	Population	Land Area (Miles²)	Population Density (Miles²)
Redding	91,236	61.17	1492
Anderson	10,176	6.62	1537
Shasta Lake	10,125	10.93	926
Burney	3,676	5.38	683
Cottonwood	3,268	2.31	1415
Bella Vista	2,771	22.34	124
Shingletown	2,261	24.72	91
Shasta	1,776	10.98	162
Palo Cedro	1,253	3.75	334

Table 3: 2013-2017 ACS 5-year age of population estimate[6] of cities in Shasta County with a population over 1000. Land area based upon listing by Wikipedia.

Age Variation

The variation in age (5-year groupings) throughout the Shasta County population ranges from 2.40% (80 – 84 years and 85 years and older) to 7.40% (55 – 59 years old and 60 – 64 years old) (Table 4). 78.30% of the Shasta County population is at least 18 years of age.

Table 4

Age	Shasta County, California					
	Total	**Percent**	**Male**	**Percent Male**	**Female**	**Percent Female**
Under 5 years	10,478	5.9%	5,284	6.0%	5,194	5.7%
5 to 9 years	10,830	6.1%	5,422	6.2%	5,408	5.9%
10 to 14 years	10,637	5.9%	5,486	6.3%	5,151	5.7%
15 to 19 years	11,153	6.2%	6,046	6.9%	5,107	5.6%
20 to 24 years	10,728	6.0%	5,427	6.2%	5,301	5.8%
25 to 29 years	11,111	6.2%	5,673	6.5%	5,438	6.0%
30 to 34 years	10,940	6.1%	5,493	6.3%	5,447	6.0%
35 to 39 years	10,304	5.8%	5,175	5.9%	5,129	5.6%
40 to 44 years	8,673	4.8%	4,205	4.8%	4,468	4.9%
45 to 49 years	10,474	5.9%	5,074	5.8%	5,400	5.9%
50 to 54 years	12,442	7.0%	5,928	6.8%	6,514	7.1%
55 to 59 years	13,249	7.4%	6,382	7.3%	6,867	7.5%
60 to 64 years	13,172	7.4%	6,243	7.1%	6,929	7.6%
65 to 69 years	11,723	6.6%	5,761	6.6%	5,962	6.5%
70 to 74 years	8,516	4.8%	3,912	4.5%	4,604	5.1%
75 to 79 years	6,013	3.4%	2,936	3.3%	3,077	3.4%
80 to 84 years	4,253	2.4%	1,993	2.3%	2,260	2.5%
85 years and over	4,223	2.4%	1,313	1.5%	2,910	3.2%

Table 4: 2013-2017 ACS 5-year age of population and percentage estimates[6]

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Figure 2

Shasta County Popultion by Age

- Under 18 years: 38,767, 22%
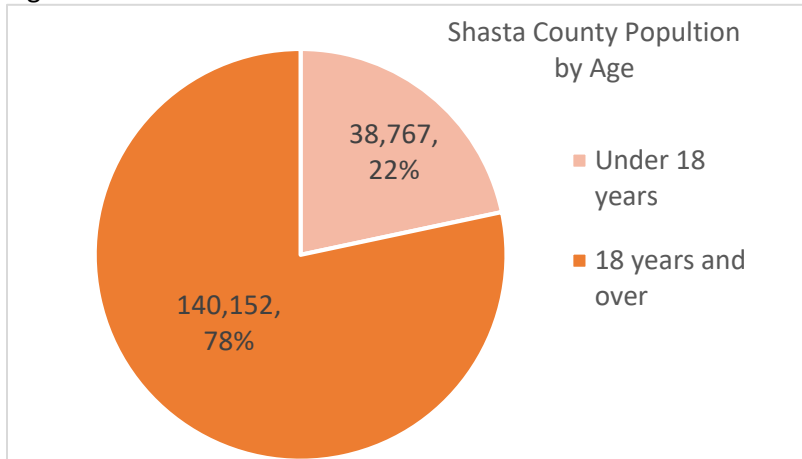- 18 years and over: 140,152, 78%

Figure 2: 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates[6] for totals and percentages of the population under and over the ages of 18 years of age

Racial and Immigration Demographics

The racial demographic breakdown of Shasta County is listed in Table 5. White (80.40%) consists of the largest proportion of the population. The least populated single-identified race is Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders (0.50%) (Table 5). The White population makes up the highest percentage of native born citizens in Shasta County (80%). All other racial groups make up the remaining 20% of native born citizens (Table 6). In regards to the foreign-born population, the White population is still the largest percentage (37%), but two other racial groups make also make up a large proportion (Hispanic or Latino = 30%, Asian = 30%) (Table 6).

Table 5

Race	Shasta County	
	Estimate	Percentage
Total population*	178,919	178,919
White	143,919	80.4%
Hispanic or Latino	17,218	9.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	8,118	4.5%
Asian	7,144	4.0%
Other	4,863	2.7%
Black or African American	3,428	1.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	845	0.5%

*Table 5: 2013-2017 ACS 5-year race population and percentage estimates. Note: * indicates a larger population[6].*

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Table 6

RACE AND IMMIGRATION	Shasta County				
	Total	Native	Foreign born	Foreign born; Naturalized citizen	Foreign born; Not a U.S. citizen
One race*	95.6%	95.5%	98.4%	97.2%	99.6%
White	80.4%	82.8%	38.6%	35.7%	41.4%
Hispanic or Latino	9.6%	8.5%	29.7%	31.1%	28.3%
Asian	3.0%	1.5%	29.9%	31.3%	28.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.5%	2.6%	0.7%	0.2%	1.3%
Other	2.1%	1.7%	9.6%	9.8%	9.4%
Black or African American	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.9%
Two or more races*	4.4%	4.5%	1.6%	2.8%	0.4%

*Table 6: Most native and foreign born population of Shasta County is White (Non-Hispanic or Latino)[6].The percentages of those foreign born who are citizen verses non-citizen are relatively equal. Note: * indicates a larger population.*

Shasta County SocioEconomics

Aspects of socioeconomic factors can be directly related to multiple criminogenic risks. Those include some high risks: Family and/or Marital, School and/or Work, and Leisure and/or Recreation; as well as some minor risk factors: personal and/or emotional distress, major mental disorder, physical health issues, and social class of origin. This section highlight several socioeconomic factors: Household Income, Poverty, Employment by Industry, Education, Household Composition, and various Immigration statistics.

