PRELIMINARY FINDINGS Evaluation of The Mayor's Gang Prevention Task Force

Presentation to the Policy Team

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Agenda

- ☐ Overview of Evaluation
- ☐ Data and Methods
- ☐ Findings
  - ☐ Changes Over Time
  - ☐ Alignment with Best Practices
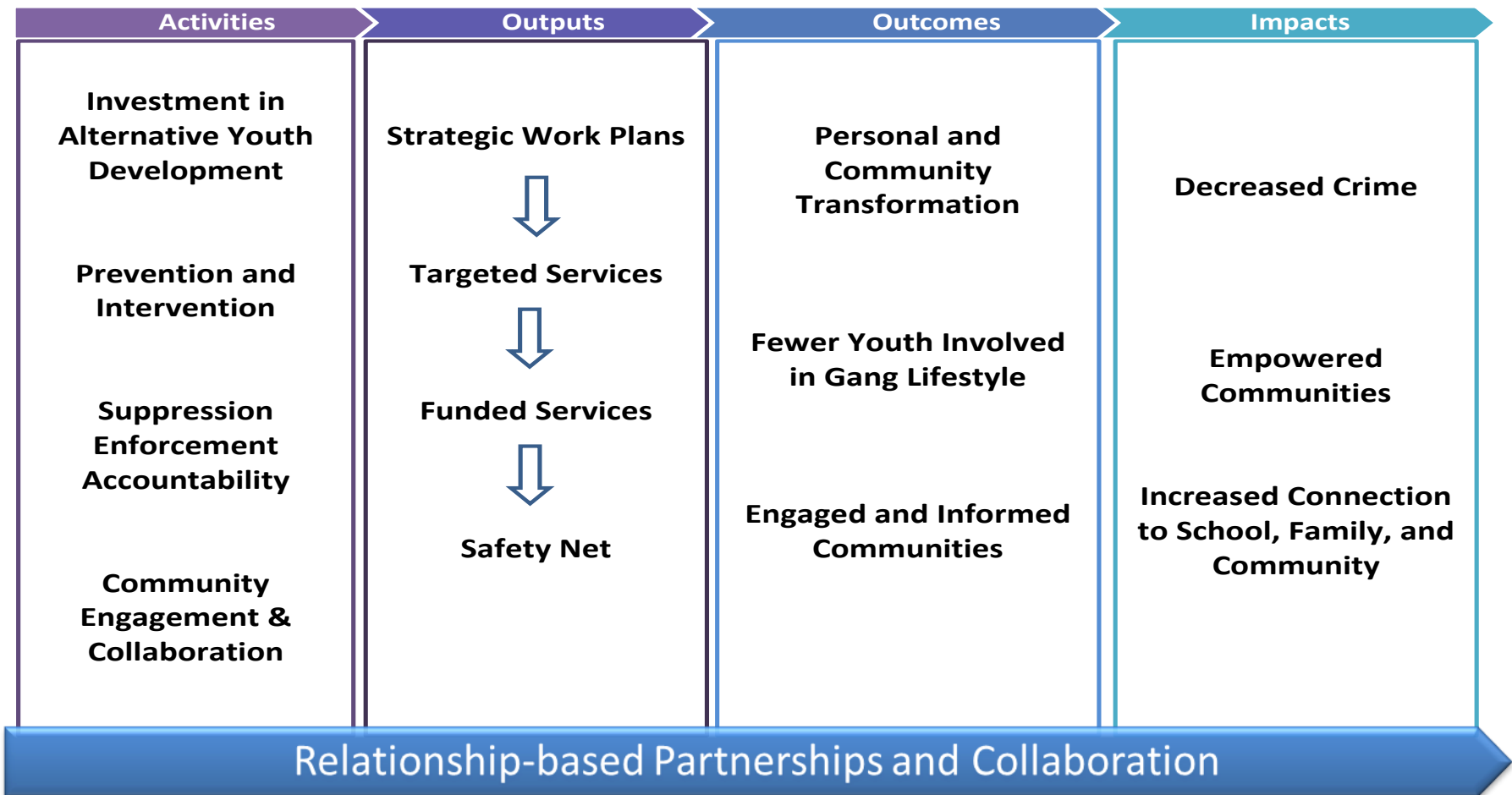 - ☐ Client Outcomes
  - ☐ City-Wide Data

