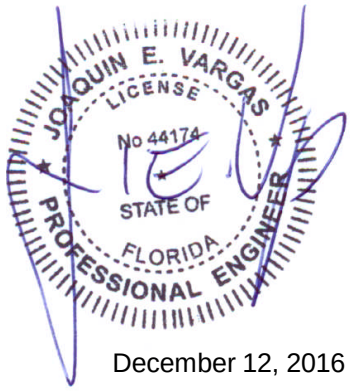
Chaminade-Madonna College Preparatory

Hollywood, Florida

event parking & traffic management plan



December 12, 2016

prepared for:
Chaminade-Madonna

Traf Tech
ENGINEERING, INC.

December 2016

INTRODUCTION

Chaminade-Madonna College Preparatory is a private school (grades 9 – 12) located at 500 East Chaminade Drive in the City of Hollywood in Broward County, Florida. The location of the subject school and the surrounding street system is depicted in Figure 1 on the following page. Traf Tech Engineering, Inc. has been retained by the subject educational institution to prepare a traffic and parking management plan for special events at the athletic field. The athletic field will have capacity to accommodate up to 1,150 spectators during sold-out events.

PARKING NEEDS FOR SPECIAL EVENTS

The parking needs for special events were determined based on information published in the Urban Land Institute (ULI) *Shared Parking* (Second Edition) document. According to ULI, approximately 0.3 parking spaces per seat are required for stadiums, with approximately 1 bus for every 1,000 spectators. It is anticipated that two buses will be used for special events at the Chaminade-Madonna athletic fields. Hence, the 0.3 parking rate per seat is considered appropriate for determining the parking needs for this facility.

Based on the above, the 1,150-seat stadium will require parking for approximately 350 vehicles for sold-out events. As shown in Figures 2 and 3, approximately 410 vehicles can be accommodated within the Chaminade-Madonna campus, including the two open fields (grass parking) of the school and of Nativity Catholic Church located adjacent to the school. Additional parking, if needed, is available within the paved parking lots of the church (the church has over 200 surface parking spaces). Therefore, no swale parking is anticipated as a result of the 1,150-seat stadium. Additionally, the available parking for special events is evenly distributed (approximately 45%, or 183 parking spaces are provided off of East Chaminade Drive and approximately 55%, or 227 parking stalls are provided on the west side of the school campus (off of West Chaminade Drive). The evenly-distributed parking supply will benefit traffic flow, especially after a sold-out event at the athletic field during the post-event outbound period.

Moreover, it is recommended that the 81 parking spaces (39 plus 42) located in the southwest area of the school campus be reserved for the event teams, coaches and the two anticipated buses. These two small parking lots are located closest to the athletic field.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN

The event traffic management plan for the pre-event (inbound) and the post-event (outbound) are presented in Figures 2 and 3. As shown in the subject figures, the traffic flow is evenly distributed between East Chaminade Drive and West Chaminade Drive during the critical outbound period to minimize traffic impacts. Both the inbound and outbound traffic plans include up to four (4) traffic control personnel on the public streets directing traffic, three on-site individuals directing traffic within three of the four on-site parking areas, and traffic cones in order to guide traffic within the parking areas. The post-event (outbound) traffic plan also includes the temporary closure of both Pierce Street and Buchanan Street at its intersection with West Chaminade Drive in order to prevent cut-through traffic during the post-event traffic period.

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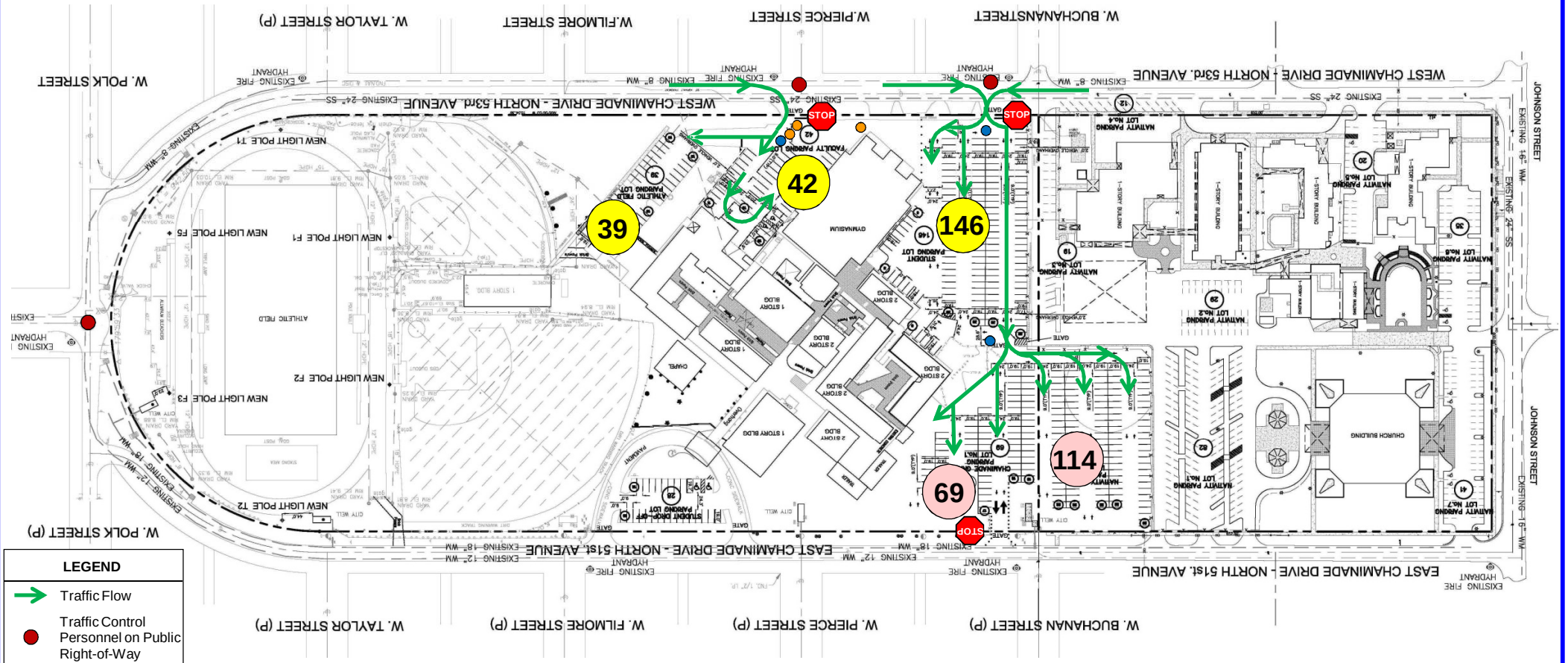
PROJECT LOCATION

FIGURE 1
Chaminade-Madonna
Broward County, Florida

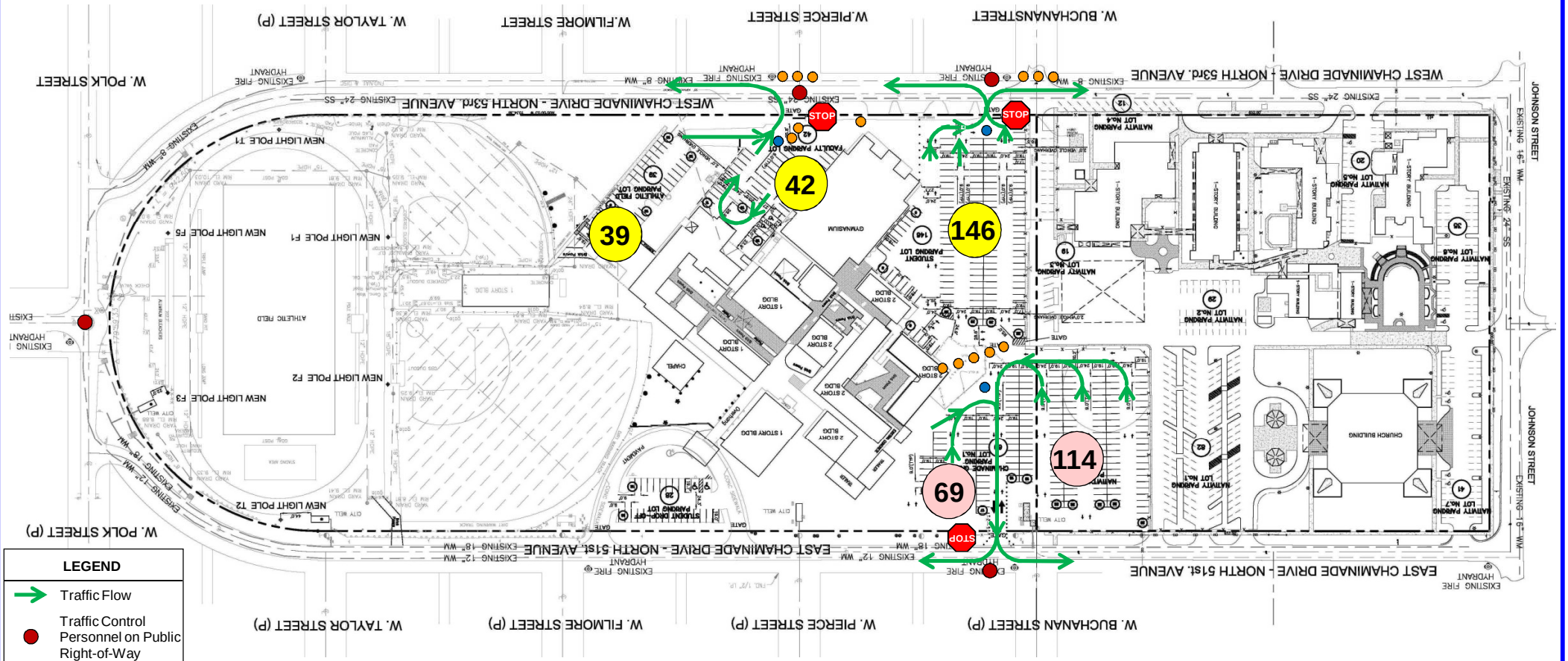


NOTE: Number of Parking Spaces on East Side of Campus = 183
Number of Parking Spaces on West Side of Campus = 227
Total Available Spaces = 410 (Approximately 350 required for sold-out events, per traffic report)
Over 200 additional parking spaces are available for overflow parking at Nativity.

Traf Tech ENGINEERING, INC.

EVENT TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN – Pre Event (Inbound Traffic Flow)

FIGURE 2
Chamindade-Madonna
Hollywood, Florida



NOTE: Number of Parking Spaces on East Side of Campus = 183
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Total Available Spaces = 410 (Approximately 350 required for sold-out events, per traffic report)
Over 200 additional parking spaces are available for overflow parking at Nativity.

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EVENT TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN – Post Event (Outbound Traffic Flow)

FIGURE 3
Chamindade-Madonna
Hollywood, Florida

ATTACHMENT A

ULI Excerpts

SHARED PARKING

SECOND EDITION

Urban Land Institute

International Council of Shopping Centers

Individual performing arts facilities may have a specific focus, and all factors should be carefully reviewed to determine whether each factor is appropriate for the particular circumstances. In some cases, there should be an adjustment for a different ratio of persons per cars. Conversely, the focus of a theater can change over time, and tying parking needs to a specific production company or focus may not be appropriate.

On weekdays, there will be administrative employees during normal business hours, as well as rehearsals and other activities on days when there are not matinees. The Tennessee study cited above formed the basis of this edition's time-of-day factors. Internet searches revealed that theaters that feature touring productions will frequently host them for a month or more and then have a "dark" period before another event opens. Repertory theaters, ballet companies, and other groups that mount significant productions locally may have as much as a month between productions. Of course, a show that runs on Broadway for a year or more will have a long continuous run between dark periods.

A review of weekly ticket sales for Broadway theaters as reported by the League of American Theatres and Producers indicates that the busiest week of the year on Broadway is the week between Christmas and New Year's Day, a period that has about 10 percent higher attendance than the second busiest week, which occurs over the Thanksgiving holiday weekend.[13] Theater attendance on Broadway is clearly lowest in September; attendance in September 2003 averaged less than 60 percent of the peak week the prior year. During the summer tourist season, Broadway ticket sales average about 70 percent of the peak week.

The study team's review of the calendars of theaters of other types (symphony, university-based, touring shows, repertory theaters, and so on) indicated that December, both pre- and post-Christmas, is clearly the busiest time (none scheduled significant dark time for this period). It appears that relatively few events occur in the summer; for example, some symphonies switch to outdoor venues in the summer months, and many repertory and university theaters are largely dark in the summer. However, other theaters (including dinner theaters) typically operate year-round, with only brief dark periods between shows.

To reflect the likelihood of sellouts with holiday shows in December, and the lower likelihood of sellout events the remainder of the year, the monthly factor is set at 90 percent for all months except December, pre- and post-holiday. If a well-established performing arts theater or company is in place or relocating to a development site, it should be fairly easy to obtain a typical schedule in order to customize the monthly factors.

Arenas

With the exception of arenas on college campuses, new arenas today are often located in or near downtowns for several reasons. Generally, there is already a well-developed transportation and parking infrastructure, and arenas serve to increase the nightlife in downtown environments. Increasingly, mixed-use, dining, and entertainment-oriented areas are built with or around arena sites. Conseco Fieldhouse in Indianapolis was developed adjacent to the city's already vibrant retail, dining, and entertainment district. Staples Center in Los Angeles was developed adjacent to the existing convention center, and an urban retail, dining, and entertainment district is being developed across the street. Although Continental Arena at the Meadowlands in New Jersey is more than 20 years old, the previously mentioned Xanadu project is being developed on its adjacent parking lots, which will be replaced with shared structured parking.

Arenas typically are used for more than sporting events; a common figure is 150 to 200 event days a year, and there may be more than one event per day. The types of events vary substantially, with a resulting wide variation in parking needs. Generally, arenas host three main event types:

Table 4-5 Attendance at Continental Arena Events, Meadowlands, N.J., 2000-2002

	2000	2001	2002
Number of Events	217	201	243
Maximum Attendance per Seat	1.04	1.00	1.00
85th Percentile Attendance per Seat	0.85	0.90	0.90
Average Attendance per Seat	0.65	0.61	0.55

Source: New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority.

- Sporting events have a mix of singles and families.
- Family shows have the highest ratio of persons per car.
- Concerts typically have the lowest ratio of about 2.0 persons per car.

There also will be a handful of what are known as "flat shows," using the arena floor for consumer shows, graduations, and large meetings and convocations.

To assist in the development of parking ratios and seasonality factors, the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority, owner of Continental Arena, provided attendance for all events for calendar years 2000, 2001, and 2002. The arena, with 20,049 seats, is home to the New Jersey Nets (NBA), New Jersey Devils (NHL), and Seton Hall (college) basketball teams. It also has hosted arena football teams (Red Dogs in 2000, Gladiators in 2001-2002) playing from April to July and an indoor lacrosse team (Storm) playing from November through March since fall 2001. The total number of events is summarized in Table 4-5.

Playoffs will lengthen the sports seasons; in 2000 and 2001, the Devils advanced to the Stanley Cup finals; in 2002, they advanced to the first round of the playoffs. The Nets advanced to the NBA finals in 2002. One reason for the lower number of event days in 2001 was that the nine-day run of a family show scheduled to occur shortly after September 11, 2001, was canceled.

About 15 percent of the events occurred on the same day as another event; only 3 percent were third shows. Nearly all the days with three events were family shows (circus, ice show, and the like) The vast majority of multishow days occurred on Saturdays or Sundays. More than 77 percent of the events occurred in the evening; nearly all morning and most afternoon shows on weekdays were family shows or motivational speakers and graduations.

Over 25 percent of the events were pro basketball games, and about 20 percent were hockey. Sporting events comprised about 60 percent of the annual events. Another 25 percent were family shows, and 15 percent were concerts. The remaining events included private events, several college graduations, religious assemblies, and motivational speakers.

This arena is located near and shares parking resources with Giants Stadium. Despite its location in the metropolitan New York/New Jersey area, it is not currently served by regular public transit. Parking data from arena events in 2002 have been evaluated, as summarized in Table 4-6. Although the Authority does not track the attendance that arrives via bus, the number of charter buses parked at each event was recorded. New Jersey Transit also provided information on ridership of the service it provides from the Port Authority Terminal in Manhattan.

Table 4-6 Parking and Charter Bus Data for Continental Arena Events, Meadowlands, N.J., 2002

	Nets	Devils	College Basketball	High School	Storm/ Gladiators	Family Shows	Concerts	Other
Events	62	45	15	3	13	56	28	8
Average Attendance	15,087	15,095	7,706	6,215	5,671	8,190	13,603	10,533
Parked Cars/Attendee	0.30	0.30	0.24	0.26	0.11	0.23	0.30	0.27
Buses/Event	18.9	3.7	3.3	—	2.8	36.9	2.7	8.4
Buses/1,000 Attendees	1.3	0.2	0.4	—	0.5	4.5	0.2	0.8

Source: New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority.

The events that generated the highest attendance (Nets, Devils, and concerts) all had average parking ratios of 0.30 spaces per occupied seat, but the Nets had significantly more buses per 1,000 occupied seats than either of the other two uses. This would indicate that the Nets games have a lower number of persons per car among those who drive and park. Assuming 50 seats per bus, there can be no more than about 5 percent of Nets fans who travel via charter bus, while no more than 1 percent of Devils and concert fans arrive via bus. It appears that those three uses averaged over 3.0 persons per car. College basketball and high school sporting events generated about 0.25 spaces per occupied seat, with family shows slightly lower, about 0.23 spaces per occupied seat. There were not a significant number of buses transporting students and fans for college and high school sporting events.

Family shows generated significantly more buses than any other use, and 15 percent or more of the family show patrons may be arriving via bus. However, more detailed analysis indicates that one or two shows in each run of family shows attracted the majority of buses. For example, an ice show in January 2002 drew a total of 606 buses over 11 shows, posting a total attendance of 88,977. An accumulation of 434 buses (over 70 percent) came to a single show at 10:30 a.m. on a Thursday morning. Three of the shows drew only three to five buses. In sum, a high rate of bus arrivals is an exception, not a regular condition meriting consideration on a design day.

The two newer sporting teams, the Storm and the Gladiators, generated significantly fewer parked vehicles per ticket sold; persons and corporations may be purchasing seats to support the teams, but the tickets are not always used. The higher ratio of bus usage for "other" events was directly related to a religious assembly that generated half of the attendance and virtually all the bus arrivals in this category.

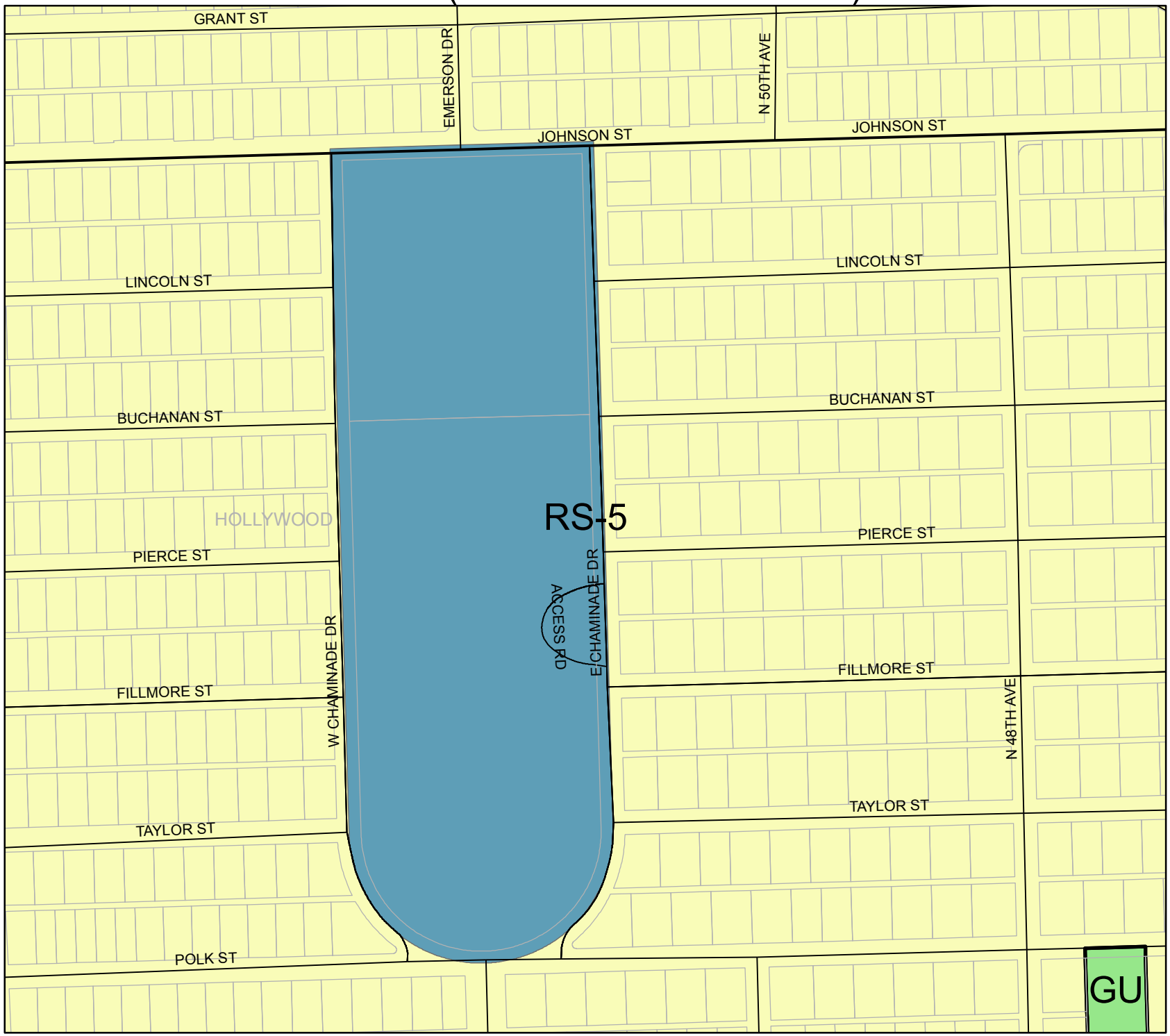
The recommended parking ratio for arenas assumes a pro basketball game with 90 percent of seats occupied on a weekend evening, no overlap of attendees between events, no tour buses or significant use of public transit by attendees, and a ratio of 0.03 employees per seat. There typically are far fewer employees/performers per seat found at arenas than at performing arts theaters, and most arenas reserve only very limited parking for players and key employees. Event employees (ushers, parking, vendors) typically must choose either to pay event-parking rates (and thus are considered part of the customer parking ratio) or to take transit.

The vehicle occupancy for arena public parking is assumed to be 3.0 persons per car, with 1.1 persons per car

ATTACHMENT B

Land Use and Zoning Map

Folio ID: 5142-07-07-0080 (500 E Chaminade Drive)



DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
PLANNING

Legend

- Streets
- Major Roads

LAND USE

- LRES
- COMFAC
- OSR

ZONING

- GU
- RS-5

0 85 170 340 Feet

GIS File: H:\GIS Maps\PDFs\500 E Chaminade

ATTACHMENT C
Correspondence

J. S. A. WESTER, M.D., F.A.C.S.
GENERAL SURGERY
5015 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD
HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA 33021

TELEPHONE (954) 962-7172
FAX (954) 962-7199

January 9, 2017

Commissioner of the City Hollywood

Dear Commissioner:

My name is Juan Wester and I am one of the closest neighbors to Chaminade and many of you. I have lived in the same house on Fillmore Street next to East Chaminade Drive since 1966 when I started my private practice in surgery here and I still do the same. We bought that house to be closer to Nativity and Chaminade for our children as mentioned in 1966.

I took care medically and surgically of many sisters of Nativity and Brothers and Priests from Chaminade with or without pay starting out with our patient and the friend of the family, the unforgettable Sister Joseph Ellen, Superior at Nativity years ago.

Since so much is being said about so many caring for others as Chaminade-Madonna does, I will blow my own horn, never has the patient come to my office doors in Hollywood Boulevard without being seen, treated, and operated medically, and spiritually with or without ability to pay.

I am also proud to say that my son graduated from Chaminade.

I am a hundred percent against lights in the stadium and against it being available for rent or lease.

This is of course for economic reasons namely the reduction in the prices of homes that are next to a stadium with lights during the night, and it is also for other reasons as to preserve the
beautiful neighborhood and peace and quiet that we have always and still enjoy at this time. Many do not care because they do not live close to Chaminade.

Continued:

This really is a private home community and needs to stay that way. We are happy to have Chaminade as our neighbors, but not as a circus.

I remember very clearly when the issue came up, at the time when the stadium was planned, regarding question of lights.

The answer from the spokesman from Chaminade was "There will never be lights here".

I do not think that Chaminade School should make a Catholic Brother a liar. Not very nice.

Chaminade is a nonprofit, so they do not pay taxes to the city, but we homeowners and business owners we do pay taxes and plenty. In my case, for the last 50 years. So, why would the city of Hollywood favor Chaminade versus us?

In some of the presentations we, the homeowners, identify ourselves immediately with date, address, and phone numbers if necessary; but many speaking for Chaminade are either students, teachers, or employees, all with conflict of interests. Not very nice.

It has been said that our poor student athletes at Chaminade would suffer to play daytime. I would suggest that we check all the sports activities not only in this country but in the entire world when sports activities are always played, day or night but certainly about 90 to 10% day and not night, both with cold, with heat, with rain and with snow. I myself played rugby 11 years including for the Argentinian National Team, against the Irish National Team and also, the "Blues", from Oxford and Cambridge, all in daytime and not with artifical lights. This was both summer and winter and all seasons and there was never any suffering on our part.

Not one word from either the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce or from the Hollywood Hills Homeowners Association have been heard about this issue, which we have raised already several months,

Continued:

homeowners in Hollywood hills. I wonder who they represent the people of Hollywood or a conflict of interest.

Yours Sincerely,

J. S. A. Wester, M.D., F.A.C.S.

Past President of Broward County Medical Association
Delegate for 12 years representing the Florida Physicians and the Florida Medical Association at the American Medical Association. I am also past Chief of Surgery at Memorial Regional and Memorial Pembroke Hospital.

J. S. A. Wester, M.D., F.A.C.S.

JSW/ms

DD: 01/08/17 DT: 01/09/17

Report dictated but not read by physician to expedite delivery

Alexandra Carcamo

From: Andria Wingett
Sent: Monday, February 13, 2017 1:07 PM
To: Alexandra Carcamo
Cc: Leslie A. Del Monte
Subject: FW: SAY NO LIGHTS AT CHAMINADE FIELD HERE IS THE PROOF WHY...

For the file/Board. In case you did not receive this.

From: roger@inspectionsandengineering.com [mailto:roger@inspectionsandengineering.com]
Sent: Friday, February 10, 2017 1:08 PM
To: Roger@InspectionsandEngineering.com
Subject: FW: SAY NO LIGHTS AT CHAMINADE FIELD HERE IS THE PROOF WHY...

If anyone in the neighborhood of Hollywood Hills, or the on the Planning & Zoning Board of Hollywood, or the Board of Commissioners and Mayor of Hollywood have a doubt that installing lights on the Chaminade Madonna Field would devastate the area??? **HERE IS THE PROOF!!**

See how installing Stadium Lights on this high school campus destroyed this neighborhood. **DON'T LET THIS HAPPEN TO HOLLYWOOD HILLS...**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kl5a_OdAOyU&feature=youtu.be **VIDEO LINK FROM A NEIGHBORHOOD DEVASTATED BY STADIUM LIGHTS**

SAY ABSOLUTELY NO! TO LIGHTS AT CHAMINADE MADONNA

Roger Morales

www.sayNOlights.org

"No one has ever seen God; but if we love one another,

God lives in us and his love is made complete in us."

(1 John 4:12)

SAY NO LIGHTS SURVEY RECAP

A door- to door survey was made of the residents of Hollywood Hills that live between **46Ave & 56Ave** and between **Hollywood Blvd & Johnson Street**, and the results were overwhelmingly against Chaminade Madonna installing stadium lights on their field. Of the **213** residents surveyed these were the results

102 said NO to lights and cited **TRAFFIC** as being the biggest reason not to allow lights to be installed. Having night time games would bring so much traffic to this area and would be a nuisance and a hazard to the residents.

56 said NO to lights and cited **NOISE** as being the reason why not to allow the lights to be installed. Night time games bring lots of fans and people to the games and the noise from the crowds and the loud speakers with announcements and music would damage the quality of life for residents in the evening hours.

39 said night time games would **LOWER PROPERTY VALUES.** Many of the surveyed said they would have to sell their houses and move away. Having so many houses on the market at the same time would lower the values of the homes and prospective buyers would be hesitant to purchase in the area because of the inconvenience of having a stadium with night time events in the neighborhood.

8 of the surveyed said night time games in this area would bring many people that are not from our area and this would increase opportunity **CRIME/ VANDALISM**.

Of the 213 surveyed 8 were in agreement with Chaminade Madonna installing lights. Coincidentally of the 8 surveyed to be in favor, 6 surveyed are employed, on the boards or similarly associated with Chaminade and or Nativity School. The other 2 have their homes currently for sale at this time.

The decision to Say NO Lights at Chaminade Madonna School is clear...

Submitted	your-nam	your-emai	your-emai	address-n	address-ci	address-st	tel-day	tel-night	your-message	Submitted	Submitted From
2017-02-11 20:24:11	KNAPP,ALEXIS	jt@stonerose.com	jt@stonerose.com	5010 Fillmore Street	Hollywood	FL	786-247-7156			admin	96.85.172.70
2017-02-11 20:21:40	John Dent	flyboy461jd@yahoo.com	flyboy461jd@yahoo.com	5020 Fillmore Street	Hollywood	FL	954-987-9149			admin	96.85.172.70
2017-02-11 20:10:42	Christopher Beyra	chrisbeyra@gmail.com	chrisbeyra@gmail.com	5030 Fillmore Street	Hollywood	FL	786-414-0279			admin	96.85.172.70
2017-02-11 20:09:17	Denis Nistal	denise@inspectionsandengineering.com	denise@inspectionsandengineering.com	2366 W 80 Street	Hialeah	33016	305-409-6122			admin	96.85.172.70
2017-02-11 20:08:20	Ciara Beyra	ciarabeyra@gmail.com	ciarabeyra@gmail.com	5030 Fillmore Street	Hollywood	FL	305-322-8464			admin	96.85.172.70
2017-02-11 20:06:45	Lauren Morales	lmorales@rollins.edu	lmorales@rollins.edu	5030 Fillmore Street	Hollywood	FL	305-343-0926			admin	96.85.172.70
2017-02-11 20:05:37	Rick Morales	rmor1893@yahoo.com	rmor1893@yahoo.com	5030 Fillmore Street	Hollywood	FL	786-344-3428			admin	96.85.172.70
2017-02-07 22:19:32	Nelson Rodriguez	rohan_216@yahoo.com	rohan_216@yahoo.com	4720 Buchanan St	Hollywood	FLORIDA	954-651-5253				108.87.191.60
2017-02-03 18:14:53	Christopher Hewitt	hewitt.c@gmail.com	hewitt.c@gmail.com	4801 Tyler St.	Hollywood	FL	9546823591	9546823591			75.74.116.96

2017-01-30 12:57:28	Raymond Papa	searaywait@bellsouth.net	searaywait@bellsouth.net	5016 Buchanan St.	Hollywood	FL 33021	954-981-6173	Will result in increased accidents, crime, traffic, noise, trash, and a significant decrease in property value in a quiet residential neighborhood that also houses a Pre-K to 8 grade on the same block. The result of such is a dangerous situation for the residents. There are Commissioners who reside in the near vicinity but not near as close as other residents and would hope that they would support No Lights as they also have children who have gone to school in this neighborhood and would insist on the same for their family.	99.105.23.45
2017-01-29 19:24:40	Robert Brinson	Bucknfl@ail.com	Bucknfl@aol.com	4704 Taylor st	Hollywood	Florida			172.58.11.190
2017-01-29 18:53:24	Mauricio Perez	mpb78@yahoo.com	mpb78@yahoo.com	5001 lincoln st	hollywood	FLORIDA	78648709 50	NO LIGHTS	71.196.43.29
2017-01-29 18:19:53	Susan Kramer	gosue@att.net	gosue@att.net	4930 Lincoln St.	Hollywood	FL			107.222.206.217
2017-01-29 17:57:15	Kent Larocque	boatctr@aol.com	boatctr@aol.com	4825 tyler st	hollywood	fl	95458143 00		99.70.21.175
2017-01-29 16:52:12	Terri Del Real	lv4oscar@yahoo.com	lv4oscar@yahoo.com	207 N 46th Avenue	Hollywood	FL		No to stadium lights!	162.201.186.153
2017-01-29 16:49:54	Oscar Del Real	odelreal54@yahoo.com	odelreal54@yahoo.com	207 N 46th Avenue	Hollywood	FL		Daytime events are appropriate, especially in residential neighborhoods. No stadium lights! I lived in a neighborhood with stadium lights and the noise, traffic and vandalism was high and created an unsafe environment.	162.201.186.153

2017-01-29 10:18:29	Linda Peters	lindalu1110@comcast.net	lindalu1110@comcast.net	4811 Fillmore St	Hollywood	Florida	954-962-3670		It's not just the lights we object to, but all the noise and traffic this will bring to our quite community.	73.1.48.64
2017-01-28 20:35:40	Eric Streett	ericstreet t@hotmail.com	ericstreet t@hotmail.com	4924Tyler St	Hollywood	FL	9543998934	9543998934		75.74.142.29
2017-01-28 19:09:41	Christopher Hewitt	hewitt.c @gmail.com	hewitt.c @gmail.com	4801 Tyler Street	Hollywood	FLORIDA	7542011941	7542011941		75.74.116.96
2017-01-28 19:09:02	Kathy Hewitt	khewitt954@gmail.com	khewitt954@gmail.com	4801 Tyler Street	Hollywood	FL				75.74.116.96
2017-01-28 17:26:08	Jerry Breslin	jb@richardbaronlaw.com	jb@richardbaronlaw.com	4700 Lincoln Street	Hollywood	Florida	3055774626	3055774626		99.70.20.52
2017-01-28 17:24:50	Rebecca Fabian	closetdesigngbyrebecca@gmail.com	closetdesigngbyrebecca@gmail.com	4700	Hollywood	FL	7542041678	7542041678	I am adamantly opposed to the lights. let me know how else i can oppose them.	99.70.20.52
2016-12-27 19:01:30	Frank Lambrecht	CommSpectrum@hotmail.com	CommSpectrum@hotmail.com	5411	Hollywood	Florida	9546472876	9546472876		73.1.48.74
2016-12-27 19:00:41	Frank E. Lambrecht	CommSpectrum@hotmail.com	CommSpectrum@hotmail.com	5411 Taylor St.	Hollywood	Florida	9546472876	9546472876	No night games in our neighborhood.	73.1.48.74
2016-12-27 17:09:35	Dagmar Lambrecht	dagmarb @cadence.com	dagmarb @cadence.com	5411 Taylor St	Hollywood	FL	4083792344	4083792344		199.43.4.121

2016-12-22 16:49:03	Diego Feliciano	tripleplay1992@bellsouth.net	tripleplay1992@bellsouth.net	5507 Fillmore st	Hollywood	fl		754 888 9547	We Do not want the noise or the trash on our street or the speeding cars. We have been good neighbors to this school for many years with there noise and traffic from the carnival and other athletic events. We did not by property next to a stadium and if they want to do this they should pay for devaluation of our property's. Government can not allow a pig farm to be built next to a restaurant. (The law)	108.69.97.176
2016-12-20 00:10:39	Francisco and Ysabel Collado	charybel02@gmail.com	charybel02@gmail.com	5450 Polk st	Hollywwood	Florida, 33021	954-966-9677	954-966-9677	We won't want light at Nativity.	73.245.133.56
2016-12-20 00:07:02	Francisco and Ysabel Collado	charybel02@gmail.com	charybel02@gmail.com							73.245.133.56
2016-12-19 20:55:11	Timothy Mattews	performancemetals@yahoo.com	performancemetals@yahoo.com	5000 Taylor St.	Hollywood Hills	Fl.	20553132 97		NO NO NO to the lights	73.46.147.113
2016-12-19 20:54:15	Brenda Adler	brendaadler@comcast.net	brendaadler@comcast.net	5000 Taylor St.	Hollywood Hills	Fl.	95434711 95		Say NO to the Lights!	73.46.147.113
2016-12-19 20:22:48	Diego Pareja	diegojparejа@gmail.com	diegojparejа@gmail.com	5512 Jackson St	Hollywood	FL	77325154 24			162.228.202.69
2016-12-19 20:22:01	Layla Badui	laylagonecrazy@yahoo.com	laylagonecrazy@yahoo.com	5512 Jackson St	Hollywood	FL	77341281 43			162.228.202.69
2016-12-19 11:34:20	al mitrani	aemitrani@gmail.com	aemitrani@gmail.com	5029 Polk St	HOLLYWOOD	FL	13059510 589	13059510 589		73.244.198.107

2016-12-18 17:16:06	wwilliam mccue	williammccue5321@comcast.net	williammccue5321@comcast.net	5321 taylor st	hollywood	fl 33021	954-894-6410	954-894-6410	we live very close and night games would be an extreme inconvenience. we get up very early for work and our quality of life would greatly suffer if lights are installed with games to follow	73.204.111.249
2016-12-18 14:03:32	Candida Foley	candynewwave@bellsouth.net	candynewwave@bellsouth.net	5431 Buchanan st	Hollywood	Florida 33021	9546296425	9546296425	No lights	162.192.194.155
2016-12-18 14:00:48	Brian Foley	bfoley@bellsouth.net	bfoley@bellsouth.net	5431 Buchanan st	Hollywood	Florida 33021	9542320473	9542320473	No Lights	162.192.194.155
2016-12-17 17:55:35	Gregory Ekizian	jlundstr@comcast.net	jlundstr@comcast.net	5444 Polk St.	Hollywood	Florida	954-239-8538		No lights, please. Thank you.	73.1.48.14
2016-10-05 23:47:40	Diego Pareja	diegojparejа@gmail.com	diegojparejа@gmail.com	5512 Jackson St	Hollywood	FL			As a Hollywood Hills homeowner, I am deeply concerned about these Stadium light affecting our neighborhood and quality of life. I oppose Chaminade from installing these lights.	24.43.226.3
2016-10-05 23:46:55	Layla Badui	laylagonecrazy@yahoo.com	laylagonecrazy@yahoo.com	5512 Jackson St	Hollywood	FL			As a Hollywood Hills homeowner, I am deeply concerned about these Stadium light affecting our neighborhood and quality of life. I oppose Chaminade from installing these lights.	24.43.226.3
2016-10-04 23:03:17	Mark DeMouy	mark.demouy@gmail.com	mark.demouy@gmail.com	4931 Fillmore St	Hollywood	FL	3057726585	3057726585		99.56.98.16
2016-09-26 14:48:05	Lumia	flumia@comcast.net	flumia@comcast.net	5410 Taylor St	Hollywood	fl	954-987-0085		No lights, no traffic, no additional trash, no loud speakers. We want to keep up the value of our home.	23.31.45.6