Median Household Income

The median household income for Shasta County is $47,258 ($26,455 per capita) (Table 7)[6]. The largest median household income within Shasta County is Palo Cedro at $71,750 ($32,030 per capita), while the lowest is Cottonwood with a median household income of $27,437 ($17,503 per capita).

<div align="center">Table 7</div>

	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income
Shasta County*	$47,258	$26,455
Palo Cedro	$71,750	$32,030
Shasta	$55,625	$29,845
Bella Vista	$51,949	$28,777
Shasta Lake	$49,643	$22,959
Redding	$46,389	$26,996
Shingletown	$41,985	$23,033
Anderson	$35,659	$19,004
Burney	$35,417	$17,597
Cottonwood	$27,437	$17,503

*Table 7: The average median household income for Shasta County and cities within the county whose population exceeds 1000[6]. Note: * indicates a larger population.*

Employment Status

The 2017 estimated population of individuals 16 years and older in Shasta County is 144,794[6]. Of the 144,794 persons, 77,463 are within the labor force, while 67,331 are not. Of the 53% in the labor force, 93% are employed and 7% are unemployed.
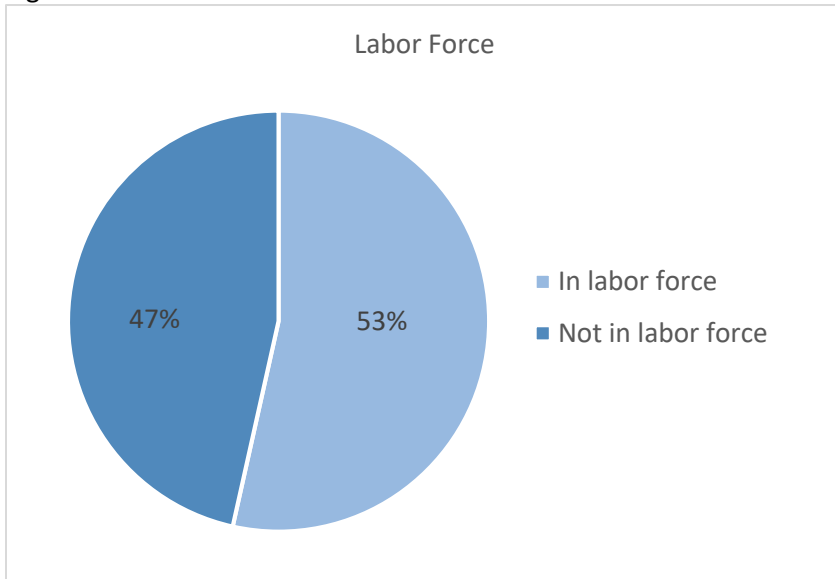
Figure 3 and 4

Labor Force

Figure 3: The labor force in Shasta County totals 144,794. 47% (67,331) are not part of the labor force, while 53% (77,463) are consider part of the labor force.
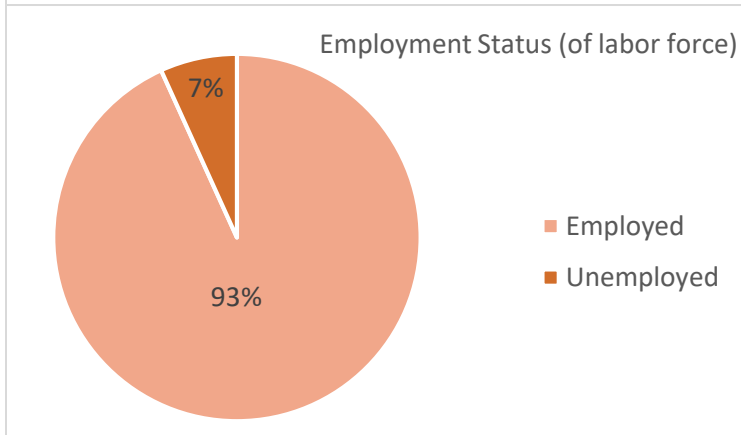
Employment Status (of labor force)

Figure 4: Of the 77,463 persons in the Shasta County labor force, 72,195 (93%) are employed, while 5,246 (7%) are unemployed.

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Employment by Field

Management, business, science, and arts occupations make up the largest percentage (31.70%) of those employed in Shasta County. Service occupations make up 21.90% and Sale and Office occupations make up 26.30% (Table 8)[6]. Relative to California, Shasta County has relatively like percentages of employment in various industries. The largest difference is in the management, business, science, and arts occupations, where Shasta County has about 6% less than California overall. That discrepancy is accounted for in the 3% increase in both the service occupations and sales and office occupations (Table 8).

Table 8

OCCUPATION	Shasta County		California	
	Estimate	Percentage	Estimate	Percentage
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	72,195	(X)	1,7993,915	(X)
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	22,858	31.7%	6,852,750	38.1%
Sales and office occupations	19,021	26.3%	4,159,589	23.1%
Service occupations	15,846	21.9%	3,358,297	18.7%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	7599	10.5%	1,634,116	9.1%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	6871	9.5%	1,989,163	11.1%

Table 8: Relatively, Shasta County has like percentages of people working in various industries as California. Shasta County has less people working in management, business, science, and arts occupations, but more people working in service, sales, and office occupations.

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Household Income

There were an estimated 70,486 households in Shasta County. In Shasta County, 52% (37,007) of those households made less than $49,999 per year; that is 14% more than California overall, which is 38%[6]. The median and mean household incomes for Shasta County are $47,258 and $65,005, respectively. Likewise, the median and mean income for persons in Shasta County is (greatly) less than that of California which has a median household income of $67,169 and a mean household income of $96,104. The large discrepancy between Shasta County and California in median and mean household incomes is the result of the difference in households that make $75,000 or more (Table 9).