Overview of Evaluation

PROJECT: A 3-year retrospective and prospective evaluation of San Jose's Mayor's Gang Prevention Task Force

PARTNERS: The City of San Jose, Resource Development Associates (RDA) and Dr. Jeffrey Butts of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York

FUNDING SOURCE: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) "Community-Based Violence Prevention" field research grant for $499,711 over 3 years

MGPTF Logic Model

Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impacts
Investment in Alternative Youth Development	**Strategic Work Plans** ⇩	**Personal and Community Transformation**	**Decreased Crime**
Prevention and Intervention	**Targeted Services** ⇩	**Fewer Youth Involved in Gang Lifestyle**	**Empowered Communities**
Suppression Enforcement Accountability	**Funded Services** ⇩	**Engaged and Informed Communities**	**Increased Connection to School, Family, and Community**
Community Engagement & Collaboration	**Safety Net**		

Relationship-based Partnerships and Collaboration

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Data Sources

Documentary Data Review	Interviews with current and former Task Force members	Literature review
Analysis of annual BEST evaluations	Analysis of San Jose Police Department data	Uniform Crime Reporting data

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6 Changes Over Time

How have the framework, strategies, and implementation of the Task Force changed over time?

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Major Milestones

Defining the Gang Problem as Community-Wide

Inter-Agency Collaboration and Data Sharing

Eligible Service Funding Model

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8 Alignment with Best Practices

Does the Task Force employ strategies that differ from established research?

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Best Practice Alignment

Community Mobilization

- Solid Foundation of Community Engagement
- Outreach and Accountability
- Decision-Making

Assessment and Planning

- Recognizing and Defining the Gang Problem
- Becoming the Experts
- Developing and Maintaining Strategic Plan

Best Practice Alignment

Population and Services

- Defining and Identifying Target Population
- Team-Based Services
- Prevention / Intervention / Suppression

Collaboration

- Promoting and Formalizing Inter-Agency Relationships
- Building Trust, Sharing Data

Funding Strategies

- Eligible Services Model
- Evaluation and Metrics

Innovative Practices

Political Leadership

Bifurcated Steering Committee

(Policy and Tech Teams)
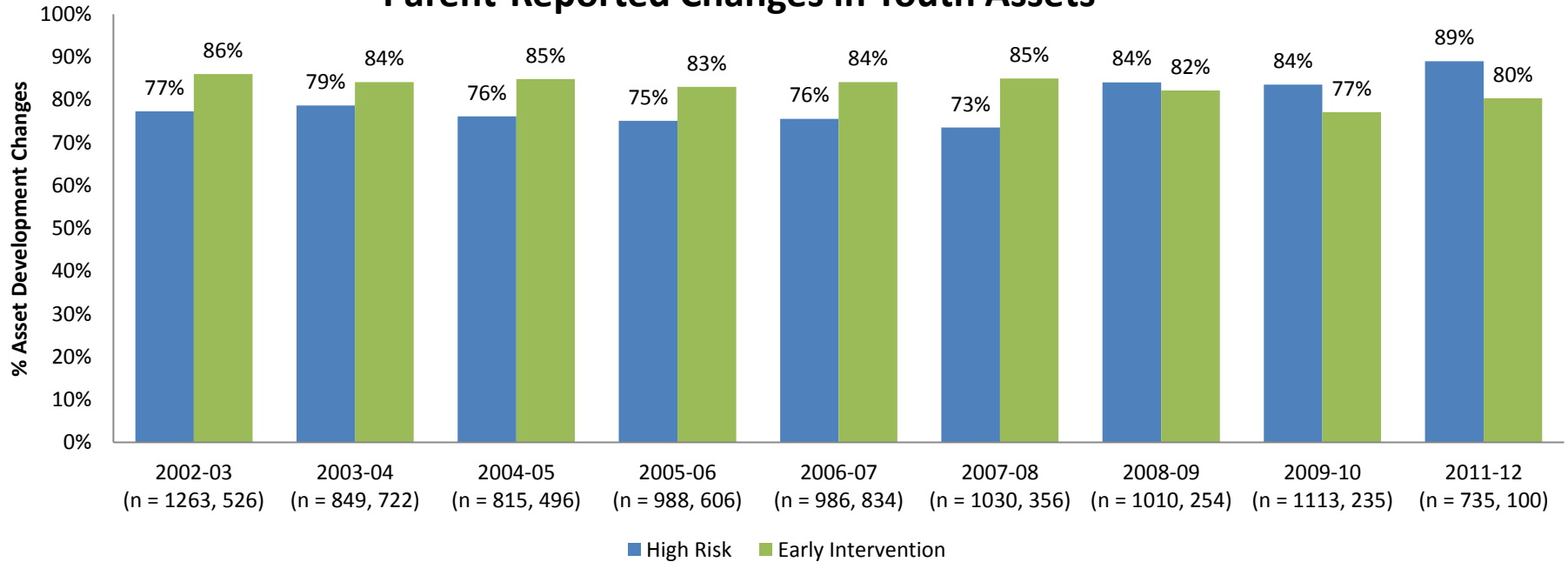
Bridging the Gap Between Community and Law Enforcement