2016-09-22 19:43:14	Kathleen Walsh	kathleen walsh682 2@comcast.net	kathleen walsh682 2@comcast.net	4737 SW 24 th Ave	Fort Lauderdale	Fl	9546839925	9546839925	I grew up at 5510 Fillmore St My daughter Elizabeth Ronalder grad 1993. Played softball and was a captain of the drill team at Chaminde-Madonna. Keep your promises to your neighbors. It's the Catholic thing to do. I was also on the Home and School assoc. I am disappointed that you would even think of breaking your word	73.112.4.121
2016-09-22 19:12:41	Mildred Nitzberg	milnitz@bellsouth.net	milnitz@bellsouth.net	4924 Polk St.	Hollywood	Florida	954-983-1162			99.135.40.53
2016-09-22 19:11:18	Mildred Nitzberg	milnitz@bellsouth.net	milnitz@bellsouth.net	4924 Polk St.	Hollywood	Florida	9549831162	9549831162	Years ago there was a promise thaT there wiykd be no lights or night games at the Chaminade field. Apparently that promise is being violated and I strongly object.	99.135.40.53
2016-09-22 19:05:11	Cannella	ellencannella@gmail.com	ellencannella@gmail.com	4308 Jackson st	Hwd	Fl	9549897084		No lights , no night time activities, no noise , no outside traffic to the residential neighborhood , no litter, no criminals, & no crime . Ellen cannella	73.205.4.239
2016-09-19 16:14:30	Linda Peters	lindalu1110@comcast.net	lindalu1110@comcast.net4	4811 Fillmore st.	Hollywood	Florida	954 962 3670		Against lights at chaminade. Already problem with traffic noises, parking.	73.1.48.64
2016-09-17 19:58:19	Cheryl Walters	cheryl.walters@gmail.com	cheryl.walters@gmail.com	5320 Pierce St	Hollywood	FL	954-559-6594	954-559-6594		71.196.42.215
2016-09-14 23:09:10	Andrea Asseff-Llanes	asseff78@aol.com	asseff78@aol.com	4233 Jackson St	Hollywood	FL				108.206.252.190
2016-09-14 18:23:51	GOUDIE, DONNA L	dgoudie@amadeus.com	dgoudie@amadeus.com	5020 Pierce Street	HWD	FL	954-232-1018			96.85.172.70

2016-09-14 18:22:58	ANDREWS, ROXANNE	roxannex17@aol.com	roxannex17@aol.com	5020 Pierce Street	HWD	FL	954-232-1018		96.85.172.70
2016-09-14 18:21:44	Dr Juan Wester	drwester@bellsouth.net	drwester@bellsouth.net	5021 Fillmore Street	Hollywood	FL			96.85.172.70
2016-09-13 14:12:09	Kimberlyn Mena	menakimberlyn@gmail.com	menakimberlyn@gmail.com	4625 Johnson Street	Hollywood	FL	954-605-0399		198.72.7.21
2016-09-13 14:06:45	M. Frank	mjfrank_35@yahoo.com	mjfrank_35@yahoo.com	5507 Grant street	Hollywood	Florida	9549616877	No new lights. We have lived here for 48 years and would not like to see increased traffic and noise. This is a residential neighborhood and we want it to remain that way.	75.74.117.217

2016-09-13 10:49:50	Robert A O'Toole	rbt001@aol.com	rbt001@aol.com	5431 Tyler St	Hollywood	FL	954-240-2811	954-240-2811	I've lived in my home over 21 years and remember a time when the Chaminade track & field was open and available for neighbors to enjoy when school was not in session. Then it was fenced off and redesigned: neighbors not allowed. I always wondered if there wasn't a "side deal" between The City of Hollywood and Chaminad: allow us to sink wells for water in exchange for the stadium? And while the bleachers at 52 Ave are covered with landscaping to hide the eyesore, there's NOTHING that would absorb the sound of a crowd. During the cool months, I turn off the A/C to enjoy fresh air, and I do hear school announcements over their PA system. I hear the chants and cheers from practice sessions. But those are during the day, mostly in the afternoon. My day starts at 4AM, so I am to bed early to rest peacefully. Thankfully Hollywood's Noise Ordinance is NOT limited to specific or just late night hour, thereby protecting my right to a quiet sleep. I cannot imagine how a noisy crowd would be in compliance of our noise ordinance.	71.57.133.200
2016-09-13 09:03:49	Linda Peters	lindalu1110@comcast.net	lindalu1110@comcast.net	4811 Fillmore St	Hollywood, Fl.33021					73.1.48.64
2016-09-13 05:05:44	Layla Badui	laylagonecrazy@yahoo.com	laylagonecrazy@yahoo.com	5512 Jackson st	Hollywood	Florida	7734128143			172.56.26.220
2016-09-12 20:00:12	Mary Coleman	mzc5419@gmail.com	mzc5419@gmail.com	5419 Johnson St.	Hollywood	Florida			NO LIGHTS!!!!!	75.74.142.157

2016-09-10 16:46:22	Carol Laurenzo	laurenzoscl@aol.com	laurenzoscl@aol.com	5035 Buchanan Street	Hollywood	Florida	305-945-6381				174.48.137.0
2016-09-08 19:00:57	Jonathan Torjman	johntorjman@gmail.com	johntorjman@gmail.com	5010 Fillmore St	Hollywood	FL					50.79.72.193
2016-09-07 17:42:41	Angela Blevins	jamo1chi2@aol.com	jamo1chi2@aol.com	5411 Pierce St	Hollywood	Florida	954-985-4022		Absolutely NO LIGHTS! I moved here 20 years ago because it was a nice, quiet neighborhood. I never intended living right next door to a stadium. If I had known this was going to happen, I never would have moved here.		50.162.199.235
2016-09-06 18:09:57	Francisco and Ysabel Collado	charybel02@gmail.com	charybel02@gmail.com	5450 Polk st	Hollywood	Florida	9549669677	9549669677	We do not want lights		66.87.123.125
2016-09-06 04:15:43	Carin	vapeguana@yahoo.com	vapeguana@yahoo.com	1411 Washington St	Hollywood	Fl	305-934-2544	305-934-2544	These lights are not good for city residential areas.		174.48.145.239
2016-09-05 16:39:21	Cindy Goldman	zoey9@aol.com	zoey9@aol.com	5511 Taylor St	Hollywood	FL	9547010309	9549650309	I don't want to live next door to a stadium!,,		73.46.147.158
2016-09-05 13:22:30	Damaris Valentin	dvalentin04@ymail.com	dvalentin04@ymail.com	4900 Pierce st	Hollywood	Florida	3054014024				99.56.99.30
2016-09-05 13:21:40	Chris Valentin	cv1471@yahoo.com	cv1471@yahoo.com	4900 Pierce st	Hollywood	Florida	3058421600	3058421600			99.56.99.30
2016-09-04 23:23:58	Peter Trummel	pwtrummel@gmail.com	pwtrummel@gmail.com	4830 Lincoln ST	Hollywood	Florida	9546488832	9546488832			99.135.41.82
2016-09-04 19:51:23	Lisa Ferrand	lujoli@att.net	lujoli@att.net	5420 Taylor st	Hollywood	Fl	9543996424	7865546236	Not in agreement to have this change to my neighborhood		71.196.43.156
2016-09-04 18:48:14	Howard J. Krapf	jimk@gulfstreamfire.com	jimk@gulfstreamfire.com	5025 Lincoln Street	Hollywood	Florida	3059700906	3059700906			73.245.132.54

2016-09-04 18:12:50	Michelle Bursztein	mishrn@me.com	mishrn@me.com	4830 Lincoln St	Hollywood	Fl	3055055001	3055055001		99.135.41.82
2016-09-03 01:48:26	Keka	kekabras@hotmail.com	kekabras@hotmail.com	Taylor st	Hollywood	Fl	954675947			71.196.44.80
2016-09-02 21:49:02	Mary Byrne	bbyrne41@gmail.com	bbyrne41@gmail.com	5431 Pierce St	Hollywood	Fl	9549621328	9549621328	Increased traffic and noise , more trash , crime and foot traffic	108.212.118.15
2016-09-02 13:56:29	daniel badulescu	dnlbadulescu@att.net	dnlbadulescu@att.net	5521 Taylor street	hollywood	Florida	954-260-7977		I do not want our leaders to aprove lights for Chaminade Madona Fields	50.143.45.164
2016-09-02 13:52:45	Patrick Guerrier	patrickismyagent@aol.com	patrickismyagent@aol.com	6015 Fillmore st.	hollywood	fl	954-816-7288	954-816-7288		73.179.19.27
2016-09-02 13:50:18	tamika bates	tbatesrn@gmail.com	tbatesrn@gmail.com	320 W. Chaminade dr	hollywood	fl	305-788-0605	305-788-0605		73.179.19.27
2016-09-02 13:03:40	Yolanda Feliciano	yolandafeliciano54@gmail.com	yolandafeliciano54@gmail.com	5401fillmore St	HOLLYWOOD	Florida	9542746772	9542746772	No lights at Chaminade Madonna Field. Want to keep neighborhood quiet and safe at night.	172.56.26.219
2016-09-02 00:08:01	Estera Lador	estera.lador@yahoo.com	estera.lador@yahoo.com	5440 fillmorest	hollywood	FL	9542946737	9542946737	I agreeeee..	108.88.133.255
2016-09-01 21:40:25	Paul Ragusa	pragusa@bellsouth.net	pragusa@bellsouth.net	5031 Fillmore street	hollywood	Florida	9542582707		I AM RIGHT ACROSS FROM THE SCHOOL. I ALREADY HAVE A PROBLEM WITH PEOPLE FROM THE SCHOOL PARKING ON MY PROPERTY. THE KIDS CONSTANTLY LEAVE TRASH ON MY PROPERTY. IF THESE LIGHTS ARE APPROVED MY VALUE WILL DROP. THE $5,000 A YEAR I PAY IN TAXES SHOULD PROTECT ME FROM THIS. NO LIGHTS PLEASE!!!!!!! PAUL RAGUSA	66.176.148.116

2016-09-01 21:22:04	Daniel LaBelle	Dandlabelle@gmail.com	dandlabelle@gmail.com	4901 Polk ST	Hollywood	fl	9545625546		They promised no lights when they reconfigured the football field. Adding lights will decrease values win the neighborhood, and cause undesirable side effects.	71.239.32.164
2016-09-01 21:19:09	Barbara LaBelle	blabelle@hotmail.com	blabelle@hotmail.com	4901 Polk St	Hollywood	fl	9549624300	9544781163	They have tried this before. The neighborhood does not want lights!!!	71.239.32.164
2016-09-01 19:38:21	michael goldberg	mjgoldberg@bellsouth.net	mjgoldberg@bellsouth.net	4835 pierce st	hollywood	fl	9544844374	9549611764		107.222.206.98
2016-09-01 13:30:16	Joseph paravattil	mparavattil@gmail.com	mparavattil@gmail.com	4630 Lincoln st	Hollywood	Florida	9549832406	9549832406	We d,not want the sound and traffic .we need quiet life	71.196.44.32
2016-09-01 13:21:12	Mary paravattil	mparavattil@gmail.com	mparavattil@gmail.com	4630 Lincoln st.	Hollywood	Fl.				71.196.44.32
2016-09-01 01:28:00	Stanley Swiderski	swidski@aol.com	swidski@aol.com	4920 Taylor Street	Hollywood	Florida	9549660700	9546096284	No lights! I live right down the street from the field. I hear the school bell every day. I don't need or want to hear any any noise at night from the school.	50.140.22.21
2016-08-31 22:17:33	Mary Paravattil	mparavattil@gmail.com	mparavattil@gmail.com	4630 Lincoln ST	Hollywood	FL	954-983-2406		No Lights!	71.196.44.32
2016-08-31 22:16:21	Joseph Paravattil	jparavattil@aol.com	jparavattil@aol.com	4630 Lincoln St	Hollywood	FL	954-983-2406			71.196.44.32
2016-08-05 00:52:01	Juan Selaya	Selaya.re@live.com	Selaya.re@live.com	601 E Chaminade Dr	Hollywood	Florida	954 966 5529	954 962 1524		99.105.21.76

2016-08-04 23:19:33	Alexis	nacosplay@yahoo.com	nacosplay@yahoo.com	4905 Johnson Street	Hollywood	FL	9549347237	9549347237	I agree with everything that this petition says. Also there is barely parking to begin with, so where are people going to park?? It's going to be loud, crowded, ect. People in the surrounding neighborhood have WORK in the morning. Children. People want to sleep. Who wants to live next to a loud, bright stadium full of loud music and screaming high school students?? Crime will go up as well and who knows what else could happen. This is such a terrible idea. Keep it the way it always was. Home games during the day. Away games at night. There is no need for these lights.It's unnecessary. Do something better with your money Chaminade Madonna.	73.85.202.142
2016-07-26 15:01:16	Brenda and Jake Adler	brendaadler@comcast.net	brendaadler@comcast.net	5000 Taylor Street	Hollywood	Fl	2055313297	2055313297	Our house is located 4 houses down from the field. Our neighborhood doesn't want all the extra activities that go along with allowing night time football games. Thank you,Brenda and Jake.	73.46.147.113
2016-07-22 03:00:02	julian perez	julianperez81@hotmail.com	julianperez81@hotmail.com	5001 lincoln st	hollywood	fl	3053053140		Lets work on keeping our neighborhood quiet.	71.196.43.29
2016-07-21 12:52:29	melinda maloney	kdmalon@aol.com	kdmalon@aol.com	5021 taylor st	hollywood	fl	9549644614	9549644614		205.152.238.75
2016-07-21 12:51:15	michael maloney	chamjv18@aol.com	chamjv18@aol.com	5021 taylor st	hollywood	fl	9549644614	9549644614		205.152.238.75
2016-07-21 12:49:33	karen maloney	kmaloney@mhs.net	kmaloney@mhs.net	5021 taylor st	hollywood	fl	9519644614	9549644614		205.152.238.75

2016-07-20 21:46:03	Howard Siegel	ssiegelstan@aol.com	ssiegelstan@aol.com	4801 Lincoln Street	Hollywood	Florida	9549874767	9549874767	WE DON,T WANT LIGHTS AND WE WILL STOP THIS.ANT HELP YOU NEED I WILL HELP	104.61.70.39
2016-07-18 12:31:08	Alexander Arzola	alexander_arzola@hotmail.com	alexander_arzola@hotmail.com	5010 Taylor street	Hollywood	Florida	9544398441	9544398411	No night games!!	75.74.116.92
2016-07-18 12:29:38	Edlyn Rodriguez	edlynmaria@hotmail.com	edlynmaria@hotmail.com	5010 Taylor Street	Hollywood	Florida	3059519076	3059519076	We do not want all the chaos that comes with night games. We live with our children right across from the field and would hate to have cars parked on our grass and strangers walking around our quiet closed knit community.	75.74.116.92
2016-06-30 16:16:06	Silvia Aristia	nicdaca@aol.com	nicdaca@aol.com	5521 Lincoln St.	Hollywood	Florida	305-343-6946	305-343-6946	I don't want to have night time games and events at Chaminade Madonna field.	68.213.194.167
2016-06-30 16:14:18	Gustavo D. Aristia	nicdaca@aol.com	nicdaca@aol.com	5521 Lincoln St.	Hollywood	Florida	954-257-8901	954-257-8901	I don't agree to have night time games and events at Chaminade Madonna field.	68.213.194.167
2016-06-29 06:09:21	christina chang	chi1369chi@gmail.com	chi1369chi@gmail.com	5430 pierce st	hollywood	Florida	3056481199	3056481199		73.205.4.189
2016-06-23 19:58:58	Belinda L Smith	belinda_lsmith@hotmail.com	belinda_lsmith@hotmail.com	4930 Pierce Street	Hollywood	Florida	954-451-7117	954-451-7117	As residents of Hollywood Hills for over 13 years we feel that allowing the installation of lights at the Chaminade-Madonna Field would bring a negative effect on our neighborhood. When we chose to live in our home we considered the peace, quiet and security that this area offered and that as taxpayers we rightfully expect. Furthermore, this area does not have the infrastructure needed for parking and the extra traffic that allowing the lights would bring. We thank you in advance for your cooperation in this matter.	99.135.40.36

2016-06-22 15:26:31	Juan Selaya	selaya.re@live.com	selaya.re@live.com	601 E Chaminade Dr	Hollywood	Florida	9549665529	9546494063		99.105.21.76
2016-06-20 21:24:53	Sheila Stewart	sheilelln@aol.com	sheilelln@aol.com	5410 Pierce St	Hollywood	FL	9549649542	9549649542		172.1.178.196
2016-06-20 21:23:22	James Panaro	jnolnpnro@aol.com	jnolnpnro@aol.com	5410	Hollywood	FL	9549649542	9549649542	I attended June 2, 2016 meeting at Chaminade gym, asked numerous questions & kept notes if anyone's interested	172.1.178.196
2016-06-20 15:07:09	Desiree Lloret	desi0073@aol.com	desi0073@aol.com	5301 Fillmore Street	Hollywood	Florida	9544455628	9549659867		99.61.44.197
2016-06-20 15:06:24	Lissette Ferro	lissettefer ro@att.net	lissettefer ro@att.net	5301 Fillmore Street	Hollywood	Florida	9545520810	9549659867		99.61.44.197
2016-06-17 02:09:10	Belinda L Smith	belinda_lsmith@hotmail.com	belinda_lsmith@hotmail.com	4930 Pierce Street	Hollywood	Florida	954-451-7117		I strongly support the Say No Lights at Chaminade Field.	99.135.40.36
2016-06-16 19:10:22	Peter Trummel	pwtrummel@gmail.com	pwtrummel@gmail.com	4830 Lincoln St	Hollywood	Fl	954-648-8832	954-648-8832		209.42.54.66
2016-06-16 18:39:09	Chris Valentin	cv1471@yahoo.com	cv1471@yahoo.com	4900 Pierce st	Hollywood	FL	954-965-5000		I do not want the lights, additional traffic or noise in my neighborhood. Please respect my privacy and quiet neighborhood. I do not want my property value to decrease because of crime, trash and parking in my neighborhood.	144.160.226.94

2016-06-16 11:31:18	Rosemarie Watson	rowie16@att.net	rowie16@att.net	5029 Tyler Street	HOLLYWOOD	Florida	9549891160	9549891160	I am an alumni of Madonna Academy (1975) & my children are both alumni.We are supporters of Chaminade-Madonna. However, living one block off CM football field,I can't support lights & night games/events.Please consider our beautiful neighborhood before allowing stadium lighting.There are very few quaint well-maintained neighborhoods left. Please don't destroy our charm & assets	96.80.76.229
2016-06-16 01:50:31	Diane Lott	dndlott@bellsouth.net	dndlott@bellsouth.net	5030 Pierce Street	Hollywood	Florida	954-967-2356	954-294-5060	Chaminade is a small Community Catholic High School. Our family has lived across the street from the school for almost 30 years. Parking will be a huge problem for the activities that administration is planning in the future. The City of Hollywood upgraded the Chaminade Athletic Field several years ago in exchange for the right to place water wells on Chaminade property. The Hollywood Hills residents were promised at that time that "No Permanent Lights would be placed on the Athletic Field."	73.204.111.247
2016-06-15 11:23:54	David Lott	dndlott@bellsouth.net	dndlott@bellsouth.net	5030 Pierce Street	Hollywood	Florida	954-294-2501	954-967-2356	Several years ago the city upgraded the athletic field in exchange for putting water wells on Chaminade property. At a Hollywood Hills Civic meeting, Hollywood Hills Residents were assured that no permanent lights would be installed. Night games are going to pose a real problem for our neighborhood.	107.72.162.64

2016-06-15 01:00:06	Edward farquharson	esfarqu@gmail.com	esfarqu@gmail.com	620 west chaminade drive	Hollywood	Florida	7863678216	9549630161	I moved to chaminade drive 17years ago it was a nice quite neighborhood ,so many changes took place since ,my yard is littered with papers and trash that came from the school, these new kids are disrectspectful,they speed up and down from parking lot and now lights with night games.i say hell no NO LIGHTS OR NIGHT Games .thats distasteful to our neighborhood .this no longer a school but a sport center	71.196.43.31
2016-06-14 13:58:54	Blanca Schneider	Bschneider3745@icloud.com	Bschneider3745@icloud.com	5300 Pierce St	Hollywood	Florida	4138837728	4138837725	I really hope this movement works and they put no lights. I have 6 children who also go to school, we go to work and it would be a hassle to have those lights there... They already have some lights that are bothersome I can just imagine what this will do... Every time there's an activity of any sort I'm greatly affected. I have planted flowers and palm trees and the students at the school have ran over them and also disrespectful. Is not fair we have to pay the consequences for the lack of care.	172.1.178.47
2016-06-14 13:15:57	Guido Duerbaum	shifttechcarbon@bellsouth.net	shifttechcarbon@bellsouth.net	5021 Pierce st	Hollywood	Florida	9549894896	9549894895	No to lights	172.56.3.98
2016-06-13 21:49:09	Terry Havel	havcz@aol.com	havcz@aol.com	5430 Taylor Street	Hollywood	FL	954-983-2931		Voting an emphanic NO to lights at Chaminade field	73.245.133.67
2016-06-10 18:28:03	Julie Dorsch	julie.j.dorsch@gmail.com	juice.j.dorsch@gmail.com	4730 Taylor St	Hollywood	Fl	954-383-7703			73.84.222.32

2016-06-10 18:26:53	Sean D Dorsch	seandorsch@yahoo.com	seandorsch@yahoo.com	4730 Taylor St	Hollywood	Fl	954-383-7704		These lights are not needed! I moved to this area for the quiet and cleanliness, not to have strangers driving up and down my street.	73.84.222.32
2016-06-10 14:16:40	Juan Wester	drwester@bellsouth.net	drwester@bellsouth.net	5021 Filmore St	Hollywood	Florida	(954)579-7461	(954)983-7857	I am delighted that somebody took up this issue. I am 100% against lights in the stadium and against it being available for rent or lease. I have lived here since 1966 and I have supported and treated may sister of Nativity and brothers of Chaminade medically and surgical and I remember very clearly when this issue of the stadium came up. At that time the question of lighting also came up and a spokesman from Chaminade said "There will never be lights here" I don't think that Chaminade should have a catholic brother a LIER-not nice.	108.250.149.194
2016-06-10 12:54:01	Audrey Ravenna	audreylee28@yahoo.com	audreylee28@yahoo.com	4900 Fillmore St.	Hollywood	FLORIDA	9542329654	9542329654		99.105.21.78
2016-06-10 12:53:00	Audrey Ravenna	audreylee28@yahoo.com	audreylee28@yahoo.com	4900 Fillmore St.	Hollywood	FLORIDA	9542329654	9542329654		99.105.21.78
2016-06-10 09:48:55	mark troisi	artbronze@aol.com	artbronze@aol.com	5300 fillmore street	hollywood	FL	9549831741	9549831741		71.196.47.194
2016-06-09 22:09:46	Ysabel and Francisco Collado	charybel02@gmail.com	charybel02@gmail.com	5450 Polk St	Hollywood	Fl.33021	954-966-9677	954-966-9677	Ysabel and Francisco collado	73.245.133.56
2016-06-09 21:27:30	Ysabel and Francisco Collado	charybel02@gmail.com	charybel02@gmai.com	5450 Polk St	Hollywood	Fl 33021	954-966-9677		We agree.	73.245.133.56

2016-06-07 15:04:55	Sigrid Morales	sigridmorales@bellsouth.net	sigridmoralrs@bellsouth.jet	5030 Fillmore Street	Hollywood	FL	7864236656	7864236656	I live across the street from Chaminade peacefully, if there are lights there will be games and events every weekend at night and it is going to diminish my families way of life with strangers, garbage and traffic in the neighborhood.	50.244.175.102
2016-06-07 14:15:14	Tracy Ragusa	pragusa@bellsouth.net	pragusa@bellsouth.net	5031 Fillmore Street	Hollywood	Florida	9544150043	9544150043	Don't ruin this great neighborhood!!!	107.72.162.34
2016-06-07 14:05:52	Louise Dent	louiseden t@me.com	louiseden t@me.com	5020 Fillmore Street	HOLLYWOOD	Fl	9549879149	9542947523	Chaminade with lights will not increase our property values as the school and supporters say.	198.185.18.207
2016-06-07 13:55:43	Paul Ragusa	pragusa@bellsouth.net	pragusa@bellsouth.net	5031 Fillmore Street	Hollywood	Florida	9542582707	9542587007	This is an unnecessary eyesoar to our neighborhood!!! Keep our neighborhood residential don't ruin it with commercial lights which only benefit Chaminade!	107.72.162.34
2016-06-07 13:50:00	John Dent	flyboy461jd@yahoo.com	flyboy461jd@yahoo.com	5020 Fillmore St	Hollywood	Florida			NO LIGHTS!!!	107.72.162.122
2016-06-07 13:39:53	Roger morales	roger@perfectrecruits.com	roger@perfectrecruits.com	5030 Fillmore Street	Hollywood	Florida	3058915800	3058915800	I do not want lights on Chaminade field	104.189.89.112

J. S. A. WESTER, M.D., F.A.C.S.
GENERAL SURGERY
5015 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD
HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA 33021

TELEPHONE (954) 962-7172
FAX (954) 962-7199

January 9, 2017

Commissioner of the City Hollywood

Dear Commissioner:

My name is Juan Wester and I am one of the closest neighbors to Chaminade and many of you. I have lived in the same house on Fillmore Street next to East Chaminade Drive since 1966 when I started my private practice in surgery here and I still do the same. We bought that house to be closer to Nativity and Chaminade for our children as mentioned in 1966.

I took care medically and surgically of many sisters of Nativity and Brothers and Priests from Chaminade with or without pay starting out with our patient and the friend of the family, the unforgettable Sister Joseph Ellen, Superior at Nativity years ago.

Since so much is being said about so many caring for others as Chaminade-Madonna does, I will blow my own horn, never has the patient come to my office doors in Hollywood Boulevard without being seen, treated, and operated medically, and spiritually with or without ability to pay.

I am also proud to say that my son graduated from Chaminade.

I am a hundred percent against lights in the stadium and against it being available for rent or lease.

This is of course for economic reasons namely the reduction in the prices of homes that are next to a stadium with lights during the night, and it is also for other reasons as to preserve the
beautiful neighborhood and peace and quiet that we have always and still enjoy at this time. Many do not care because they do not live close to Chaminade.

Continued:

This really is a private home community and needs to stay that way. We are happy to have Chaminade as our neighbors, but not as a circus.

I remember very clearly when the issue came up, at the time when the stadium was planned, regarding question of lights.

The answer from the spokesman from Chaminade was "There will never be lights here".

I do not think that Chaminade School should make a Catholic Brother a liar. Not very nice.

Chaminade is a nonprofit, so they do not pay taxes to the city, but we homeowners and business owners we do pay taxes and plenty. In my case, for the last 50 years. So, why would the city of Hollywood favor Chaminade versus us?

In some of the presentations we, the homeowners, identify ourselves immediately with date, address, and phone numbers if necessary; but many speaking for Chaminade are either students, teachers, or employees, all with conflict of interests. Not very nice.

It has been said that our poor student athletes at Chaminade would suffer to play daytime. I would suggest that we check all the sports activities not only in this country but in the entire world when sports activities are always played, day or night but certainly about 90 to 10% day and not night, both with cold, with heat, with rain and with snow. I myself played rugby 11 years including for the Argentinian National Team, against the Irish National Team and also, the "Blues", from Oxford and Cambridge, all in daytime and not with artifical lights. This was both summer and winter and all seasons and there was never any suffering on our part.

Not one word from either the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce or from the Hollywood Hills Homeowners Association have been heard about this issue, which we have raised already several months,

Continued:

homeowners in Hollywood hills. I wonder who they represent the people of Hollywood or a conflict of interest.

Yours Sincerely,

J. S. A. Wester, M.D., F.A.C.S.

Past President of Broward County Medical Association
Delegate for 12 years representing the Florida Physicians and the Florida Medical Association at the American Medical Association. I am also past Chief of Surgery at Memorial Regional and Memorial Pembroke Hospital.

J. S. A. Wester, M.D., F.A.C.S.

JSW/ms

DD: 01/08/17 DT: 01/09/17

Report dictated but not read by physician to expedite delivery

T.A.C. report

Unfortunately, the reality is that vehicles will always park in the grassy swales if the opportunity exists and No Parking signs will not prevent this. Physical barriers and obstructions can (see landscape comments below).

3. There appear to be two square fenced or roped areas within the field parking. What are these, do they still exist and if so, please include on the parking plan as they may impact the available spaces and parking flow.

See attached

4. It appears that the proposed 80' and 50' lighting units may cause close to .5 footcandles of lighting spill outside of the fenced field boundary. Is there a real-life example to somehow illustrate or convey in the plans what the proposed lighting spill would look like in layman's terms? This may help the TAC, P&D (if required) and surrounding residents understand the photometrics a little better.

Landscape-related

5. The proposed and existing vegetation plan and information is much appreciated and an important part of the context of this review. Some comments and/or questions are below.

6. There appear to be several trees outside of the (relatively) new fencing and columns. If parking on the swale is to be prohibited, has a forward (closer to the edge of asphalt) understory planting scheme been considered to aid in this? This is also in accordance with item E. in the subsection titled "Introduction" in the City of Hollywood Landscape Manual and/or in the perimeter requirements abutting residential neighborhoods depending on what zoning designation is applied. Adding this layered buffer may also help to mitigate the perceived impact of night activities from the neighboring residences among other benefits of tree canopy.

7. There is ample grassy and open right-of-way space adjacent to the south end of the field. Even though some utilities are noted, would planting tree species with medium growth habits and/or palms with smaller fibrous root systems(to not cause conflict with underground utilities) help to further buffer the visual and perceived impact of night events from the neighboring residences?

8. Irrigation for planted areas is acknowledged by notation on Sheet L-2 with regard to proposed new plantings water source.

9. Would an alternating theme of hedge species and/or understory trees in groupings with varying colors/textures by group help to break up the mass of the school property and transition it to the smaller parcels of SF homes within the area? It may also add visual interest to the perimeter.

10. Additional comments may be forthcoming.

E. SIGNAGE
Karina da Luz, Planning Administrator 954-921-3471

1. For review, full signage package shall be provided, including signage details, signs illustrated on Elevations, dimensions on Site Plan, etc.

F. LIGHTING
Karina da Luz, Planning Administrator 954-921-3471

1. Provide note stating the maximum foot-candle level at all property lines (maximum 0.5 if adjacent to residential) on site plan. Current note shall be revised.

Reply (http://www.letsrun.com/forum/post.php?board=1&reply=2067554)

Return to Index (http://www.letsrun.com/forum/forum.php?board=1)

Report Post (report.php?board=1&id=2067554&thread=2066902&page=1)

> **derhdffd wrote:**
> your comment about ducks is funny but you should know, those bastards are vicious among one another. a group of male ducks are known to gang rape females until they die... that isn't a joke either. they also resort to cannibalism among one another. all this is true. look it up.

sammyg

i've seen mallard ducks raping a female and yes, it is disturbing.

RE: I got attacked by an OWL last night on my run *8/11/2007 7:11PM* - in reply to hgfgftr (http://www.letsrun.com/forum/flat_read.php?board=1&thread=2066902&id=2067554#2067554)

Reply (http://www.letsrun.com/forum/post.php?board=1&reply=2067565)

Return to Index (http://www.letsrun.com/forum/forum.php?board=1)

Report Post (report.php?board=1&id=2067565&thread=2066902&page=1)

quantum

Canadian Geese are very nasty and in large groups with young they can be very threatening. One took off after me, to apparently peak at the back of my head . I turned and yelled and it pretty much stopped in midair.

RE: I got attacked by an OWL last night on my run *8/11/2007 7:18PM* - in reply to sammyg (http://www.letsrun.com/forum/flat_read.php?board=1&thread=2066902&id=2067565#2067565)

Reply (http://www.letsrun.com/forum/post.php?board=1&reply=2067578)

Return to Index (http://www.letsrun.com/forum/forum.php?board=1)

Report Post (report.php?board=1&id=2067578&thread=2066902&page=1)

Discovery park

Reston Virginia has perhaps one of the best trail systems of any suburban town. I run on them often, and have seen quite a few owls on my runs. Particularly creepy is when I see them at dusk, and all can see is their outline against the horizon, and knowing that they see me with much greater clarity. I have never been concerned about any of them attacking me, however. The worst experience I have had with birds is with a certain species of blackbird in western Iowa/eastern Nebraska. These birds would not attack, but would fly and hover three to four feet above my head, swooping in front of me from time to time in what seemed to be an effort to guard their territory. Harmless, but really annoying, especially when the relative lack of scenery there made running difficult as it was.

RE: I got attacked by an OWL last night on my run *8/11/2007 7:28PM* - in reply to quantum (http://www.letsrun.com/forum/flat_read.php?board=1&thread=2066902&id=2067578#2067578)

Reply (http://www.letsrun.com/forum/post.php?board=1&reply=2067583)

Return to Index (http://www.letsrun.com/forum/forum.php?board=1)

Report Post (report.php?board=1&id=2067583&thread=2066902&page=1)

Old Man Wind

I was running with a friend and he got attacked by an owl in Discovery park too. For real. Coincidence? I think not.

RE: I got attacked by an OWL last night on my run *8/11/2007 8:18PM* - in reply to Discovery park (http://www.letsrun.com/forum/flat_read.php?board=1&thread=2066902&id=2067583#2067583)

adrenaline rush I experienced as I entered the dark abyss of the woods trail. This trail that I have taken many times during the day is transformed at night into something unknown and dangerous.
I noticed that my heart was beating faster and I was sweating more than normal. I knew the killer owl was out there but I didn't know where. It could see me, I knew it, but I saw just darkness.
I suddenly could hear the flapping of the wings getting louder and coming from above. I felt the pain of sharp talons ripping the flesh of my scalp, neck and ears. I fell to the ground feeling pain and warm fluid running down the back of my neck. I was stunned and dizzy but I heard the awful flapping of wings coming again.
This time I lounged up and grabbed the flying beast by the neck. Its talons again were ripping through my skin but I twisted that neck with every ounce of rage and strength that I possessed. I killed my attacker.
I lay there till morning and I runner named wejo came by but he never stopped to ask if I was OK. He jumped over me and kept running.

T.C.

RE: I got attacked by an OWL last night on my run *8/11/2007 9:45PM* - in reply to of all things...
(http://www.letsrun.com/forum/flat_read.php?board=1&thread=2066902&id=2066902#2066902)

Reply (http://www.letsrun.com/forum/post.php?board=1&reply=2067734)
Return to Index (http://www.letsrun.com/forum/forum.php?board=1)
Report Post (report.php?board=1&id=2067734&thread=2066902&page=1)

According to legend the owl came to take you to the next life. Write your will today!

Kaleetan

RE: I got attacked by an OWL last night on my run *8/11/2007 9:48PM* - in reply to holagraham
(http://www.letsrun.com/forum/flat_read.php?board=1&thread=2066902&id=2066940#2066940)

Reply (http://www.letsrun.com/forum/post.php?board=1&reply=2067736)
Return to Index (http://www.letsrun.com/forum/forum.php?board=1)
Report Post (report.php?board=1&id=2067736&thread=2066902&page=1)

Bad owls.
Here's a news report of an attack in the Seattle area.

just wondering...

RE: I got attacked by an OWL last night on my run *8/11/2007 10:23PM* - in reply to Old Man Wind
(http://www.letsrun.com/forum/flat_read.php?board=1&thread=2066902&id=2067621#2067621)

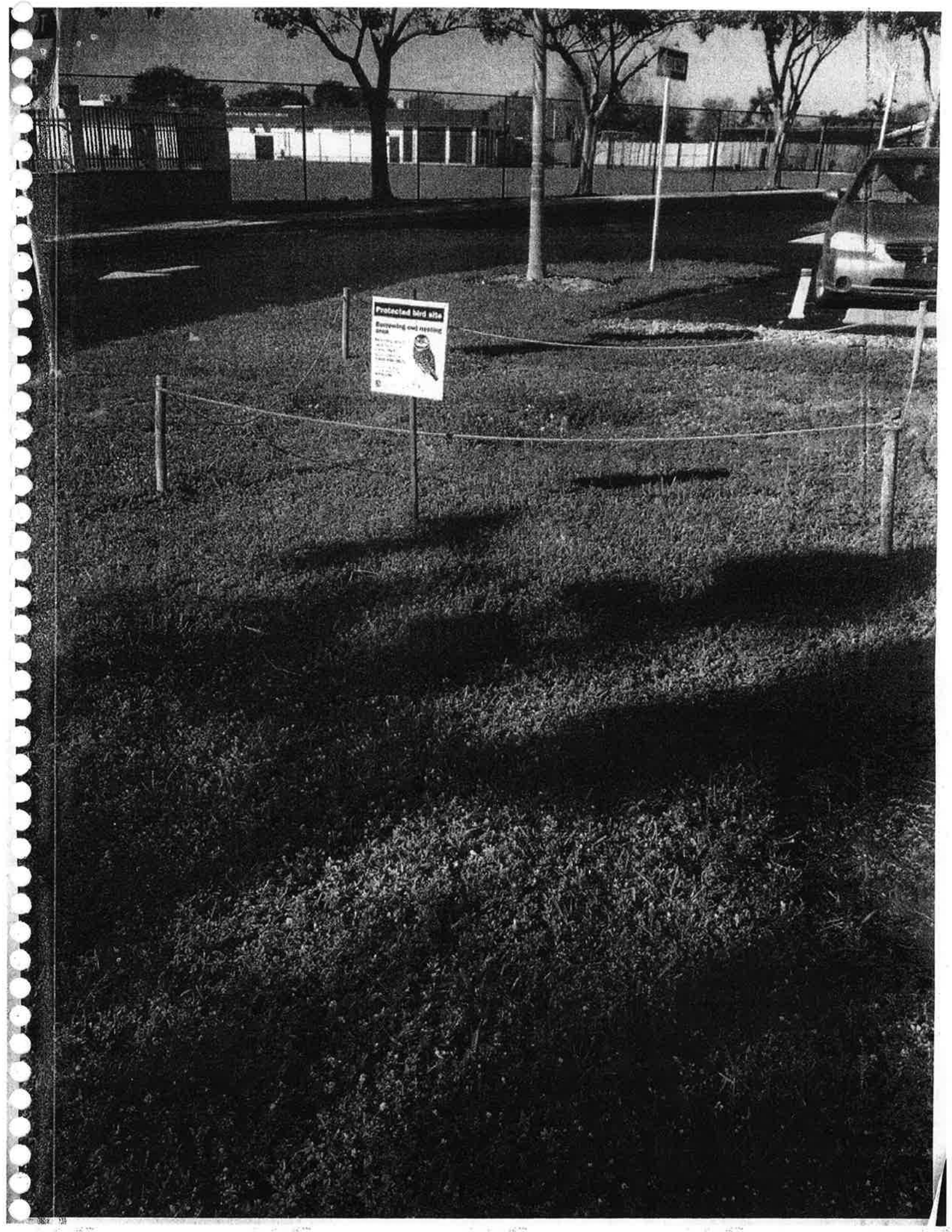
Reply (http://www.letsrun.com/forum/post.php?board=1&reply=2067758)
Return to Index (http://www.letsrun.com/forum/forum.php?board=1)
Report Post (report.php?board=1&id=2067758&thread=2066902&page=1)

"It feels like someone mistook me for Jesus and is trying to slam a crown of thorns onto the back of my head."
This has got to be one the greatest sentences ever written in regards to owl attacks.
I thought I was going to pass out from laughing so hard.

davemartin (mailto:david_e_martin@hotmail.com)

RE: I got attacked by an OWL last night on my run *8/11/2007 10:37PM* - in reply to of all things...
(http://www.letsrun.com/forum/flat_read.php?board=1&thread=2066902&id=2066902#2066902)

Reply (http://www.letsrun.com/forum/post.php?board=1&reply=2067767)
Return to Index (http://www.letsrun.com/forum/forum.php?board=1)
Report Post (report.php?board=1&id=2067767&thread=2066902&page=1)


Protected bird site
Burrowing owl nesting area

THE RESTAURANT LOCATION GUIDEBOOK

John

Melaniphy's new book, The Restaurant Location Guidebook, a comprehensive guide to picking restaurant and quick service food locations is now available!

The book can be purchased until November 30th for $25 period or while supplies last. Shipping is free within the Continental U.S.