Table 9

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2017 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Shasta County		California	
	Estimate	Percentage	Estimate	Percentage
Total Households*	70,486	(X)	12,888,128	(X)
Less than $10,000	4,722	6.7%	694,945	5.4%
$10,000 to $14,999	5,103	7.2%	604,666	4.7%
$15,000 to $24,999	8,632	12.2%	1,105,197	8.6%
$25,000 to $34,999	8,007	11.4%	1,063,551	8.3%
$35,000 to $49,999	10,543	15.0%	1,465,836	11.4%
$50,000 to $74,999	12,725	18.1%	2,095,531	16.3%
$75,000 to $99,999	7,683	10.9%	1,568,843	12.2%
$100,000 to $149,999	7,512	10.7%	2,025,327	15.7%
$150,000 to $199,999	3,284	4.7%	1,008,388	7.8%
$200,000 or more	2,275	3.2%	1,255,844	9.7%
Median household income*	$47,258	(X)	$67,169	(X)
Mean household income*	$65,004	(X)	$96,104	(X)

*Table 9: The largest differences between Shasta County and California are those who make $49,999 or less and those who make $75,000 or more. The differences are highlighted in the stark changes in median and mean household income. Note: * indicates a larger population.*

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Household and Individual Poverty

In Shasta County 11.50% of all families income were below the poverty line in the previous 12 months. In every family category (except married couples, roughly equal) Shasta County has a higher percentage of people in poverty (over that last 12 months) than California (Table 10)[6]. 18.10% individual's (18 years and over) income for the past 12 months was below the poverty line. As with families, there are more individuals all various groupings (except for 65 and over, 3% less) whose income was below the poverty line for the last 12 months (Table 10).

Table 10

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	Shasta County Percentage	California Percentage
All families*	11.5%	11.1%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	56.1%	37.4%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	41.8%	36.2%
Families with female householder, no husband present	30.1%	26.0%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	27.2%	13.6%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	21.6%	16.7%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	11.6%	9.5%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	9.5%	6.1%
Married couple families	6.4%	6.6%
All people*	18.1%	15.1%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	34.1%	27.4%
Related children of the householder under 5 years	28.2%	21.5%
Under 18 years	25.4%	20.8%
Related children of the householder under 18 years	24.7%	20.4%
Related children of the householder 5 to 17 years	23.4%	20.0%
18 to 64 years	18.9%	14.0%
18 years and over	16.2%	13.4%
People in families	13.5%	12.4%
65 years and over	7.8%	10.2%

*Table 10: Married couples and individuals 65 years and older are the only two categories where Shasta County poverty levels are less than that of California. Note: * indicates a larger population.*

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Table 11 shows the specific number of children in households that are affected by poverty in Shasta County. In Shasta County, there are 38,517 children (17 years and younger) in households. 68% are in households with a married couple, 25% are in female-led (no husband present) households, and 8% are in male-led (no wife present) households[6]. 29% of all children in Shasta County live in households that are receiving some public assistance programs (supplemental security income, cash public assistance income, or Food Stamp/SNAP benefits). 75% of households with children were at or above the poverty line in the last 12 months, while 25% were below the poverty line in the previous 12 months (Table 11). That 25% is the result of the high percentage (48%) of female-led households being in poverty status.

Table 11

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS FOR FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN	Shasta County (2013 – 2017 ACS) [6]			
	Total	Married-Couple	Male Householder	Female Householder
Median income	$50,861	$74,826	$34,841	$22,277
Children under 18 years in households	38,517	25,523	3,140	9,367
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
Children living in households with Public Assistance	29.9%	21.8%	35.3%	49.9%
POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
Children in households for whom poverty status is determined	37,827	25,280	3,045	9,295
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	25.4%	16.1%	29.2%	47.7%
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level	74.6%	83.9%	70.8%	52.3%

Table 11: About 25% of children in Shasta County live in a household that were in poverty status in the previous 12 months.

Income Inequality

The Gini Coefficient, a measure of income inequality, measure the relative distribution of income throughout a community. The Gini Coefficient is measured on a 0 – 1 scale (0 = equal income for all households, 1 = all wealth is in a single household). From the 2008 – 2012 to the 2013 – 2017 5-year American Community Survey the Gini coefficient has risen in Shasta County from .45 - .46. The +.01 change was seen across California and the United States as well[5,6]. Locally, Shasta Lake and Palo Cedro have seen a decrease in the Gini coefficient of .03 and .01, respectively. Redding, Shasta, Shingletown, Cottonwood, Bella Vista all have shown an increase of the Gini coefficient (Bella Vista being the largest with a +.13 change).

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Table 12

Gini Coefficient: (2008 – 2012) to (2013 – 2017) American Community Survey					
Shasta Lake	.44 - .41	-.03	**California***	.48 - .49	+.01
Palo Cedro	.41 - .40	-.01	**Shasta County***	.45 - .46	+.01
Anderson	.42 - .42	-	**United States***	.47 - .48	+.01
Burney	.41 - .41	-	**Redding**	.44 - .47	+.03
			Shasta	.41 - .44	+.03
			Shingletown	.35 - .39	+.04
			Cottonwood	.38 - .45	+.07
			Bella Vista	.31 - .45	+.13

*Table 12: Comparison of the Gini coefficient in the cities (population > 1000) that comprise Shasta County to Shasta County, California, and the United States. Gini coefficient captured from the 2008 – 2012 and the 2013- 2017 5-year American Community survey[5,6]. Note: * indicates larger population groups.*

Poverty by Race

The population (by race) with the highest level of poverty (less than 50%, 100%, and 125% of poverty level) in Shasta County is Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders at 27%, although it should be noted that the population size is estimated to be only 143[6]. Of (uniquely identified) racial populations of at least 1,000, Black or African American have the largest percentage of persons who make less than 50% of the poverty level (21%) (Table 13), while the white (non-Hispanic or Latino) is at 7%. At 100% or less than poverty level all racial groups (except for white, non-Hispanic or Latino) are at least 21%. The various (uniquely identified) racial populations are less varied at 125% or less of the poverty level (except for Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders) (Table 13).

Table 13

POVERTY BY RACE	Shasta County			
	Total	**Less than 50 percent of the poverty level**	**Less than 100 percent of the poverty level**	**Less than 125 percent of the poverty level**
One race*	168,588	8.1%	17.9%	22.7%
White	142,031	6.8%	16.0%	20.7%
Hispanic or Latino	16,874	13.8%	29.9%	35.5%
Asian	5,164	18.0%	25.3%	28.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	4,326	11.6%	20.8%	30.8%
Other	3,660	22.6%	39.9%	45.2%
Black or African American	1,895	21.1%	29.5%	31.9%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	143	26.6%	36.4%	65.7%
Two or more races*	7,585	7.8%	23.4%	30.9%

*Table 13: Though there is a limited sample size, there is a stark difference between the Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders. The category of "Some Other Race" is also high poverty level verses other racial categories. Note: * indicates a larger population.*

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Education and Poverty

14% of the population of Shasta County persons 25 years and older are living below the poverty line (Table 14)[6]. The level of educational attainment is directly correlated with the level of poverty in this population (the higher the educational attainment the lower the poverty percentage).

Table 14

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Shasta County, California		
	Total	Below poverty level	Percent below poverty level
Population 25 years and over*	123,914	17,615	14.2%
Less than high school graduate	11,457	3,360	29.3%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31,791	5,246	16.5%
Some college, associate's degree	54,061	7,155	13.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	26,605	1,854	7.0%

*Table 14: Educational attainment versus poverty level of the population of 25 years and over in Shasta County. There is a direct correlation between level of educational and poverty level. Note: * indicates a larger population.*

Education and Race

Educational attainment in terms of race shows that the Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders population of Shasta County has the highest percentage of person with at least a high school degree, while the Asian population has the highest percentage of persons that have attended at least a bachelor's degree (Figure 5, 6)[6]. Of racial populations of at 1,000, the White (non-Hispanic or Latino) population has the highest percentage of peoples with at least a high school degree.

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Figure 5

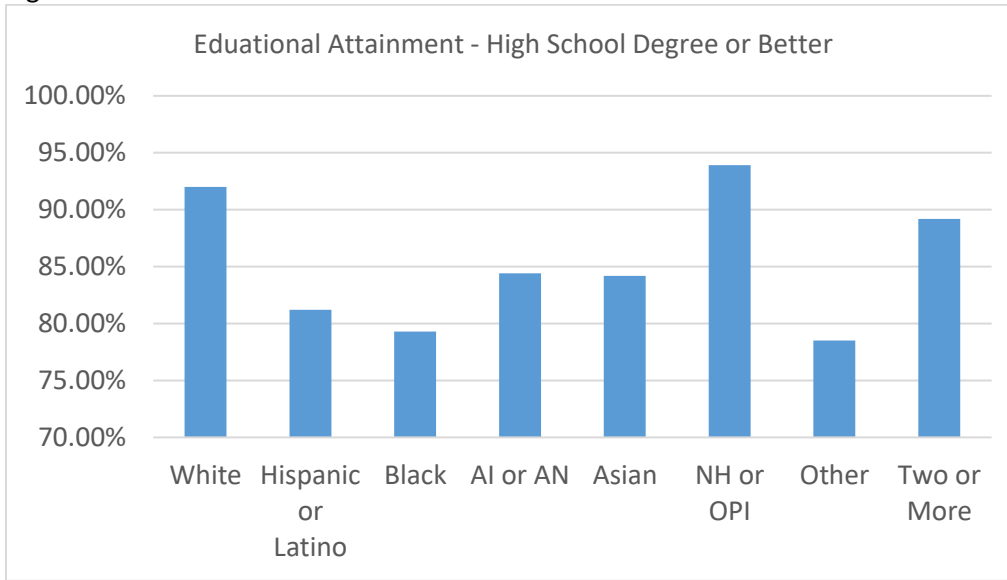**Eduational Attainment - High School Degree or Better**

Figure 5: The sample size (114) for NH or OPI (Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander) is far less than the any other sample size and may introduce errors (the next closest sample size is Black = 1,170). Note AI or AN = American Indian or Alaskan Native.
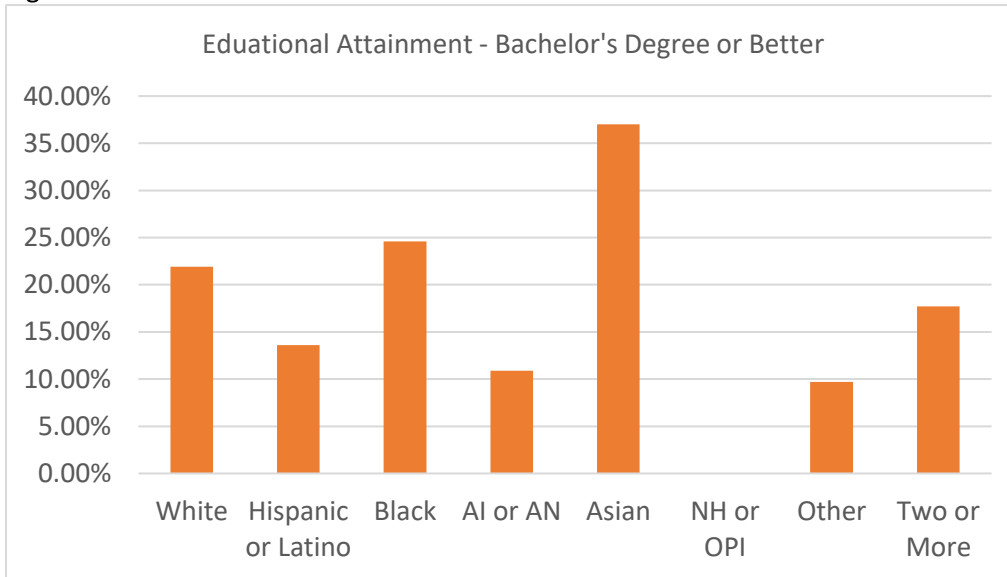
Figure 6

Eduational Attainment - Bachelor's Degree or Better

Figure 6: Low sample size for NH or OPI may account for 0%. (NI or OPI and AI or AN see Figure 5).