ORDER FORM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABOUT THE BOOK

THE IMPACT OF STADIUMS AND ARENAS

Originally published in CRE Real Estate Issues.Volume 21, Number Three, December 1996

The reality of the degree of positive and negative impacts of stadiums has been the subject lately of a great deal of controversy. Experts have lined up on both sides of the issue. Stadium opponents declare that the facilities, and the teams that play in them, have no immediate nor permanent economic impact. Further, they claim that all of the jobs created are minimum wage positions, and therefore the process is worthless and bogus.

All the while, the Chamber of Commerce, professional teams, the leagues, and the politicians claim that there is a positive impact on the economy and upon the image of a city. If the voters did not want a new stadium, the politicians would be hard to find. Much of the rhetoric has been based upon opinion; not hard data. However, some studies do indicate that the final impacts of new stadiums were far less than those promised. This is especially true of football stadiums that are being utilized by only one sports team.

In my opinion, the issue can only be properly addressed by considering the stadium, the major team(s) that will play there, and overall utilization. The stadiums and arenas by themselves reflect the fact that there is a marked difference between baseball, football, and basketball attendance and their respective economic impacts. It goes without saying that the team(s) must be at least marginally successful both in playing their respective sports and winning the hearts and minds of the local public.

I am not a great believer that public dollars should support new stadiums. However, I think that the issue is far more complicated. It is not simply dollars and cents, as many would like us to believe. There really is an issue of city image and personal pride. We are a sports crazy country, and it's our money.

MELANIPHY 2016 CHICAGO METRO RETAIL SALES REPORT NOW AVAILABLE

MAIN MENU

COMPANY MISSION

FW: Sheridan Street offsite lot
Maloney, Karen
Sent: Sunday, October 09, 2016 6:35 PM
To: roger@inspectionsandengineering.com
Importance: High

ONE of many - & these are educated hospital Employees ???

From: Kulka, Joyce on behalf of Leconte, Chantal
Sent: Monday, September 12, 2016 4:57 PM
To: JDCH ALL
Subject: Sheridan Street offsite lot

Attention all Employees:

We have received numerous complaints from the neighborhood residents surrounding the Sheridan Street lot, of employees parking on the streets in the neighborhood and littering the area with hospital paraphernalia such as masks, booties, and head covers.

I am asking for everyone's cooperation, to ensure that we can continue using that parking lot without an issue and that everyone is mindful and considerate of where trash is being disposed of.

In addition, I am asking employees to only use the dedicated parking lot at the Sheridan Street church and refrain from parking on the public areas in the neighborhood.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Chantal Leconte, FACHE
Administrator/CEO, Joe DiMaggio Children's Hospital

Neighbor Comments on Proposed Changes to the High School Football Field
Compiled by Cliff Canaday, Neighbor Representative to the Playing Fields Task Force

---

February 13, 2012

School Committee
Playing Fields Task Force
Wellesley, MA

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Playing Fields Task Force has asked for a list of comments and concerns regarding the proposed changes to the High School Football Field from the neighbors of the field. Many neighbors provided feedback with a variety of comments which is supplied below. These comments and concerns were compiled and summarized by Cliff Canaday who is a neighbor representative to the Task Force.

The strongest sentiment among neighbors was the opposition to night time use and it is this concern that is highlighted. Additionally, through informal methods, many neighbors were polled on their opinion specifically related to night time use of the field. This letter attempts to characterize the responses received through this polling and identifies neighbors who expressed an opinion in this regard.

Night Time Use of the High School Football Field

Currently, the High School football field is not able to be used at night (the one game exception noted). The High School itself is only used on a limited basis at night and other night time activity in the area does not extend back into the neighborhood. As a result, what may be an environment with a certain level of activity during the day becomes a dark, quiet and tranquil environment at night. Making the High School football field ready for night time use would exchange this dark, quiet and tranquil environment for a loud, bright and intrusive environment lacking the privacy and serenity afforded today. Some neighbors may appreciate or tolerate the bustle of the environment during the day but many also appreciate the dark, still and quiet environment at night. It is this negative consequence of the change to the current environment that is at the root of the opposition to making the field ready for night time use.

With the new high school and Whole Foods, this neighborhood has seen significant change over the last several years. Due to these changes, the neighborhood has seen increased traffic, parking issues, litter, and noise levels. The additional light, noise and activity that night time use would bring places an undue burden on a neighborhood that has already taken significant negative effects through other development.

Some of the more significant concerns expressed on night time use:

- **Light, Noise and Activity:** Night time use would bring in light, noise and activity where there is none today.
- **Security and Safety:** Without the complete visibility that daytime affords, accidents, theft and deviant activity happen more often.

- **Traffic and Parking:** Currently, traffic and parking issues are at a minimum at night which may change with this proposal.
- **Wear and Tear, Privacy:** With the additional activity and reduced visibility comes wear and tear on the neighborhood, trespassing, and privacy concerns.
- **Litter and Garbage:** The amount of litter per attendee is greater at night.
- **History of Night Time Events:** At the last night time event at the field, the Town reported underage drinking, accidents and fights.
- **Effects on Our Home Environment:** Night time use brings these and other negative effects to a neighborhood at a time where this does not happen today. The neighborhood becomes more urbanized and results in significant degradation of both home environment and property values.

Specifically on the issue of night time use of the field, many neighbors were contacted through email or through meetings as a part of everyday activity where the question "Are you opposed to night time use of the High School Football Field?" was posed. The responses are listed below. The information was gathered by Cliff Canaday, neighbor representative to the Task Force. Neighbors were defined as residents who were believed to be abutters and abutters to the abutters of the Hunnewell field complex. Responses from residents not within this definition were not included. This is an informal poll and the time or the means were not available to contact everyone or broaden the scope. There are neighbors who were contacted but who expressed no opinion, did not respond or they did not want to be included in this letter and they are not listed below.

Neighbors Opposed to Night Time Use of the High School Football Field:

Marlene Allen
Rice Street

Melissa Arronte
Clifford Street

Marcos and Ines Bergamo
39 Rice Street

Cliff and Mary Canaday
55 Smith Street

Harry and Maria Cannelos
65 Smith Street

Bob and Martha Collins
17 Rice Street

Lara Crawford
15 Rice Street

Nesbit and Meredith Hagood
73 Smith Street

Chris Heymanns and Abigail McCabe
61 Smith Street

Wayne Marasco and Jeny Brown
43 Rice Street

Jeremy and Lisa Sewall
71 Smith Street

Marc Shechtman and Kathleen Coolidge
41 Rice Street

John Sizing
Rice Street

Nancy Stakun
32 Rice Street

Berk and Basak Veral
Rice Street

Kip and Melissa Wilson
59 Smith Street

Mayor takes reins of 'dream'

osh Levy plans dded culture

r SUSANNAH BRYAN
ff writer

HOLLYWOOD — He has big ans and little governing expe- ence, but incoming Mayor Josh vy says he's ready for the chal- nge.

Levy, 42, has never held ected office but won by a land- ide with promises to tackle affic gridlock, rundown neighborhoods, budget shortfalls and F-rated pension plans.

"Hollywood needs to reclaim its position as the 'Dream City' envisioned by founder Joseph Young," said Levy, an attorney who served 12 years on the city's planning board. "I want to see attractive, charming neighborhoods and successful businesses. More culture, great shopping, great schools. That is all going to boost property values."

Levy and commission newcomer Debra Case will be sworn in Nov. 22 at 12:30 p.m. along with Dick Blattner, Peter Hernandez and Linda Sherwood, incumbent commissioners who fended off challengers in the Nov. 8 election.

Levy will take over the reins from Peter Bober, who spent 16 years on the commission —including the past eight as mayor — and endorsed Levy after deciding not to run for re-election.

"It's time for a new direction and I believe Josh Levy is the man for the job," longtime resident Rita Gambardella said. "Good luck to him trying to change the culture in City Hall. Josh understands the issues and I believe he's going to attack each one of them, including trying to save us from bankruptcy. We're in a bad financial position and he knows that."

Levy says none of his goals will be met without help from residents and business owners pitching in to spruce up their properties or City Hall doing its part. Levy wants to see Hollywood's permitting process made

See **MAYOR, 3B**

Trial set in fatal shooting

Inaccuracy in Traffic Forecasts

Bent Flyvbjerg
University of Oxford - Said Business School

Mette Skamris Holm
Aalborg Municipality

Søren L. Buhl
Aalborg University

January 1, 2006

Transport Reviews, Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 1-24, DOI: 10.1080/01441640500124779

Abstract:
This paper presents results from the first statistically significant study of traffic forecasts in transportation infrastructure projects. The sample used is the largest of its kind, covering 210 projects in 14 nations worth US$58 billion. The study shows with very high statistical significance that forecasters generally do a poor job of estimating the demand for transportation infrastructure projects. The result is substantial downside financial and economic risk. Forecasts have not become more accurate over the 30-year period studied. If techniques and skills for arriving at accurate demand forecasts have improved over time, as often claimed by forecasters, this does not show in the data. For nine out of ten rail projects, passenger forecasts are overestimated; average overestimation is 106%. For 72% of rail projects, forecasts are overestimated by more than two-thirds. For 50% of road projects, the difference between actual and forecasted traffic is more than ±20%; for 25% of road projects, the difference is larger than ±40%. Forecasts for roads are more accurate and more balanced than for rail, with no significant difference between the frequency of inflated versus deflated forecasts. But for both rail and road projects, the risk is substantial that demand forecasts are incorrect by a large margin. The causes of inaccuracy in forecasts are different for rail and road projects, with political causes playing a larger role for rail than for road. The cure is more accountability and reference class forecasting. Highly inaccurate traffic forecasts combined with large standard deviations translate into large financial and economic risks. But such risks are typically ignored or downplayed by planners and decision-makers, to the detriment of social and economic welfare. The paper presents the data and approach with which planners may begin valid and reliable risk assessment.

Number of Pages in PDF File: 53

did not print 53 pgs saved a tree

Inaccuracy in traffic forecasts

Publication: Journal article

STANDARD

Inaccuracy in traffic forecasts. / Flyvbjerg, Bent; Holm, Mette K. Skamris; Buhl, Søren Ladegaard.
In: Transport Reviews, Vol. 26, No. 1, 2006, p. 1-24.
Publication: Journal article

HARVARD

Flyvbjerg, B, Holm, MKS & Buhl, SL 2006, 'Inaccuracy in traffic forecasts' *Transport Reviews*, vol 26, no. 1, pp. 1-24.

APA

Flyvbjerg, B., Holm, M. K. S., & Buhl, S. L. (2006). *Inaccuracy in traffic forecasts. Transport Reviews*, *26*(1), 1-24.

CBE

Flyvbjerg B, Holm MKS, Buhl SL. 2006. Inaccuracy in traffic forecasts. Transport Reviews. 26(1):1-24.

MLA

Flyvbjerg, Bent, Mette K. Skamris Holm, and Søren Ladegaard Buhl. "Inaccuracy in traffic forecasts". *Transport Reviews*. 2006, 26(1). 1-24.

VANCOUVER

Flyvbjerg B, Holm MKS, Buhl SL.
INACCURACY IN TRAFFIC FORECASTS
. Transport Reviews. 2006;26(1):1-24.

AUTHOR

Flyvbjerg, Bent; Holm, Mette K. Skamris; Buhl, Søren Ladegaard / **Inaccuracy in traffic forecasts.**
In: Transport Reviews, Vol. 26, No. 1, 2006, p. 1-24.
Publication: Journal article

BIBTEX

Introduction

"Traffic calming is the combination of mainly physical measures that reduce the negative effects of motor vehicle use, alter driver behavior and improve conditions for non-motorized street users."[1]

"Traffic calming involves changes in street alignment, installation of barriers, and other physical measures to reduce traffic speeds, and/or cut-through volumes, in the interest of street safety, livability, and other public purposes."[2]

Rockville is committed to the goal of maintaining livable residential neighborhoods. A major threat to that quality of life is excessive vehicular speed and traffic volume on residential streets. The Guidelines for Neighborhood Traffic Management outlined in this document address policies and recommendations set forth in the transportation chapter of the City of Rockville's Master Plan such as: **Respect and protect neighborhoods from the impacts of regional traffic,** and, **minimize non-local traffic in neighborhoods.**

Excessive traffic volume on residential streets, especially where neither the origin nor destination of that traffic lies within the neighborhood, is undesirable because it is a danger to life, limb, and property. Excessive traffic volume contributes to increased noise, vibration, air pollution, visual intrusion, and accelerated deterioration of the streets themselves. There are several causes of increased volumes of non-neighborhood traffic using residential neighborhood streets, including congestion and delay on nearby arterial streets, commercial development in areas adjacent to neighborhoods, and residential street patterns that become convenient routes for through traffic.

1. Lockwood, I.M., "ITE Traffic Calming Definition," *ITE Journal*, Vol.67 (Washington, D.C.: Institute of Transportation Engineers, July 1997) pp. 22-24
2. Ewing, Reid, "Overview: Legal Aspects of Traffic Calming," Compendium of Reference Papers, 1998 ITE Annual Conference (Washington, D.C.: Institute of Transportation Engineers, 1998)

approach that can be highly effective. In this article, we provide a brief review of engineering modifications to the built environment that can reduce the risk and severity of pedestrian injuries.

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING COUNTERMEASURES

Go to:

Pedestrians have been largely ignored or given minimal consideration in the design of much of the nation's roadway system. When the built environment assigns low priority to pedestrians, it can be difficult for vehicles and pedestrians to share the road safely. Modifications to the built environment can reduce the risk and severity of vehicle–pedestrian crashes. Engineering modifications generally can be classified into 3 broad categories: separation of pedestrians from vehicles by time or space, measures that increase the visibility and conspicuity of pedestrians, and reductions in vehicle speeds.

Separation countermeasures reduce the exposure of pedestrians to potential harm both on the roadside and when they are crossing streets. Because in many pedestrian crashes the driver reportedly does not see the pedestrian before the accident, measures are needed to increase the visibility and conspicuity of pedestrians. Higher vehicle speeds are strongly associated with a greater likelihood of crashes involving pedestrians as well as more serious pedestrian injuries.[13–15]

We undertook a thorough review of traffic engineering countermeasures documented in the scientific literature as effective in reducing the risk of crashes involving pedestrians. The primary search engine used was the National Academy of Sciences' Transportation Research Information Services (TRIS) database. TRIS is the world's largest and most comprehensive bibliographic resource on transportation information. Keywords were *pedestrians* along with *injuries*, *safety*, *reduction*, *countermeasures*, and *crosswalks*. In terms of study types, we included before–after, case–control, and cross-sectional studies of the effects of speed reduction, separation, or visibility enhancement measures on the occurrence of pedestrian–vehicle collisions or conflicts.

Many studies of traffic engineering measures are limited by methodological flaws such as failure to account for regression to the mean associated with treatment of high-crash locations and reliance on simple before–after measurements without suitable controls. To the extent possible, we included in our review studies based on adequate scientific criteria, such as use of comparison sites to control for confounding factors. In the case of several promising countermeasures, only limited evaluations with somewhat less reliable methodologies were available.

A common weakness in many crash-based before-and-after evaluations of traffic engineering countermeasures is failure to account for regression to the mean, which can result in overestimation of the effects of an intervention when treatment sites are selected because they have involved high numbers of crashes. Selection of comparison sites with similar characteristics can partially, but not fully, address regression to the mean. We included in our review several studies with methodological weaknesses; in these cases, we make note of their limitations.

Some researchers conducting observational road safety studies evaluate pedestrian–motor vehicle conflicts in lieu of crash data to evaluate roadway countermeasures, in part because crashes are rare events and because conflict studies provide information about potential crash causes. Conflicts generally are defined as "near-miss" situations in which a vehicle had to abruptly brake or swerve to avoid striking a pedestrian or a pedestrian had to take sudden evasive action to avoid being struck. The validity of using conflicts to estimate crashes was examined by Hauer and Garder[16] and Garder.[17] Hauer and Garder formulated and tested statistical methods to measure the validity of traffic conflicts on the basis of empirical evidence. According to Garder, it can be shown that a 1-day conflict count provides a more accurate estimate of the expected number of crashes than a 1-year crash history if the expected number of crashes is less than 5 per year. In conflict studies and other short-term before–after evaluations of road user behavior, regression to the mean associated with treatment of high-crash locations is not a factor.

Managing Vehicle Speeds

Residential Street Standards & Neighborhood Traffic Control:

A Survey of Cities' Practices and Public Officials' Attitudes

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Abstract

The failure of the local street system to provide livability and safety in the residential environment can be seen in the application of neighborhood traffic management programs by local authorities to mitigate traffic problems. In order to further identify the extent of the conflict associated with "livability" and geometrical design of residential street, the following issues are examined: (1) Existing and proposed residential streets standards and regulations as practiced by various cities and their evaluation by public and city officials. (2) Traffic problems associated with residential streets and their mitigation through traffic management and control programs. Data are collected from Public Works and Traffic Engineering Departments of 56 Californian cities and 19 cities nation-wide. The findings show that most cities are still adhering to published street standards as recommended by different professional and federal organizations. Although some city officials see the need to amend certain aspects of their regulations and create a more flexible framework for street design, most of them believe that the current practice is satisfactory. Yet, the extant of residents' complaints about traffic problems on their streets might indicate an inconsistency between professional practice, as manifested in street design, and its actual performance as experienced by the residents. This can also be seen in the application of traffic control devices used by local authorities to mitigate these problems of which the most common are the installation of speed humps and 4-way stop signs. According to the cities' reports these techniques, as well as traffic diverters have the most effective results.

Acknowledgments

This research has been supported in part by the Institute of Transportation Studies at the University of California at Berkeley, and the University of California Transportation Center. I am also grateful for the guidance of Professor Michael Southworth at the department of City and Regional Planning and Landscape Architecture at the University of California at Berkeley.

EFFECTS OF STREET PATTERN ON FREQUENCY OF TRAFFIC CRASH: A CASE STUDY OF GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

this case study will be submitted @ zoning meeting

By

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A THESIS PRESENTED TO THE GRADUATE SCHOOL
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS IN URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

2011

Am J Public Health. 2003 September; 93(9): 1456–1463.
PMCID: PMC1447993

A Review of Evidence-Based Traffic Engineering Measures Designed to Reduce Pedestrian–Motor Vehicle Crashes

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Accepted April 8, 2003.

Abstract

Go to:

We provide a brief critical review and assessment of engineering modifications to the built environment that can reduce the risk of pedestrian injuries.

In our review, we used the Transportation Research Information Services database to conduct a search for studies on engineering countermeasures documented in the scientific literature. We classified countermeasures into 3 categories—speed control, separation of pedestrians from vehicles, and measures that increase the visibility and conspicuity of pedestrians. We determined the measures and settings with the greatest potential for crash prevention.

Our review, which emphasized inclusion of studies with adequate methodological designs, showed that modification of the built environment can substantially reduce the risk of pedestrian–vehicle crashes.

DESPITE DECLINING RATES OF pedestrian fatalities (most notably declines among children and older adults), pedestrian crash injuries remain a serious public health problem. It is estimated that, each year, 80 000 to 120 000 pedestrians are injured and 4600 to 4900 die in motor vehicle crashes in the United States.[1,2] Pedestrians account for 11% of all motor vehicle deaths, and in cities with populations exceeding 1 million, they account for about 35%.[3] Children aged 5 to 9 years have the highest population-based injury rate, and people older than 80 years have the highest population-based fatality rate.[1] Pedestrians older than 65 years are more likely than younger pedestrians to be struck at intersections.[3,4] The prevalence of alcohol use among injured pedestrians is well documented.[5–7]

In terms of constructing a framework for prevention of pedestrian injuries, primary approaches include modification of the built environment, enforcement of traffic safety laws, motor vehicle design changes, and pedestrian education. Modification of car fronts and other vehicle features to reduce the severity of injuries to pedestrians is a focus in Europe, where approximately 20% of all fatalities among road users involve pedestrians and cyclists[8]; however, this approach has not been a priority in the United States despite research showing potential benefits.[9]

Pedestrian education is a popular approach, but with the exception of children, there is a lack of evidence regarding the effectiveness of safety education.[10–12] Modification of the built environment is a widely used

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Pedestrian Safety

In 2013, 4,735 pedestrians were killed in traffic crashes in the United States.[1] This averages to one crash-related pedestrian death every 2 hours.[1]

Additionally, more than 150,000 pedestrians were treated in emergency departments for non-fatal crash-related injuries in 2013.[2] Pedestrians are 1.5 times more likely than passenger vehicle occupants to be killed in a car crash on each trip.[3]

Risk Factors | Prevention | CDC Research & Activities | Additional Resources

Who is most at risk?

Older adults

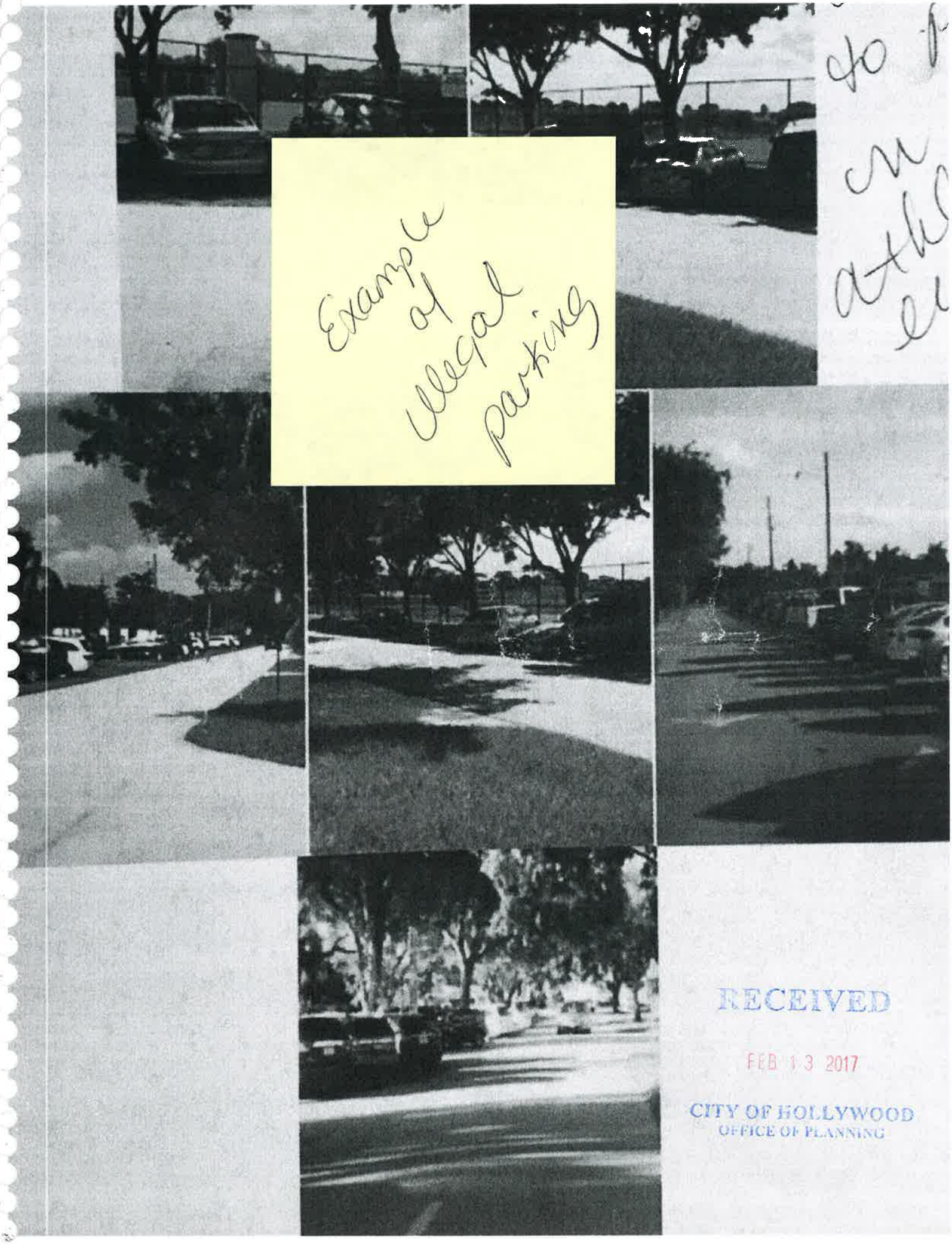
Pedestrians ages 65 and older accounted for 19% of all pedestrian deaths and an estimated 10% of all pedestrians injured in 2013.[1]

Children

In 2013, one in every five children under the age of 14 who were killed in traffic crashes were pedestrians.[1]

Drivers and pedestrians who are alcohol-impaired

Alcohol involvement for the driver or the pedestrian was reported for 49% of the traffic crashes that resulted in pedestrian death. Where alcohol involvement was reported, 34% of fatal crashes involved a pedestrian killed who had a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of greater than or equal to .08 grams per deciliter (g/dL) and 15% involved a driver with a BAC of greater than or equal to .08 g/dL.[1]



High School Athletes and Violence

Over the years, high school sports have traditionally been seen as a positive factor in students' lives, giving them something to do, keeping them away from delinquency and deviance, teaching them teamwork, instilling in them team spirit and school pride, and providing many with college scholarships. But what of the darker side of sports? What of the associated violence, which may take many forms, and can include many actors, including the players, the cheerleaders, the coaches, the parents, and the fans?

A high school student receives a serious head injury during a football game. Another athlete goes back on the field with a partially healed broken bone and loaded with painkillers. A student suffers a ruptured spleen as a result of an athletic team hazing. Two parents get into fisticuffs at a youth hockey game, and one of them ends up dead. What do we mean by violence and high school athletics? In fact, we mean all of the above, and more.

Some sports, by their very nature, are violent; a certain amount of aggression is allowed, even encouraged. Certain coaching styles may encourage higher levels of aggression. Some high school athletes are rewarded by coaches when they hurt other players, and they may be rewarded again when they receive college scholarships or professional offers to play. Violence on the court or field or rink may be defined as aggressive, dangerous, or excessive unwarranted behaviors that go beyond the bounds of safety and good sportsmanship. Sometimes this violence is intensified because of long-standing team rivalries, rivalries between individual teammates, the desire to win, and the urging of coaches, fans, and parents. One study found that more than 6% of high school sports injuries were caused by illegal actions on the field, particularly in girls' basketball and both boys' and girls' soccer. When sports violence gets out of hand and goes beyond the realm of what is expected, there are restrictions and penalties to punish those who carry it too far.

Students participating in high school sports suffer millions of injuries each year. Two important factors link these injuries to the concept of violence. First, many of these injuries occur in sports that we consider to be violent by nature–football, hockey, rugby, wrestling, and boxing, for example. Second, recurrent injuries are deemed to be more harmful, yet the reality is that many students are encouraged to play before their injuries are completely healed and while loaded up on painkillers to get them through the game. These are unique forms of violence, but violence nonetheless. Recurrent injuries typically involve the head, the ankle, the shoulder, and the knee, and include injuries such as concussions, sprains, strains, and tears. Some injuries may have a permanent effect on the student's lifelong health, just as surely as if they had been brutally mugged on the street.

While a small number of studies differentiate between genders, the majority of research on sports violence has focused on males. Recent research indicates that there is a correlation between males' participation in high school sports and their propensity to engage in fighting, drinking and binge drinking (also correlated with violence), and violence in social settings other than sports. Other studies have found no relationship between sports participation and violent delinquency for either boys or girls; in fact, some researchers have reported that sports can keep young people occupied between the peak hours of juvenile delinquency, from 3:00 p.m.to6:00 p.m.–that is, after students get out of school, but before their parents arrive home from work. These findings are not necessarily contradictory; one set of studies finds that students who are involved in sports are more likely to get into physical fights than those who are engaged in other activities; another set of studies finds that athletes are less likely to engage in fighting than students who are not involved in any organized activities whatsoever. Some studies have broken down the propensity to fight by the type of sports activity, and found that football players and wrestlers (and even their non-athletic friends) are much more likely to engage in fighting than those playing tennis, basketball, or baseball. Rates of violent and aggressive behaviors among sports participants are similar across rural, suburban, and urban settings.

Some researchers have proposed a direct link between the jocks in the school and the proliferation of school shootings. For example, at Columbine High School, many felt there was a "cult of the athlete," meaning that the coaches and jocks ran the school, not just on the field, but in the halls and any other place where jocks were to be found. It was alleged that student-athletes harassed, humiliated, intimidated, and used violence against the outcasts, such as shooters Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold. In fact, there is a strong pattern of school shooters having been bullied mercilessly (albeit not exclusively by athletes) before they acted.

Another type of violence occurring in high school athletics is hazing. Although there has been widespread publicity about and public outcry against this practice, hazing continues to occur in the schools, and it is very often associated with high school sports teams. Some people believe that hazing today is much more vicious than it was in years past. As a result of hazing, a number of young people have been sexually assaulted, slapped, slugged in the stomach, beaten with hockey sticks or sand-filled bats, dropped on their heads or faces, and piled upon by multiple team members. Youngsters have suffered broken arms, concussions, lacerated/ ruptured spleens, broken noses, head injuries, and dental injuries as a result of being hazed. Making the problem even worse is the fact that many times coaches are aware of hazing, but do not intervene to stop it. Some forms of hazing have been comparable to adult criminal activities; consequently, some coaches and players have been charged with criminal offenses, and school authorities have been charged with not reporting instances of child sexual abuse.

Dating violence and sexual assault are among the most prevalent forms of violent crime, in general and specific to athletes. A number of studies have found a correlation between participation in aggressive high school sports and the attitudes of the (male) players toward women. These males have been found to hold more sexist attitudes toward women, and to demonstrate more hostility toward women; they are more likely to use coercion in dating relationships, and are more likely to buy into the rape myths. (Typical rape myths include "no" really means "yes," she was asking for it, and women enjoy being raped.) According to some scholars, success on the field, success with women, and violence are all tools that can raise one's status in the process of male bonding. Of course, although there appears to be a relationship between sports participation and the acceptability of violence in dating, not all athletes are violent in their personal relationships. One scholar, in looking at the relationship between dating violence and sports participation, found that the significant factors were not simply athletic participation or competitiveness, but the need to win or hypercompetitiveness (a "must win" attitude, or the "need to win at any cost").

Sometimes sporting events, particularly evening events, attract unruly crowds, and sometimes students end up dead, as in the case of a California honor student who was shot to death after a high school football game. From Mississippi to Nebraska to Alabama, from football to basketball games (particularly between schools engaged in fierce rivalries), we are seeing everything from after-game

brawls to after-game gunshot wounds. Sometimes violence can be attributed to students, at other times to the unruly out-of-school crowds attracted by the game.

Violence does not have to involve the players themselves. It may involve the parents, the coaches, the referees, and the fans. The violence of the parents even has its own name: youth sports rage. In some cases, parental rage has resulted in the death of a coach or another parent, such as the case in Massachusetts where two hockey dads got into a deadly fight–in a bizarre twist, they brawled over the use of violence in the children's hockey game. Youth sports rage has become such a problem that some states, such as New Jersey, are creating or upgrading laws to deal more harshly with parents who become violent in the presence of children at sporting events. While some believe this type of behavior is on the increase, this perception is difficult to confirm; it may be that the media hype associated with the most sensational cases is driving this belief.

One theory that helps to explain violence off the courts is the cultural spillover theory. Simply stated, it suggests that violence by players off the field is the result of society legitimizing violence when it leads to certain socially approved goals or outcomes (such as winning a sporting event)–a modern twist on the old adage, "The end justifies the means." Research indicates that for older players on highly competitive teams, there is indeed a correlation between their sports violence and their violent behavior or their attitude toward violence in certain other settings. Older select league hockey players are more likely to let hockey violence spill over into violence in other sports. By comparison, younger house-league boys are more likely to be involved in domestic violence (although researchers are not certain as to why this is so).

The modeling theory suggests that young children tend to model their attitudes and behaviors on what they see. It is fair to say that young children emulate the behavior of their parents and other close relatives, and that they emulate other role models as well. Professional athletes tend to become role models for young children. The behavior of many professional athletes, both on and off the field, is deplorable, ranging from sexual violence against women, to sponsoring of dog fights, to bar-room brawls, to one former athlete's murder of his wife and her friend. The behavior of the fans, including the child's own relatives, in front of the television or in the stands may also have a deleterious effect on the young child. Children see that in athletics violence is greatly admired and valued, particularly when it leads to a victory. Also, in many cases, the child's games have become so important to the parent, and the parent has such high expectations for performance and the winning of the game, that many children are probably playing much more aggressively than they would if their main objective was to hang out with their friends and have fun. Children may also admire their coaches and look to them as role models, while many coaches, intent on winning, push children into behaviors that inappropriate for their age and incompatible with our societal values.

Other perspectives that help to explain the elevated levels of violence among some athletes include the theory that some young athletes, who because of their "jock identity" tend to belong to the "in-crowd," are greatly admired, believe they are above the law, and are more likely to engage in risk-taking behavior to demonstrate their masculinity. Jock identity is more highly correlated with violence than mere athletic participation. Among the studies that looked at gender, the correlation was higher for males than for females. Another theory is simply that contact sports create positive reactions to violence and/or aggression.

A number of groups have emerged that focus on reducing violence involving and surrounding athletics. Athletes Helping Athletes trains high school athletes in motivational speaking related to violence prevention, among other things. The National Coalition Against Violent Athletes (NCAVA) and Mentors in Violence Prevention (MVP) are two groups that work with athletes and with the public to foster violence prevention through education and outreach programs. MVP encourages young men to become "empowered bystanders" who confront abusers and support victims.

Several other possible solutions have been proposed by a variety of researchers and organizations. Good sportsmanship should be stressed for all players, but especially for youths. Parents, coaches, and children should sign a contract agreeing to maintain civil and non-injurious behaviors on the field and in the stands. Players should not be encouraged to engage in activities designed to "take the other team (or player) out." Fair play and fun should be encouraged. Tougher penalties (such as not being allowed to play for a certain amount of time) could be meted out for on-court misbehavior and violence.

Some believe that youth sports organizations should be licensed, just as day care centers and other organizations are. Background checks should be conducted on coaches. Coaches who believe in nonviolence should be hired and then trained in violence prevention.

Unruly spectators, including parents, could be banned or (as in some places) placed far enough away from the field that they cannot attack a coach or referee or yell inappropriately at the players. Perhaps more violent spectators, and even some overly violent athletes, should be prosecuted in a criminal court.

Finally, with regard to dating violence, mentoring programs could take an athlete-to-athlete approach to speak out against violence and teach athletes about healthy relationships. All of these measures could help emphasize the positive aspects of sports and reduce the some of the associated violence.

Browse School Violence Research Topics or other Criminal Justice Research Topics.

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Article

Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency
2014, Vol 51(1) 5-28

DOI: 10.1177/0022427812471349
jrcd.sagepub.com
SAGE

Offenses around Stadiums: A Natural Experiment on Crime Attraction and Generation

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Abstract

Objectives: Inspired by ecological theories of crime, the aim of this study was to make use of a natural experiment to see if a U.K. soccer stadium generates or attracts crime in the area that surrounds it. *Method:* Data for theft and violent crime around Wembley stadium are analyzed to see if the rate (per-unit time and ambient population) of crime differ for days on which the stadium is used and those it is not. In addition, differences in the spatial and temporal distribution of crime are examined for these two types of days. *Results:* Analyses indicate that on days when the stadium is used, the rate of crime per-unit time is elevated, but that the rate per ambient population at risk is not. The spatial and temporal pattern of crime also clearly differs for the two types of days. For example, the level of crime is elevated in the surrounding area when the stadium is used relative to when it is not. Conclusions. The case study suggests that the facility studied contributes to levels of crime in the area that surrounds it. The research provides further

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support for ecological theories of crime and their utility in informing criminological understanding and policy-related questions.

Keywords
measurement, crime, policy crime, criminological theory, routine activity theory, criminological theory, quantitative research, research methods

Introduction

Soccer has been associated with crime and disorder since the Middle Ages (Elias and Dunning 1971). There have been diverse attempts at explanation and prevention, which go back just as far. There has, though, been little empirical research to determine whether explanations are adequate or whether preventive measures have been effective (De Vreese 2000; Lösel and Bliesener 2003). The problems persist (Frosdick and Marsh 2005) and anecdotal evidence (Home Office 2004-2009) suggests that crime and disorder associated with the games extend outside the stadiums. In this article, we adopt an ecological approach to explanation and present empirical analyses regarding patterns of crime for the largest stadium in Wembley, United Kingdom.

Ecological approaches to crime focus on patterns in space and time. They locate their genesis in attributes of the social and physical environment in which offending takes place rather than the psychology of offenders (Brantingham and Brantingham 1984; Clarke and Cornish 1985). Moreover, the immediate environment is itself seen to be nested in a wider setting, giving rise to the immediate situation. Two related theories suggest the main constituents of the social and physical environment for soccer-related crime and disorder. According to the first, "routine activity theory," crimes occur when a "likely offender" encounters a "suitable target" in the absence of a "capable guardian," an "intimate handler," or "place manager" who might otherwise restrain the offender (Eck 1994; Felson 1986; Felson and Cohen 1980). Crime patterns across space and time are deemed a function of the supply, distribution, and movement of these five types of actor.

The second, "crime pattern theory," explains offense patterns in terms of the awareness and activity dynamics of those committing crimes (Brantingham and Brantingham 1993a). Offenders, like everyone else, are familiar with some places but not others. They tend to commit crime in places they know to provide potential *targets* but where they are unlikely to be

recognized by others who might intervene or report them to the police. This means, for most perpetrators, places near to home, work, or other routine activity nodes. Likely targets in these places are those perceived to yield utility (Cornish and Clarke 1986) in the form of goods successfully stolen or some other nonmaterial satisfaction.

"Hot spots" (and times) of crime, such as those associated with soccer matches—and other events that large numbers of people attend in one place—may be explained in these terms. Crime pattern theory emphasizes the importance of places or facilities (see also Eck et al. 2007) that act as "attractors" or "generators" of crime (Brantingham and Brantingham 1995). Both forms of hotspot are rich in suitable targets. The conceptual distinction is between those that draw intending offenders to them because of known suitable targets (crime attractors) and those that are frequented by a population which includes offenders, who take advantage of serendipitous opportunities encountered (crime generators; e.g., Brantingham and Brantingham 1993b). Locations such as railway stations and high schools are considered crime generators (e.g., Roncek and Lobosco 1983), while both check-cashing and liquor stores function as crime attractors (e.g., Gorman, Speer, and Gruenwald, 2001; Rengert, Ratcliffe, and Chakravorty 2005). However, while these have been accepted as such, empirical research that supports their classification in this way is not unequivocal. One reason for this is that it is difficult to estimate the influence of particular facilities on crime patterns, as the facilities of interest are always present in the environment, which precludes the use of experimental methods to examine their impacts. Moreover, the reason that there may be more crime in the environment surrounding a particular facility may have more to do with the characteristics of that environment than the facility itself. This issue of causality is particularly acute given that facilities are not randomly located. Rather, retailers or other business owners tend to open facilities at strategic locations that are likely (for example) to maximize the potential for trade (Hillier and Hanson 1984). The problem is that the conditions (such as high footfall) that make a location attractive to businesses (or other facilities) may also be those that are conducive to crime. This type of confound is difficult to rule out without using (quasi) experimental methods, and these have hitherto rarely been used in this kind of research (but for analyses of the introduction of new transport facilities, see Billings et al., 2011; Ligget et al., 2003).

It is conjectured here that soccer matches (and other stadiums events) comprise a distinct place-and time- specific crime attractor/generator. Unlike other types of entertainment facilities, the activity that takes place within soccer stadiums, and hence the effect they have on the ecology of the

surrounding area, is episodic occurring on only a fraction of days at specific times. We suggest that this creates conditions that approximate a natural experiment, which facilitates the estimation of levels of crime and disorder on days when the stadium is closed to act as a counterfactual against which to compare patterns on days when it is used.