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There are similar percentages of males and females of various racial backgrounds who obtain at least a high school degree. Larger variation between the genders are present in the Black and the Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander populations (Figure 7)[6]. In both instances, there is a noticeably higher percentage of females who obtain at least a high school degree. In regards to attainment of at least a bachelor's degree, there is again similar percentages between males and females of various racial groups, except for the Black and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander populations (Figure 8)[6]. As previously mentioned, the lower sample size of the Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander populations is one potential cause of the percentages shown.
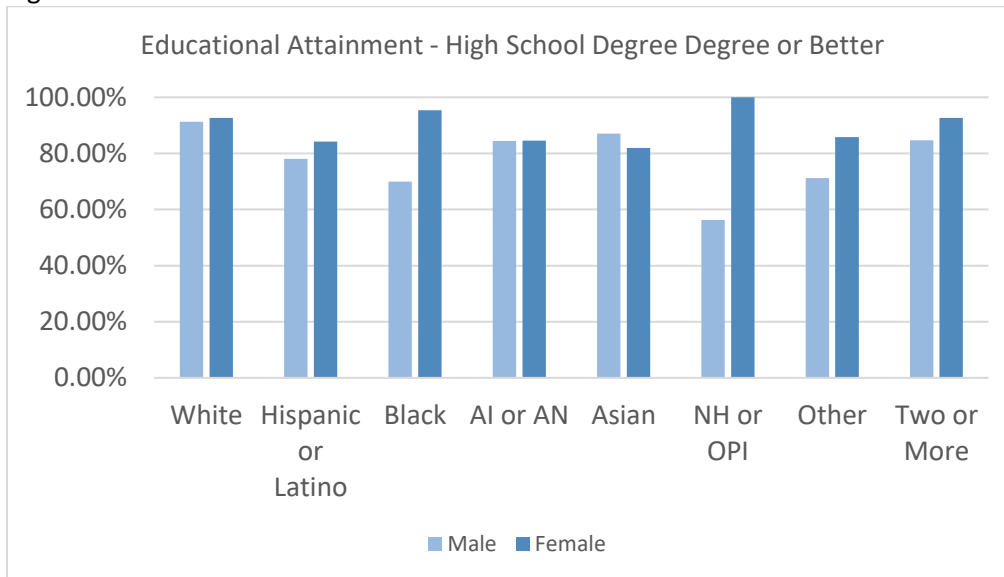
Figure 7

Figure 7: There are similar percentages of high degree attainment of men and women within the various racial groups. The largest differences are in the Black and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders (NH or OPI) groups. Note AI or AN = American Indian or Alaskan Native.

Figure 8

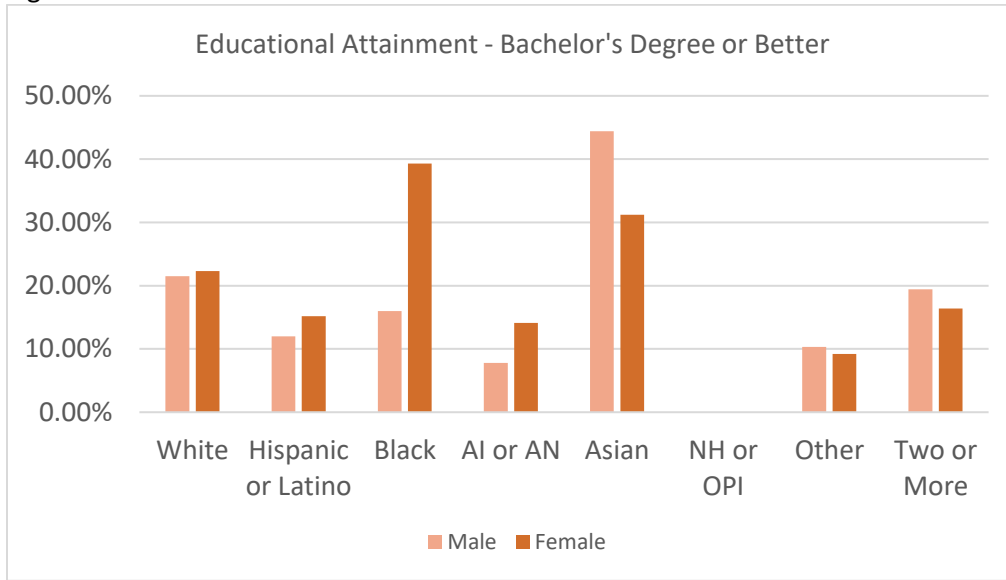**Educational Attainment - Bachelor's Degree or Better**

Figure 8: There are more females obtaining at least a bachelor's degree in the White, Hispanic or Latino, Black, and the American Indian or Alaskan Native (AI or AN) groups; while in the Asian, Other, and Two or More racial groups more males obtain at least a bachelor's degree.

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Immigration: School Enrollment, Educational Attainment, and Spoken Language

There is a higher percentage of school enrollments of native born citizens at the nursery/preschool, elementary school, and high school grade levels, while at the college/graduate school level foreign born persons have far larger enrollment percentage (Table 15)[6].

Table 15

	Shasta County, California				
	Total	Native	Foreign born	Foreign born; Naturalized citizen	Foreign born; Not a U.S. citizen
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT					
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school*	42,194	40,183	2,011	321	1,690
Nursery school, preschool	5.4%	5.6%	1.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Elementary school (grades K-8)	45.7%	47.2%	14.9%	24.6%	13.0%
High school (grades 9-12)	21.3%	21.9%	8.9%	19.3%	6.9%
College or graduate school	27.6%	25.2%	75.2%	56.1%	78.9%

*Table 15: Percentage wise, there are for more native born persons enrolled in all grade levels up to high school. At the college/graduate levels, there is a much higher percentage of foreign born persons enrolled. Note: * indicates a larger population.*

There is a total of foreign population over the age of 25 years old of 7,601. There are approximately equal proportions of those foreign-born persons with less than a high school degree, a high school degree, and some college or an associate's degree (Table 15)[6]. There are lower percentages of those persons that have attained a bachelor's degree or higher.

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Table 16

	Shasta County, California				
	Total	**Native**	**Foreign born**	**Foreign born; Naturalized citizen**	**Foreign born; Not a U.S. citizen**
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Population 25 years and over*	125,093	117,492	7,601	4,316	3,285
Less than high school graduate	9.3%	8.4%	24.2%	21.9%	27.2%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25.7%	25.9%	22.4%	25.2%	18.6%
Some college or associate's degree	43.6%	44.9%	24.1%	23.4%	25.0%
Bachelor's degree	14.0%	13.8%	17.2%	16.5%	18.1%
Graduate or professional degree	7.4%	7.1%	12.1%	13.0%	11.1%

*Table 16: There are a higher percentage of foreign born persons who have less than a high school degree compared to those native-born persons. The percentages are roughly equal between the two groups who have a high school degree. There are higher percentages of foreign born persons who have at least a bachelor's degree when compared to native born citizens. Note: * indicates a larger population.*

Roughly 30% of the foreign-born population of Shasta County speaks only English, while about 70% of the same population speak other languages in addition to English. Of the total foreign-born population, under 40% speak English less than "very well" (Table 17)[6].

Table 17

	Shasta County, California				
	Total	**Native**	**Foreign born**	**Foreign born; Naturalized citizen**	**Foreign born; Not a U.S. citizen**
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Population 5 years and over*	168,441	159,039	9,402	4,585	4,817
English only	91.4%	95.1%	28.5%	33.0%	24.3%
Language other than English	8.6%	4.9%	71.5%	67.0%	75.7%
Speak English less than "very well"	2.7%	0.7%	36.6%	31.4%	41.6%

*Table 17: The percentages of native-born peoples who only speak English is about 60% higher than the foreign-born population. Approximately 60% percent more foreign-born peoples in Shasta County speak a language other than English when compared to the native-born population. Note: * indicates a larger population.*

Shasta County Physical and Mental Health

Health Coverage

There is a 90% health insurance coverage rate of the civilian (non-institutionalized) population in Shasta County (Table 18)[6]. The population 19 years and younger about 5% don't have health insurance coverage. The population of employed person have a health coverage rate of 87%. The unemployed population of Shasta County has a 73% health insurance coverage rate (Table 18).

Table 18

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	Shasta County	
	Estimate	Percent
Civilian noninstitutionalized population*	177,505	(X)
With health insurance coverage	160,807	90.6%
With private health insurance	104,306	58.8%
With public coverage	84,161	47.4%
No health insurance coverage	16,698	9.4%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 19 years*	40,828	(X)
No health insurance coverage	2,261	5.5%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years*	102,510	(X)
In labor force:	70,545	(X)
Employed:	65,918	(X)
With health insurance coverage	57,529	87.3%
With private health insurance	47,609	72.2%
With public coverage	12,397	18.8%
No health insurance coverage	8,389	12.7%
Unemployed:	4,627	(X)
With health insurance coverage	3,380	73.0%
With private health insurance	1,490	32.2%
With public coverage	2,024	43.7%
No health insurance coverage	1,247	27.0%
Not in labor force:	31,965	(X)
With health insurance coverage	27,355	85.6%
With private health insurance	13,445	42.1%
With public coverage	16,616	52.0%
No health insurance coverage	4,610	14.4%

*Table 18: Overall, 90% of persons in Shasta County have health insurance coverage. The employed population has a higher proportion of private health insurance, whereas those who are unemployed or not in the labor force, have a larger percentage of public health insurance. Note: Public and private health insurance is not mutually exclusive and * indicates a larger population.*

Overall Shasta County Health

Shasta County is ranked 41st out 58 California counties in regards to "Health Behavior" (2019 County Health Rankings)[2]. That ranking is based on a varied of factors including but not limited to: Adult Smoking, Adult Obesity, Physical Activity, and Excessive Drinking. 14% of the adult population smokes, 23% are considered obese, 19% participate in excessive drinking (self-reported binge or heavy drinking), and 30% indicated that they receive insufficient sleep (less than 7 hours of sleep a night) (Figure 9). On average, adults indicated that in the previous 30 days they experienced 3.7 days of poor physical health and 4.1 days of poor mental health (2019 County Health Rankings).

Figure 9
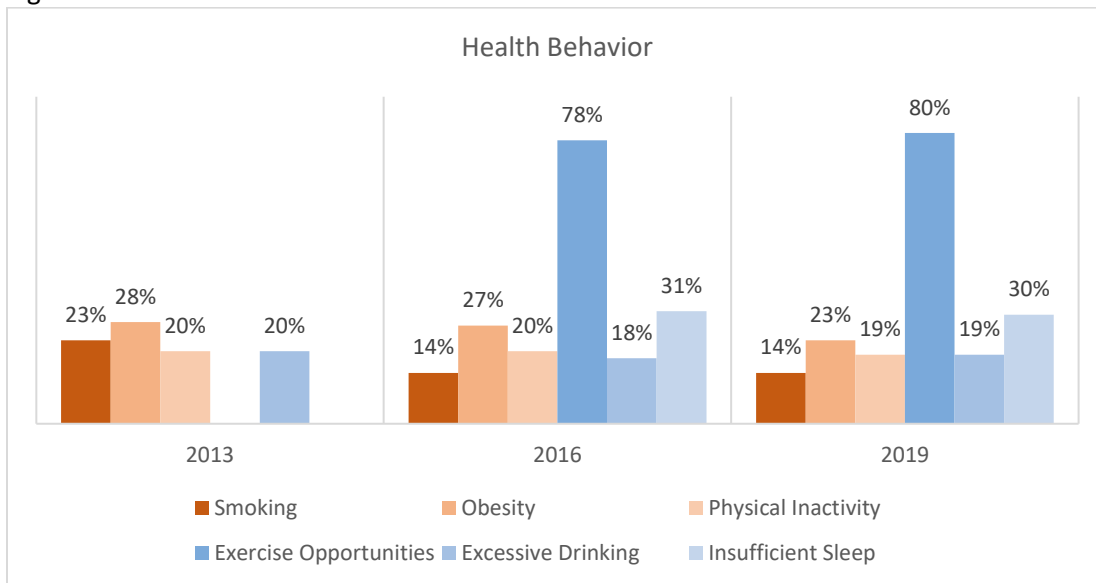
Figure 9: Since 2013 the percentage of adult smokers has dropped from 23% to 14% in 2019. Adult obesity has similarly declined from 28% in 2013 to 23% in 2019. All other similarly measure factors between 2013 and 2019 have remained relatively the same. Note*- exercise opportunity and Insufficient sleep were not measured in 2013.

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Shasta County ACE's

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are defined as stressful or traumatic experience; those may include but are not limited to witnessing domestic violence, growing up with substance abuse, mental illness, parental discord, or being around crime (Shasta County Child Abuse Prevention Coordinating Council)[4]. ACEs have been shown to have a direct relationship with future health problems and substance abuse. There are three categories with their own subcategories, with a host of potential outcomes.