The remainder of the article will use Wembley Soccer Stadium (United Kingdom) as a case study to explore the usefulness of the ecological theories discussed in explaining patterns of crime and disorder associated with soccer matches and other events. Wembley hosts not only soccer matches but a range of other event types, including concerts and other sporting events. These are attended by different populations, which result in different conditions, and hence different expectations for potential crime problems. Accordingly, two major categories of crime event were analyzed: violent and theft and handling offenses ('handling' in England and Wales refers to the receipt of stolen goods). The distinction between violent crime and theft and handling offenses was made because each has its own motivations and precipitators. For example, a precipitator of theft may be opportunity due to lack of supervision (Engstad 1975; Mustaine and Tewksbury 1998) while precipitators of violence in this context may include provocation from opposing fans' chants (e.g., Rotten et al. 1978; Russell 2004).

Our approach is important for two reasons: (1) It is the only empirical study we know of that has examined patterns of crime around a soccer stadium; and (2) although crime pattern theory was formulated decades ago, empirical research concerning the attractor/generator hypothesis is limited or has been subject to methodological difficulties (see above). Moreover, in previous research, in the absence of suitable denominators, scholars have tended to examine the change in the frequency of crime around facilities but not in the associated rates, and when rates have been considered these are typically calculated using the residential household population provided in national censuses (see Andresen and Jenion 2010).

In the current study, we use measures of the ambient population in combination with attendance figures from soccer matches and other events to estimate meaningful denominators thereby allowing us to examine both changes in the frequency and rate of crime on days when the stadium is used and those when it is not. This allows a more nuanced examination of patterns than is possible with simple counts of crimes. To elaborate, in terms of hotspot typologies, Clarke and Eck (2003) define an area or facility as a crime generator if it has a high count of crime but a low rate per population at risk. In contrast, crime attractors are defined as those areas or facilities that experience a high volume and rate of crime (per population at risk).

In the current study, our interest is for a facility that has only episodic use. Thus, we define such a facility as a crime generator if, relative to the days on which it is not used, (on days which it is) it has an elevated count of crime but the rate of crime per ambient population at risk remains unchanged (or is lower). In contrast, we define such facilities as crime attractors if, relative to days on which they are not used, on the days that they are, both the count and rate of crime are elevated. Following from this rationale, the first two hypotheses articulated below refer to the dominant mechanism liable to lead to elevated crime levels, while the third represents the possibility that both mechanisms operate simultaneously:

1. *The mostly crime attractor hypothesis.* Events at stadiums attract large numbers of likely offenders who wish to take advantage of the opportunities furnished, either in terms of the suitable targets for property crime (large numbers of preoccupied people, unfamiliar with their surroundings and with attractive goods about their persons) or in terms of suitable targets for violent crime (notably fans of opposing teams). According to this hypothesis, we would expect an increase in crime to be associated with soccer matches and events and this to exceed the (proportional) increase in the ambient population.
2. *The mostly crime generator hypothesis.* Events attract large numbers of people some of whom are likely offenders for violent or property crime, some of whom are suitable targets for violent or property crime and some of whom are capable guardians of the otherwise suitable targets for crime. When the likely offender meets the suitable target in the absence of a capable guardian, offenses are likely to take place. According to this hypothesis, an increase in crime will be associated with soccer matches and events but that increase will be less than or proportional to the increase in the ambient population.
3. *The simultaneous crime generator/crime attractor hypothesis.* Many events and places that act as crime generators may also act as crime attractors: What furnishes ample opportunities for the offender who happens to be at a location may also attract offenders aware of the available opportunities. Thus, soccer matches and events may simultaneously act as both crime attractors and generators. This would be demonstrated (for example) by an increase that exceeds the proportional change in ambient population for one crime type along with increases that are less than or equal to the increase in ambient population for others.

Table 1. Mean Counts and Rates of Recorded Offenses per 10,000 Persons on Days When Soccer Matches, Events or Neither Occurred.

	Total (counts)	$\widehat{M}$ (counts)	$\widehat{SD}$ (counts)	$\widehat{M}$ (rate)	$\widehat{SD}$ (rate)	N
Theft and Handling:						
Match	225**	5.38	3.09	4.98	2.35	42
Match comparison	143	3.43	1.84	8.56**	4.61	42
Event	308*	8.56	7.24	7.59	5.95	36
Event comparison	152	4.38	2.00	10.95**	5.00	36
Violent offenses:						
Match	241**	5.90	3.46	5.32	2.71	42
Match comparison	99	2.50	1.90	6.24	4.75	42
Event	127	3.53	2.20	3.14	1.92	36
Event comparison	106	2.94	1.87	7.35**	4.66	36

Note: Mean ($\widehat{M}$) and standard deviation ($\widehat{SD}$) of offense counts per day.
* $p \leq .01$, ** $p \leq .001$.

simulation. For such a case, the probability of observing a value at least this large—assuming the null hypothesis—would be .001.

Results

Counts and Rates of Offenses

Table 1 shows the overall count of crimes for each of the four types of day, the mean count for each type of day, and the mean rate of crime per ambient population. On average, more theft and handling offenses were recorded for event than match days. For violent offenses, the pattern was reversed. Nonparametric permutation tests confirmed that, on average (see Appendix), more crimes of both types occurred on *match days* (both p's $< .001$) than on relevant comparison days. For *event days*, relative to the comparison days, significantly more *theft and handling* offenses occurred ($p < .002$), but the number of *violent offenses* did not differ significantly ($p = .066$).

For match days, non-parametric permutation tests suggest that the rate of *theft and handling* offenses (Table 1) was significantly lower than on the relevant comparison days ($p < .001$), whereas for *violent* offenses, the rates did not differ significantly ($p > .14$). For *event* days, the rates were significantly lower on event days than the relevant comparison days for both types of crime ($ps < .001$).

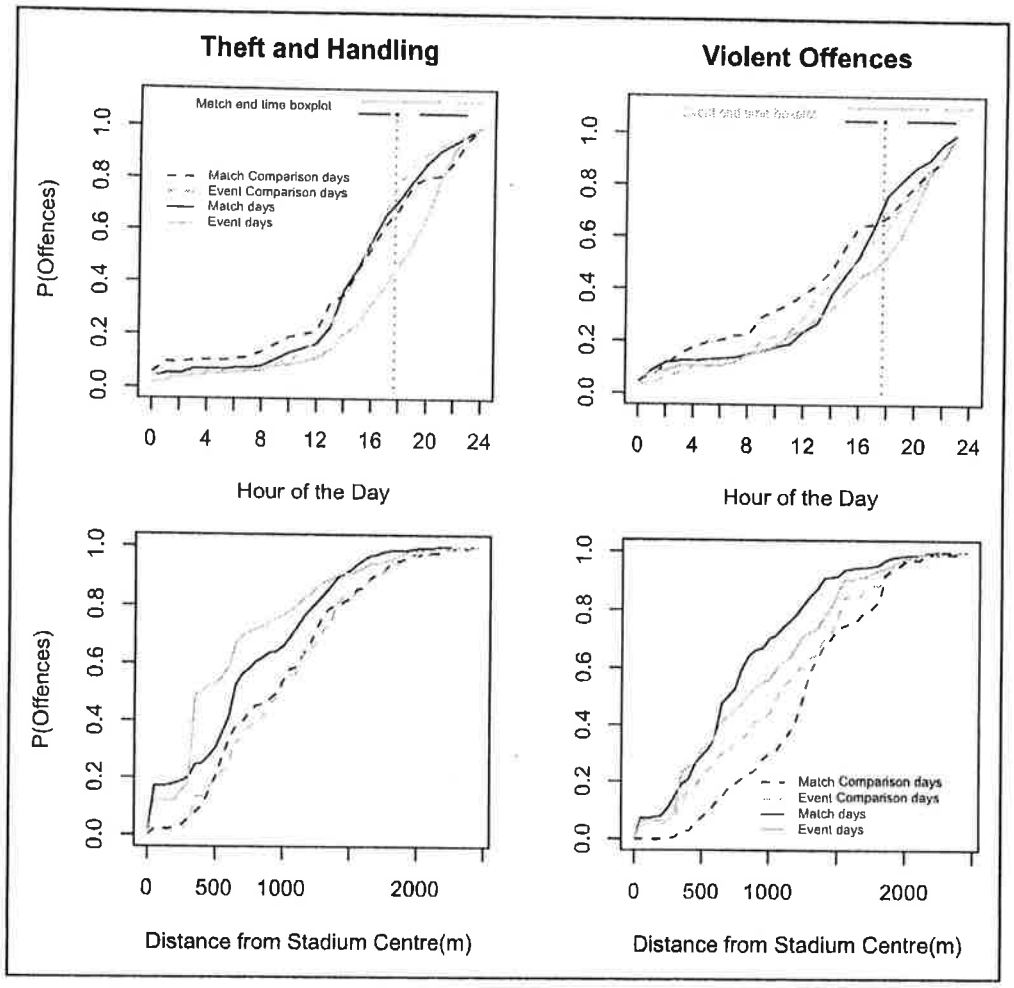

Figure 4. The empirical cumulative distribution function (ECDF) for the two categories of crime (and boxplots for the end times of matches and events).

The Temporal Distribution of Offenses

Soccer matches and other events tend to occur at particular times of the day, and so (if the null hypothesis is incorrect) compared to days on which the stadium is unused, the likelihood of crime occurrence should differ systematically over the course of the day for match and event days. To examine this, for each of the four types of day we aggregated the data and calculated the number of offenses that occurred within each hour h (or earlier) for each type of offense and generated an ECDF for each. Hypothesis testing was then conducted in the same way as described for spatial patterns.

The top two panels of Figure 4 show the ECDF respectively for theft and handling and for violent offenses across the day for match versus non-match and event versus non-event days. It can be seen that on the match and relevant comparison days, the temporal distributions did not differ significantly for *theft and handling* offenses (Kolmogorov–Smirnov $D = .095$, $p = .214$). However, *theft and handling* offenses tended to happen later in the day on *event* days than their relevant comparators (Kolmogorov–Smirnov $D = .313$, $p < .001$).

The boxplots embedded in the top two panels of Figure 4 summarize the distribution of end times for soccer matches and events. It is clear that events tended to (start and) end later than matches. In the case of theft and handling offenses, it is evident that on the comparison days, less than 20 percent of offenses occurred after 6 pm, whereas on the event days more than 50 percent did. Thus, it would appear that on event days, the timing of offenses coincided with the start and end times of events.

For *violent* offenses, permutation tests suggested that there was no significant difference (Kolmogorov–Smirnov $D = .126$, $p = .101$) between the distributions for the *event* and relevant comparison days. For *match* days, however, the distribution differed significantly from the pattern for comparison days (Kolmogorov–Smirnov $D = .157$, $p < .025$). In this case, incidents of violence occurred with a greater probability around the typical match end time (or shortly before) than they did on the comparison days.

The Spatial Distribution of Offenses

If the observed patterns were associated with activities at the stadium, a difference in the spatial distribution of crimes would also be expected. In particular, relative to days on which the stadium is unused, increases would be expected closer to it on days that events of any kind occur. To examine the spatial distribution of offenses, the distance between each crime—that occurred on one of the four types of day of interest—and the center of the stadium was computed. The bottom two panels of Figure 4 show the ECDFs for the two categories of crime. Relative to the comparison days, a higher proportion of theft and handling offenses occurred near to the stadium on match (Kolmogorov–Smirnov $D = .171$, $p < .025$) and event days (Kolmogorov–Smirnov $D = .367$, $p < .01$). In line with expectation, the effect was more pronounced for the latter with almost 60 percent of crimes occurring within 500 m of the stadium (compared with approximately 20 percent on the relevant comparison days). Relative to the appropriate

comparison days, a higher proportion (approximately 4 times as large for crimes that occurred within 500 m) of *violent* crimes occurred near the stadium on *match* days (Kolmogorov–Smirnov test $D = .422$, $p < .01$), but for *event* days the distributions did not differ significantly (Kolmogorov–Smirnov test $D = .137$, $p = .151$).

Discussion

The research reported here tests a series of hypotheses relating to levels and rates of crime, as well as the spatial and temporal distributions of offenses around Wembley Stadium. The hypotheses were drawn from ecological criminology, making use in particular of the crime attractor and crime generator typology. The novelty of the work relates to: (1) the attempt to bring empirical evidence to understanding the nature of a problem that goes back to the Middle Ages; (2) the measurement of levels of crime attraction and generation, which are often referred to in the literature but seldom quantified; (3) the use of LandScan data to help estimate street level ambient populations as a more realistic basis for measuring rates of street-level offenses; (4) the exploitation of conditions approximating a natural experiment in theory testing; and (5) the conduct of criminological research that has direct use value.

In general, the results suggest that levels of crime are elevated on those days that the stadium is used. Moreover, differences in the spatial and temporal distribution of crime on days when the stadium is used and those when it is not are consistent with the idea that the observed increases in the overall level of crime are associated with the use of the stadium. However, while the probability of crime per unit time appears to be elevated, the rate of crime per population at risk does not. In fact, if anything, the rate of crime per population at risk tended to be lower on days when the stadium was used than when it was not. Consequently, we suggest that the increases in crime observed around the stadium are most likely due to the facility episodically generating rather than attracting crime. That is, stadiums, whether they are used for soccer matches or any other type of event, are places to which large numbers of people gravitate for reasons unrelated to criminal motivation, a proportion of whom are liable to take advantage of criminal opportunities they happen to come across. Moreover, just as some of those who visit comprise likely offenders, others will furnish suitable targets, or act as intimate handlers or capable guardians. That we find an elevated number of crime events but a lower rate in relation to the potential victim population would suggest that the increased supply of intimate handlers and capable

guardians, together with place management within the stadium, does more to contain the potential offenses produced by the influx of visitors to the area than the increased supply of likely offenders and suitable targets does to attract them. "Place management" in Wembley Stadium is provided primarily by stewards (private-contract security staff) who work within the stadium to handle turnstiles, assign seating, separate opposing sets of fans, and provide stage or field security. It is also provided by other staff members such as food and drink vendors who may intervene directly or call for security when violence is about to, or has already occurred (Madensen and Eck 2008).

Considering the role of informal guardianship, it is possible that we observe a lower rate of crime when the stadium is used because with increased population density comes increased natural surveillance (Jacobs 1961; see also, Johnson and Bowers 2010) and mutual guardianship. In the current study, it was not possible to tease apart the relative contributions of place managers and informal guardianship on crime, but future research may seek to do so using observational or other methods. For instance, to examine the role of informal guardianship, such research might seek to determine whether there is a negative association between ambient population density and crime rates at such facilities.

It is important to note that in the analyses of crime rates presented here, we use data that are aggregated over the course of the day. The reason for this is that the estimates of the ambient population used—particularly that proportion based on the LandScan data—relate to a typical 24-hour period rather than for specific hours of the day. However, it is evident from the analysis of the timing of offenses that the risk per unit time varies over the course of the day, being highest around the time that events take place at the stadium. Thus, in absence of the analysis of how crime rates vary over the course of the day it may be unwise to rule out the crime attractor hypothesis on the basis of the available data.

Similarly, we aggregate the data spatially, conducting our analyses for the three administrative areas that surround Wembley stadium. In the event that the stadium influences the risk of crime at those locations that are nearest to it, by including in our analysis data for crimes that occurred farther away, our estimates of the impact of the stadium on crime may be diluted. This too would have implications for the crime generator/attractor hypothesis.

We do not explore variation in crime rates at a more micro level here for two reasons. The first is a practical issue and concerns our estimate of the ambient population. That is, the LandScan data are not currently

available at a spatial scale finer than 1 km × 1 km and so the analysis of crime rates at a lower level of resolution would be problematic. The second is a theoretical (more important) issue. Unlike smaller facilities such as a bar whose influence on crime might be expected to be rather localized (see Groff 2011; Ratcliffe 2011, 2012), Wembley stadium is a large facility that attracts a substantial number of people, all of whom—given the locations of transport nodes—to reach the venue, have to move through the wider area that surrounds the stadium. Consequently, we consider it reasonable to assume that any influence the stadium has on crime should extend to the wider environment within which it is located, and hence that patterns should be examined at this scale. Notwithstanding this, further research that examines patterns at a more micro level, and seeks to explore whether the risk of crime is particularly affected in some environs more than others would be a fruitful avenue for future research.

In any event, what the analyses demonstrate is that the probability of offenses taking place per unit of time around the stadium is higher on match or event days. The analyses of the spatial distribution of offenses also suggest that the increase extends for some distance beyond the perimeter of the stadium. For example, Figure 4 suggests that in the case of violent offenses, relative to non-match days, on days when matches are played, there are proportionally more offenses up to about 1.5 km from the stadium (i.e., on match but not comparator days, a very small fraction of incidents of violence occur between 1.5 and 3 km of the stadium). Given the change in the ecology of the wider area within which the stadium is located, and the location of the transit stations with respect to the stadium (see Figure 1), this is perhaps not surprising and supports our decision to examine the variation in crime rates across the wider area.

With respect to the spatial analyses, it is important to comment upon the likely accuracy of the geocoordinates associated with the offenses. For crimes where an offense takes place at a very specific location, such as a burglary, geocoding tends to be highly accurate as the victim will be able to report the exact location of the crime, and databases of building locations are typically very good (Ratcliffe 2001). For crimes that occur at on street locations, geocoding may be less accurate. This is often simply because the victim is unable to provide an exact location. Given the types of crimes considered, geocoding accuracy may be a potential issue here. However, geocoding accuracy is largely a function of the geography concerned. That is, it is a function of the extent to which it is possible for victims to identify and differentiate between different locations, and for police recording systems

to be able to index crimes to these. For comparative studies for which different areas are considered, geocoding accuracy may affect the reliability of inferences made, as the factors that influence geocoding accuracy may vary across different areas. However, in the current study, we suggest that this issue is minimized as the geography is the same for the comparisons made; the only thing that differs systematically is whether the stadium is used or not.

The findings of this study are important from a policy perspective as in the United Kingdom, at least, the police assess the probability of disorder for each professional soccer game and deploy resources accordingly. The soccer clubs are required by law to make a financial contribution to the costs of such policing, but typically only for resources deployed within a range of 100 m of the stadium boundary and for a period of 3 hours before and after the game. Levels of payment have been contested in newspapers (League reject call over police costs 2008), on television (Cockin 2008) and in the court of law (High Court of Justice, Greater Manchester Police v Wigan Athletic 2007); yet, little evidence has hitherto been available regarding the level and distribution of crime and disorder associated with soccer matches to inform such negotiations. The approach taken here provides one way of estimating the distance over which events that take place at stadiums might impact upon crime levels, and when they might do so. And, consequently, the methods described provide an approach to assembling an evidence base that could be used to determine the financial contribution that professional soccer clubs should make to the costs of policing games of soccer. The present results suggest that the criminogenic effect of the stadium extends considerably beyond a buffer zone of 100 m. A limitation of the study, of course, is that it makes use of data for only one stadium. Consequently, future research might examine crime patterns for a sample of stadiums, and may explore the extent to which these vary given the characteristics of the wider environment within which stadiums are located. Such research might also compare patterns for stadiums that are soccer-centric with those that are event-centric.

In conclusion, in this study we have examined the extent to which an example of one type of major facility influences patterns of crime in the area that surrounds it. We suggest that there is no doubt that it does affect levels of crime, even though this is an unintended consequence of the facility. Given that the timing of the elevation in crime risk (per unit time) is associated with a large change in the ambient population of the area, our findings provide further support for ecological theories of crime and their utility in exploring and explaining patterns of crime.

School Athletic Event Security

Read Ken Trump's article on school athletic event security entitled, "A Game Plan for Safety" in the American School Board Journal's February 2007 issue.

Read the USA Today article on high school football violence (November 23, 2005) based on research by National School Safety and Security Services, and USA Today.

National School Safety and Security Services encourages schools to create, maintain, and update school athletic event security and emergency preparedness guidelines.

A significant number of violent incidents at school athletic events around the nation. These incidents have included assaults, riots/fighting, stabbing incidents, shootings, and even murder. A review of incidents, along with communications from school and safety officials nationwide, suggests that increased attention is needed to school athletic event security.

The success of school athletic event security can often be tied to strategies associated with the following three major categories:

1. Adequate staffing and supervision;
2. Advance planning of security strategies; and
3. Thoughtful emergency preparedness planning.

School Athletic Event Safety Risks

Many school athletic events pose relatively low safety risks. Many middle school games, as well as certain high school games, attract smaller crowds of spectators, involve less emotional rivalries, and overall do not present major security concerns.

School athletic events such as high school football and basketball games, however, can draw large crowds, be highly competitive, and require significant attention to security issues. Reasons for such games presenting more serious security concerns can include:

- Large crowds of spectators, potentially by the thousands, depending upon the nature and type of event. Spectators at high school basketball and football games, for example, may include students from both participating schools, students from other schools, former students, parents, community members, etc.
- Crowd psychology tells us that some individuals who may otherwise not act aggressively in "normal," one-on-one environments may act out aggressively in a crowd. This is often attributed to the real and perceived anonymity provided by a large crowd, as well as the crowd emotions created within the large gathering.
- Lower levels of adult supervision, visibility, and mobility. Too often schools under-staff athletic events, especially in terms of police officers and security personnel staffing, in order to save limited funds out of athletic department and/or school-based budgets.
- Increased emotions among spectator crowds, especially when there are intense rivalries between playing teams.

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SAFETY SERVICES

- *New:* School Safety Roundtables: Electronic Teleconference Consultations
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- Increased access to, and exposure of, the larger physical plant areas. These areas may include stadiums, athletic fields, parking lots, school gyms, locker rooms, and potentially the entire school itself if exit doors are not secured and inside gates are not used to section off and seal down unused areas of the building.
- Higher risk for drug and alcohol consumption before, during, and after games by spectators.
- Higher risk for gang member presence and potential activity in those school communities experiencing gang activity.

In short, some school athletic events, such as widely attended high school football and basketball games, can be considered "higher risk" from a security perspective first because of the overall nature of the event and the context in which it occurs.

School Athletic Event Security Strategies

Advanced planning for security strategies for athletic events is very important. It is important to remember that "advanced" planning means more than saying on Thursday that, "We need to get a couple of cops to work tomorrow night at the game."

Some security strategies will require funding. Hiring off-duty police officers, paying overtime to school security personnel, funding stipends for additional school staff, installing surveillance cameras, and other measures simply come with a cost attached.

But there are also many operational strategies, policies, procedures, communications, and planning techniques that require more time than money. In today's busy schools, getting people to "find the time" for security planning is often more difficult than "finding the money."

Some practical strategies schools can employ to reduce security risks, especially at larger events, may include:

- First and foremost, provide adequate adult supervision and staffing. Factors to consider in determining what is "adequate" may include the anticipated size of the crowd, the size of the facilities and grounds (including parking lots) used for the event, past history of incidents at similar events, "intelligence" information received about current conflicts at the school and in the community that could spill-over into the event, and other related considerations.
- Events with larger crowds should employ sworn law enforcement officers. School districts with their own school police and/or school resource officers (SROs) should give priority to using these officers at school athletic events since these officers typically know the youth who may be attending the event. If additional officers are needed, consider first using gang unit officers, juvenile detectives, and community policing officers who may know the youth and their families. The same concept applies with hiring in-house school security personnel, assigning school administrators, and using school staff members since they also know the students. These individuals typically know those students and non-students who have past behavioral problems in schools and at school-sponsored events.School officials should also employ adequate levels of teaching staff and other support staff. Parent volunteers may also help augment regular staff.
- Deploy police, security personnel, and school staff in a manner which provides adequate coverage to the facilities being used for the event. This includes at ticket gates, perimeter entrance/exit points, parking lots, common areas (restrooms, concession stands, etc.), on the playing grounds/inner field perimeter, in the stands, and at other key locations. Have police in uniform and security staff in clearly identifiable clothing. The use of plainclothes, undercover police officers may be necessary in certain large-crowd events and/or situations where problems are anticipated.

- Train police, security personnel, and staff on techniques for monitoring crowds (and not the athletic event on the field), verbal de-escalation skills, procedures for handling fights and riots, handling emergency medical situations, evacuation procedures, tasks related to specific

operations (ticket-taking procedures, concession stand operations, etc.), and emergency guidelines.

- Equip all staff with two-way radios. Issue school cell phones to select staff assigned to the event.
- Create policies related to admission, limitations of items that can be carried in (purses, book bags, backpacks, etc.), right to search spectators at admission point (metal detector scans, bag searches, etc.), no passes out and back in once admitted, spectator conduct, and other security protocols. Post rules outside and inside of admission gates, and elsewhere in the facility. Enforce the rules in a firm, fair, and consistent manner.
- Establish procedures for advance ticket sales and on-site ticket sales. Have staff ticket-selling and ticket-taking procedures with adequate police, security, and ticket-taking staff at admission gates. Stop ticket sales after a designated time, such as at by the beginning of the third quarter. Have police and/or security staff escorts of ticket-takers and money from the admissions areas to a designated location for counting money and preparing it for bank deposits, which should occur with police escorts the same evening.
- Maintain separate locker rooms for home and visitor teams. Have team buses pick-up and drop-off at opposite sides of the playing facility to avoid interaction before and after the game.
- Separate spectator seating into clearly designated areas, i.e., home team in bleachers on one side and visiting team on other side. If at all possible, have separate concession stands operating in each of these areas.
- Administrators and safety officials from the schools playing a given event should communicate with each other well in advance of the event to discuss procedures, safety concerns, security practices, emergency guidelines, investigation into rumors and any recent incidents which could result in conflicts, and associated logistics.
- Secure perimeter doors of schools and gate off sections of the building not used for the actual athletic event in a manner which is in accordance with fire safety regulations.
- Create a detailed plan for parking procedures, traffic flow, parking lot staffing during entire game, and related issues. Consider not allowing any cars into the parking lots after a designated time, such as after the beginning of the third quarter of the game. Advise students in advance to coordinate pick-ups by parents outside of the parking lots on the perimeter of the grounds
- Conduct advance assessments of physical security needs and strategies. Consider use of surveillance cameras in admission areas, game field areas, common areas (concession stands, walkways and areas around restrooms, etc.) parking lots, and other areas as appropriate. Evaluate lighting in stadiums, athletic facilities, parking lots, and perimeter around the school and event grounds.
- Consider having dedicated staff for videotaping the game and, if necessary, areas of spectator misconduct that may occur.
- Establish code of sportsmanlike conduct and educate players, coaches, cheerleaders, the band, students, parents, and others on the code in advance of the game.
- Have P.A. announcers make announcements at the beginning of the game and at other times, as necessary, regarding sportsmanlike conduct behavioral expectations. Train P.A. announcers on overall guidelines for communicating with the crowd during the event, under emergency situations, etc.
- Have clear procedures, roles, and responsibilities for clearing and locking down facilities upon completion of the game.

School Athletic Event Emergency Preparedness

Thoughtful emergency preparedness planning is important since incidents could occur, even with the best of prior advance security planning.

- Establish written emergency guidelines. Test and exercise the written guidelines to make sure they would work in an emergency. Train all staff involved in supervising events on the guidelines.
- Administrators and safety personnel from both schools involved in the event should coordinate information in advance and review security procedures and written emergency guidelines.
- School administrators and safety personnel should coordinate with emergency medical personnel in advance of the event. In the case of many larger games, a number of schools will have an ambulance on stand-by on-site before, during, and after the game. School administrators and safety officials should also notify their appropriate law enforcement district

station and/or area commanders in advance of major games and/or high-risk events so on-duty safety personnel will be aware of the event even if off-duty police are being hired to work the game.

- Evacuation plans should be clear and announcements regarding emergency evacuation expectations should be made to the spectators at the start of events.
- Staff assignments with roles and responsibilities in the event of an emergency should be clearly delineated.
- Create emergency communications procedures and protocols to be engaged in the event of an emergency incident at the event. Communications plans should include communicating with media, parents, school staff, students, etc.
- Have plans for managing the "post-crisis" aftermath in the hours and days following an incident at an event.

hese are only a sample of some general suggestions for onsideration and discussion. Plans and strategies must be tailored for each school and school district. There is no "cookie cutter" plan that will fit all schools.

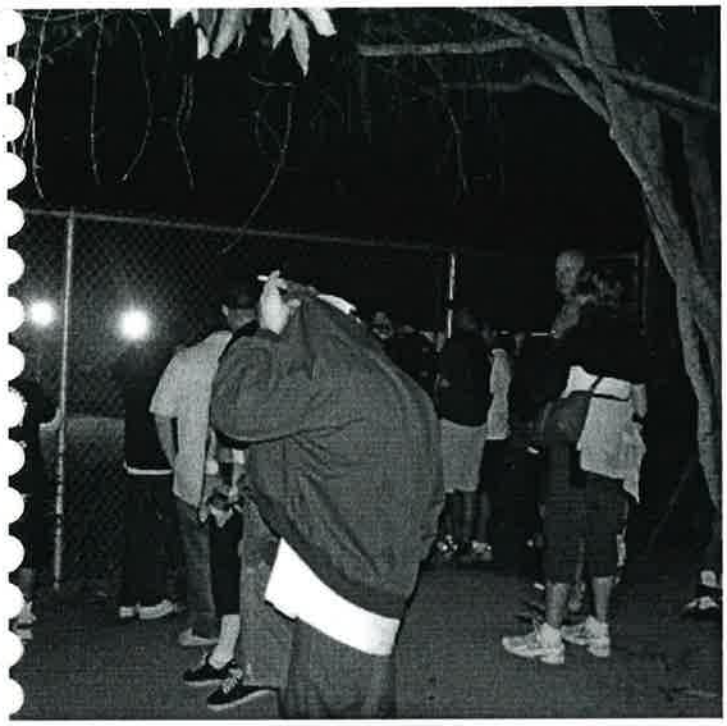
ut adequate staffing and supervision, advance security planning, and thoughtful emergency uidelines can help keep school athletic events safe, secure, and well managed.

uestions or additional suggestions may be directed to Ken Trump.

Pro Point Loma

Stop the commercialization of Point Loma High School

Safety and Crime



(https://propointloma.files.wordpress.com/2012/05/safety-1.jpg)

Spectators line up and crowd neighbors' homes to enter the PLHS stadium. Note, no street lights.

The PLHS track and field are pretty unique, sharing property lines not with parking lots or parks or streets or canyons, but with people's homes, literally their backyards. What used to be a relatively peaceful dark neighborhood at night is about o glow so bright that neighbors will be able to read indoors without lamps. Remember the Clairemont High School lights fiasco? The lights and sound system, of course, are designed to attract and entertain visitors from everywhere. Mostly, they'll be teens (for school sports) and rowdy young adults (the renters).

Except to copy and paste the warnings of neighbors, the new EIR offered no professional warning that high school drivers are inexperienced drivers, nor that too many young drivers are distracted behind the wheel, nor that nighttime events often involve drinking, drug use, and, sadly, too often gang activity.

"Gangs don't travel for afternoon football games; they just don't. It's a nighttime phenomenon and involves all ethnicities," retired Police Officer Alan Leff advised the Peninsula Community Planning Board on Feb. 18, 2016, before the PCPB objected to the project in a letter to the School District's EIR consultant.

In 1973, all night games were banned by the district due to increased violence and gang activities. Do you think gang activity has declined since then or grown exponentially?

Then there are the annoying petty crimes that accompany nighttime youth activity and even weekend daytime Pop Warner renters, thanks to the drinking dads. Neighbors have had to tolerate predictable souvenirs from PLHS field use: beer bottles on our lawns, trash, condoms, graffiti and vandalism.

Opening the field to frequent nighttime use exposes the neighbors to frequent nighttime abuse.

(https://propointloma.files.wordpress.com/2012/05/crime.jpg)
Graffiti left after a PLHS night Homecoming game, back when mobile field lights were used inexpensively.

(https://propointloma.files.wordpress.com/2012/05/safety-2.jpg)

Trespassers take over a private yard to watch a PLHS Homecoming game.

One thought on "Safety and Crime"

1. ***Angela Shaw*** says: September 6, 2013 at 11:26 AM
The City is again using the vacant lot on Clove St. for storing their equipment and have put up another fence. Just wait until this years Homecoming game, there will again be trespassers trying to see the field and I just bet the fence has grafitti on it after the game is over.

CRIME SEPTEMBER 16, 2016 10:03 PM

Gunfire outside Selma High football stadium ends game

1 of 6

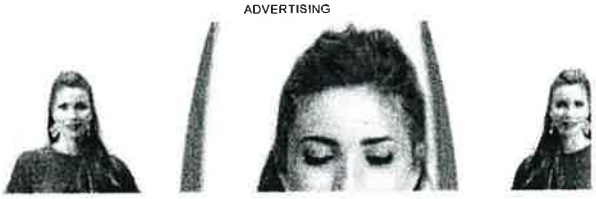
Greg Garner, Selma police chief, updates what authorities know about the shots fired outside Selma High School's football stadium while a game was being played Friday night, September 16, 2016. The sound of the gunfire led the game being stopped at halftime. No injuries have been reported and no one had been arrested, Garner said. **Andrea Castillo** - The Fresno Bee

BY ANDREA CASTILLO
acastillo@fresnobee.com

A collision of two cars just outside Selma High School's football stadium Friday night followed by an exchange of gunfire caused officials inside the stadium to stop the varsity game at halftime.

No one appeared hurt, said Selma police Chief Greg Garner. One of the vehicles and its occupants drove away moments after the gunplay on Thompson Avenue; the driver of the other vehicle was questioned by police.

Garner originally said the shooting may have been provoked by road rage. On Saturday, he said that was unlikely. The victim, who previously was thought to be a suspect, told police he had been involved in a road-rage incident Friday afternoon, so it was thought perhaps the shooter was the same person.



Instead, Garner said, the victim, a 24-year-old man, was driving on Thompson Avenue when a white car, possibly a Honda, struck his car while driving recklessly.

After the crash, the occupants of the Honda got out and started shooting at some people standing on the west side of Thompson Avenue. Garner said those people returned fire.

"It's our belief that they were their intended target to begin with and they may have been distracted, which caused them to strike the other vehicle," he said.

Officers were on scene within 30 seconds, but Garner said all the shooting suspects had fled by then. Police searched the area and found the victim, who had fled to safety. They also found at least six shell casings and a couple of vehicles parked on the east side of Thompson that were struck by gunfire.

Garner said Selma has seen a recent increase in weapons-related calls – more than a dozen in the past three weeks, most of which were for shots fired.

No one has been seriously injured but he said the calls caught the department's attention because there had beennone for nearly two months prior.

Selma High School athletic director Randy Esraelian estimated the crowd at the game between 2,600 and 3,000 people. The shooting brought out 25 officers from the Police Department and Fresno County Sheriff's Office.

Asked whether the incident drew more police response because of the game, Garner said: "We're always concerned when violence occurs no matter where in he city. Obviously right next to a high school event isn't the best place to have this happen, but there is no good place for this to happen."

Selma resident Ken Robison, a former Bee reporter who was at the game between Selma and visiting Coalinga High, said the shooting happened shortly before 9 p.m. during halftime. Robison said about six or seven shots were heard in the area just west of Staley Stadium..

Robison said about 30 seconds later, more shots were heard and the stadium public-address announcer told the crowd to duck. A police representative thentold the crowd to move onto the field.

Robison said fans were stumed. The teams were in their respective locker roomswhen the shots were heard. Neither team returned to the field.

Selma won the game 34-0 to remain undefeated.

Andrea Castillo: 559-441-6279, @andreamcastillo. Bee reporter Cresencio Rodriguez-Delgado contributed to this report.

FOOTBALL

Miss. football star fatally shot after argument

By **Harold Gater, The Clarion-Ledger** February 10, 2017

A standout high school football player was killed in a shooting in Clarksdale, Miss. on Wednesday.

Authorities told WREG that the incident began with two people arguing around 4 p.m. One person produced a gun and opened fire, striking 18-year-old Dayeveon Hill in the chest and arm.

Hill was transported to a hospital where he later died. Clarksdale police have not released the name of the 18-year-old suspect in the deadly shooting.

Hill was a senior and one of Clarksdale High School's top players. He had recently signed a football scholarship at Pearl River Community College.

Due to large # of pages, not all pages printed

January 2008

College Football Games and Crime

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WORKING PAPER SERIES

JANUARY 2008 WORKING PAPER No. 08-01

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College Football Games and Crime

Abstract

There is a great deal of anecdotal evidence that college football games can lead to aggressive and destructive behavior by fans. However, to date, no empirical study has attempted to document the magnitude of this phenomenon. We match daily data on offenses from the NIBRS to 26 Division I-A college football programs in order to estimate the relationship between college football games and crime. Our results suggest that the host community registers sharp increases in assaults, vandalism, arrests for disorderly conduct, and arrests for alcohol-related offenses on game days. Upsets are associated with the largest increases in the number of expected offenses. These estimates are discussed in the context of psychological theories of fan aggression.

Keywords: college football, crime, aggression, alcohol, drinking

Fierce fighting on the football field and in the streets of this town for two hours was the result this afternoon of the game...members and followers of both teams were cut by blows from clubs, bricks, canes, and any other weapons that were handy, townsfolk and students joining in the melee.

--New York Times, Nov. 22, 1903

Introduction

College football is enormously popular in the United States, and there is evidence that its appeal is growing. In 1998, college football games attracted 37.4 million spectators. By 2006, attendance had risen to 47.9 million.[1] Nineteen of the 20 largest stadiums located in the United States are devoted to the sport, and there are plans to expand the capacity at a number of college football stadiums in the coming years.[2]

As the popularity of college football increases, so do concerns with regard to the behavior of its fans. According to observers, the charged, "winner-take-all" atmosphere often leads to violent behavior and even riots (MacDonald 2004). In an effort to discourage heavy drinking and "associated unruliness" during and after games, the majority of Division I-A schools currently prohibits stadium sales of alcoholic beverages (Wieberg 2005). In August of 2005, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) recommended that all schools ban the sale of alcohol at sporting events.

Despite anecdotal reports that college football games lead to aggressive and violent behaviors among spectators, there has, to date, been no attempt to systematically document the phenomenon. Moreover, there has been surprisingly little study of the

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[1] These figures are provided by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. See www.ncaa.org.stats/football/attendance.

[2] Information on stadium capacity in the Unites States is available from Brown and Morrison (2007). Bunkley (2006) reported on plans to add seating to the University of Michigan's football stadium, already the largest in the nation. See also Raley (2007) and Wieberg (2007).

effect of other types of sporting events on such behaviors, although a number of psychological theories suggest that sporting events in general, and especially those that involve high levels of violence, might cause fans to act more aggressively than they would otherwise.

In fact, previous empirical research provides only limited support for the hypothesis that sporting events are causally related to violent or aggressive acts. For instance, Drake and Panday (1996) examined data on child abuse cases from Missouri in 1992. They found no evidence of a relationship between playoff games in the four major professional sports (baseball, basketball, football, and hockey) and reports of child abuse. Similarly, Sachs and Chu (2000) failed to find a statistically significant association between professional football games and domestic violence dispatches in the county of Los Angeles over a three-year period (1993-1995). White et al. (1992) examined the relationship between games played by The Washington Redskins, a professional football team, and emergency room admissions at two hospitals in northern Virginia over a two-year period (1988-1989). One of the 2 hospitals recorded a statistically significant spike in emergency room visits by women the day after Redskin victories, but there was no evidence of a relationship between game days and emergency room admissions at the other hospital.

Perhaps the best evidence of a link between sporting events and fan violence comes from two studies of prizefights and homicides. Phillips (1983) collected information on eighteen championship heavyweight prizefights that took place during the period 1973-1978. He found evidence that the U.S. homicide rate increased significantly 3 days after a prizefight. Miller et al. (1991) reanalyzed the data collected by Phillips

(1983), confirming this basic pattern of results. Although the three-day lag suggests that the estimated relationship between prizefights and homicides could be spurious (Baron and Reiss 1985), the work of Phillips (1983) and Miller (1991) has been used to buttress the claim that individuals are capable of reacting quite violently to sporting events viewed on the television as opposed to in person.[3]

Here, we examine daily offense data from 26 police agencies over the course of 6 football seasons (2000 to 2005). Each of these agencies had jurisdiction over a community in which a Division I-A college football team played its home games. Our interest is in whether assaults and other offenses such as vandalism departed from their normal pattern on game days. Specifically, we examine changes in the number of offenses reported by a particular police agency when the football program located in the community under its jurisdiction played a home game, and the change in offenses when the program played an away game. In addition, we investigate whether the outcome of the game affects the estimated relationship between games days and offenses, and explore the role of team rank. Finally, we experiment with introducing lags into the empirical model.