ACEs			
Abuse	**Neglect**	**Household Dysfunction**	
Physical	Physical	Mental Illness	Incarcerated Relative
Sexual	Emotional	Witness Domestic Abuse	Substance Abuse
Emotional		Divorce	

Possible Risk Outcomes				
Behavior				
Lack of Physical Activities	Smoking	Alcoholism	Drug Use	Missed Work
Physical and Mental Health				
Severe Obesity	Diabetes	Depression	Suicide Attempts	STIs
Heart Disease	Caner	Stroke	Lung Disease	Broken Bones

ACEs - Abuse

A study performed by the Shasta County Child Abuse Prevention Coordinating Council found that Shasta County residents had "dramatically" higher ACE scores than the national averages. In regards to abuse., 35% experienced physical abuse, 21% experienced sexual abuse, and 55% experienced verbal abuse (Figure 10)[4].
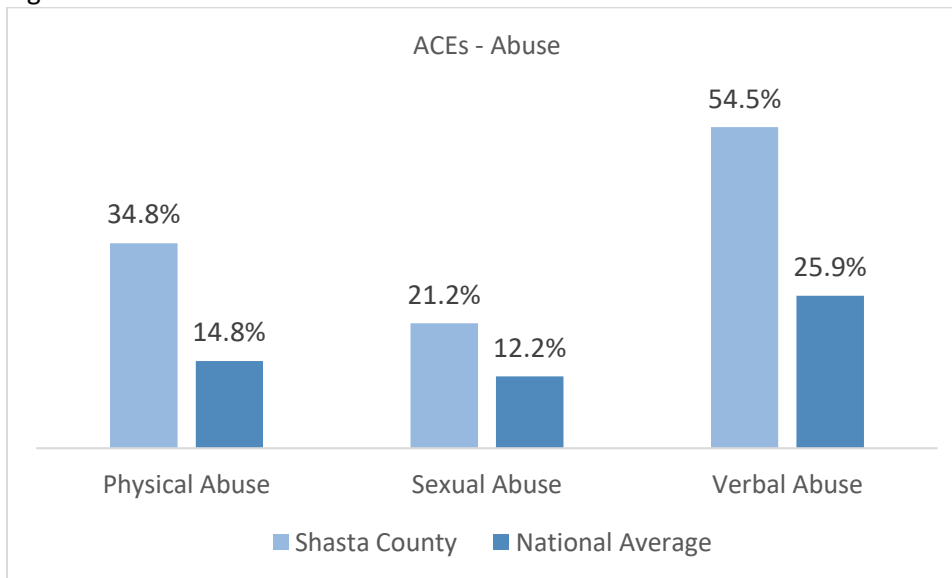
Figure 10

Figure 10: Shasta County verse national average abuse ACEs experience projections.

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ACEs – Dysfunctional Households

In regards to household dysfunction, 58% of residents grew up in a household with substance abuse, 44% grew up in a household where a divorce happened, 44% grew up in a household where mental illness was present, 30% witnessed domestic violence, and 17% had a family member who was incarcerated (Figure 11)[4].
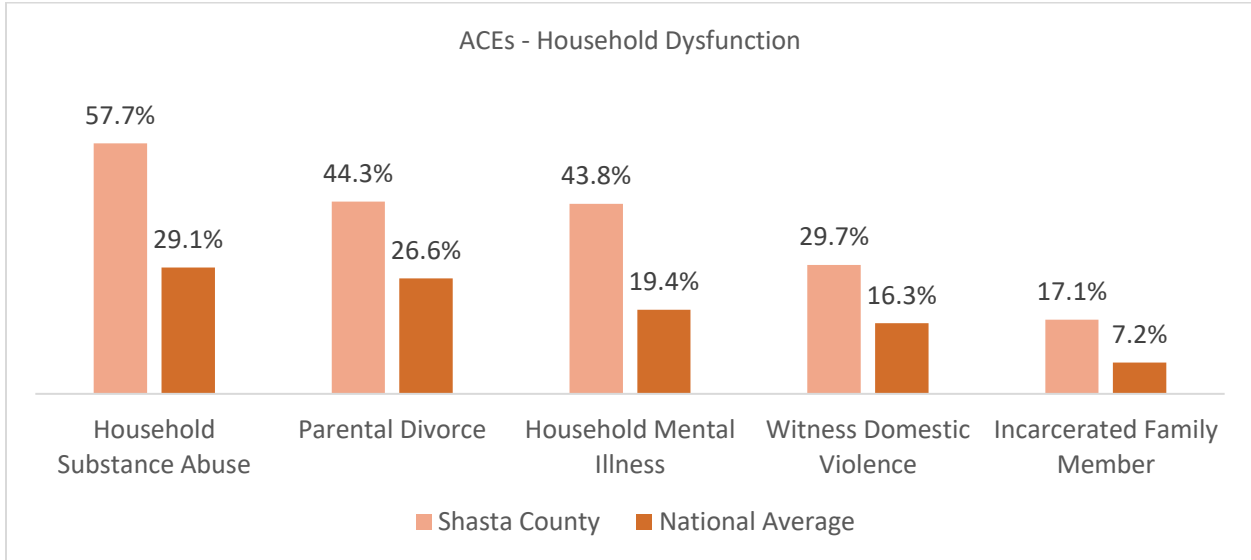
Figure 11

Figure 11: Shasta County verse national average household dysfunction ACEs experience projections.

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Shasta County Crime Statistics

In 2012 total violent and property crime level were at 730 and 3,530 (per 100,000), respectively. Both violent and property crime dropped to 681 and 3,137 (per 100,000), respectively, in 2017[2]. The drops in total violent crime can be attributed to the drop in aggravated assault, whereas the drop in total property crime can be attributed to fewer occurrences of larceny-theft.
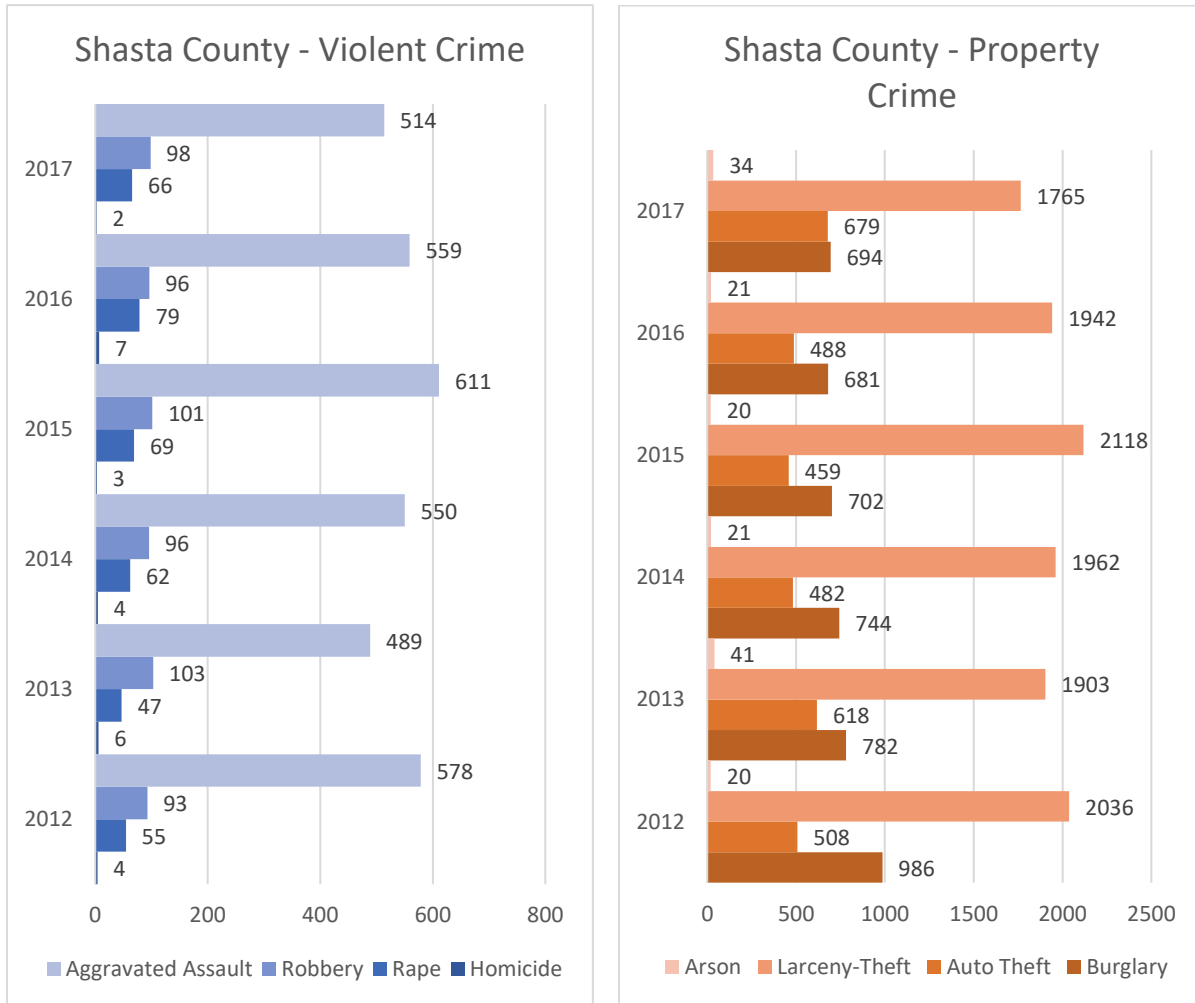
Figure 12

Figure 12: Violent crime and property crime statistics for Shasta County from 2012 – 2017 (Open Justice). Scale: Per 100,000 residents.

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Discussion

Overall there has been a drop-in crime (violent and property) over the previous 5 years, although there has been a rise in several crime related categories: Robbery, Rape, Arson, and Auto Theft. In total, violent crime has dropped from 730 (per 100,000 people) in 2012 to 680 in 2017, whereas, property crime has dropped from 3,550 (per 100,000 people) in 2012 to 3,172 in 2017[2]. Over the same time-period several measurable criminogenic risk/need factors have also fluctuated, whereas others have stayed relatively constant within the Shasta County.

From 2012 to 2017 employment (of those in the Labor-Force) raised from 86% to 93%[6]. Coeval with the rise in employment, median household income increased from $44,396 to $47,258[6] (although this rise in median income is underperforming economic inflation). The increased employment (and decrease in poverty levels) could be the result of the increase of the overall education level of Shasta County. Between 2012 and 2017 individuals with less than a high degree decreased by 3%, those with at least a high school degree stayed at 26%, those with some college increased by 1%, and those with at least a Bachelor's degree increased by 2%[6].

The increase in healthy behaviors may also be attributing to the drop in overall crime rates. Although physical inactivity and excessive drinking have been stable over this time-period, the percent of adults who smoke has dropped by 9% and the percent of adult who are obsess has dropped by 5%[2]. Thus, it is possible that adults are healthier and potentially have more expendable money because of the decrease in healthcare cost.

Given the available data, one possible explanation for the decrease in crime rate is the increase in employment (potentially in part the result of an increased education level).

Future Recommendations

The bulk of this study was based on the finding of the 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimate[6]. In 2020 the next US census is scheduled to take place. This will be an opportunity to update a report of this type with non-estimated statistics. Additionally, the statistics reported on Adverse Childhood Experiences in Shasta County are from a 2012 study (perform by: Shasta County Child Abuse Prevention Coordinating Council), as such an updated study would likely be of value.

From the data, available a person can only infer the answer to what has affected the crime rates of Shasta County. A survey of the current jail population in regards to the four-measurable criminogenic risk/need factors (i.e., Family and/or Marital Status, School and/or Work, Leisure and/or Recreation, Substance Abuse) would allow for a direct measure of these factors by those who have engaged in criminal activities.

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[1]Andrews, D. A., & Dowden, C. (2007). The risk–need–responsivity model of assessment and human service in prevention and corrections: Crime-prevention jurisprudence. *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, *49*(4), 439-464.

[2]County Health Ranking and Roadmap https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/california/201?/rankings/shasta/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot

[3]Open Justice: https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/exploration/crime-statistics/crimes-clearances

[4]Shasta County Child Abuse Prevention Coordinating Council (Local Survey, 2012): adverse Childhood Experiences. https://shastastrongfamilies.org/data-statistics/

[5]U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml

[6]U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml

[7]U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018

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