Our results suggest that the host community registers sharp increases in assaults on game days. In addition, there is evidence that vandalism, arrests for disorderly conduct, and alcohol-related arrests increase on game days, but no support for the hypothesis that away games are related to offenses. The largest estimated effects are found when an upset occurs, defined as when an unranked team beat a ranked team or when a lower-ranked team beat a higher-ranked team.

[3] See, for instance, Wann et al. (2001, p. 117). Felson (1996) provides a more critical appraisal of this body of work.

Some portion of the relationship between home games and offenses may be mechanical in nature, due to the fact that home games often attract a temporary, but substantial, influx of people from outside the host community. However, the results with regard to upsets suggest that fans react to the outcome of games. In the next section we discuss the potential links between sporting events and crime, paying special attention to the psychological theories of spectator aggression.

Sporting Events, Aggression, and Drinking

Clemson University is located in the small town of Clemson, South Carolina. Approximately 17,000 students attend Clemson University, and the town has a population of approximately 12,000. Yet, Clemson Memorial Stadium, which can seat more than 80,000 football fans, is often filled to capacity.

Obviously, college football games have the potential to draw thousands of spectators into relatively small communities. As the number of individuals in a community increases, so too do the opportunities for disputes and altercations having nothing to do with football. Our interest, however, goes beyond this sort of mechanical relationship. If away games, which presumably do not draw many spectators from outside the local community, are associated with changes in the number of offenses reported, this would suggest a more complex relationship between sporting events and crime. A similar argument could be made if the outcome of a game is found to affect the number of offenses.

Several theories from psychology offer explanations for aggressive, even criminal, fan behavior. For instance, Bandura (1973) posited that aggression can be

viewed as a response to environmental stimuli such as televised violence. According to Bandura's social learning theory, under the right circumstances, simply observing a sporting event can be enough to trigger an act of aggression, regardless of the outcome of the event.[4] In contrast, the frustration-aggression hypothesis predicts that fans will react aggressively only when their favorite team loses. According to the frustration-aggression hypothesis, first proposed by Dollard et al. (1939), acts of violence or aggression are the result of being thwarted in an effort to attain a goal.[5] Cialdini et al. (1976), Branscombe and Wann (1992), and Wann (1993) also predicted that fans would be more likely to commit an aggressive or violent act in the event of a loss than in the event of a victory. Cialdini et al. (1976) described fans as attaching themselves to particular team, basking in the "reflected glory" of a victory, but reacting to a defeat almost as if they themselves had been on the field of play. Branscombe and Wann (1992) and Wann (1993) focused on the negative shock to self-esteem experienced by the dedicated fan whose favorite team loses a game. According to these authors, aggressive behavior after such a loss can be viewed as an attempt to recoup self-esteem.[6]

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[4] See Bandura (2007) for a review of social learning theory. Our discussion of the psychological theories of fan aggression also borrows from Wann et al. (2001), pp. 108-120. Wann et al. (2001, p. 110), provided a hypothetical example illustrating social learning theory in the context of a sporting event:

> when a football fan sees his favorite player deliver an especially vicious hit on an opposing player and receive praise for doing so, the spectator might be inclined, given sufficient provocation, to model the same behavior on the obnoxious opposing team's fan seated a few feat away.

[5] For an in-depth discussion of the frustration-aggression hypothesis, see Berkowitz (1989). Miller (1941) modified the frustration-aggression hypothesis, arguing that aggression is not the inevitable response to frustration.

[6] Sociologists have also developed theories that can help explain spectator aggression. These theories typically focus on how individuals modify their behavior when part of a larger group or crowd. For instance, contagion theory posits that a single individual's attitude or actions can be quickly and uncritically adopted by other members of a group (Wann et al. 2001, p. 120). Simons and Taylor (1992) and Van Hiel et al. (2007) review the sociological theories of spectator aggression.

To date, few empirical studies have attempted to distinguish between the above theories. Goldstein and Arms (1971) asked male spectators a series of questions designed to gauge their level of hostility before and after a game between the U.S. Military and Naval academies. The authors found a comparable increase in hostility levels among fans of both the winning and losing teams, a result consistent with social learning theory but at odds with, for instance, the aggression-frustration hypothesis. Arms et al. (1979), using a similar approach to that employed by Goldstein and Arms (1971), also found support for the social learning hypothesis.

A number of researchers have explored the potentially pivotal role of alcohol consumption by fans. Although a large body of research documents that alcohol consumption can lead to aggressive behavior, there is no consensus as to why (Bushman and Cooper 1990; Ito et al. 1996; Pederson et al. 2000). There is, however, evidence that frustration intensifies the effect of alcohol on aggressive behavior (Ito et al. 1996), and speculation that, given certain triggers, intoxicated individuals will be more likely to exhibit what has been termed "displaced aggression" (Pederson et al. 2000).

College football games are often accompanied by day-long parties and heavy drinking. Neal and Fromme (2007) examined data collected from students attending The University of Texas at Austin. They found that football game days were associated with substantial increases in the amount of alcohol consumed. Similarly, Glassman et al. (2007) found that college football games days were associated with higher alcohol consumption than other "drinking occasions."

University administrators and NCAA committee members are clearly concerned about the problems caused by excessive drinking at sporting events. In fact, all of the

football programs represented in our sample had banned the sale of alcohol in their stadiums before 2000.

There is some evidence that banning alcohol can dampen the relationship between football games and aggressive fan behavior. After the University of Colorado Boulder prohibited stadium alcohol sales, game-day arrests, assaults, and ejections decreased significantly (Bormann and Stone 2001). Another study showed a decrease in game day drunk-driving arrests after Arizona State University implemented a ban on stadium sales of alcohol (Boyes and Faith 1993). However, Spaite et al. (1990) found no change in the number of injuries or illnesses reported by medical aid stations after the consumption of alcohol was prohibited in the stadium of a popular collegiate football team.[7]

The Data

There are 119 Division I-A NCAA football programs in the United States. We successfully matched daily offense data from the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) with 26 of these programs for the period 2000-2005. The remaining programs were located in communities under the jurisdiction of a police agency that did not participate in the NIBRS data collection effort.[8]

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[7] There is strong evidence of a causal link between alcohol consumption and crime outside of the university setting (Carpenter 2005; Saffer 2001; Joksch and Jones 1993). For instance, Carpenter (2005) used the adoption of restrictive drunk-driving laws to estimate the effect of heavy alcohol use on nuisance crimes (vandalism, drunkenness, disorderly conduct). Consistent with other research in this area, he found a decrease in these types of crime after these laws were implemented.

[8] The NIBRS data are available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data provided by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 5271 police agencies from 23 different states and representing 16% of the U.S. population were reporting incident-level crime data to the NIBRS as of December, 2003 (www.ojp.gov/bjs/nibrsstatus.htm).

The police agencies (and respective schools) included in the analysis are: Akron (The University of Akron), Ames (Iowa State University), Ann Arbor (The University of Michigan), Athens (Ohio University), Austin (The University of Texas at Austin), Blacksburg (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and

facilitate the coordination of crime among fans including property offences. This could reveal itself in the form of higher levels of thefts after matches which were planned during the event. We do not observe such an effect and argue as Jacob and Legren (2003) in their study of school attendance and juvenile crime that concentration is likely to only have an impact on violent offences. In the context of large sporting events the potential numbers of violent interactions will increase with attendance levels. It could also depend on a game's outcome (e.g. upset loss) which may affect the emotional state of fans to a point of modifying their gain-loss utility perception of participation in violence[4]. This may also be influenced by the level of rivalry between the teams which may further increase the potential for unruly crowd behaviour.

We can argue that these parameters will be taken into account when local authorities decide the level of police personnel to deploy around stadiums during each home game. This leads us to consider the possible impact of police displacement during sporting events on local crime activity.

Displacement

There is a growing literature looking at the police-crime relationship using terrorism related events since they sometimes induce a surge in police presence in particular locations (Di Tella and Schargrodsky 2004 and Draca et al 2008). Exploiting the resulting unexpected displacement in law enforcement personnel is an interesting strategy to measure the impact the police may have on criminal activity. In the case of football matches in England there is also a large increase in police presence around a particular location: the stadiums. However this increase is not the result of unexpected consequences such as a terrorist attack. Consequently one could assume that with proper planning the effect of concentrating police at the stadium should be minimal, and displacement in the area could be avoided.

[4] Emotions on decision making has been extensively studied by psychologists and behavioural economists (e.g. Lowenstein 2000). Recent research by Card and Dahl (2009) investigates the impact of negative emotional cues from unexpected losses of a local American football team on domestic violence rates. They find that upset losses for the home team lead to an 8 percent increase in reports of male-on-female in the home to the police just after the match. We do not investigate domestic violence in this paper because of data limitations but believe the same emotional cue mechanism may explain possible violent encounters at sporting events. Indeed, in a recent paper Rees and Schnepel (2009) observed that local crime rates for a number of violence related offences were affected by upset losses (and wins) when the area is hosting an American college football game.

However, there is evidence of a substantial amount of displacement occurring during matches. A report commissioned by the Metropolitan Police Authority on the impact of policing football games in London concluded that: "On an average Saturday, 500 officers are lost to their communities policing football matches throughout the MPA…Football costs the MPA £7.4M in police staffing alone" (MPA 2003). These estimated 500 officers represent about 7 percent of the police manpower working in London on an average Saturday being deployed to monitor football matches instead of their regular duties[5]. This is a relatively high level of a regular displacement considering that it compares to for example the exceptional 34 percent local surge in police after the terrorist attacks of July 7 2005 in London (Draca et al 2008)[6].

The MPA report also gives evidence on the large difference in the cost in terms of number of officers deployed at matches depending on the police risk classification of the game played. These costs almost double when the risk increases with the expected level of attendance at a game and the type of match which will be played. We exploit the variation in crowd attendance at football matches as a proxy for the level of police displacement and the type of game played, especially competitions, since policing strategy cannot in theory be planned as accurately for those matches since they only occur with a win from the local team. Note that displacement only occurs during home games and that it could equally affect violent and property crime in the under protected areas of the boroughs hosting those matches

Incapacitation

Incapacitation is the general term used to express that individuals who are incarcerated or otherwise monitored cannot commit crimes in the community. More recently this definition has expended to other activities in which potential offenders engage more or less voluntarily keeping them from committing crimes. The impact of

[5] On an average Saturday all the police force in London work about 60,000 hours. This number divided by an 8 hour working day gives 7,500 officers (500/7,500 = 0.066)

[6] The fact that the police displacement caused is not due to an unexpected shock may be actually be beneficial to our analysis. This is because there is reason to believe that severe unforeseen events such as terror attacks which trigger changes in policing, may at the same time change the economic behaviour of individuals sharply in the short run (Bloom 2009), and likely also affect criminal behaviour. Regular displacement from sporting events should not suffer from this problem of correlated shock for our identification strategy. However one important effect which may change the behaviour of potential criminals is if they are busy assisting a match and consequently voluntarily incapacitated.

self-incapacitation on offending behaviour has been investigated in the context of school attendance and juvenile crime (Jacob and Lefgren 2003) and violent movie frequentation and the incidence of violence (Dahl and Della Vigna 2009). In both cases the authors point out that these activities are undertaken by sub-samples of the population which have relatively high propensities of committing crime: the young and the potentially violent. Can we argue that the same selection is occurring for individuals choosing to attend football matches?

There is little information on who football fans who attend games are apart for some basic demographic characteristics. Still, one of the most widely documented factor explaining the probability of individuals' criminal behaviour is linked to their gender and age profile (Hirshi and Gottferdson 1983, Hansen 2003). In the UK arrest data shows that 85 percent of arrested offenders are male and 80 percent are under 30 years old. Surveys of English football supporters (FA Premier League Fan Survey 1994-1997) show that over 50 percent of them are under 30 years of age and nine out of ten are male. This is evidence of the strong demographic similarities between the football fan and the crime committing population. This does not imply that supporters are systematically potential offenders It suggests that as the attendance and importance of a game grows it is increasingly possible that it will incapacitate certain individuals which would have otherwise been involved in criminal activity.

We assume here that voluntary incapacitation will similarly impact on property and violent crime in a similar way. More importantly we argue that incapacitation influences criminal behaviour during both home and away games. This is supported by the afore mentioned fan surveys which show that fans attempt to travel to as many away games as possible, or will at least watch the television broadcast of the match. One other important characteristic of football fans is that two thirds of them report that they are born locally (within 20 miles of where team plays). This is important: if we want to attribute changes in borough crime rates to incapacitation of potential local criminals, matches must attract fans who also reside in the area. To assess the incapacitation impact of a match we exploit the variation in attendance levels to each game, which captures the variation in the degree of incapacitation.

B – Identification Strategy

We summarise the impact of the three potential channels - concentration, displacement, and incapacitation - through which sporting events potentially affect

crime in Figure 1. The direction of each of the effects sporting events may have on crime is represented by type of crime and home or away game. This depiction of the conceptual framework makes it clear that a decrease in property or violent crime during an away game can be attributed to some level of incapacitation. Signs of increased property criminal activity during a home game would be interpreted as the effect of police displacement being stronger than the incapacitation effect. An estimate of the net displacement effect on property crime could be consequently generated by comparing the impact of home and away games on such offences. Finally, a measure of the impact of concentration could be obtained by comparing the change in property and violent crimes during home games.

We return later to the interpretation of separate estimates for each of the effects we are interested in. First we present the simple model we will use to identify the match-crime relationship:

$$Crime_{at} = \alpha_a + \delta_1 Home_{at} + \beta_1 HomeAtt_{at} + \delta_2 Away_{at} + \beta_2 AwayAtt_{at} + u_{at}$$

where crime is a measure of criminal activity (property or violent) at time t in area a. α is an area level fixed effect. *Home* and *Away* are binary variable which take the value one or zero if the team from area a is respectively playing a match at home or away. *HomeAtt* and *AwayAtt* represent the corresponding attendance levels to each of these matches. The δ coefficients will therefore capture the home and away match effects in the boroughs concerned. Our real interest lies in the identification of the β coefficients which will be estimates of the direction of the variations in attendance on the direction of the effects summarised in Figure 1.

To improve our estimation of the match-crime relationship we must consider a number of other factors which may influence game attendance and offending simultaneously. The first obvious candidate is the weather which has been proven to change crime patterns (Jacobs et al 2007) and is also likely to have an impact on match attendance. We therefore include weather controls in our model measuring daily temperatures and rain falls. The day and the hour at which a match is played could also be important. Crime is not evenly distributed during the day and across days of the week. The fans attending afternoon or evening games may also be different and this may change from one season to the next depending on the successes of each team. To attempt and capture all these concerns we include borough*period of the day*day of the week*month*season fixed effects in our models. Finally our first

model should include a holiday indicator since such days may also lead to changes in attendance and crime patterns simultaneously.

There are two other factors which could influence our estimation strategy in light of the conceptual framework we have developed. First it is important to note that there can be more than one home or away game being played by each of the teams we consider. This could have an impact on the levels of police displacement and voluntary incapacitation that go beyond just the match and attendances we measure for a single borough. We therefore control in our model for the number of other home or away games taking place in other areas and the level of attendance these matches attract. Second we have to consider that the impact a match in one area will have on other areas will partly depend on the distance between the two entities. We consequently include an indicator of the distance of each borough to the one where the local team is playing a home or an away game to capture this effect. Related to this we may be concerned that the attendance to away games will differ depending on the distance of the host team. We therefore also include distance in kilometres to the away game in the models we will estimate for various crime categories.

A final important set of factors which could influence the match-crime relationship will depend on the type of match and outcome of the game that is being played. Rees and Schnepel (2008) and Card and Dahl (2009) found for example that when the local team suffers an 'upset' loss it further increases the incidence of respectively violent offences and domestic violence. We will therefore control for the game having been lost when it was expected to be won to test this hypothesis in our context. We also include controls for the goal difference, number of yellow and red cards received during the game, and the match being a derby (one London team against another). We argue that these characteristics of a football match could incite changes in fan behaviour not captured by the size of the crowd attending a game. Theoretically they should mostly impact on violent crime if supporters are psychologically affected by the success or defeat of their team or the level of conflict between players they have witnessed during the game. Rivalries are notoriously the highest between teams from the same city and this heightened potential for volatile interactions will be captured by our derby dummy. A last element of interest for our identification is to see if there is a differential impact of matches on crime if the games were scheduled on short notice. This would be reflected by the impact on local crime of football matches changing as teams move further up a knockout competition

. We test this assumption by including at which round of a competition the game being played belongs.

C - Temporal Displacement

The extensive modelling strategy we describe should enable us to reliably estimate the impact of football matches on local area crime. Still we must concern ourselves with the possibility that any impact we may find is simply the result of the temporal displacement of criminal activity. This is why we should carefully consider how crime incidence changes before and after a game takes place. This is especially important in the context of analysing the behaviour of football fans as rival supporters may prefer to engage in violent behaviour before or after matches. There are two reasons for this. First they may choose to focus on the sport during the match or in other words prefer voluntary incapacitation over engaging in violent interaction at that time. Also the risks of detection are the highest in the vicinity of stadiums during the match because of the large number of police forces deployed there. Rival fans may therefore decide to settle scores before or after a game for these two reasons. This would impact on the measured levels of violent crime observed before or after a home game. We will therefore estimate lagged and forward models which include all the controls mentioned above. Controlling for type and outcome of matches is important since the psychological factors we discussed above could influence criminal behaviour in the short run.

We will also investigate how property crime is affected in the time periods surrounding matches. Let us make the assumption that individuals choose to make an optimal number of crime, for example one, each day for financial reasons. If this offender is voluntarily incapacitated during a match because he is following it, he/she will decide to commit the property crime at another moment during that day. On the other hand if this criminal is an opportunistic one, he/she will choose to commit the property offence while police are displaced during a game. The first example would increase property crime before or after matches while the second one would reduce this type of criminal activity outside the game period. The main argument here is that the aggregate number of property crimes in a borough would then not change during the entire day. The game effect would only distort the time at which they occur. Another concern is the possibility of offenders coordinating future crimes while they

are together at matches. In this case the quantity of offences would increase in the periods following games more than by the normal daily aggregated level of crime.

To investigate this possibility we also extend our period of investigation to plus and minus twelve six hour periods before and after games. This corresponds to the three days around matches which is logical time choice if we assume optimal criminal decisions being made on a weekly basis. We will present the difference between home and away attendance coefficients ($\beta_1 - \beta_2$) for all 25 periods to consider how matches distort criminal activity temporally in the light of our original conceptual framework.

II. Data

A- Football Data

We have collected information for all matches for the nine major London football teams from October 1994 to March 1997 with the help of the Association of Football Statistician. The teams are Arsenal, Charlton Athletics, Chelsea, Crystal Palace, Millwall, Queens Park Rangers, Tottenham Hotspurs, West Ham United, and Wimbledon. As can be seen in Figure 2, these teams have their home stadiums located in seven of the 31 boroughs of London. The teams located in the same boroughs always alternate home and away matches when playing at the same time which therefore does not pose problems for our modelling strategy[7]. We have a total of 1,147 games played by our nine London teams during this time period. We drop from the data days which fall out of the football season which runs from mid-August to mid-May.

Figure 3 shows the levels of attendance for each of the nine London teams with the top panel for home games and the bottom panel for away matches.. The average attendance level across team for this period is roughly 20,000 spectators for both types of games. However the Figures show how this varies greatly between teams and also from one match to the next. This is a very important feature for our identification strategy which relies on changes in attendance levels across time.

For each match we have detailed information on its type and outcome. We have the final score and goal difference for each match. We use the predicted outcome of each game by bookmakers (based on the Elo ratings system) to classify a game was an

[7] The model exploits the difference in attendance levels to home *and* away matches when both happen simultaneously for teams located in the same borough.

upset loss or not[8]. For the matches which are competitions - i.e. not regular schedule games part of the national championship -, we have up to ten rounds to reach a final. We gathered information on the number of yellow and red cards handed out by the referee during each game. We know the location of away matches and use it to estimate the distance fans have to travel.

Table 1 reports the main summary statistics for these matches and shows an almost even distribution between home and away games in our sample. Although most games are played on Saturday afternoon the distribution is still relatively dispersed with for example 17 percent of matches on Wednesday evenings. The distribution is also quite evenly distributed across borrows where the major London football teams are located. Finally, a significant number of matches are derbies (7%), competitions (17%), and upset losses (5%) which will be useful for our identification of the various effects these games could have on crime.

B – Crime Data

The football data was matched at the borough level to hourly recorded crime from the Metropolitan Criminal Statistics System (MCSS). This database includes on all crimes recorded in London by the police including information on the borough where offences took place and the estimated time at which they were committed. We can differentiate between property (burglaries, theft and handling of stolen goods, and criminal damage) and violent (violence against the person, sexual offences, and robberies) crime categories. We generate from the timing of crime information four equal six hours periods which run from 6 A.M. one day to the same hour on the following day[9]. This is the most geographically detailed and high frequency crime data available in the UK to our knowledge.

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[8] I would like to thank Bill Hunter from Mables-Tables.com for providing me with the Elo ratings data for each game. The basic idea behind this rating system is that as football matches are played over a season individual points totals are updated for each team depending upon match results. These points are used as the basis for match predictions and 'upset losses' will be defined as the home team losing (at a home or away) when the advantage in terms of Elo ratings was > 100.

[9] The six hours window was chosen because this is the time officers are assigned to a home match and would therefore account for the appropriate period to account for within borough police displacement (House of Commons Home Affairs Committee, 2009). A football game lasts more or less two hours

Table 2 reports the mean number of crimes recorded for different categories in the seven boroughs where football teams are located. It shows the statistic by period of the day and whether there was no game, a home game, or an away game in the borough. We can see that most crimes recorded are property crimes and that the levels are much higher for this category during the afternoon rather than the evening hours. The large standard deviations suggest large variations in the number of recorded offences across periods and areas. It is therefore not possible by looking at the Table to begin and stipulate if any type of crime is higher or lower during home or away matches. The over-dispersion of the number of crimes committed is a common feature of area level crime data at high frequency. From an econometric standpoint, it is important to use an estimation strategy that takes into account the nature of the data.

C - Estimation Strategy

While the simplest methodology is to estimate ordinary least-squares (OLS) models using the number of recorded crime, this strategy has several problems. Because criminal incidents are positively skewed, it is common to transform the data using log or log rates. However, because we are using six-hourly data for individual boroughs there are a non-trivial number of zeros – particularly when focusing on individual crime categories[10] – in the data complicating the use of log rates. In order to address this concern we use a negative binomial regression model. It is a generalisation of the Poisson regression model that allows for the variance of the outcome measure to differ from the mean, making it appropriate for count data with over-dispersion. In order to accommodate the fixed effects we have introduced in our model, we used the fixed effects negative binomial developed by Hausman et al (1984). The coefficients we will estimate represent the effects of the independent variables on the log of the mean incidence and can therefore be interpreted as the percentage effect of the independent variables on crime.

There are only seven boroughs in our data which will be identifying game attendance 'treatment' as their local teams are playing home or away. This raises the question of the validity of using the other 24 London areas which do not have football

and the six hours window would also capture the two hours before and after a match when a potential offender could be incapacitated with pre and post match activities.

[10] There were only 3.4 percent hour-window/borough cells when no property crimes were recorded but almost 37.5 percent with no violent crimes reported. Certain offence sub-categories have extremely few incidents reported and therefore a very large number of zeros (e.g. 88.9 percent for criminal damage and 92.7 percent for sexual offences).

teams for our analysis? There are two reasons why it seems appropriate to keep all the available boroughs in our analysis. The first is simply that although the areas with no teams will not contribute to the identification of our estimates of the game attendance coefficients, they do help us to estimate the other covariates with greater precision. The fixed effect nature of our models also should guarantee that we are estimating match impacts on crime within borough that will not be affected by using the areas with no local football teams.

The second reason to use all the 31 boroughs of London for our analysis is our concern with possible spatial displacement issues. There is a possibility that areas without a local team may be affected by match attendance in other boroughs. Fan concentration, police displacement, and voluntary incapacitation may impact on the criminal activity of these areas although in a way which is difficult to conceptually describe. We assume that if there is such an indirect impact in place it should be stronger for boroughs closer rather than further away from treated areas. This is why we have included controls for measures distances to boroughs with home and away games in our models which should capture possible spatial displacement effects of the match-crime relationship. For these reasons we believe that using all the boroughs of London for our analysis to obtain the most precise estimates possible.

III. Results

The first results in column (1) of Table 3 present negative binomial regression estimates with fixed effects, holiday and weather controls in which the dependent variable is the total number of recorded crimes. We build up from this model and add dummies for number of other games, total attendance level at those games, distance measures for each borough to areas hosting a match and distance to away games played by a local team. The resulting impact on all crimes is reported in column (4) and we find positive and significant home game and home attendance effects. The coefficient on the home game dummy captures the raw impact of hosting a match on the crime rate in a borough. Our identification stems from the variations in attendance and we see in column (4) that an extra 10,000 fans at a home game lead to a 4 percent increase in crime. We find so far no impact of away attendance levels on criminal activity. The importance of considering different offence categories is highlighted in columns (5) and (6) which report results for property and violent crimes. We find that all the match effect on crime we observe comes from changes in the recorded property

offences. There is now a significant decrease in the numbers of property crimes committed when a local team is playing away suggesting some level of incapacitation as attendance to those games grows.

We consider more detailed crime categories in the results reported in Table 4. The results show that all the home and away game effects on property offences stems from the number of thefts committed during matches. There is no sign of changes in burglaries and importantly, criminal damage, which could be argued to be an atypical property crime that may increase as a result of the concentration effect. Also we still find no evidence of changes in violent crimes apart from the home game 'intercept' is now marginally significant. The theft category is mostly composed of thefts from and of motor vehicles[11], thefts from shops and of pedal cycles. We can reasonably argue that these types of crimes are the most attractive to opportunistic offenders for financial gains. We therefore interpret the strong coefficients associated with this category of offences during home and away attendance as a sign that a combination of displacement and voluntary incapacitation is at play in the match-crime relationship.

Results from models which include a large number of information on matches outcome and type are reported in Table 5. We still observe our main finding of increases (decreases) of property crimes as attendance to home (away) games grows. However all the other game controls we include do not appear to change the levels of property offences committed during matches. This is also what we find for almost all the match outcome and type variables we add to the model for violent crime. We are more surprised by this result since we assumed many of these match outcome controls could have psychological influence over fan violent behaviour. The only interesting result here is a marginally significant notable increase in violence when an area is hosting a derby game. This suggests that concentration could play a role in increasing the number of violent interactions but only when the level of rivalry between opposing fans is high.

We now turn to considerations of possible temporal displacement of criminal activity in Tables 6.1 and 6.2. These tables report results from the same model as Table 5 for respectively property and violent crime for the six-hour periods before and

[11] We may worry that the potential supply of motor vehicles that can be stolen increases during home matches with the number of fans driving to the stadium. However, almost all the stadiums in our sample have adjoined car park facilities for fans which are part of the area patrolled by the police during games (the stadium 'footprint'). Also, all the teams are located in high density urban areas where the number of motor vehicles parked is certainly almost at maximum capacity which explains why most fans are advised and choose to travel to stadiums by public transport whenever possible.

after each game. Table 6.2 shows that in this time window there does not appear to be any game attendance impact on property crimes. This would confirm that this type of criminal activity is not temporally displaced during the day but increases and decreases in absolute terms during home and away games. The picture for violent crime is different and the results are reported in Table 6.2. We find a marginally statistically significant increase in violent crime of 10 percent for every 10,000 extra fans after home matches in the host community. This is again a net increase over the day as we did not observe a matching decrease in crime over the other time periods. This is in line with the findings of Rees and Schnepel (2008) on the increase of violent offences experienced by the host community of sporting events. Our approach however suggests that it is important to distinguish between criminal behaviour effects during and after games. The voluntary incapacitation of potential offenders during matches ends after a game and appears to leave way for the violent encounters predicted by the concentration effect.

Limiting possible temporal displacement to only the short time window around a match may not capture the real distorting impact of a match. Jacobs et al (2007) for example showed that extreme weather shocks inversely displace crime in the following week. We therefore consider the possibility of a match effect up to 12 periods before and after games. The conceptual framework we designed to identify the match-crime relationship suggests that we compare the home and away game effects (Figure 1). We compute estimates of the difference in attendance coefficients ($\beta_1 - \beta_2$) from the model used in Table 5 for the 25 six-hour periods of interest. The estimated coefficients from this exercise are reported with +/- two standard errors in Figures 4.1 for property and 4.2 for violent crimes. The difference in game attendance effect *during* a match is at 0 on the axis with preceding and following time periods going from -12 to +12. We find that the estimated effect is only statistically significant for property offences at the time when a match is taking place. The lack of any other effect identified for the difference of the home and game attendance coefficients leads us to several conclusions. First there appears not to be any noticeable temporal displacement of property or violent offence as a result of football matches. Second the observed increase in violence just after home matches is not precisely estimated enough to be significant. Finally the main finding from this research remains the important estimated increases in local property crime resulting from hosting large sporting events.

Following our conceptual framework, we conclude that the principal explanation for this increase lies in the displacement of police forces during matches. The importance of voluntary incapacitation effect during matches is estimated from the negative coefficient of away attendance at -.003. By assuming a relatively similar level of incapacitation per home supporters, we are able to identify the net effect of police displacement. This is equivalent to the $(\beta_1 - \beta_2)$ coefficient at period zero in Table 3.1 which is equal to -.007 with an associated standard error of .002. It means that property crime increases by 7 percent in a borough hosting a home game for every 10,000 extra fans attending and this is mainly of result of the displacement of law enforcement personnel policing the event. In absolute term this represents an extra 1.5 property crimes committed in a borough hosting a match during the six-hour period around the game.

IV. Conclusion

We show in this paper that the impact large sporting events may have on criminal activity is more complex than the simple effect they could have on the violent behaviour of fans. We develop a conceptual framework to understand the match-crime relationship which considers all the direct and indirect effects sporting events may have on offending behaviour. We describe three possible channels which are the geographical concentration of rival fans, the displacement of police personnel, and the voluntary incapacitation of potential offenders. Making simple assumptions we are able to determine the likely impact of each of these effects on local area crime during home and away games on property and violent crime. We the attempt to identify them separately by exploiting the variation in attendance to games from nine London teams located in seven different boroughs of the city.

Perhaps surprisingly, considering the amount of anecdotal evidence on the aggressive behaviour, we do not uncover any effect of football matches on area violent crime. There is however some evidence that the number of violent interactions is more frequent when the rivalry between opposite supporters is higher. The results also suggest that if the concentration effect is responsible for increases in violent crime, it is only in the hours after the game is over. This could be explained by the displacement and incapacitation effects only impacting on criminal behaviour during matches. However this evidence is relatively weak and we do not believe that football matches in London contribute to substantial changes in violent behaviour.

The main finding of this research is that home game attendance significantly increases property crime in the borough hosting the event. On the contrary when teams are playing away, an inverse relationship is observed with property crime dropping as away attendance increases. We find no evidence of inter-temporal substitution of property crime even after extending the sample period of analysis to up to three days before and after the event. We calculate that voluntary incapacitation is responsible of a drop of 3 percent of the incidence of property crimes in a team home borough for every extra 10,000 fans attending an away match. Using this estimate we are able to evaluate a net police displacement effect of 7 percentage point increase in property crimes in the host community.

These findings show how crucial it is to distinguish between the different channels though which certain events may impact on criminal behaviour. In our case, how important is the effect on crime of the incapacitation of the potential thieves attending a match relative to the displacement of police to the stadium. These results will also fuel the ongoing public policy debate about who should 'pay for police' during football matches in the UK[12]. They do not however clearly answer this question since reduced property crime levels during away games could be seen as socially beneficial although one could argue that it is only displacing the cost to other communities. More importantly, the surprising result of no changes in violent behaviour during matches – except during derbies where the emotional state of fans is arguably the 'hottest' – suggests that the high levels of police deployed is successful in containing group violence behaviour. Indeed, recent research by Poutvaara and Priks (2009) has shown that removal of officers in charge of the monitoring of sports fan leads to sharp increases in hooligan violence. One could therefore conclude to some social benefits of the police being displaced to stadiums although this should of course not be at the cost to the rest of the community.

[12] "Football 'should pay for police'", BBC News Online, 12th August 2008, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/7553875.stm

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Figure 1: Potential Direction of Displacement, Incapacitation, and Concentration Effects on Property and Violent Crimes of Home and Away Games

	Property		Violent	
	Home	**Away**	**Home**	**Away**
Displacement	↑	→	↑	→
Incapacitation	↓	↓	↓	↓
Concentration	→	→	↑	→

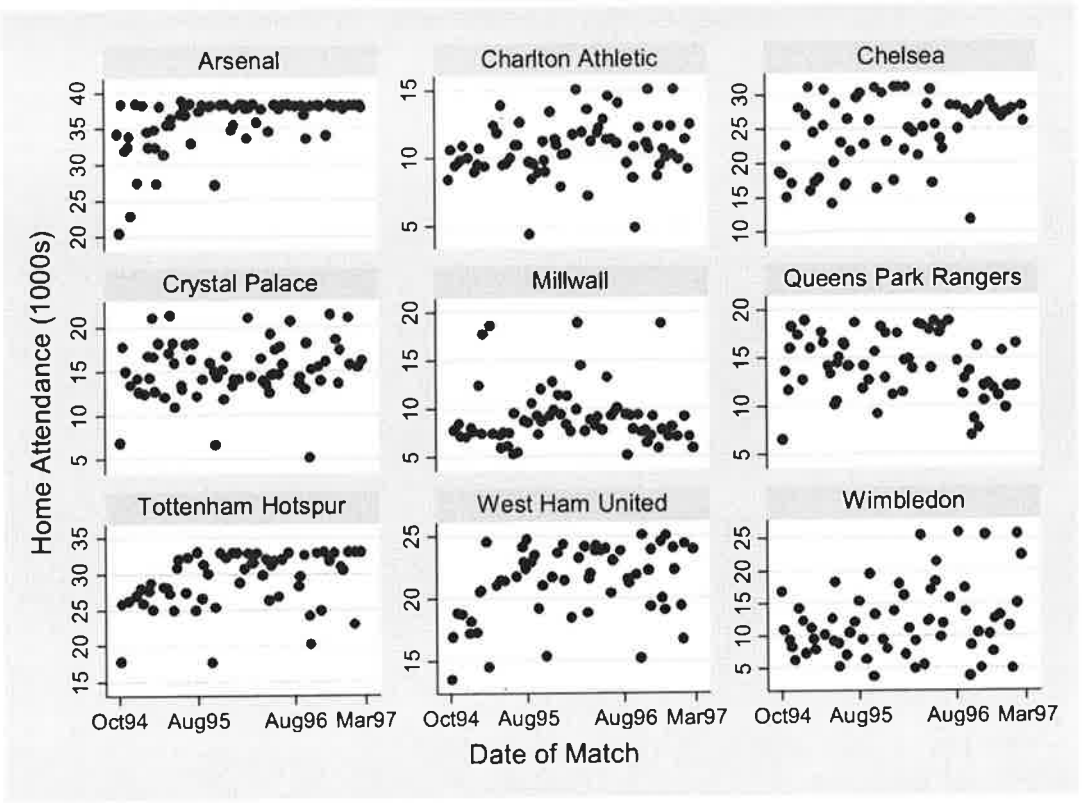
Note: Upward and downward pointing arrows represent respectively positive and negative impact from each of the three channels - concentration, incapacitation, displacement- through which home or away sporting events may impact one local property or violent crime. The flat arrows suggest that we do not expect any effect during home or away games for the corresponding crime category.

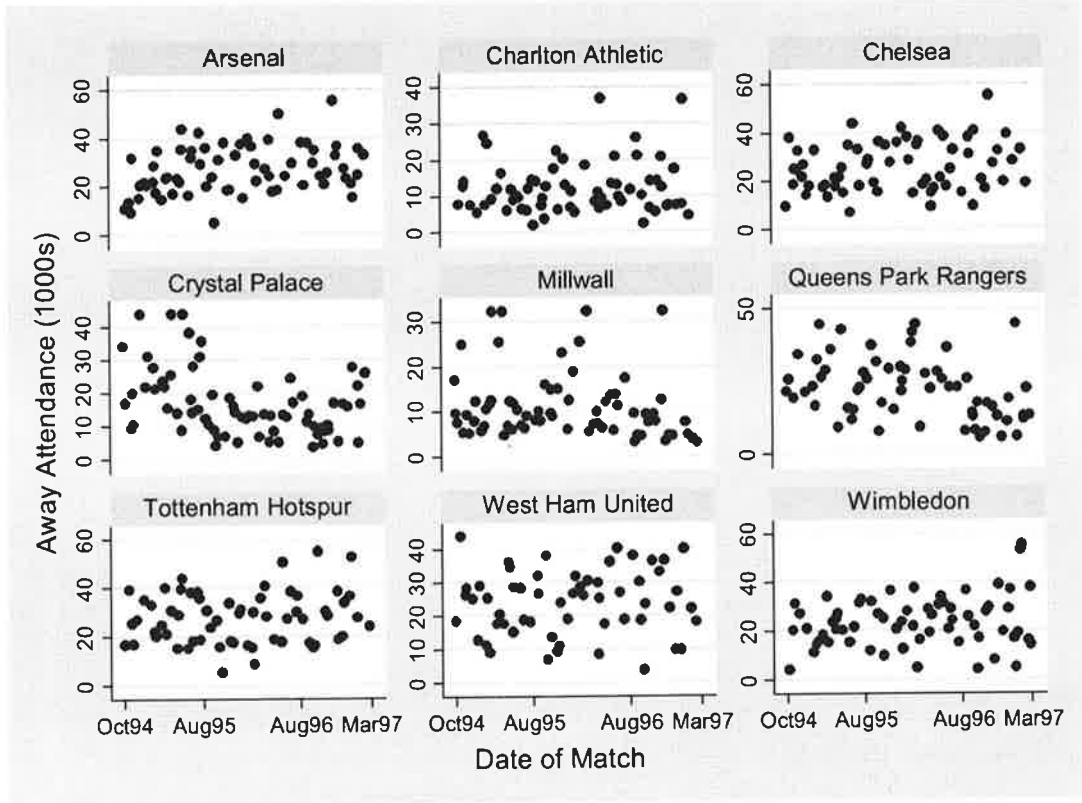
Figure 2: Map of London Boroughs

with Football Grounds and Associated Football Teams

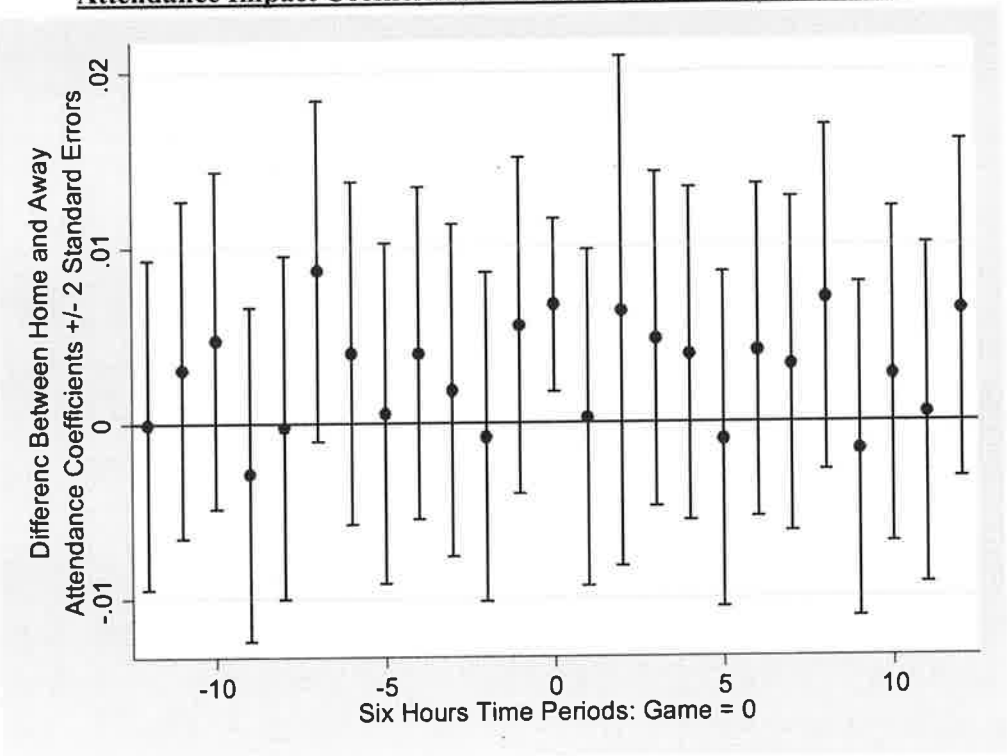
	Borough	Team(s)
1	Croydon	Crystal Palace & Wimbledon
2	Greenwich	Charlton Athletics
3	Hammersmith & Fulham	QPR & Chelsea United
4	Haringey	Tottenham Hotspur
5	Islington	Arsenal
6	Lewisham	Millwall
7	Newham	West Ham United

Figure 3: Home and Away Attendance Levels Per Football Team





Figures 4.1: Property Crime – Difference in Home and Away Attendance Impact Coefficients 12 Periods Before and After Game



Figures 4.2: Violent Crime – Difference in Home and Away Attendance Impact Coefficients 12 Periods Before and After Game

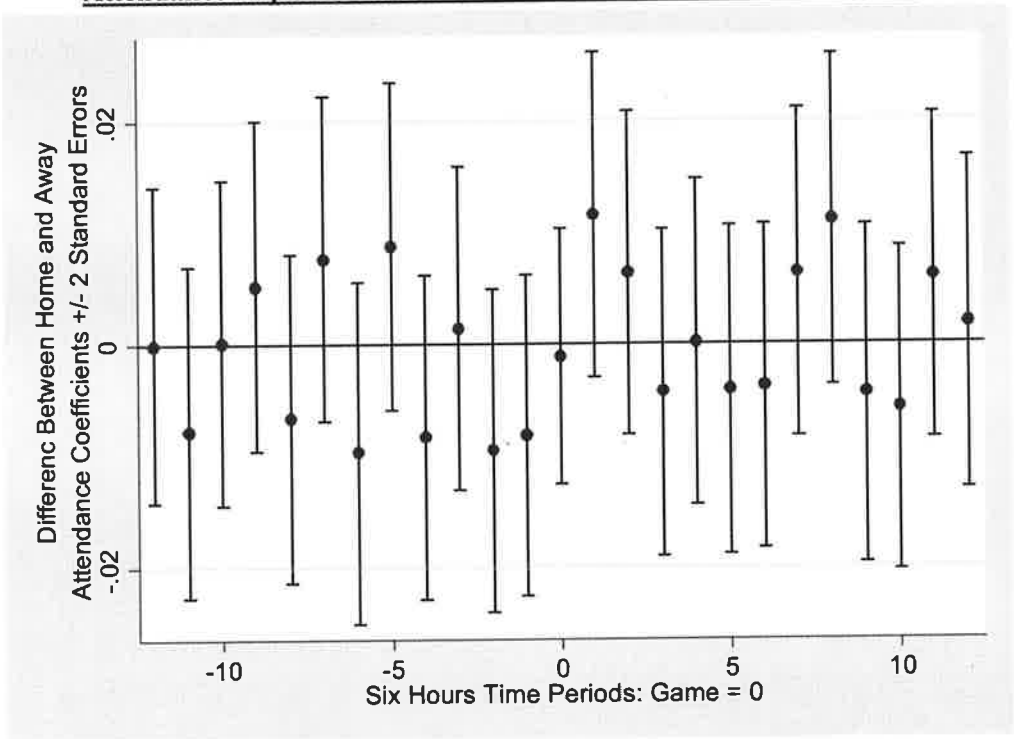


Table 1: Summary Statistics of Football Matches

	Number of Games	Fraction of Games
All Games	1147	1
Home Games	571	.502
Away Games	576	.499
London Derbies	81	.071
Competitions	98	.172
Upset Losses	53	.046
Saturdays (12-18h)	616	.537
Sunday (12-18h)	107	.093
Other Days (12-18h)	60	.052
Wednesday (18-00h)	193	.168
Tuesday (18-00h)	114	.099
Other Days (18-00h)	57	.050
Croydon	263	.229
Greenwich	131	.114
Hammersmith	247	.215
Haringey	121	.106
Islington	134	117
Lewisham	134	.117
Newham	117	.102

Note: Summary statistics for the 1147 games played by the 9 London teams between October 1994 and March 1997. Upset losses are defined as the home team losing at a home or away game although the advantage in terms of Elo ratings was > 100.

Table 2 - Mean Number of Crimes per Hour Window

	Mean Number of Crimes (Standard Deviations)					
	12 to 18 Hours			18 to 00 Hours		
	No Game	Home Game	Away Game	No Game	Home Game	Away Game
All Crimes	29.48 (11.81)	30.99 (13.85)	29.13 (13.24)	20.37 (8.76)	21.83 (8.93)	20.13 (9.68)
Property Crimes	20.94 (8.85)	23.70 (11.04)	21.60 (10.61)	12.06 (5.55)	14.36 (5.76)	12.45 (5.63)
Burglaries	6.48 (4.07)	6.65 (4.41)	6.52 (4.08)	4.16 (3.06)	3.85 (2.59)	3.82 (2.89)
Thefts	14.25 (6.69)	16.79 (8.61)	14.89 (8.33)	7.65 (3.98)	10.27 (4.58)	8.41 (3.93)
Criminal Damage	0.20 (0.57)	0.26 (0.74)	0.18 (0.48)	0.24 (0.61)	0.25 (0.51)	0.23 (0.54)
Violent Crimes	7.40 (5.56)	6.28 (5.22)	6.63 (5.64)	7.15 (5.37)	6.35 (5.10)	6.86 (5.90)
Violence	3.86 (3.97)	3.72 (3.77)	3.82 (4.17)	4.26 (4.32)	3.90 (4.00)	4.18 (4.21)
Sexual offences	0.34 (1.09)	0.24 (0.84)	0.22 (0.81)	0.30 (0.97)	0.19 (0.74)	0.27 (0.97)
Robberies	3.20 (1.17)	2.32 (3.04)	2.59 (3.34)	2.59 (2.96)	2.26 (3.13)	2.41 (3.27)
Sample	**5,007**	**391**	**392**	**5,315**	**180**	**184**

Note: The reported means are generated from the 7 boroughs which are home to one of the 9 teams since there are no equivalent for the home and away columns for the other boroughs.

Table 3: Impact of Home and Away Games and Attendance Levels on Total Number, Property, and Violent Crimes Reported to the Police

	Dependent Variables = Number of Crimes Reported					
	All Crimes				Property	Violent
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Home Game Dummy	.009	.054*	.086**	.084**	.136***	.104
	(.033)	(.033)	(.040)	(.040)	(.041)	(.095)
Home Game Attendance (in Thousands)	.003*	.003*	.004**	.004**	.004**	.002
	(.002)	(.002)	(.002)	(.002)	(.002)	(.004)
Away Game Dummy	-.023	.019	-.008	-.020	-.011	.055
	(.031)	(.032)	(.038)	(.042)	(.040)	(.092)
Away Game Attendance (in Thousands)	-.000	-.001	-.001	-.002	-.004**	.002
	(.001)	(.001)	(.001)	(.002)	(.002)	(.004)
Dummy Number of Other Home and Away Games	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Attendance to Other Home and Away Games	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Distance from Borough of Home and to Away Games	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Holiday Indicator	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rain and Temperature	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Borough * Hour * Day of the Week * Month * Season Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	43,896	43,896	43,896	43,896	43,896	43,896

Notes: An observation is a six hour period 12 to 18 H or 18 to 00 H for the 31 London boroughs during the football season (mid –August to mid-May) between September 1994 and October 1997. The estimates come from negative binomial regressions, standard errors are in parenthesis. *, **, and *** respectively denote significance at the 10, 5, and 1 percent level.

Table 4: Impact of Home and Away Games and Attendance Levels on Various Types of Crimes Reported to the Police

	Dependent Variables = Number of Crimes Reported for the Following Categories					
	Property Crime			Violent		
	Theft	Burglary	Criminal Damage	Violence	Sexual	Robbery
Home Game Dummy	.192***	.026	.124	.203*	-.517	.183
	(.046)	(.073)	(.263)	(.121)	(.428)	(.145)
Home Game Attendance (in Thousands)	.006***	-.001	.002	.001	.006	-.008
	(.002)	(.003)	(.011)	(.005)	(.017)	(.006)
Away Game Dummy	.040	-.102	.168	.133	-.263	.005
	(.050)	(.074)	(.290)	(.119)	(.418)	(.139)
Away Game Attendance (in Thousands)	-.006***	.002	-.015	.005	-.020	.003
	(.002)	(.003)	(.012)	(.005)	(.015)	(.005)
Dummy Number of Other Home and Away Games	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Attendance to Other Home and Away Games	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Distance from Borough of Home and to Away Games	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Holiday Indicator	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rain and Temperature	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Borough * Hour * Day of the Week * Month * Season Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	43,896	43,896	43,896	43,896	43,896	43,896

Notes: An observation is a six hour period 12 to 18 H or 18 to 00 H for the 31 London boroughs during the football season (mid –August to mid-May) between September 1994 and October 1997. The estimates come from negative binomial regressions, standard errors in parenthesis. *, **, and *** respectively denote significance at the 10, 5, and 1 percent level.

Table 5: Impact on Property and Violent Crime of Home and Away Games and Attendance Levels Controlling for Match Characteristics

	Dependent Variables = Number of Crimes Reported			
	Property Crime		Violent	
	Home	Away	Home	Away
Game Dummy	.139***	.014	.126	.013
	(.042)	(.047)	(.097)	(.097)
Game Attendance	.004**	-.003*	.001	.002
	(.002)	(.002)	(.005)	(.004)
Lose Game Upset	-.019	-.087	.127	-.050
	(.079)	(.091)	(.211)	(.231)
Goal Difference	.015	-.000	-.052	-.023
	(.019)	(.021)	(.051)	(.052)
Number of Cards	-.002	-.008	.005	-.026
	(.008)	(.012)	(.018)	(.031)
London Derby	-.005	-.069	.184*	.168
	(.042)	(.052)	(.100)	(.114)
Competition Round	-.001	-.016	-.035	-.015
	(.012)	(.012)	(.030)	(.025)
Dummy Number of Other Home and Away Games	Yes		Yes	
Attendance to Other Home and Away Games	Yes		Yes	
Distance from Borough of Home and to Away Games	Yes		Yes	
Holiday Indicator	Yes		Yes	
Rain and Temperature	Yes		Yes	
Borough * Hour * Day of the Week * Month * Season Fixed Effects	Yes		Yes	
Observations	43,896		43,896	

Notes: An observation is a six hour period between 12 to 18 H or 18 to 00 H for the 31 London boroughs during the football season (mid –August to mid-May) between September 1994 and October 1997. The estimates come from negative binomial regressions, standard errors in parenthesis. *, **, and *** respectively denote significance at the 10, 5, and 1 percent level.

Table 6.1: Time Displacement of Property Crime – Impact of Home and Away Games and Attendance Levels Controlling for Match Characteristics

	Dependent Variables = Number of Property Crimes Reported			
	Before		After	
	Home	Away	Home	Away
Game Dummy	-.021 (.081)	.011 (.086)	-.007 (.081)	.006 (.084)
Game Attendance	.002 (.004)	-.003 (.003)	.003 (.004)	-.001 (.003)
Lose Game Upset	.074 (.180)	-.054 (.183)	.077 (.187)	.081 (.172)
Goal Difference	-.031 (.040)	.019 (.043)	.054 (.042)	-.012 (.045)
Number of Cards	.009 (.015)	-.009 (.023)	.018 (.014)	-.028 (.021)
London Derby	-.061 (.088)	.038 (.095)	-.040 (.086)	.033 (.097)
Competition Round	.012 (.003)	-.015 (.021)	.033 (.022)	-.004 (.021)
Dummy Number of Other Home and Away Games	Yes		Yes	
Attendance to Other Home and Away Games	Yes		Yes	
Distance from Borough of Home and to Away Games	Yes		Yes	
Holiday Indicator	Yes		Yes	
Rain and Temperature	Yes		Yes	
Borough * Hour * Day of the Week * Month * Season Fixed Effects	Yes		Yes	
Observations	43,880		43,880	

Notes: An observation is a six hour period before and after 12 to 18 H or 18 to 00 H depending on the time the game started for the 31 London boroughs during the football season (mid –August to mid-May) between September 1994 and October 1997. The estimates come from negative binomial regressions, standard errors in parenthesis. *, **, and *** respectively denote significance at the 10, 5, and 1 percent level.

Table 6.2: Time Displacement of Violent Crime – Impact of Home and Away Games and Attendance Levels Controlling for Match Characteristics

	Dependent Variables = Number of Violent Crimes Reported			
	Before		After	
	Home	Away	Home	Away
Game Dummy	.108	-.065	-.008	.107
	(.123)	(.126)	(.121)	(.131)
Game Attendance	.009	.004	.010*	-.002
	(.006)	(.005)	(.006)	(.005)
Lose Game Upset	-.334	-.365	.030	-.291
	(.296)	(.329)	(.267)	(.278)
Goal Difference	-.073	-.014	.072	-.046
	(.070)	(.069)	(.056)	(.066)
Number of Cards	-.034	-.023	-.026	-.018
	(.024)	(.040)	(.023)	(.034)
London Derby	-.199	.017	-.158	.029
	(.143)	(.145)	(.132)	(.141)
Competition Round	-.021	-.015	-.021	-.012
	(.034)	(.031)	(.034)	(.032)
Dummy Number of Other Home and Away	Yes		Yes	
Attendance to Other Home and Away	Yes		Yes	
Distance from Home Game Borough	Yes		Yes	
Holiday Indicator	Yes		Yes	
Rain and Temperature	Yes		Yes	
Borough * Hour * Day of the Week * Month * Year Fixed Effects	Yes		Yes	
Observations	43,880		43,880	

Notes: An observation is a six hour period before and after 12 P.M. to 6 P.M. or 6 P.M. to 12 A.M depending on the time the game started for the 31 London boroughs during the football season (mid –August to mid-May) between September 1994 and October 1997. The estimates come from negative binomial regressions, standard errors in parenthesis. *, **, and *** respectively denote significance at the 10, 5, and 1 percent level.

Police and Thieves in the Stadium: Measuring the (Multiple) Effects of Football Matches on Crime

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ROA-RM-2010/9*
July 2010

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Abstract

Police and Thieves in the Stadium:
Measuring the (Multiple) Effects of Football Matches on Crime[**]

During large sporting events criminal behaviour may impact on criminal behaviour via three main channels: (i) fan concentration, (ii) self incapacitation, and (iii) police displacement. In this paper I exploit information on football (soccer) matches for nine London teams linked to detailed recorded crime data at the area level to empirically estimate these different effects. My findings show that only property crime significantly increases in the communities hosting football matches but that they experience no changes in violent offences. These results are robust to controlling for a large number of game type and outcome characteristics. There is no evidence of temporal displacement of criminal activity. Our conceptual model suggests that the away game attendance effect on crime is due to voluntary incapacitation of potential offenders. I argue that the police displacement effect of hosting a match increases property crime by 7 percentage point for every extra 10,000 supporters.

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** I would like to thank Arnaud Chevalier, Thomas Dohmen, Stephen Machin, Jonathan Wadsworth and audiences at seminars at the London School of Economics, the University of Surrey, Maastricht University, the 2010 RES Conference, the 2010 ESPE Conference, and the 2010 EALE/SOLE Conference for useful discussion and comments. I am extremely grateful to Mark Baber from the Association of Football Statisticians (AFS) for his help in gathering the football match data.

"If I were involved in criminality of a more sophisticated kind... would I not work on the assumption that the police will be fully occupied in a particular city - it will not be difficult to find out when these premiership games are being played - and I could go about my unlawful business?"

Question by Mr David Winnick MP to the House of Commons Home Affairs Committee "The Cost of Policing Football", 16 June 2009.

Introduction

The impact on local crime rates of hosting large sporting events is complex. It is not limited to the documented increases in violence resulting from (i) the concentration of hostile fans. One must also consider the impact on criminal behaviour of: (ii) the displacement of police personnel sent to monitor the event and (iii) the voluntary incapacitation of a substantial number of individuals who are assisting it. Still, most research on this issue has focused on documenting and studying aggressive fan behaviour. This literature has attempted to explain the reasons for the recurring problem of crowd violence during sporting events (see review by Young 2002) with special attention to the phenomenon of hooliganism associated with European football[1] (Dunning et al 1988) which reached its peak in the 1980s. One aim of this research will be to investigate if a similar relationship can be observed during football matches because of the geographical concentration of rival fans. But we are also interested in other possible indirect impacts that hosting sporting events could have on local crime and especially property and other nonviolent offences. The first effect to consider stems from the possible displacement of law enforcement personnel sent to police a game which could leave other areas under-protected. Another effect is that of some potential offender being voluntarily incapacitated among the large numbers of individuals busy assisting a game.

In this paper we estimate the overall impact of hosting a sporting event on local crime taking into account all these possible impacts on offending behaviour. Because the relationship described is relatively complex, we first develop a conceptual framework to disentangle the different effects through which match attendance and police displacement affect crime. While it is difficult to exactly estimate the

[1] Throughout this paper we will refer to football as what is known in the US as soccer. We will specify 'American' when we mention the other form of the game.

respective impact of concentration, displacement, and self-incapacitation on crime, we can get an idea of their relative influence by making some simple assumptions on their likely impact on various types of offences for home and away matches. This strategy of differentiating between property and violent crimes is inspired by the work of Jacobs and Legren (2003) on the impact of school attendance on juvenile offending. They found that concentration of youths when school is in session increased violent crime but also led to drops in property crime they attribute to a self incapacitation effect. With sporting events we can assume that offending behaviour could be affected in a relatively similar manner. We can also consider the difference in impact of the local team playing at home and away since police displacement should only occur when the event is hosted in the area. Finally we can treat each match according to the size of the fan population they are likely to attract. When the game is being played away this should only have an impact on the potential numbers of offenders incapacitated during the game. As Dahl and Della Vigna (2009) point out in their study of the impact of violent movies on violent crime, the size of an audience should matter more for criminal behaviour if there is self selection into attendance. We argue that football fans are a non-random sample of the population with demographic characteristics making them more prone to be potential offenders. Combining all these assumptions we can identify each of the three channels through which sporting events could impact on crime separately.

We gathered information on the home and away matches of the nine major London football teams with stadiums located in seven different boroughs of the city. We have matched this data to hourly recorded crime from the Metropolitan Crime Statistics System (MCSS) covering 31 London boroughs[2] that is available from October 1994 to March 1997. We divide each day into four six hour windows starting at 6 A.M.. Almost all matches start either at 3 P.M. or 8 P.M. and we label the period during a game accordingly as the second or third six hour window of the day. To identify a match effect on local criminal activity we can exploit the variation in location and timing of both home and away games. Since we have extensive information on each game, we will focus our attention on the impact of the large variations in attendance for our identification, controlling for weather conditions and

[2] There are 32 boroughs or Local Authorities in London but one of them, Sutton, did not properly record crime on the central system during this period. Fortunately for us, it does not host any important football team and also is on the periphery of the city.

whether the game is played on a holiday. We also include a whole set of controls to net out the possible influence of other matches taking place at the same time as well as the distance of each borough to the stadium hosting a home game and the distance of each away match. We check how the results are affected by controlling for the type of game being played and the outcome of each match as these factors could influence the three effects we seek to identify differently. Finally we consider the issue of possible temporal displacement of criminal activity before and after games. This is important for two reason: first crime rates have been shown to be serially correlated (Jacobs et al 2007) and decond, post event criminal activity of an audience could change for psychological reasons (Dahl and Della Vigna 2009). In all the models we estimate we include borough, hour window, day of the week, month, and football season fixed effects to account for unobserved time- and location-specific factors that may be correlated with matches and crime.

We find that the level of property crime increases by roughly 4 percent and falls by about 3 percent for every extra 10,000 supporters attending respectively a home and an away game. According to our conceptual framework we conclude that displacement of police is the factor that contributes most to the rise in property crime, likely because opportunistic offenders in the under protected areas of the borough take advantage of the smaller detection probability. We also conclude that voluntary incapacitation can explain the drop in criminal activity observed when attendance to away matches increases. We find no measureable impact on violent crime in the local community except during a derby match (i.e. when London teams play each other). This suggests some effect of concentration during those matches which are reputedly the ones with the highest levels of animosity between rival fans. As for displacement of crime, there are some signs that violence increases in the period after home games with attendance. This is again consistent with some level of hooligan behaviour between opposing fans after games. We then consider the difference in coefficients between home and away attendance on crime for up to 12 time periods before and after a match. We see then that only differences in property crime with changes in attendance are statistically significant. This leads us to downplay the importance of temporal displacement resulting from sporting events.

Our overall conclusion is therefore that, assuming that voluntary incapacitation has a relatively similar impact during home and away games, the displacement of police forces during football matches increases property crime by almost 7 percentage

points for every extra 10,000 fans attending a game. This is in line with a growing body of evidence that police presence has an important effect on reducing crime. It also raises important issues of the negative impact of policing of private sporting events at the cost of the local communities wellbeing. Also it demonstrates the importance of considering all the direct and indirect channels which may influence crime when investigating such issues.

The remainder of the paper is structured as follows. Section I presents a conceptual framework for understanding and identifying the match-crime relationship. Section II describes the data used in this analysis. Section III presents the results and Section IV concludes.

I. Understanding and Identifying the Match-Crime Relationship

A - Conceptual Framework

There are three channels through which we expect sporting events to influence crime in the local community: concentration, displacement, and incapacitation. We describe in detail each of their likely respective impact below.

Concentration

Concentration is perhaps the channel that first comes to mind, as is evident by the enormous amount of anecdotal evidence. The geographical concentration of fans from teams with long standing histories of rivalry is likely to increase the number of volatile interaction among them. In its most extreme form this can lead to the levels of hooligan violence observed during European football matches in the 1980's[3]. More generally we expect that concentration could, on average, increase the incidence of violent offences in the communities which are hosting a home match. When games are played away, it is on the contrary unlikely that concentration will affect crime in the areas where the teams come from.

Note here that we are assuming no impact on property crime levels of concentration. This is perhaps a strong assumption since it is possible that matches

[3] During the 1985 European Cup Final between Juventus and Liverpool, 39 fans were killed and a further 600 were injured after the attack by supporters of the English club. British teams were then banned for five years to participate in any European competitions as punishment for the violent behaviour of their fans. This did not prevent the worst stadium related disaster in England four years later, the Hillsborough Disaster, where 96 football fans died as a result of unruly crowd behaviour and poor policing.

Estimates of the standard Poisson model produced results that were consistent in terms of magnitude with those presented in Tables 3-7, but the estimated standard errors were typically much smaller. Previous researchers (see, for instance, Cameron and Trivedi 1986) have shown that estimated standard errors from a Poisson regression are biased downwards in the presence of overdispersion (that is, when the conditional mean of the count variable is different than the conditional variance). Tests clearly indicated the presence of overdispersion for all five of the offenses considered.[27]

Restricting the sample to only those football programs that were ranked in the top 25 by the Associated Press at some point during the period 2000-2005 produced results that were very similar to those presented in Tables 3-7. Estimated negative binomial coefficients for the 11 programs that were never ranked during this period were much less precise, but nevertheless were of similar magnitude to those presented in Tables 3-7. This pattern of results suggests that the estimates in Tables 3-7 are not being driven by a small subset of programs that are perennially ranked.

Conclusion

Our analysis provides evidence that college football games lead to increases in assaults and vandalism. Home games are associated with a 9 percent increase in assaults, our best measure of aggressive behavior, and an 18 percent increase in vandalism. For the typical agency in our sample, these estimates would translate into an additional 0.5 reports of assault and an additional report of vandalism on a Saturday when a home game was played as compared to a Saturday when no game was played.

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[27] Overdispersion is indicated if the hypothesis $\sigma = 0$ cannot be rejected, where σ is the variance of $\exp(\varepsilon_{it})$ from (1). See Grootendorst (2002).

It could easily be argued that these effects, although precisely estimated, are quite modest in terms of magnitude. However, we find that upset losses and wins can lead to much larger increases in these types of offenses. According to our estimates, expected assaults increase by 112 percent with an upset loss at home, and by 36 percent with an upset victory. For the typical agency in our sample this would translate into an additional 6.7 reports of assault in the case of an upset loss on a Saturday, and an additional 2.2 reports of assault in the case of an upset win. An upset loss at home on a Saturday is associated with an additional 3.4 reports of vandalism; an upset loss at home is associated with an additional 2.6 reports of vandalism.

The fact that upsets lead to substantially larger increases in assaults and vandalism than non-upsets suggests that social learning theory, which posits that fans are simply mimicking the violence they view on the field, cannot by itself explain why college football and aggressive/destructive behaviors are connected. In addition, the results with regard to upsets can be seen as evidence against the hypothesis that temporary surges in population on game days are the sole factor behind the positive relationship between offenses and home games.

Moreover, our results are not entirely consistent with explanations of fan aggression that predict that fans will be more likely to react aggressively to a loss than to a win (Dollard et al. 1939; Cialdini et al. 1976; Branscombe and Wann 1992; Wann 1993). For instance, if fan aggression at football games were simply the result of frustration, then games in which the home team won in an upset (where presumably more spectators were rooting for the home team than for the visiting team) would be associated with fewer assaults than non-upset losses at home. However, the data clearly reject this

hypothesis. Although there is evidence that upset losses are associated with a larger increase in assaults than are upset wins, our results clearly indicate that expectations, and what happens to fans' behavior when they are not met, should be explicitly built into future attempts to model the relationship between aggression and sporting events.

Finally, our results indicate that college football games lead to increased arrests for alcohol-related offenses and disorderly conduct (the Group B offenses). Home games are associated with a 13 percent increase in arrests for drunk driving, a 41 percent increase in arrests for disorderly conduct, and a 76 percent increase in arrests for liquor law violations.

Again, in the event of an upset, these figures can be much larger. For instance, upset losses are associated with a 162 percent increase in arrests for disorderly conduct, and upset wins are associated with a 93 percent increase in arrests for disorderly conduct. For the typical agency in our sample, these figures correspond to an additional 1.5 arrests for disorderly conduct in the event of a Saturday upset loss, and an additional 0.9 arrests for disorderly conduct in the event of an upset win.

The relationship between home games and arrests may, in part, be due to communities choosing to provide extra police protection on game days. However, if this were the only mechanism at work, then it is unlikely that game outcomes such as upsets would be related to the number of Group B offenses. The fact that expected arrests for alcohol-related offenses and disorderly conduct are much higher in the event of upset wins than in the event of non-upsets suggests that fans may be engaging celebratory drinking. Recent work by Carpenter (2005) strongly suggests that alcohol consumption is causally related to crimes such as vandalism and disorderly conduct. Given this result,

it is difficult to rule out the possibility that the relationship between college football games and aggressive behavior is entirely driven by alcohol consumption.

The Washington Post

Wonkblog

Why city crime spikes during home football games

By Roberto A. Ferdman November 26, 2014

What better time to steal something than when an entire city is fawning over a sporting event?

Football games are associated with upticks in city crime, according to a recent study (pdf), which observed crime rates in eight separate cities—Detroit, Miami, New Orleans, Newark, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, and Washington—over the course of two-year period. Specifically, the study found that days on which cities hosted home games for their respective professional football teams coincided with a nearly 3 percent increase in total crime, including a more than 4 percent increase in larceny and almost 7 percent increase in the number of car thefts.

"NFL home games are correlated with a higher incidence of crime compared to non-game days or days when the team is playing an away game in another city," the researchers wrote.

Early afternoon games, which begin at 1pm eastern time, are the most closely connected to higher crime rates—they were found to be associated with a 4 percent increase in both total crime and economic crime, considerably more than those beginning in the late afternoon or night. The association is likely a reflection of a more general trend, which shows criminals tend to act during the daytime (roughly 40 percent of property crime occurs before 6pm, while only about 13 percent takes place between then and midnight, according to the 2008 National Criminal Victimization Survey).

There are a few reasons why football games present so many opportunities for criminals.

For one, criminals likely find themselves with more options in crowded places where people gather to watch games. Consider car thefts, the form of criminal activity most significantly correlated with NFL games, for instance.

"If stadium, restaurant, bar, and other parking lots are full of cars, it will be easier for thieves to find suitable cars to steal," the researchers wrote.

The same can be said for the sheer concentration of people, and, therefore, personal belongings. A sea of targets might mean an increased likelihood of finding one that is particularly susceptible for theft.

ut large gatherings—of both cars and people—don't merely present options; they also tempt criminals with the potential for creased stealth. Large crowds mean criminals more easily lurk, and even loot, unnoticed.

A large gathering of people on game day increases the number of potential targets and may also reduce the likelihood of criminal apprehension, as criminals can blend more easily into larger crowds," the authors note.

Similar trends have been noted for large gatherings for other sports or public events. Previous research has, for instance, found a correlation between crime near not only the North Carolina's professional football team stadium during home football games, but also its professional basketball team's stadium during home basketball games. But football games tend to make for particularly large gatherings, likely exacerbating the problem.

The study is unique in that it links NFL games to property theft, specifically, but it's hardly the first to find a connection between football games and increases in crime, more generally. A 2008 study concluded that college football games are associated with increases in both assaults and vandalism. A separate study from 2011 found that domestic violence increases during NFL home games, especially following upset losses by the home team.

It's worth noting that while some crimes—specifically larceny and motor vehicle robberies—were found to increase considerably during home football games, others, including burglary and robbery, appeared unchanged.

Still, the cost of the upticks in criminal activity during football games is fairly significant. Using Baltimore as a benchmark, the researcher's estimated the nearly 3 percent increase in total crime amounts to more than $85,000 per game day, or nearly $700,000 per year, per city.

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Vandalism

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Word count 2709

Abstract This entry presents the complexity of the term vandalism as an action and a criminal offence. It begins by defining vandalism from ancient Roman times to Internet era. Then, the motivation behind this damaging behaviour is presented followed by a discussion of the typical sites and the temporal patterns of vandalism. Particular attention is given to the impact of vandalism on the quality of neighbourhoods and on the housing market. This entry reviews also current interventions for tackling vandalism as well as some emerging future avenues for research.

Short author bio

Vania Ceccato is an associate professor at School of Architecture and the Built Environment, Royal Institute of Technology (KTH) in Stockholm, Sweden. Her research interests are the geography of crime, safety and gender, quantitative methods and spatial data analysis. She has conducted research on spatial patterns of crime in Scandinavia, Brazil, UK, and the Baltic countries of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, particularly on the relation between crime and socioeconomic neighbourhood dynamics and land use characteristics. Her current research projects deal with transit crime, safety and the housing market, safety in rural areas, space-time variations of crime and people's routine activity, women's mobility and the nature of rape places. She has published in international journals, mostly in criminology, geography and urban planning. She is the author of the book *Moving Safely: Crime and Perceived Safety in Stockholm's Subway Stations* (2013) and editor of the book *The Urban Fabric of Crime and Fear* (2012).

Keywords

physical damage, depreciative behaviour, malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, defacement, private and public property.

Definition of Vandalism

Ampliatus Pedania est fur - Ampliatus Pedania is a thief

This was a graffiti in a wall from ancient Rome, where the act of graffiting was considered vandalism. Vandalism was the behaviour attributed by Romans originally to an ancient Germanic group called vandals. In modern times, the term vandalism has often been linked to

a varied number of intentional malicious behaviours implying damage to or destruction of private or public property. The lack of a common definition of vandalism in its specificity is associated with the fact that the concept covers behaviour for which motivations are different, or because it is not easy to disentangle vandalism from other similar behaviours, such as depreciative behaviour. For instance, despite the overlaps, vandalism is not the same as depreciative behaviour. The critical distinction between these terms according to Namba and Dustin (1992) is that in vandalism the perpetrator of the act 'knows better' but still do it whilst in a depreciative behaviour the act may not be intentional.

The concept of vandalism overlaps also the concept of disorder. For Sampson and Raudenbush (1999), vandalism is considered a physical disorder because it refers to a particular kind of wilful degrading of the urban landscape. Vandalism often includes graffiti, as well as other types of damage to objects, such as disfigurement of sites (e.g., by urination, defecation, vomit and other types of substances), breaking or destruction of surfaces. It also includes serious crimes such as arson or any other criminal damage that endangers life, or for threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage involving, for instance, explosives. Skogan (1990) distinguishes two forms of disorder. Physical disorder involves visual signs of negligence and unchecked decay, such as abandoned or ill-kept buildings, broken streetlights and rubbish; whilst social disorder is composed of certain forms of behaviour resulting in graffiti and physical destruction. "Physical disorder refers to on-going conditions, while social disorder appears as a series of more or less episodic events" (Skogan 1990:2).

The definition of vandalism differs also based on the perspective that is given to the particular act. For instance, Moser (1992) suggests that vandalism can be seen as a damage (whether the behaviour is vandalism or not is based on the outcome of the behaviour); or it depends on the intention of the actor (intentional or purposeful destruction); its motivation (e.g., instrumental, expressive, or hostile act) or context (different degrees of tolerance towards damaging act). Regardless these differences, vandalism is often considered as a criminal act.

Vandalism is a criminal offence involving damage to or defacing of property belonging to another person or the public. Overall, the sentence for vandalism varies greatly depending on the type and seriousness of the damage (from a small fine, to community services to jail for more serious crime) as well as offender's age and circumstances.

In the US, for instance, vandalism is legally defined as "*a wilful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or persons having custody or control* (the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program, 1997; quoted by Stahl, 2000). In most European countries, the definition of vandalism or criminal damage does not differ much from the North American one. For example, the Swedish Legal Penal Code has a similar definition, regarding as a vandal any "person who destroys or damages property, real or moveable, to the detriment of another's right thereto" (Swedish Ministry of Justice, 1999:36). British Crime Survey uses the term vandalism as close as possible to that of criminal damage, which refers to crimes where "*a person without lawful excuse intentionally or recklessly destroys or damages any property*

belonging to another" (excluding accidental damage, and only covers crimes against households and household property, including cars) (UK Government, Criminal Law Act, 1995, 1995 c. 46). Also in the UK, vandalism is part of a group of offences under the Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO).

Vandalism has also been associated to damaging acts in the virtual world. In the web context, especially in social networks or in interactive environments such as Wikipedia or Youtube, vandalism refers to edits that damage content quality (any addition, removal, or change of content in a deliberate attempt to compromise the integrity of the information). According to Javanmardi et al. (2013), the complex nature of vandalism, and the large number of potential features, makes vandalism detection difficult and time consuming for human editors.

Motives of vandalism

Cohen (1973) distinguishes the following behaviours as the motivations for vandalism: acquisitive vandalism (e.g., looting and petty theft), tactical vandalism (e.g., sabotage in the work place), ideological vandalism (with ideological cause or deliver a message, a statement), vindictive vandalism (for revenge), play vandalism (e.g., unintentional act such as a ball breaking a window pane), a malicious vandalism (out of boredom, exasperation, resentment, frustration often occurs in public settings). Other motivations of vandalism refer to the symbolic act or a demarcation of a group's territory, the pleasure that may be provided by the destruction of the object (Alien 1984) but also to damaging behaviour that intend to improve an individual status among its peers (Sutton, 1987).

Sites of Vandalism

Land use composition and a city's physical structure play important roles in the distribution of vandalism. Vandalism is often found in the central areas of cities where there is public entertainment (Wikström, 1991) but also in empty, low guarded settings, such as a peripheral subway station (Ceccato, 2013). Some argue that these damaging actions are often directed at unclaimed or impersonal common spaces (e.g., transport nodes, parks) rather than at private homes. Recent studies show evidence of the effect of sporting events on vandalism (Rees and Schnepel 2008). Newton (2013) reviewed a study on buses showing graffiti and vandalism were more prominent in certain parts of the bus, supporting the idea that a lack of guardianship or place management on the transport network acts a contributory factor to criminal damage.

Vandalism also takes place in unstable deprived areas but it is expected that offenders will not only act where they live but also in neighbouring areas homes (Ley and Cybriwsky, 1974; Mawby, 1984). More recently, Ceccato and Haining (2005) showed that the spatial variation in vandalism in a Swedish middle town city was significantly related to social disorganisation risk factors, and unexpectedly, with the presence of local leisure associations.

The behaviour of vandals may be motivated by situational factors (Zimbardo, 1970) but show elements of a spatially contagious process, spilling over into nearby areas which then suffer

vandalism not so much because of their situational characteristics but rather because of their geographical proximity to these problem areas.

Temporal dimension of vandalism

Acts of vandalism tend to happen more often in the late hours of the day, weekends and holidays, when people are on the move and when most of unstructured human activities take place. There are also seasonal variations of vandalism. In environments such as subway stations, the highest rates of vandalism are found in the autumn and winter (Ceccato and Uittenbogaard, 2013). A study of graffiti and vandalism by Wilson and Healy in the 1980s in Australia found that most damage occurs in unsupervised areas during off peak hours.

Impact of vandalism

The more evident impact of vandalism is obviously physical depreciation of an object or property. If the object is a private property, the costs are direct to the individual whilst if the act is against a public property, society in general is charged to repair or replace the property. However, there are less tangible effects of vandalism that are equally relevant for environmental criminology.

There is a common agreement that vandalism may not cause other more serious crimes but they do share the same explanatory processes. The difference is that vandalism, contrary to other crimes, can be observed by everybody in the area: residents, visitors and potential offenders. Visible damage or sometimes noisy events may promote the notion that no one is in control or no one cares about what happens in the area. Thus, eliminate these signs may be worthwhile. It has also been suggested that acts of vandalism and disorder function as symbols of the extent to which a neighbourhood is in decline; they are able to capture a much broader range of problems and are therefore more informative than official crime statistics. Wilson and Kelling (1982) suggested that unrepaired damage to property encourages further vandalism and other types of crime; the so-called *Broken Window Syndrome*. LaVigne (1997) found that promptly reporting all vandalism and graffiti to maintenance personnel helped to keep crime rates low in the Washington D.C. subway system.

Vandalism is thought to be more important determinant of fear of crime than the actual incidence of crime in neighbourhoods. Fear of crime may translate into an increasing desire to move, weaker attachments of residents to the area and lower house values. Ceccato and Wilhemsson (2012) showed, for instance, that vandalism decreases apartment prices but prices are even more discounted where vandalism and fear of crime appear together in a residential area.

Vandalism and crime prevention

Actions that deal with reducing opportunities for criminal acts of vandalism at a certain place are the focus in this section. One strategy for reducing the opportunity for vandalism is by increasing the risk of being caught and decreasing the rewards for committing it. Practical guides to help practitioners address vandalism and criminal damage have often been based on ideas of situational crime prevention, which comprises opportunity-reducing measures that are

directed at highly specific forms of crime. This approach involves "the management, design or manipulation of the immediate environment in as systematic and permanent a way as possible, and makes crime more difficult and less rewarding for the offenders" (Clarke 1997:4). In practice, actions against vandalism opportunities can be exemplified by two types, one directed to certain individuals/activities and other related to the environment and opportunities for surveillance. Some of the measures include, for instance, reducing the availability of alcohol, especially to minors, dispersal of groups of potential offenders and community safety partnerships with actions directed to public places (e.g., safety walks). Environmental approaches to tackling vandalism can be composed of ways of making places overlooked, making sure that human activity is appropriate to the location and creating a reduced opportunity for vandalism, promoting a sense of ownership and territorial responsibility, including in public places.

Vandalism: Emerging issues and future debate on vandalism

One of the issues that was raised here but perhaps not answered within this entry is the quality of data on vandalism from police registered statistics. Data reliability is an important issue when dealing with vandalism data (Mawby, 1977). Underreporting is a particular problem. It is likely that vandalism is underreported in deprived areas or areas, less cohesive areas. There are other problems of data quality that arise during the process of recording vandalism. These can be caused by a lack of information about the event from the victim (not knowing exactly where the offence took place). The police officer may fail or be unable to record the event properly (missing record on the exact location/time of the event) or may not have followed agreed reporting conventions—a particular problem with vandalism. Until recently another source of inaccuracy aroused in the geocoding process, when matching the offence address database and the reference street map. Currently, the use of ICT, 3-G mobiles and applications open up a wide number of opportunities to more accurately recording cases of vandalism, and in real time. Another important area of investigation is the need to assess the relevance of youth meeting-places and their impact on vandalism levels. Evidence at ecological level shows correlation between high rates of vandalism in zones containing youth leisure associations but little evidence is found at individual level. A final issue that has become increasingly important is the use of the term vandalism in virtual space (e.g., Wikipedia, YouTube) to express malicious editing that damage content and quality of the information. A future challenge is to assess to what extent these acts can be considered as a criminal offences and, in extreme cases, whether they can be taken to court.

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Related Entries

Crime and Prevention
Urban crime
Fear of Crime
Juveniles
Public Safety and Crime
Criminology
Poverty and crime

Recommended Reading

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JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY

JCSU ALERT

CRIME PREVENTION: SAFETY AFTER DARK

Don't be a victim!

Preventing crime is critical to having a safe environment for teaching, learning and living. The main goal of crime prevention is to reduce the risk of being a victim, which is best achieved by removing and avoiding opportunities for a criminal to take advantage of you or your property. You can take several steps to avoid becoming a victim, including taking the Rape Aggression Defense (R.A.D.) classes through the JCSU Campus Police Department. Being a victim of crime is often avoidable. The more you know about safety after dark and heed the prevention tips, the safer you will be both on and off campus.

Prevention Tips

According to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), crime happens at all times of day and night, though particular crimes exhibit different patterns.[1] The crime of robbery is mainly a nighttime crime, increasing after 8 p.m. and subsiding after 3 a.m. in most areas. An estimated 63 percent of rapes and 72 percent of motor vehicle thefts occur at night.[1] Crime generally increases during the winter months because of extended periods of darkness. To reduce your risk of becoming a victim, please follow these tips:

Travel with a group after dark.

Attach a small flashlight to your keychain, and make sure it always has working batteries.

Keep your keys and cell phone in your hand when walking to your car at night.

Park near the entrance of parking garages or as close as possible to buildings when shopping or running errands at night.

If you must cross a roadway at night in an area without crosswalks and/or signals, try to cross near streetlights or other light sources so that you are visible to approaching motorists.

When walking in the evening or at night, always wear reflective or light colored clothing.

Let someone at your intended destination know your expected arrival time.

[1] www.wikianswers.com

You may contact the JCSU Campus Police Department to report any suspicious activity or poorly lit areas on and around campus. The emergency number is **704.378.1003** or **1004**. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department's emergency number is 911.

www.jcsu.edu/alert

Lighting, Crime and Safety

The Ambush

There is no clear scientific evidence that increased outdoor lighting deters crimes. It may make us feel safer, but has not been shown to make us safer.

A 2015 study published in the Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health found that streetlights don't prevent accidents or crime, but do cost a lot of money. The researchers looked at data on road traffic collisions and crime in 62 local authorities in England and Wales and found that lighting had no effect, whether authorities had turned them off completely, dimmed them, turned them off at certain hours, or substituted low-power LED lamps.

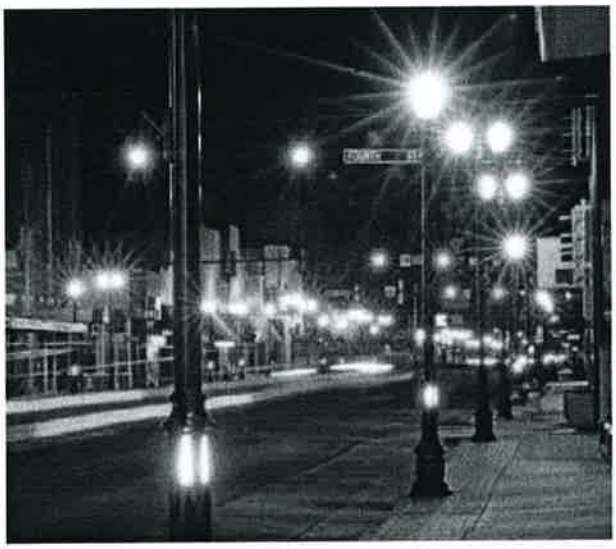
reduce street lighting saving both costs and energy ... without necessarily impacting negatively upon road traffic collisions and crime."

According to a 2011 study of London street lighting and crime, there is no good evidence that increased lighting reduces total crime." A 1997 National Institute of Justice study concluded, "We can have very little confidence that improved lighting prevents crime."

The truth is bad outdoor lighting can decrease safety by making victims and property easier to see. A Chicago Alley Lighting Project showed a correlation between brightly lit alleyways and increased crime.

In fact, most property crime occurs in the light of the day. And some crimes like vandalism and graffiti actually thrive on night lighting.

A dark sky does not necessarily mean a dark ground. Smart lighting that directs light where it is needed creates a balance between safety and starlight.



Glare from bright, unshielded lights actually decreases safety. Photo by Jim Richardson.

Brighter Does Not Mean Safer:

According to a 2012 report of the American Medical Association, "Glare from nighttime lighting can create hazards ranging from discomfort to frank visual disability."

Outdoor lighting is intended to enhance safety and security at night, but too much lighting can actually have the opposite effect. Visibility should always be the goal. Glare from bright, unshielded lights actually decreases safety because it shines into our eyes and constricts our pupils. This can not only be blinding, it also makes it more difficult for our eyes to adjust to low-light conditions.

In This Section ▼

Library Index

Victims of Crime - When And Where Does Violent Crime Happen?

percent occur home crimes

According to the NCVS, crime happens at all times of the day and night, though particular crimes exhibit different patterns. Violent crimes occur between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. in 52.7 percent of cases. Simple assaults occur 57.6 percent of the time during these same hours, as do 42.2 percent of aggravated assaults. Approximately two-thirds (63.2 percent) of rapes/sexual assaults occur at night. Most property crimes occur during the day, except for motor vehicle theft, which occurs 71.7 percent of the time at night.

Crime may also occur in any place. According to the NCVS, in 2002 nearly one-third (31.7 percent) of violent crime incidents occurred at or near the victim's residence. Other common locales for crime were schools (15.1 percent), commercial establishments (11.3 percent), and parking lots and garages (7.6 percent).

Victims' Activities

Most victims of crime were engaged in activities at home (26.3 percent), while 22 percent reported being involved in some form of leisure activity away from home when victimized.

TABLE 3.5

Violent victimization rates by age, 1973–2000

Violent crime rate per 1,000 persons in age group

	Age of victim						
	12-15	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
1973	81.8	81.7	87.6	52.4	38.8	17.2	9.1
1974	77.5	90.6	83.5	58.6	37.5	15.5	9.5
1975	80.3	85.7	80.9	59.5	36.9	17.8	8.3
1976	76.4	88.8	79.7	61.5	35.9	16.1	8.1
1977	83.0	90.2	86.2	63.5	35.8	16.8	8.0
1978	83.7	91.7	91.1	60.5	35.8	15.0	8.4
1979	78.5	93.4	98.4	66.3	38.2	13.6	6.2
1980	72.5	91.3	94.1	60.0	37.4	15.6	7.2
1981	86.0	90.7	93.7	65.8	41.6	17.3	8.3
1982	75.6	94.4	93.8	69.6	38.6	13.8	6.1
1983	75.4	86.3	82.0	62.2	36.5	11.9	5.9
1984	78.2	90.0	87.5	56.6	37.9	13.2	5.2
1985	79.6	89.4	82.0	56.5	35.6	13.0	4.8
1986	77.1	80.8	80.1	52.0	36.0	10.8	4.8
1987	87.2	92.4	85.5	51.9	34.7	11.4	5.2
1988	83.7	95.9	80.2	53.2	39.1	13.4	4.4
1989	92.5	98.2	78.8	52.8	37.3	10.5	4.2
1990	101.1	99.1	86.1	55.2	34.4	9.9	3.7
1991	94.5	122.6	103.6	54.3	37.2	12.5	4.0
1992	111.0	103.7	95.2	56.8	38.1	13.2	5.2
1993	115.5	114.2	91.6	56.9	42.5	15.2	5.9
1994	118.6	123.9	100.4	59.1	41.3	17.6	4.6
1995	113.1	106.6	85.8	58.5	35.7	12.9	6.4
1996	95.0	102.8	74.5	51.2	32.9	15.7	4.9
1997	87.9	96.3	68.0	47.0	32.3	14.6	4.4
1998	82.5	91.3	67.5	41.6	29.9	15.4	2.9
1999	74.5	77.6	68.7	36.4	25.2	14.4	3.9
2000	60.1	64.4	49.5	34.9	21.8	13.7	3.7

Note: Because of changes made to the victimization survey, data prior to 1992 are adjusted to make them comparable to data collected under the redesigned methodology. Estimates for 1993 and beyond are based on collection year while earlier estimates are based on data year. Due to changes in the methods used, these data differ from earlier versions.

Violent crimes included are homicide, rape, robbery, and both simple and aggravated assault.

SOURCE: "Violent Victimization Rates by Age, 1973-2000," in *Key Facts at a Glance,* U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, DC, 2002 [Online] http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs [accessed March 18, 2004]

Another 18.7 percent mentioned they were at work or traveling to or from work when the crime occurred; 14.2 percent reported being at school or traveling to or from school. Rapes occurred most often at home (31.8 percent) or while engaged in leisure activity away from home (30.3 percent). Robberies took place in a variety of situations:

- One in five (20.8 percent) during leisure activities
- One in five (20.2 percent) during travel
- One in four (23.7 percent) at home
- One in nine (10.8 percent) at work or while commuting to/from work

[back] Victims of Crime - Characteristics Of Victims Victims of Crime - Trends In Victimization [next]

Citing this material

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Highlight the text below, right-click, and select "copy". Paste the link into your website, email, or any other HTML document.

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<a href="http://www.libraryindex.com/pages/447/Victims-Crime-WHEN-WHERE-DOES-VIOLENT-CRIME-HAPPEN.html">Victims of Crime - When And Where Does Violent Crime Happen?</a>
```

User Comments

Name

Email

Your email address will be altered so spam harvesting bots can't read it easily.

Hide my email completely instead?

Body

Cancel or Save changes

Evelyn Tully Costa almost 3 years ago

Can anyone give me crime stats by month? So I can see crimes as they occur across the year? Month by month?

Thank you,

Speakers at Oct. 4 TAC Meeting

(noted for or against stadium lights, re attached copy Planning staff notes)

According to all available public records evidence and firsthand knowledge based on attending the Oct. 4, 2016 TAC hearing, everyone – with *one* exception - who spoke in favor of further commercialization of the Chaminade-Madonna (C/M) athletic complex by installing stadium lighting is employed by or directly affiliated with C/M, and/or lives far from our neighborhood, which will without question be negatively impacted by the stadium lighting project.

1. Karen Maloney, 5021 Taylor St., Hollywood

2. John Drag, 11481 S.W. 4th St., Plantation
...stated he lives very close to American Heritage H.S. athletic complex which includes lighted fields, stated he experiences no night event-related problems; he lives more than ¼ mile southeast of American Heritage fields in a neighborhood completely isolated from & totally unaffected by traffic from American Heritage H.S. events *(http://199.27.243.15/bcpawebmap_ex_new/bcpawebmap.aspx?FOLIO=504012010950)*
...C/M Athletic Assn. website *(cmlions.org/page.cfm?p=704)* lists Jay(sic) Drag as Treasurer

3. Roger Morales, 5030 Fillmore St., Hollywood

4. James Panaro, 5410 Pierce St., Hollywood

5. Karen Harrington, 4641 S.W. 30th Way *(north of Griffin Rd)*, Dania Beach
...stated she owns Rickey's bar, Hollywood Blvd. & 48th Ave.

6. Johnna Alvarez, 2750 N.E. 183rd St., Aventura
...stated her daughter is/was a C/M cheerleader

7. Richard Palacios, 348 E. Garden Cove *(west of 136th Ave)*, Davie
...stated he volunteers helping control traffic at C/M football games; stated he owns Shell gas station Hollywood Blvd. & 26th Ave.

8. Frank Billisi Jr., 3878 N.W. 89th Way, Cooper City
...stated he's a C/M graduate, owns Mimi's grocery store, 5714 Johnson St., Hollywood
...his wife Luigina D'Onofrio Billisi also a C/M grad; listed on C/M "Leadership" website *(cmlions.org/page.cfm?p=508)* as "Health & Wellness and Computer Education" Dept. Chair

***9. Kevin Rafferty, 4800 Taylor St., Hollywood**
...only neighborhood homeowner/resident with no public record connection to C/M who supports lights

10. Anna Iulianelli, 16277 S.W. 20th St., Miramar
...son Andrew on C/M football team *(cmlions.org/page.cfm?p542&teamID=118&display=Roster)*

11. Francesca Marinello
...stated she was C/M student body mayor/president

12. Brother Peter Pontolillo, S.M.
...C/M Marianist Administrator *(https://www.cmlions.org/cf_news/view.cfm?newsid=18)*

13. Meg Callahan, 4720 Madison St., Hollywood
...didn't speak, had to "leave early"; on C/M Board of Trustees *(http://www.cmlions.org/page.cfm?p=508)*

14. Julius "Skip" Farinhas, 5000 Pierce St., Hollywood
...neighborhood resident; on C/M Board of Trustees *(http://www.cmlions.org/page.cfm?p=508)*

15. Juan Selaya, 601 E. Chaminade Dr., Hollywood

16. Howard Siegel, 4801 Lincoln St., Hollywood

17. Desiree Lloret, 5301 Fillmore St., Hollywood

18. Joy McIntyre, 1817 N.W. 25th Ave., Ft. Lauderdale
...stated she's "parent of an athlete"

19. David Mangiero, 5025 Buchanan St., Hollywood

20. Margaret Villella, 4921 Taylor St., Hollywood
...neighborhood resident; on C/M Board of Trustees (http://www.cmlions.org/page.cfm?p=508)

21. Andres Torres
...C/M Athletic Director (http://www.cmlions.org/page.cfm?p=508)

22. Dr. Juan Wester, 5021 Fillmore St., Hollywood

23. Dr. Judith Mucheck, 1594 S.W. 191st Ave., Pembroke Pines
...C/M President/Head of School *(http://www.cmlions.org/page.cfm?p=508)*

24. John Dent, 5020 Fillmore St., Hollywood

25. Jason Kaye, 3700 N.E. 188th St., #716, Aventura
...C/M Athletic Assn. Vice President *(cmlions.org/page.cfm?p=704)*

submitted by James Panaro

(8) Frank Ballice → Business owner on Johnson Street. Yes, family environment. Traffic. In the morning traffic is ok. No major problem in traffic.

Technical Advisory Committee

(9) Kevin Raffanti → long time Taylor resident and Busines owner, Yes for the lights. Afternoon a killer for health of kids.

Tuesday, October 4, 2016

1:30 PM

(10) Anna Illuanelli → moved here 5 yrs ago from Ohio. Yes. look @ LED lighting. Property values increase every two years.

City of Hollywood

(11) Francheska Maranello → Yes, student body Mayor. night time games will raise Student attendance.

(12) Peter Pontionello → Bother, member of society of Mary. Safety of students. No students. worried about healthe lights before due to finances. 1960 school was Built. Community has been Built up around school. Yes.

Hollywood City Hall
2600 Hollywood Blvd
Hollywood, FL 33020
http://www.hollywoodfl.org

City Commission Chambers - Room 215

(1) ●Karen Miloni → No (Problems w/ Parking). Sanitating, Irresponsible levels of parking.

(2) ●John Drag → Yes, Traffic pattern, timing of events. police presence, traffic flow.

(3) ● Roger Morales → No, not conducive, takes away quiet and peace. Traffic coming down other main Roads 250 petition against, everything is fine now.

(4) James Panero → City-wide Master Plan. Design. (this project does not need Design). Height of Pole will be out of atmosphe Amend mendment to Site Plans and Variance. Traffic does not take into account

(5) Karen Harington → Yes, Support of children, parents need to be at work. they will do work of traffic and safety.

(6) Johana Alvarez → yes, Basic necessity. Revenue to Bunesses. Exposure of school. Beat traffic, shop close by. Economy Decision that will benefit community. 3-4 p.m games Brutally hot health safety issue.

(7) Richard Palacios → Shell station. Heat, dehydration, health issue. Traffic, setting up tents. Not major concerns. Barricades.

Conditions Submitted
March 9, 2017 Planning & Development Board

If the P&D Board disregards Hollywood's Master Plan and Broward County's Comprehensive Plan for land use, ignores nearly universal neighborhood opposition and approves the Chaminade-Madonna (C/M) stadium lighting project, the following conditions should be attached:

1. night events absolutely limited to C/M football and/or soccer, i.e., no renting, donating or by any arrangement making the C/M athletic facilities available for use by community/outside teams, groups, leagues, etc.

2. specified number of night events, not to exceed six (6) per calendar year or 12 per school year and no use of stadium lights without exception for anything other than specified night events, i.e. C/M football and/or soccer

3. a published schedule of planned C/M night events at least one month before each event

4. night events to end no later than 9:30 pm with all stadium lighting completely off no later than 10 pm

5. no Saturday or Sunday night events

6. no nighttime practicing

7. installation of a new directional, low output and low dispersion sound/PA system

8. no night event-related amplified noise/sound after 9 pm

9. no drumline and/or band and/or music after 9 pm

10. construction of a noise-mitigating masonry wall no lower than eight (8) feet in height to replace existing fencing around the existing C/M stadium/athletic fields complex, i.e. south from Fillmore St. on the west side around the south side of the C/M football field then north to Fillmore St. on the east side *(a similar noise-mitigating wall should have been a City-mandated condition when the C/M stadium/athletic complex was built 15 years ago)*

11. east/west streets and alleys between 48th and 56th avenues, Polk to Lincoln streets temporarily closed and monitored by HPD personnel paid for by C/M before, during and after night events

12. at least 12 HPD personnel paid for by C/M assigned to each night event strictly for traffic management between 48th to 56th Avenues, Polk to Johnson Streets, before, during and after C/M night events

13. at least four (4) additional HPD personnel, preferably on bicycles, paid for by C/M assigned to each night event strictly for neighborhood patrol, including alleys, between 48th to 56th Avenues, Polk to Johnson Streets, before, during and after C/M night events

14. cleanup crews paid for by C/M assigned to each night event to clean-up C/M event-related litter/trash along N. 51st and N. 53rd avenues from Polk to Lincoln streets

15. monthly meetings between C/M and neighborhood residents at a venue provided by C/M to share information and/or discuss neighborhood concerns for at least one year after stadium lights are installed

Conditions Submitted Oct. 4, 2016 TAC Meeting

...a ***real*** traffic study which includes:

1. extensive neighborhood input and firsthand monitoring of traffic/parking between 48th to 56th Avenues, Polk to Johnson Streets, before, during and after upcoming C/M home football games
2. monitoring of traffic/parking on 51st & 53rd Avenues between Johnson & Polk streets at Chaminade/Madonna high school start & dismissal times
3. monitoring of traffic/parking on 51st & 53rd Avenues between Johnson & Buchanan streets at Nativity grade school start & dismissal times
4. monitoring of traffic/parking between 48th to 56th Avenues, Polk to Johnson Streets, before, during and after upcoming Feb. 2017 Nativity Carnival/Jamboree

...east/west streets & alleys between 48th & 56th Avenues, Polk to Lincoln streets closed & monitored by HPD personnel paid for by C/M before, during and after C/M night events

...at least 12 HPD personnel paid for by C/M assigned to each night event strictly for traffic management between 48th to 56th Avenues, Polk to Johnson Streets, before, during and after C/M night events

...at least four (4) HPD personnel, preferably on bicycles, paid for by C/M assigned to each night event strictly for neighborhood patrol, including alleys, between 48th to 56th Avenues, Polk to Johnson Streets, before, during and after C/M night events

...specified number of night events, not to exceed eight (8)

...night events end no later than 8:30 pm

...no nighttime practicing

...night events limited to C/M, i.e., no renting or donating the athletic facilities for night events

...no bands, drumlines or amplified music at night events

...no Saturday or Sunday night events

...cleanup crews paid for by C/M assigned to each night event to clean-up all event-related litter/trash between 48th to 56th Avenues, Polk to Johnson Streets, before, during and after C/M night events

Submitted as referenced by James Panaro during Oct 4, 2016 TAC meeting

Field of Schemes

Chaminade was founded in 1960 as a Catholic boys high school. In 1988, it merged with Catholic girls high Madonna *(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chaminade-Madonna_College_Preparatory_School)* and since has been known as Chaminade-Madonna (C/M).

Chaminade and later C/M did not have an on-campus football stadium for more than 40 years yet had a successful football program *(http://www.cmlions.org/page.cfm?p=541)*.

It wasn't until 1999, under principal Patrick Snay, that the C/M "focus turned to the development of a sports program [that] included the construction of a Multi*(sic)*-million dollar sports complex." *(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chaminade-Madonna_College_Preparatory_School)*

In early 1999, when rumors spread that C/M planned an on-campus stadium complex, including "a state-of-the-art football field...with bleachers, lights and possible PA system," nearby homeowners raised concerns. The City and C/M scoffed at these concerns *(see attached pages)*.

Several neighborhood homeowners contended at the Sept. 13, 2016 public meeting held at the C/M library and the Oct. 4 TAC hearing that Brother John Campbell, C/M President in 1999, promised C/M would "never" install stadium lighting on its athletic complex. C/M denies Campbell made such a promise. There is no available public record to verify either contention.

C/M was allowed to build its multi-million dollar athletic complex with virtually no City oversight or neighborhood input, no environmental, noise or traffic studies, according to available public records.

In 2002, Fr. John Thompson was appointed school president. His "initial responsibility was to bring to fruition the construction of the athletic fields, which were completed in 2004." *(http://www.cmlions.org/page.cfm?p=507)*.

The "completed" athletic fields included bleachers and a PA system and are frequently rented, loaned or "donated" for outside entities to use on weekends. However, C/M neighbors, who before 2004 had access to the school's fields were and are fenced-out.

With a new stadium, C/M chose to play afternoon home games instead of its traditional night games.

Submitted by James Panaro Feb. 13, 2017

Save V.I.P.

ATTENTION NEIGHBORS

IMPORTANT NOTICE — MARCH 15, 1999

The City in cooperation with Chaminade High School, have proposed major changes to the Chaminade athletic field. These changes will potentially have a major impact on the homes and families surrounding this tract of land. The proposed changes include the building of a water treatment plant with wells on Chaminade property by the City. In exchange, the City will develop a "Sports/ Recreational Complex" for use by Chaminade High School, as well as, for community use. To date, there are no plans to provide extra parking for upcoming events. This will severely impact the homes surrounding Chaminade Circle.

The changes to the existing layout will include; removing the the existing "track" and replace it with one half it's size on the west side of the property. Also, on the west side, a state-of-the-art football field will be built, complete with bleachers, lights and possible PA system. On the east side there will be 2 regulation size baseball fields built; one baseball, one softball.

Ms. Christine Thrower, Director of the City of Hollywood Parks and Recreation Department, is anxious to hear from residents concerned about any of the proposed changes. Whether you are for, or against said "improvements" to this property, please meet and speak with her at the next Hollywood Hills Civic Association meeting.

We hope to see you there!!!!!!

YOUR NEIGHBORS

ISSUE:
SPORTS
COMPLEX

MEETING:

WHERE:
MEMORIAL REGIONAL HOSPITAL-AUDITORIUM

WHEN:
THURSDAY, APRIL 8th

TIME:
7:30 PM

For Jim & Sheila

Chaminade Madonna
Ballfield Improvments
Meeting Update

Do not want

1. Lights
2. P. A. System
3. Bleachers Higher then 6'
4. Nights Games
5. Major Events
6. Outside League
7. Fence
8. No Nets (instead use land scraping)
9. Do not issue weekend permits

Want

1. Greenery
2. No Parking Signs
3. Signs: No Use After Dusk
4. Limited number or small number of bleachers
5. Culdesac or other Deterrent for speeders monitored by city
6. Limited Permits Sports
7. Totlot Playground
8. Sign Directing Parking to Nativity
9. Vita Course

CITY OF HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURAL ARTS

DATE: April 29, 1999 **FILE:** PRCA-99-414

TO: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Commission

FROM: Christine M. Thrower
Director

SUBJECT: Status of Chaminade-Madonna College Preparatory School Ballfield Improvements

---

ISSUE:

Status of ballfield improvements at Chaminade-Madonna.

EXPLANATION:

During the last few weeks, I met twice with members of the Hollywood Hills community to discuss proposed improvements to the ballfields at Chaminade-Madonna College Preparatory School. The City's 1998 Capital Improvement budget, allocated $156,000 in field improvements at the school to upgrade the facility for community use. Since that time, the school presented us with a proposal to work jointly, combining resources, to do a higher level of renovation by redesigning the ballfields in a different configuration.

The City has had a written agreement with Chaminade-Madonna since 1989, which allowed for reciprocal use of the fields by residents and various athletic organizations throughout the City, in exchange for the City providing maintenance to the facility.

The confusion and apprehension in the community seems to be the result of communication. The situation worsened when an anonymous letter writer distributed a flyer to the surrounding neighborhood on the eve of staff's presentation to the Hollywood Hills Civic Association that made a host of incorrect statements; namely that a football stadium would be built and that the field improvements were in exchange for the school allowing the city to install a new wellfield on their property. There is absolutely no correlation between the

wellfield installation and the planned 1998 Capital Improvements to the fields . Timing of the two projects was the only linkage and the result of Chaminade Madonna asking staff to consider doing the ballfield renovations at the same time as the wellfields, to avoid construction on the same location twice.

Timing the two projects is no longer possible. Funding for Chaminade-Madonna was not included in the 99-2003 CIP, but shall be included in the proposed funding for the 2000-2004 program. And, at this time, the extent of the work to be performed and how much money the City will likely contribute to the field renovations has not been determined.

At this time, the community's concerns include being involved in the planning process, preventing lights from being installed on the football field, limiting use of the facility to prevent city league use, and concerns over a public address system for announcing games. To resolve these concerns, a group of people from the community is working with staff as well as Chaminade Madonna to design the field improvements. This plan will be presented to the Hollywood Hills Civic Association get their support.

The Hollywood Hills Civic Association is working closely with staff to resolve the misunderstandings in the community and develop a quality facility that will met the needs of both the school and the residents. Chaminade has indicated they are in dire need of facilities for their own athletic programs while at the same time wanting to provide public access to their recreational property.

RECOMMENDATION:

I will continue working closely with the Civic Association and will keep the City Commission apprised of any new developments in the process.

C: Samuel A Finz, City Manager
Any Backs, President Hollywod Hils Civic Assoc.
Whit Van Cott, Public Utilities Director
Steve Beloga, Chaminade Madonna College Preparatory School
Bro. John Campbell

Attachment

S/fy99log-99-414

School Rumors Set Straight

April 28, 1999 | By NESREEN KHASHAN Staff Writer

Hollywood Hills residents, taken aback by two school renovation projects, accused city and school officials of approving renovations that could alter the landscape or traffic flow in their community without first notifying surrounding property owners.

It was only after officials called meetings to explain the projects that residents calmed down.

"More than anything else, people were upset because the community was not informed," said Andrew Backs, president of the Hollywood Hills Civic Association.

Chaminade-Madonna College Preparatory, a private high school at 500 W. Chaminade Drive, plans to upgrade its athletic field, while the Broward County School District has already begun a project that will create new student drop-off areas and improve existing ones at Hollywood Hills Elementary School, 3501 Taft St.

On Thursday, at separate meetings, both projects were discussed by residents, city and school officials. Chaminade-Madonna conducted its meeting at 4 p.m., while Hollywood Hills residents met at 6 p.m.

The Chaminade-Madonna meeting disproved a chain of misinformation sparked by an anonymous flier that was circulated to Hollywood Hills residents. The flier said Chaminade-Madonna was planning a major redesign of its athletic field that would include "bleachers, lights and a possible PA system."

It said the newly renovated athletic field would be available to the community at-large, striking fear in many residents that unwelcome traffic would come to the affluent community of single-family homes, Backs said.

Steve Baloga, chief financial officer for the school, said recreational space is already available to the public and has been since it opened in 1960. As for the proposed changes, Baloga said the school only wants to add a regulation-size baseball field to recreational space that already has a softball and football field and a track.

"Unfortunately, that flier was very inflammatory," Baloga said. "As a result, there were naturally some very upset people who thought we would build a stadium and put up lights without their consent."

Opposition to the $500,000 Hollywood Hills renovation was also put to rest last week. Backs said residents were told about the project, which will create a drop-off point for children at Longfellow Circle on the north side of the school. The existing drop-off point on the east side of the school, on Taft Street near North 35th Avenue, will be reconfigured to improve children's safety , school officials told residents.

Backs said residents were receptive to the idea once they were told about the project.

While Assistant City Manager Cameron Benson said the Broward School District is not required by law to notify the city or the community of projects it undertakes within its facilities, he said both school and city officials came away from the meeting reminded of the importance of keeping residents informed.

"It's not something we're bound by law to do," Benson said. "But I think it would be a benefit to us and the School Board to move in the direction of keeping residents informed of what's going on."

Nesreen Khashan can be reached at nkhashan@sun-sentinel.com or 954-385-7925.

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ABOUT US

Welcome to Preserve Ross Valley

We are a neighborhood group from Greenbrae, Larkspur and Kentfield, and we oppose the proposal to install lights at Marin Catholic stadium because of the noise, light, traffic, and other environmental pollution those lights would bring to our community. Such a development would dramatically transform our neighborhood, bringing roaring crowds into our living rooms and bedrooms on most nights of the year. And it is not only we who will bear this. If the Marin Catholic field lights are allowed, no future generation in this neighborhood will ever truly know an unspoiled, quiet evening in the fall, winter, or spring. This is our neighborhood, and we cannot allow Marin Catholic's self-interests to jeopardize its future.

View of the Greenbrae hillside from the Marin Catholic field. All of the homes in this area of the hillside are directly within the amplification corridor, and will be directly impacted by the increased noise from night games.

Concerns:

Light: Using new lighting technology or not, the four 80-foot light towers would be unsightly and would illuminate a large swath of Ross Valley. Views toward and from Mt. Tam would be permanently marred, even when the lights are off. This degraded condition may be consistent with some urban settings, but is inappropriate for Marin County.

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Noise: Neighbors of MC already experience practice and game noise during the daytime all week. Lights would cause unlimited night-time usage of the stadium. The disruption to peaceful evenings is an unacceptable imposition on residents, who should not be asked to tolerate such a transformation of their own neighborhood.

Traffic: Traffic along Sir Francis Drake Boulevard in Ross Valley is at such a logjam, the County is spending $13 million to study and alleviate the problem between US 101 and the Town of Ross. Even after this project, the traffic flow will rate a grade of C, according to the County. MC is in the middle of this heavily impacted stretch. The stadium lights would generate even more traffic right at rush hour, obviously a negative development and counter to the effort to improve the corridor. Parking for 1,500 attendees does not exist and would spill cars into nearby neighborhoods searching for a spot.

Environment: Nearby Corte Madera Creek is along a flyway and is a nesting area for a variety of waterfowl. Some of these birds such as the Ridgway's Rail are on the federally endangered species list, and are therefore protected. Although the impact of the lights and related noise on this sensitive habitat has yet to be studied in detail, the night-time light and sound pollution would likely adversely impact the wildlife in the creek and wetlands.

Summary:

Marin Catholic High School has been a good neighbor for more than 60 years. Daytime use of its athletic fields is accepted by our community, including Saturday use. And the school's academic, athletic and social life has flourished under this arrangement. But now Marin Catholic is seeking to undo these long time friendly relations—solely for its own purposes and benefit. The installation of the lights will significantly change the use of its campus, and night-time use will be fundamentally detrimental to the quality of life in our community.

About Us (http://preserverossvall

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County Code and Design Review (http://preserverossvall code-and-design-review/)

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Lights Study and Simulated Photos (http://preserverossvall study-and-

This is NOT the first time MC has tried to do this:

Marin Catholic tried to have lights installed several years ago during Hal Brown's tenure as

Supervisor. To his credit, Hal Brown immediately recognized the destructive potential of the lights and all their effects, and he played a pivotal role in dismissing that proposal.

Hal Brown served the Ross Valley area with great distinction for 29 years

Now, Marin Catholic is trying the same thing once again. And, on top of that, several years ago they closed off their field to the public, ensuring that only Marin Catholic personnel are able to access it. At the same time, they position this lighting proposal as a "community benefit"! No one in the community not affiliated with the school can use the track, the field, or any other facilities on the property (it had been open and accessible until **MC surrounded it in fencing with NO TRESPASSING signs, (/neighbors)** which is how it remains today).

If MC is truly concerned about being a good neighbor, respecting the environment it inhabits, and providing a lighted stadium for its teams, then it needs to seriously look into negotiating a use agreement with neighboring fields such as College of Marin, or consider a new location for its athletic facilities, or possibly even its entire school.

Let's stop the lights and Preserve Ross Valley. Our neighborhood deserves much better than this.

We thank you for your support, and look forward to successfully protecting our neighborhood from this proposal.

simulated-photos/)

Marin Catholic Receives 90 Day Extension (http://preserverossvall day-extension/)

Meeting Minutes (http://preserverossvall minutes/)

Neighbors (http://preserverossvall

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Say NO to Marin Catholic Lights (http://preserverossvall

Spoiling Our Neighborhood (http://preserverossvall

Pro Point Loma

Stop the commercialization of Point Loma High School

Safety and Crime

The PLHS track and field are pretty unique, sharing property lines not with parking lots or parks or streets or canyons, but with people's homes, literally their backyards. What used to be a relatively peaceful dark neighborhood at night is about to glow so bright that neighbors will be able to read indoors without lamps. Remember the Clairemont High School lights fiasco? The lights and sound system, of course, are designed to attract and entertain visitors from everywhere. Mostly, they'll be teens (for school sports) and rowdy young adults (the renters).

Except to copy and paste the warnings of neighbors, the new EIR offered no professional warning that high school drivers are inexperienced drivers, nor that too many young drivers are distracted behind the wheel, nor that nighttime events often involve drinking, drug use, and, sadly, too often gang activity.

"Gangs don't travel for afternoon football games; they just don't. It's a nighttime phenomenon and involves all ethnicities," retired Police Officer Alan Leff advised the Peninsula Community Planning

(https://propointloma.files.wordpress.com/2012/05/safety-1.jpg)

Spectators line up and crowd neighbors' homes to enter the PLHS stadium. Note, no street lights.

Board on Feb. 18, 2016, before the PCPB objected to the project in a letter to the School District's EIR consultant.

In 1973, all night games were banned by the district due to increased violence and gang activities. Do you think gang activity has declined since then or grown exponentially?

Then there are the annoying petty crimes that accompany nighttime youth activity and even weekend daytime Pop Warner renters, thanks to the drinking dads. Neighbors have had to tolerate predictable souvenirs from PLHS field use: beer bottles on our lawns, trash, condoms, graffiti and vandalism.

Opening the field to frequent nighttime use exposes the neighbors to frequent nighttime abuse.

(https://propointloma.files.wordpress.com/2012/05/safety-2.jpg)

Trespassers take over a private yard to watch a PLHS Homecoming game.

(https://propointloma.files.wordpress.com/2012/05/crime.jpg)

Graffiti left after a PLHS night Homecoming game, back when mobile field lights were used inexpensively.

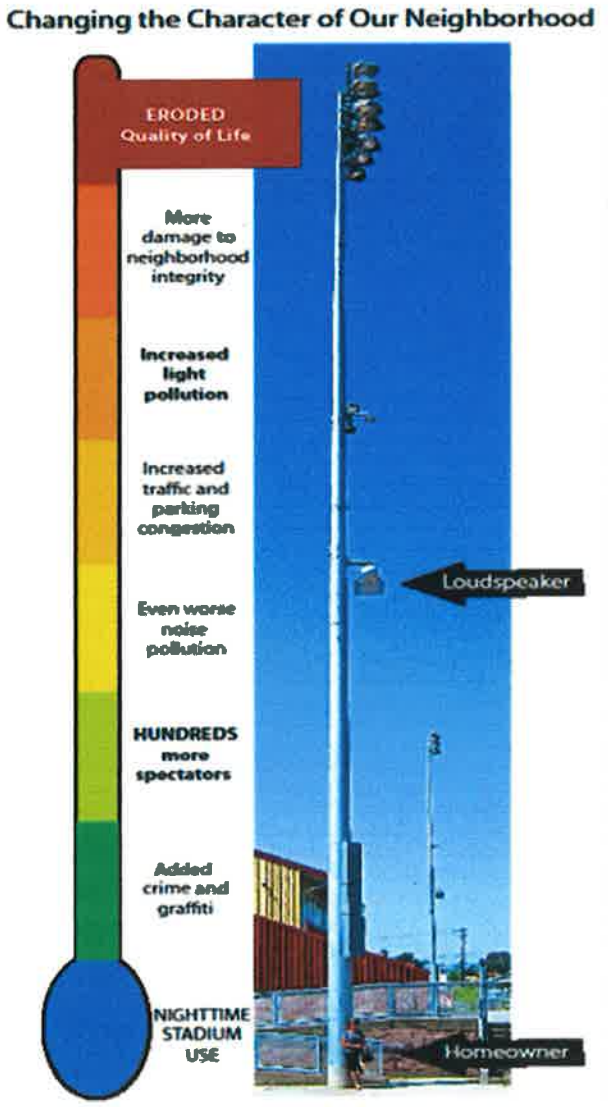
One thought on "Safety and Crime"

Pro Point Loma

Stop the commercialization of Point Loma High School

Changing the Character of Our Neighborhood

Can you find the homeowner?



(https://propointloma.files.wordpress.com/2014/04/thermometer.png)

The draft EIR for the commercialization of the PLHS athletic fields is expected to be released sometime in the next month. The school district has changed the release date several times, so we will let you know as soon as it is released!

What can you do? Become involved in the public review of the draft PLHS EIR! You can submit your comments about the PLHS EIR to the EIR consultant group (BRG), or join a PPL community group that will review the entire document and identify the negative impacts on our community that the school district has not adequately addressed.

Sign up for an EIR Committee (Lights, Looks & Litter Committee; Commercialization Committee; Neighborhood Safety; Parking & Traffic; Noise) by contacting PPL: info@pro-pointloma.org. If you have already signed up, your committee captain will be in contact with you.

Go to our website to read about the various issues facing the Point Loma community as a result of the plan by the school district to increase rental of the PLHS athletic fields for non-school events: http://pro-pointloma.org/.

Pro Point Loma

Stop the commercialization of Point Loma High School

Will our hearts be broken?

Will our hearts be broken like the hears of those who live around Clairemont High School?

(https://propointloma.files.wordpress.com/2014/04/brokenheart.png)

Residents who live near Clairemont High School shared what has happened to their neighborhood after the stadium upgrades: "Wake Up! You have no idea what's coming!"

One homeowner went on to state: "I have endured over 2 years of what you're about to get. The sounds of songbirds will be replaced by ear-splitting music during team practices. You'll be a prisoner in your own home on warm days/nights because you can't open the windows due to the blaring PA system. Buses will barrel down your quiet residential streets and the lights will remain on into the night for days on end, **no matter what they promise.** Being regularly subjected to this level of light glare, activity, and extreme noise may turn out to be the worst experience you've had as a homeowner, for you're no longer entitled to the comfort and enjoyment of your own property. The determination of our school district to steamroll more and more of San Diego's residential neighborhoods with these unwanted 'improvements' and the resulting clamorous atmosphere is shocking and should be stopped before more communities are destroyed in the process."

http://www.insidenova.com/news/arlington/county-board-rejects-o-connell-field-lighting-proposal/article_e487ffe8-0469-5c37-b081-87dc661c5044.html

County Board Rejects O'Connell Field-Lighting Proposal

by SCOTT McCAFFREY, Staff Writer Mar 16, 2011

Saying there were still more questions than answers, a divided County Board on March 15 voted to reject Bishop O'Connell High School's request to install lighting on its athletic fields.

The 3-1 vote came after four hours of public testimony and board discussion that brought out many of the same arguments debated over the past six months. The process left board members, county staff and other participants appearing weary and a bit snippy.

"We're sort of rehashing the same thing over again," board member Walter Tejada said. "We can't let this thing go on."

Tejada, Mary Hynes and board chairman Chris Zimmerman voted to reject the plan.

"I can't get my arms around what the proposal actually is - it's a moving target," Hynes said around 11 p.m., after 75 speakers debated the merits of field lighting.

Under county zoning law, O'Connell can come back in 12 months and resubmit its proposal. Zimmerman said that after four previous deferrals and no community consensus, it made no sense defer it yet again.

"We need to move on," he said. "People need closure."

County Manager Barbara Donnellan had proposed deferring action on the proposal another three months. Only board member Jay Fisette was on board with her recommendation, which would give county staff more time to evaluate the lighting plan.

Without such evaluation, "it's absolutely impossible to know what the reality is," Fisette said.

Fisette also proposed a longer deferral, to give supporters and critics of the proposal time to come together and iron out differences in a process mediated by the county government. But that idea gained no traction.

The two sides were "digging in their heels," Fisette said.

The March 15 vote will not impact O'Connell's plans to upgrade its athletic fields, set to happen this year. Only the lighting proposal needed County Board approval; the other parts of the plan can be achieved without any site-plan changes on the school's campus.

O'Connell since last year has sought permission to put 11 field lights on its Little Falls Road campus. The light towers, four for the football field and seven for the baseball field, would rise 58 feet high, and that part of the plan drew the ire of civic associations representing the Williamsburg and Arlington-East Falls Church communities.

Critics didn't seem to have a problem with upgrades to the fields themselves, but were adamantly opposed to the lighting for a host of reasons.

"When it is bedtime, we need it to be dark and quiet," said Tuckahoe Elementary School student Alex Tyler, one of the youngest of the roughly 75 speakers at the hearing. Others pointed to the prospect of lower house values and an increase in neighborhood traffic if the lights are permitted.

School officials and their supporters said it was a matter of fairness, noting that Arlington's three public high schools all have lights despite the proximity of residential property.

Bishop O'Connell president Kathleen Prebble said the 1,200-student high school found itself at a disadvantage compared to other schools because. O'Connell's athletic fields are deteriorating, she said, and the lack of lighting limits available hours of use.

NATIONAL HEADLINE NEWS: Stocks on the march as "Trump trades" bounce back

"We are not able to offer our students the same quality athletic experience," she said.

When the school's athletic facilities are flooded or otherwise unusable, "we need to beg and borrow other Arlington fields," Prebble said.

O'Connell students testified in large numbers. One of them, Alex Butler, said his school's athletic facilities were the subject of derision from students at rival schools.

"How can you play baseball with a fence coming into center field, or football on a field without lights?" he asked.

Emily Blagg, a member of the school's championship cross country team, said the school has to pass up the opportunity to host the annual county high school track competition.

"We have a track at O'Connell that is barely functional," she said.

Prior to the meeting, O'Connell officials had not provided county officials with studies related to the lighting and traffic. Prebble said preliminary studies are complete, and would be forwarded to officials soon.

She did not object to Donnellan's proposal to defer action, and said that if it occurred, O'Connell officials would continue to work with surrounding communities in an effort to work out differences.

"We are committed to respecting our neighbors," Prebble said.

Critics of the proposal said that O'Connell is less interested in field lighting for its own uses than in giving Marymount University a way to expand its own athletic program without having to build fields on the university's mostly landlocked North Glebe Road campus. County staff, too, said they needed to see more information about the nature of any agreements between O'Connell and Marymount.

(County Board member Barbara Favola recused herself from discussion and voting on the issue, because she is employed by Marymount University.)

If push comes to shove, O'Connell boosters suggested that they could make a federal case out of the dispute. Literally.

Sister Bernadette McManigal, superintendent of schools for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Arlington, reminded County Board members that federal law requires parochial schools to be treated in the same manner as public schools in the same jurisdiction.

Rejecting field lighting for O'Connell while permitting it for Wakefield, Washington-Lee and Yorktown high schools might violate the law, she intimated.

Zimmerman countered that each case was considered individually.

"Not every location in the county is equal," he said.

"I don't view that as really being relevant," Zimmerman said of O'Connell officials' contention that they should have lighting because other schools have it.

No adverse impact

No Adverse Impact is the blog of the neighbors of Bishop O'Connell High School in Arlington, Va. The neighbors support the school's renovation of its athletic fields but are opposed to the school's efforts to install stadium lights.

Wednesday, March 16, 2011

COUNTY BOARD REJECTS O'CONNELL REQUEST FOR LIGHTS

The Arlington County Board on Tuesday rejected Bishop O'Connell's request for stadium lights, telling the school that lights aren't appropriate for the school's residential setting.

By a surprise 3-1 margin, the board opted against County Manager Barbara Donnellan's recommendation for a fifth deferral of the issue and instead voted to deny the school's use permit.

Board member Mary Hynes said lights would be an "unsettling disruption" to the neighborhood. Chairman Chris Zimmerman said that although the county had a policy of lighting synthetic fields at county parks, there are places "where it would not be appropriate to have lights."

Hynes, Zimmerman and Walter Tejada voted to deny the permit. Board member Jay Fisette voted against the motion, but made clear it was based not on the merits of the decision but because the county staff had failed to do sufficient analysis of the proposal. Board member Barbara Favola recused herself because she works for Marymount University, which was going to underwrite much of the cost of the lights.

A major factor in the decision was O'Connell's failure to submit traffic and lighting studies that had been due six weeks ago. Although O'Connell officials said in their testimony that the studies had just been completed – and, surprisingly, were favorable to O'Connell – they were not available at the meeting.

County board members made clear that O'Connell is still free to renovate its fields.

Posted by Administrator at 5:01 AM

Newer Post Home Older Post

Fact Sheet
Bishop O'Connell High School
Athletic Fields Renovation Project

Bishop O'Connell High School is undertaking an athletic fields renovation project to address significant shortcomings of the current athletic facilities, with the goal of providing a safe, high quality environment for all students. The fields renovation project is being planned in partnership with Marymount University.

The project will involve the following:

- Redevelopment of the current rectangular field to include a new synthetic turf playing surface.
- Enlargement of the current rectangular field to provide regulation width for soccer.
- Construction of a new six-lane competition track including a six-lane straight away, to replace the existing asphalt track.
- Installation of a new bleacher system for the stadium to replace current bleachers –capacity 1200 (current capacity 1200).
- Permit request for installation of four (4) light poles for the rectangular field, all within the 25' setback.
- Reorientation of the baseball field to reduce offsite baseball infringements and to improve play orientation for safety purposes. The baseball field will also include a synthetic turf surface.
- Installation of new bleachers for baseball – capacity 246.
- Permit request for installation of seven (7) light poles for the baseball field, all within the 25' setback.

Members of the Bishop O'Connell community have both hosted and attended meetings of the Arlington East Falls Church and Williamsburg Civic Association and, in addition, have hosted five "working" meetings in an attempt to reach a Memorandum of Understanding between the school and the neighboring Civic Associations concerning the fields renovation project.

The following information is the direct result of these meetings and has been shared with the "working" group representing both Civic Associations:

Athletic Field Lighting

High quality lighting will be installed in order to take advantage of the latest advances in reducing glare and light trespass into surrounding areas. The lighting will also be designed and constructed to control sky glow and glare with the use of external shielding. There will be separate lighting controls for each field. Field lighting will only be turned on for a particular field if there is a scheduled activity.

Pedestrian-level lighting will be installed around the track and along the central walkway between the rectangular and baseball field. This supplemental lighting will allow the athletic field lighting to be turned off as games end and still provide security and sufficient illumination for community members to safely exit the fields. Pedestrian-level lighting around the track will also allow informal community use of the track when the larger fields are not illuminated.

A Standing Lighting Committee will be created to monitor operational and scheduling issues and provide a forum for the resolution of periodic and ongoing community concerns of light use. The committee will advise Bishop O'Connell of any issues and will make recommendations for their resolution. The committee will consist of representatives from O'Connell, East Arlington Falls Church and Williamsburg Civic Associations, Arlington County Parks and Recreation, and Marymount University.

Bishop O'Connell will study the existing building-mounted security lighting on the playing field-side of the athletic fields and determine the feasibility of replacing such lighting with less intrusive lighting.

Hours of Use of Lights

- Regardless of season, lights will not be turned on Sunday nights.
- Use of the rectangular field will be scheduled to end at 9:30 pm Monday through Thursday and 10:30 pm Friday and Saturday.
- Use of the baseball field will be scheduled to end at 9:00 pm Monday through Thursday and 10:00 pm Friday and Saturday from September 21 through March 20.
- Use of the baseball field will be scheduled to end at 10:00 pm Monday through Thursday and 10:30 pm Friday and Saturday March 21 through September 20.
- Should a game or practice end earlier than scheduled at either field, the lights will be turned off thirty minutes after the game or practice ends.

Athletic Field Sound System

A new sound system will replace the existing system which currently consists of very large, high output and high dispersion speakers. The current sound system has no directional control. The new sound system for both the rectangular field and baseball field will consist of directional, low output and low dispersion speakers that will be positioned to control sound levels at the bleachers and reduce sound travel to neighboring properties. The sound level from the speakers will be set so that it **cannot exceed** the levels permitted by the Arlington County Noise Ordinance.

To the extent possible the PA system will not be used after 9:00 pm, Monday through Thursday nor after 10:30 pm on Friday and Saturday. When possible Bishop O'Connell will limit use prior to 12 pm Monday through Friday except for occasional school activities and will not use the sound system for team practices unless warranted by the activity, i.e. dance team or similar. The sound system will rarely be used for community events.

Landscaping and Decorative Fencing

Bishop O'Connell will plant extensive landscaping on Trinidad and 26th Street adjacent to the renovated fields in a more aesthetically pleasing manner than currently exists. The plan will include a heavy planting of mixed conifers, deciduous and other trees/shrubs for aesthetic and noise mitigation purposes and to reduce glare and light trespass from the field lights. All landscaping plans will follow the regulations and requirements of Arlington County Zoning Section 32A, Landscaping , unless otherwise determined.

Decorative fencing will be installed around the perimeter of the property on 26th Street and Underwood Street and along the north side of the fields. Black vinyl-coated chain link will be used for the baseball field but will be heavily screened with planting on the neighborhood side. The existing evergreen planting next to the stadium field on Underwood Street will remain.

Parking Management Plan

Bishop O'Connell proposes the following mitigating measures for addressing parking at high attendance field events at the school.

- Discourage parking on 27th Street, Underwood Street, Trinidad Street, and 26th Street to mitigate impact on the East Falls Church and Williamsburg neighbors, who will experience the greatest impact from high attendance field events.
- Continuing communication of parking protocols, including maps, to discourage parking on 27th Street, Underwood Street, Trinidad Street, and 26th Street and to ensure appropriate parking in school lots.
- Continuing current practice of strongly encouraging on-campus parking for all.

Parking Plan

- The school will have event staff (current staff, contracted staff, security, and volunteers) strategically positioned to direct traffic, monitor lots to ensure full use of on campus parking resources, discourage parking on 27th Street, Underwood Street, Trinidad Street, and 26th Street, guide pedestrians, and provide crowd control on school property and pathways to and from the event.
- The school will develop parking signage directing people to "Event Parking" at the main entrances. These signs will be placed at appropriate locations to manage the flow of traffic.
- The school will assign event staff to provide a presence on neighborhood streets to discourage offsite parking.

Communication Plan

- Development of parking map and parking protocols showing permissible and recommended parking areas. This information will be posted on the school web site and distributed in school communications.
- Communication of parking protocols, including maps to all Bishop O'Connell students and parents.
- Communication with visiting schools by Bishop O'Connell athletic director, sharing location of onsite parking, parking map and protocol.

Event Supervision

- Two Arlington County police officers will be assigned for all home football and basketball games.
- Two additional Arlington County police officers will be assigned for football and basketball games that traditionally generate the largest crowds.
- Although crowds are expected to be fairly minimal (under 150) for night baseball, soccer, and lacrosse there will be at least one administrator and one security person on-site for supervision.

- For football games that traditionally generate the largest crowds, the school will hire a security/staff person to monitor any "spill over" into the neighboring streets during or after the game.

Community Use and Benefits

The track will remain open to the general public while the fields are in use from 7 am until field activity has ended, including Sundays, except for daytime use when school is in session and unless the activity on the rectangular field is deemed dangerous for track users. Bishop O'Connell will allow use of the track during school hours on a case-by-case basis as approved in advance.

Bishop O'Connell will make its athletic fields and track available to the Tuckahoe School for a field day once each spring and fall during the school calendar.

Bishop O'Connell will make its auditorium available to the local community for civic functions in accordance with the school's schedule.

School Liaison

Bishop O'Connell will convene quarterly meetings with neighbors to share information and discuss concerns for the first year and longer if needed. The frequency of the meetings will be reduced after the transition phase.

For information, please contact:

- Katy Prebble, President, 703-237-1400, kprebble@bishopoconnell.org
- Joe Vorbach, Principal, 703-237-1400, jvorbach@bishopoconnell.org

For immediate attention around safety and security issues, please call

- Joe Vorbach, Principal, 703-237-1400, jvorbach@bishopoconnell.org

Kensington Talmadge
Planning Group

P.O. Box 16391, San Diego CA 92176
www.411kensington.com

March 16, 2009

Ms. Cynthia Reed-Porter
Communications Director
San Diego Unified School District
4100 Normal Street, Room 2153
San Diego, CA 92103

Dear Ms. Reed-Porter:

The entirety of the Hoover High School campus of the SDUHSD lies within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Kensington-Talmadge Planning Group (KTPG). We are the officially recognized Community advisory body for the City of San Diego for land use issues that occur within our community.

We are aware that Hoover High School is preparing a Master Plan for improvements to their campus. These improvements include many different projects all over the campus. These improvements were first disclosed to our community at a meeting of the Talmadge Maintenance Assessment District on November 27, 2008. This meeting was limited in time and only included a presentation of the proposed project components.

On December 12, 2008 the KTPG Project Review Sub-Committee conducted a properly noticed public meeting to discuss the project in detail. Representatives from the SDUHSD and their consultants, as well as the Sub-Committee and ~75 members of the Community were present. The project components were presented and discussed at length.

On January 10, 2009 the recommendations from the Sub-Committee meeting were brought forward to the full KTPG Board. After additional deliberation and discussion, the board unanimously voted to craft this letter voicing their displeasure with the state of the project, as currently presented. Specifically, there were serious concerns over the entire project and its specific components that would cause significant negative impacts and degradation to the community character. There were some specific areas of concern that were cited:

1. This is an urbanized community and there are residences and a designated Historic Corridor immediately adjacent to the High School and the Project Areas. There are already negative impacts of noise, traffic, parking, crime and associated activity from the school upon the neighboring community that will be significantly exacerbated by the proposed un-mitigated improvements.
2. There should not be lights added to the football and baseball fields. The light will negatively impact the neighborhood, as will the additional nighttime activity, traffic and parking.
3. The edge treatment of fences, walls, and landscaping should be respectful of, and in keeping with the character of the historically Designated Talmadge Gates and Historic Corridor.
4. A comprehensive Master Plan should be prepared for the Campus that addresses issues of Architectural consistency, adequate on site parking, on site pedestrian circulation and thoughtful planning for future projects and improvements at the school.

5. No traffic, curb cuts or primary pedestrian entrances be located on the Historic Corridor or adjacent to the residences.

The KTPG strongly encourages the SDUHSD to take note of the significant impacts that the project imposes upon our community, your neighbors, our homes and families. KTPG encourages the SDUHSD to engage in an inclusive process with the community to collectively refine the project to reach a mutually beneficial consensus.

As the officially recognized community advisory body, The KTPG and its Project Review Sub-Committee would offer to act as the forum for the discussions between SDUHSD and the community.

Respectfully Submitted,

Thomas C. Hebrank,
Chairman, Kensington Talmadge Planning Group

cc: Honorable Todd Gloria, District 3 Councilmember

ECCC EL CERRITO COMMUNITY COUNCIL
P.O. Box 151268, San Diego, CA 92175-1268, ECCC@cox.net

March 26, 2012

Board of Education Office, Room 2231 (board@sandi.net)
Office of the Superintendent, Room 2219 (superintendent@sandi.net)
San Diego Unified School District
4100 Normal Street
San Diego, CA 92103

Honorable Trustees and Superintendent Kowba:

With bond funds approved in Proposition S, the San Diego Unified School District has been developing plans for new and upgraded facilities at Crawford High School and Mann Middle School in the community of El Cerrito. Along with new and upgraded classrooms and offices, these plans include upgrades to athletic facilities, including stadium lights at the Crawford football field, relocated south of Trojan Avenue, east of Sharron Place.

On the election ballot, Proposition S was presented as follows:

> **SAN DIEGO SCHOOL REPAIR AND SAFETY MEASURE.** To improve every neighborhood school by; repairing outdated student restrooms, deteriorated plumbing and roofs; upgrading career/vocational classrooms and labs; providing up-to-date classroom technology; improving school safety/security; replacing dilapidated portable classrooms; upgrading fire alarms; and removing hazardous substances; shall San Diego Unified School District issue $2,100,000,000 in bonds at legal interest rates, requiring independent citizen oversight, annual audits, NO money for administrators, and bonds issued only if NO estimated tax increase?

At the March 15, 2012 community meeting, members of the El Cerrito Community Council voted to make the following recommendations for Proposition S bond spending at local schools:
(Preceding approved by attending ECCC members: 18 Ayes, 4 Abs)

1. **Limits on Proposition S Spending**
   Limit the spending of Proposition S bond funds to only those educational facilities that were presented to the voters on the ballot.
   (Approved: 15 Ayes, 2 No's, 4 Abs)

2. **Equitable Distribution of Proposition S Funds**

   Distribute Prop S bond funds equitably among all the projects listed in Proposition S so that Crawford High School, Mann Middle school and other schools in the Crawford cluster are not denied a fair share of funds.
   (Approved: 18 Ayes, 4 Abs)

3. **Working with Residents to Minimize Impacts on the Community**

   Continue working with the community to minimize expected impacts from facilities upgrades including noise, security issues, traffic and parking congestion to the surrounding residential homes.
   (Approved: 11 Ayes, 4 Abs)

4. **Stadium Lights**

   Remove stadium lights from plans for the Crawford High School football field because of expected impacts to the surrounding residential neighborhood homes from noise, light pollution, security issues, traffic and parking congestion.
   (Approved: 13 Ayes, 4 No's, 4 Abs)

Sincerely,
Jan Riley, Board Chair
El Cerrito Community Council

cc:
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7th District City Council Member, Marti Emerald: martiemerald@sandiego.gov
Eastern Area Communities Planning Commission: laurariebau@yahoo.ie
San Diego Chief of Police, William Lansdowne, 1401 Broadway, San Diego, CA 92101
Captain, SDPD Mid-City Division: sdpdmidcity@pd.sandiego.gov

May 2012

DEMOCRACY OR TYRANNY?

For as long as I can remember the football team at Point Loma High has played varsity games. For the record this community event was in place as long ago as 1936! When I attended Loma Portal, we built Pointer pride by buying tickets and attending the 3 o'clock games where we cheered on our older brothers and revered community heroes.

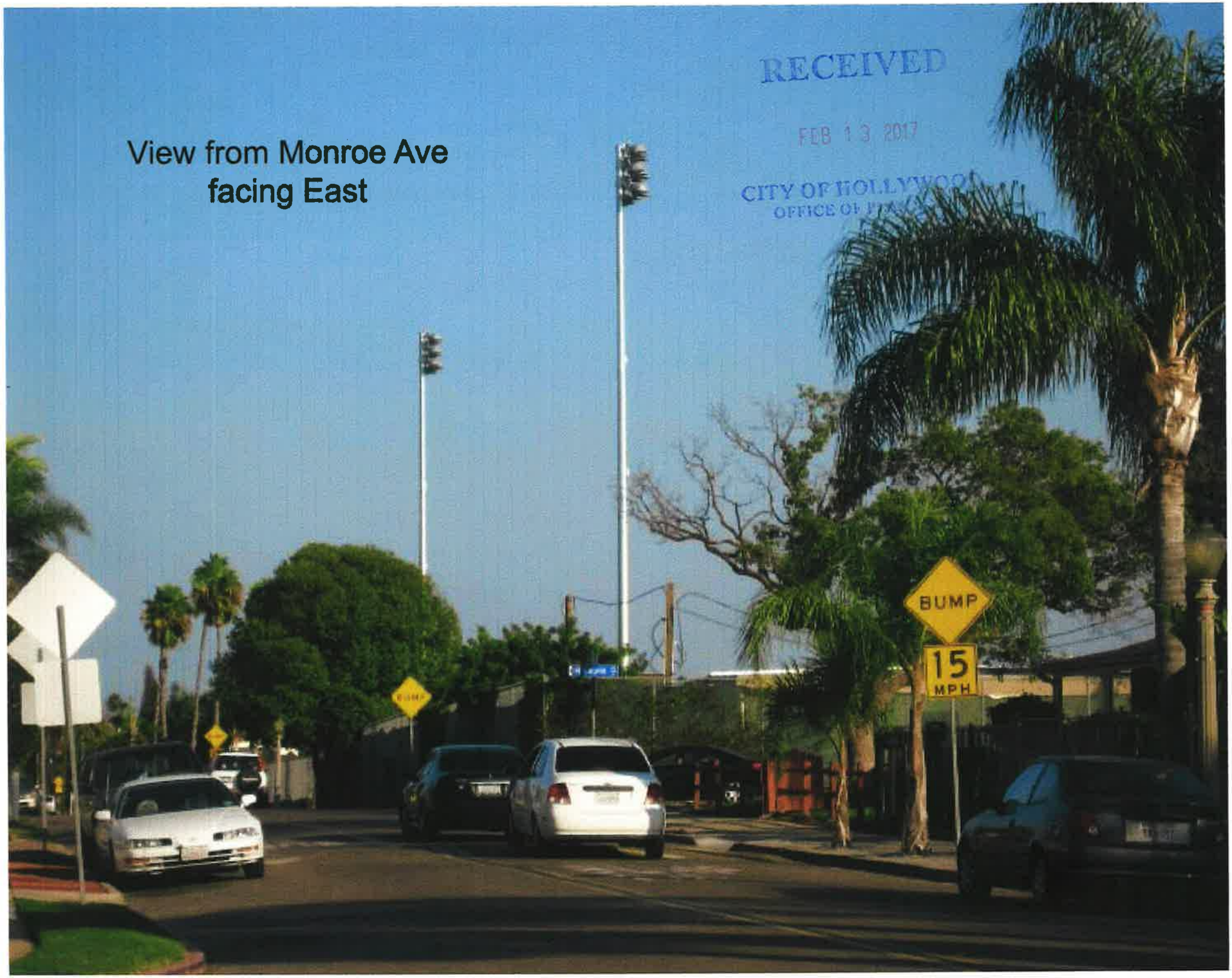
Loma Portal neighbors bought their homes near the schools and tolerated the afternoon event for all these years, especially since the high school consisted mostly of respectful neighborhood kids. During most of my 20 years on the board of education I rarely got any complaints until there was a special homecoming game one Friday evening with rented lights. I am sure this was popular with the kids and that enthusiasm probably was recognized by the school community, but the fall out was similar to the Lindberg Field noise events that did result in noise abatement and sound mitigation by the airport.

While the majority of Point Loma residents probably don't care about Friday night school events, the impact on a minority is significant. It is easy to claim that a democratic majority should rule, but sometimes it could be defined as a "tyranny of the masses!" The argument used even during the airport noise encounter ..."that the school (airport) was there when these folks bought their houses'" ...does not acknowledge the changes that take place over many years.

I continue to support the neighbors of Loma Portal in their efforts to preserve the heritage and safety of the area and expect the school community to continue giving these folks a "school of which they can be proud"!

I hope that their current school board representative understands and the community gives them support!

John de Beck
20-year Trustee
San Diego Unified School District


View from Monroe Ave
facing East
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CITY OF HOLLYWOOD
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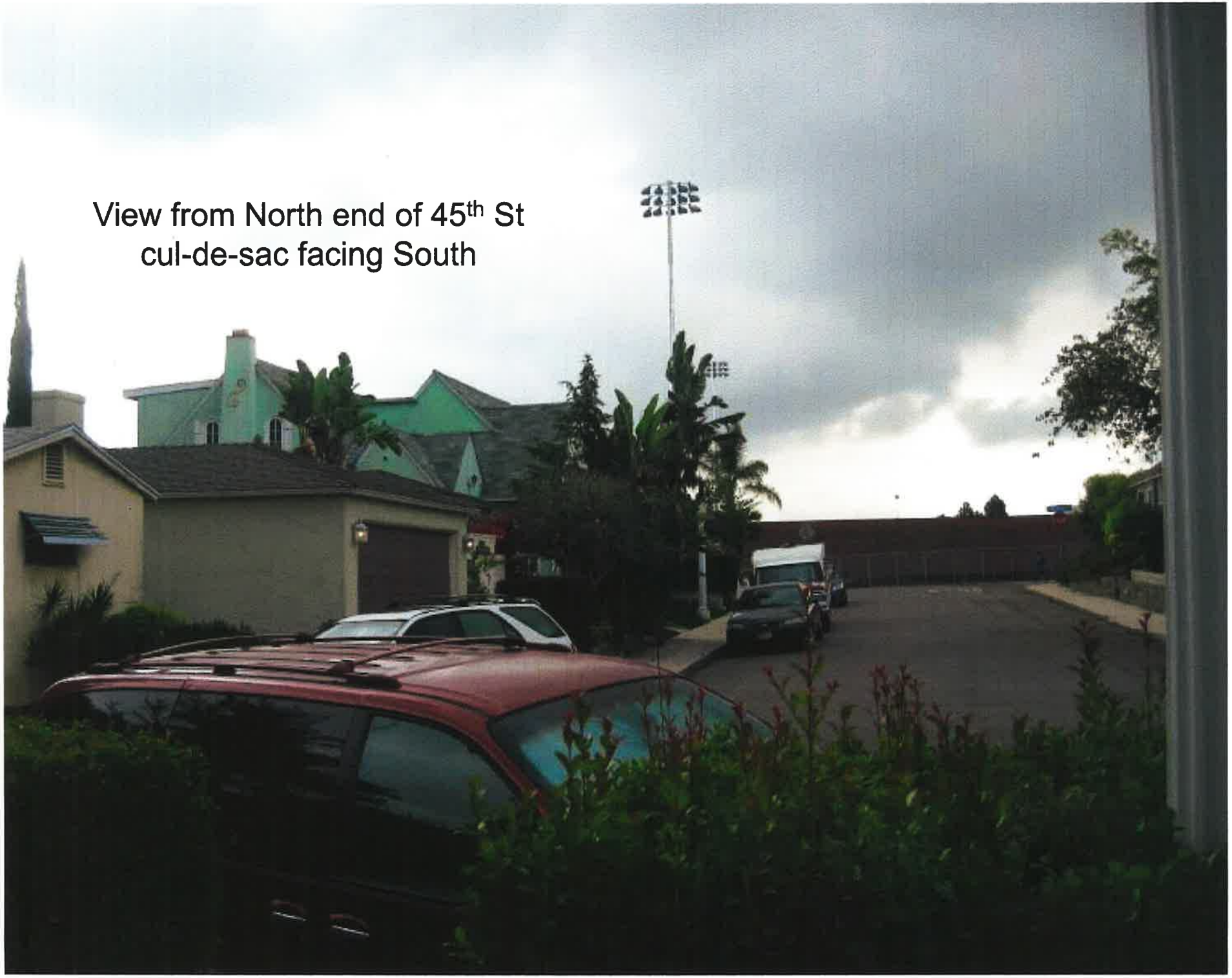
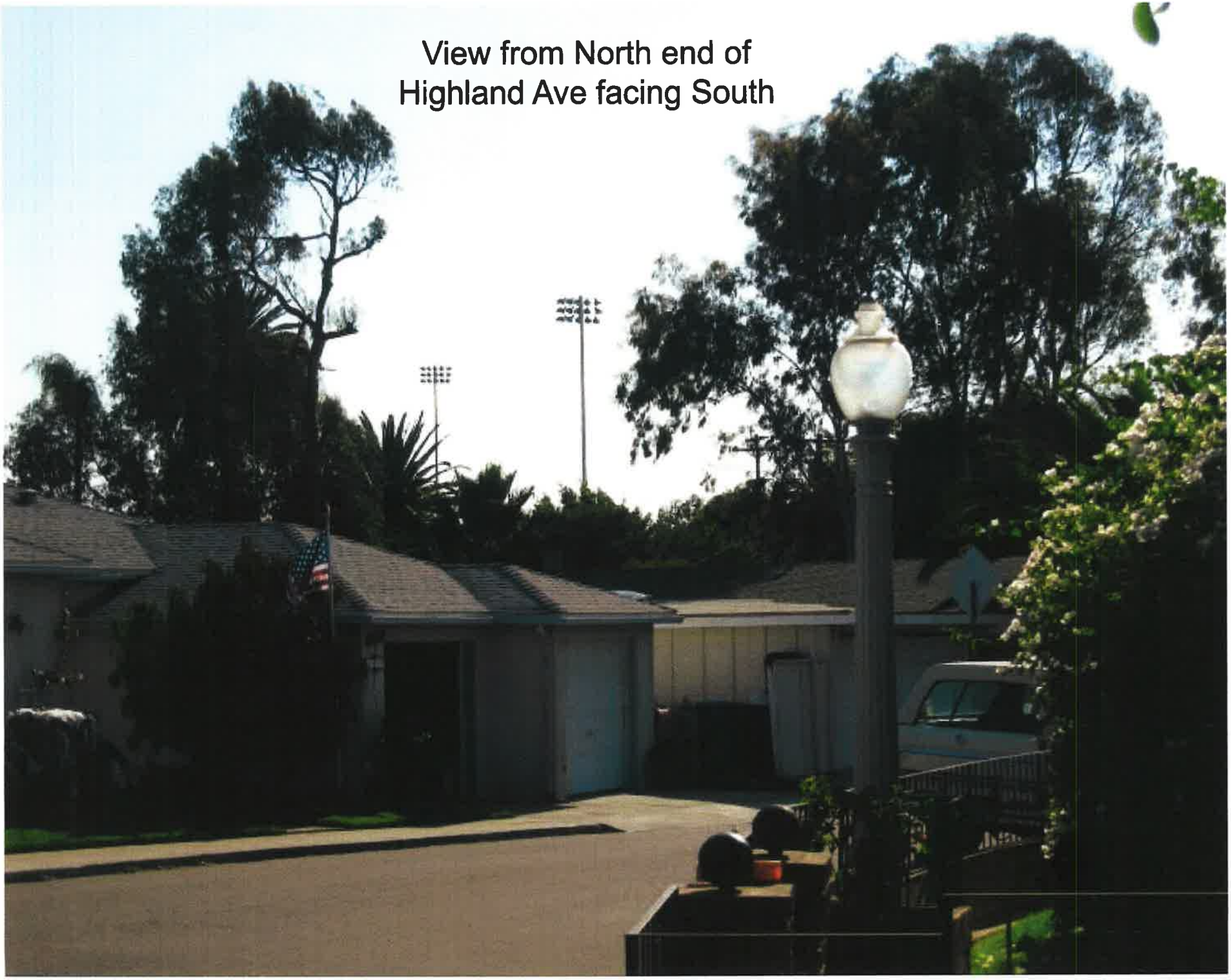
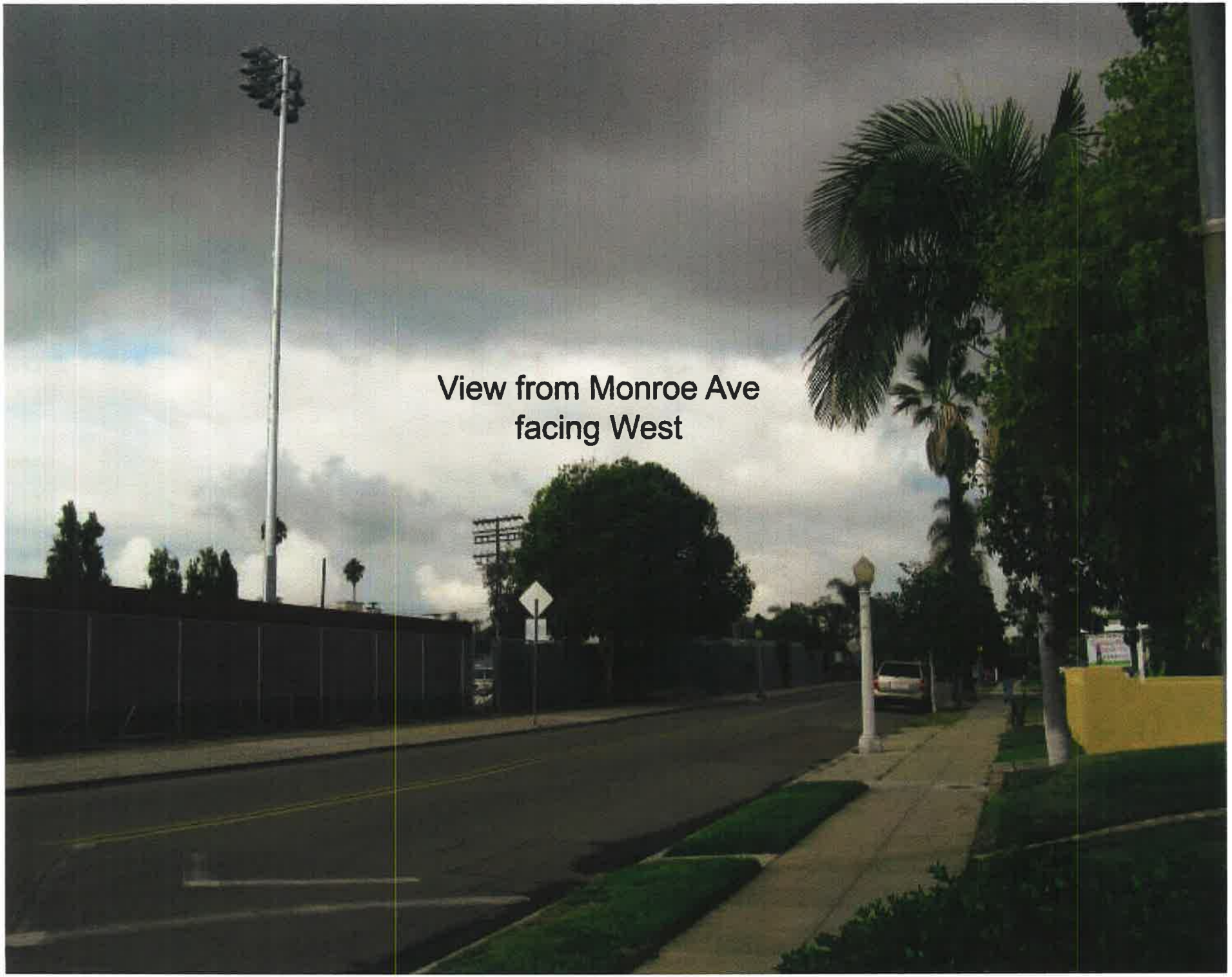

View from North end of 45th St
cul-de-sac facing South


View from North end of
Highland Ave facing South


View from Monroe Ave
facing West


View from Monroe Ave
facing West

VOICE of SAN DIEGO

Friday Night Fights: Scho Stadium Lights Are Ignitir Controversies Across the

THE GIST

During the campaigns for Props. S and Z, voters were told students were in d facilities. Fixing crumbling buildings and stadiums, the district says, will crea that also boosts school and community morale. The reality looks a bit differe funded with bond money, are actually dividing several neighborhoods acros

Tom Ford, who lives behind Clairemont High School's stadium, says the lights are ruining the quality of life in his neighborhood.

By Ashly McGlone (http://www.voiceofsandiego.org/author/ashly-mcglone/) | March 30, 2015

They've got spirit – just not the kind the district intended.

During the campaigns for Props. S and Z, school bonds intended to fund school repairs, voters were told students were in dire need of better facilities. Fixing crumbling buildings and stadiums, the district says, will create a safer environment that also boosts school and community morale. The reality looks a bit different: New field lights, some funded with bond money, are actually dividing several neighborhoods across the city.

Nearby resident Ron Noble said he quickly tired of hearing the price of the taco plate special announced ad nauseam during the football game.

Photo by Jamie Scott Lytle

(http://www.voiceofsandiego.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Clairemont_Lights_9-e1427414259729.jpg)

Ron Noble makes animal characters with the light from Clairemont High School's stadium.

"We moved out of the neighborhood because of it," said Lorenzo Cavalletti. "Our house was severely affected by it." He moved his young family to Vista in February 2014 and now rents out the Vista de la Bahia home bordering the school, where they lived for eight years.

Fights in neighborhoods near Point Loma, Crawford and Clairemont high schools have spawned petitions, dueling red and blue lawn signs and door-to-door precinct walkers – all stuff you might expect to see during the height of election season. But instead of a host of candidates and issues, there is one issue: stadium lights.

"The SDUSD continues its campaign to destroy neighborhoods by erecting massive sports complexes at middle and high schools within its district, severely affecting the quality of life guaranteed to us by law," says a Change.org petition (https://www.change.org/p/city-of-san-diego-san-diego-unified-school-district-san-diego-unified-school-district-needs-to-improve-schools-for-daily-use-not-ruin-neighborhoods-by-building-large-stadiums-with-massive-lights-public-address-systems-blasting-for-150-nights-per-year?source_location=petition_footer&algorithm=promoted#petition-letter) signed by 110 El Cerrito residents near Crawford High.

In Point Loma, things are so tense that the opposition group there trying to shut down new stadium lights has spurred its own opposition group composed of parents and student supporters in favor of the stadium projects. The anti-lights crowd goes by the name Pro Point Loma and touts 850 email subscribers. The anti-anti-lights group is called Progress for PLHS.

It all goes back to Clairemont High.

Neither Crawford nor Point Loma high schools even have field lights yet – but the plans for them have worried residents near both schools that they're set to become the next Clairemont, a school that's become the poster child for what can go wrong.

♦♦♦

Stark-faced Clairemont residents featured in a widely shared video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tVutvv5VKas) say they got way more than they bargained for when the district installed four 100-foot field light posts equipped with a PA system a few years ago.

The lights illuminate homes even several blocks away from the school, and the sound system reverberates across the rolling hills surrounding the campus.

"I don't even use my backyard at night anymore. It's so lit up you just squint," said Tom Ford, whose home of 14 years sits only a grassy knoll away from the school parking lot and field. "Even with double-pane windows, it's hard to have a conversation or listen to the TV... They are screaming into that microphone."