Client Outcomes

Which strategies have been most effective at improving client outcomes?

BEST Data: Parent-Reported Changes

Parent-Reported Changes in Youth Assets

Bar chart showing % Asset Development Changes by year for High Risk and Early Intervention groups:

Year	High Risk	Early Intervention
2002-03 (n = 1263, 526)	77%	86%
2003-04 (n = 849, 722)	79%	84%
2004-05 (n = 815, 496)	76%	85%
2005-06 (n = 988, 606)	75%	83%
2006-07 (n = 986, 834)	76%	84%
2007-08 (n = 1030, 356)	73%	85%
2008-09 (n = 1010, 254)	84%	82%
2009-10 (n = 1113, 235)	84%	77%
2011-12 (n = 735, 100)	89%	80%

Legend: ■ High Risk ■ Early Intervention

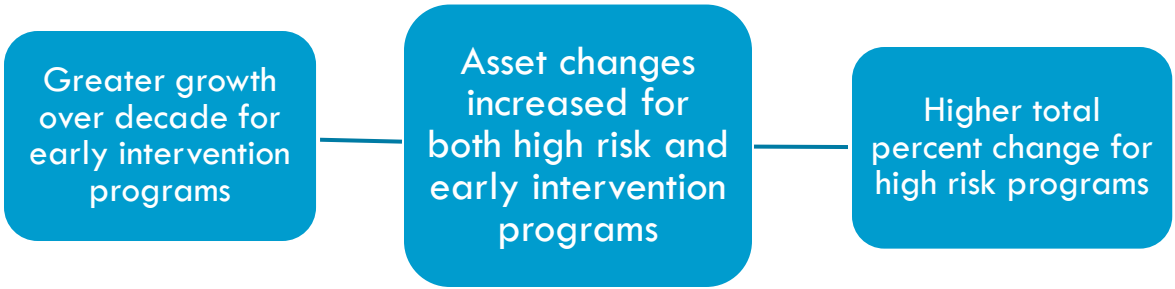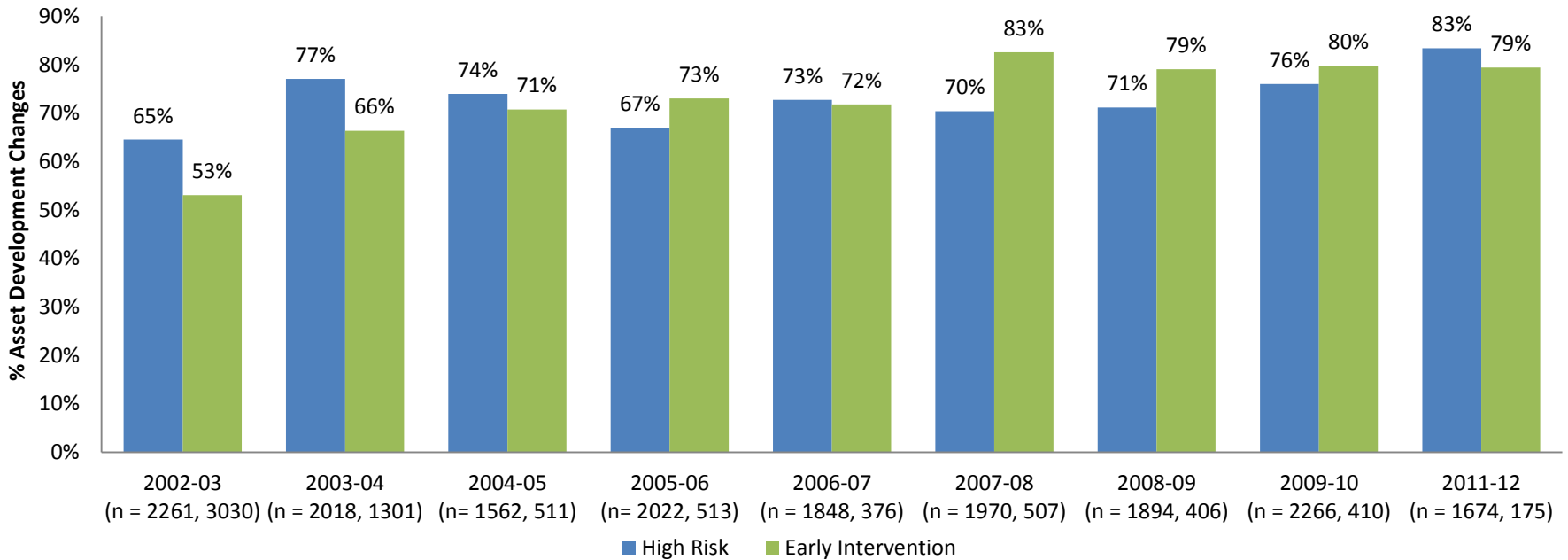⬆ Asset changes for youth in high risk programs
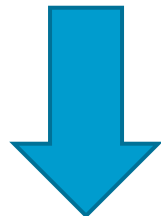
⬇ Asset changes for youth in early intervention programs
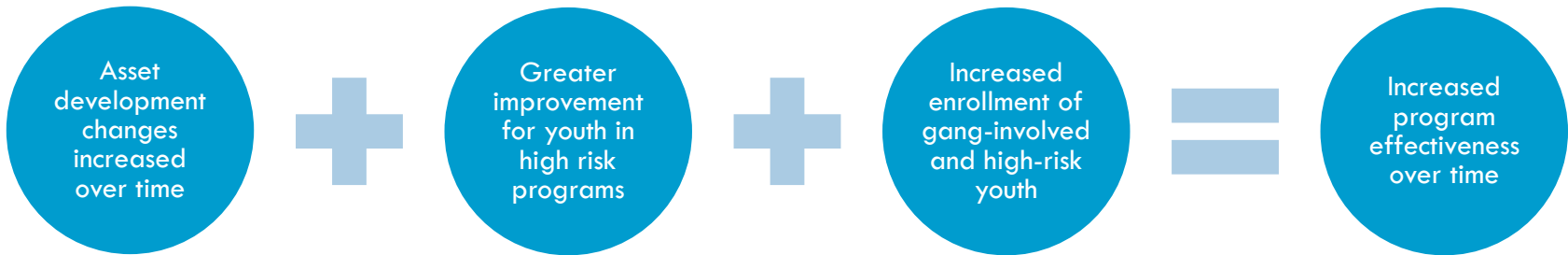
⬆ Youth enrollment in high risk programs

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BEST Data: Self-Reported Changes

Self-Reported Changes in Youth Assets

Greater growth over decade for early intervention programs

Asset changes increased for both high risk and early intervention programs

Higher total percent change for high risk programs

BEST Data: Analysis of Program Type

Performance by Program Type

Bar chart titled "Performance by Program Type" with y-axis labeled "% Asset Development Changes" from 0% to 100%.

Year (n = High Risk, Early Intervention)	High Risk	Early Intervention
2002-03 (n = 3524, 3556)	71%	70%
2003-04 (n = 2867, 2023)	78%	75%
2004-05 (n = 2377, 1007)	75%	78%
2005-06 (n = 3010, 1119)	71%	78%
2006-07 (n = 2834, 1210)	74%	78%
2007-08 (n = 3000, 863)	72%	84%
2008-09 (n = 2904, 660)	78%	81%
2009-10 (n = 3379, 645)	80%	78%
2011-12 (n = 2409, 275)	86%	80%

Asset development changes increased over time **+** Greater improvement for youth in high risk programs **+** Increased enrollment of gang-involved and high-risk youth **=** Increased program effectiveness over time
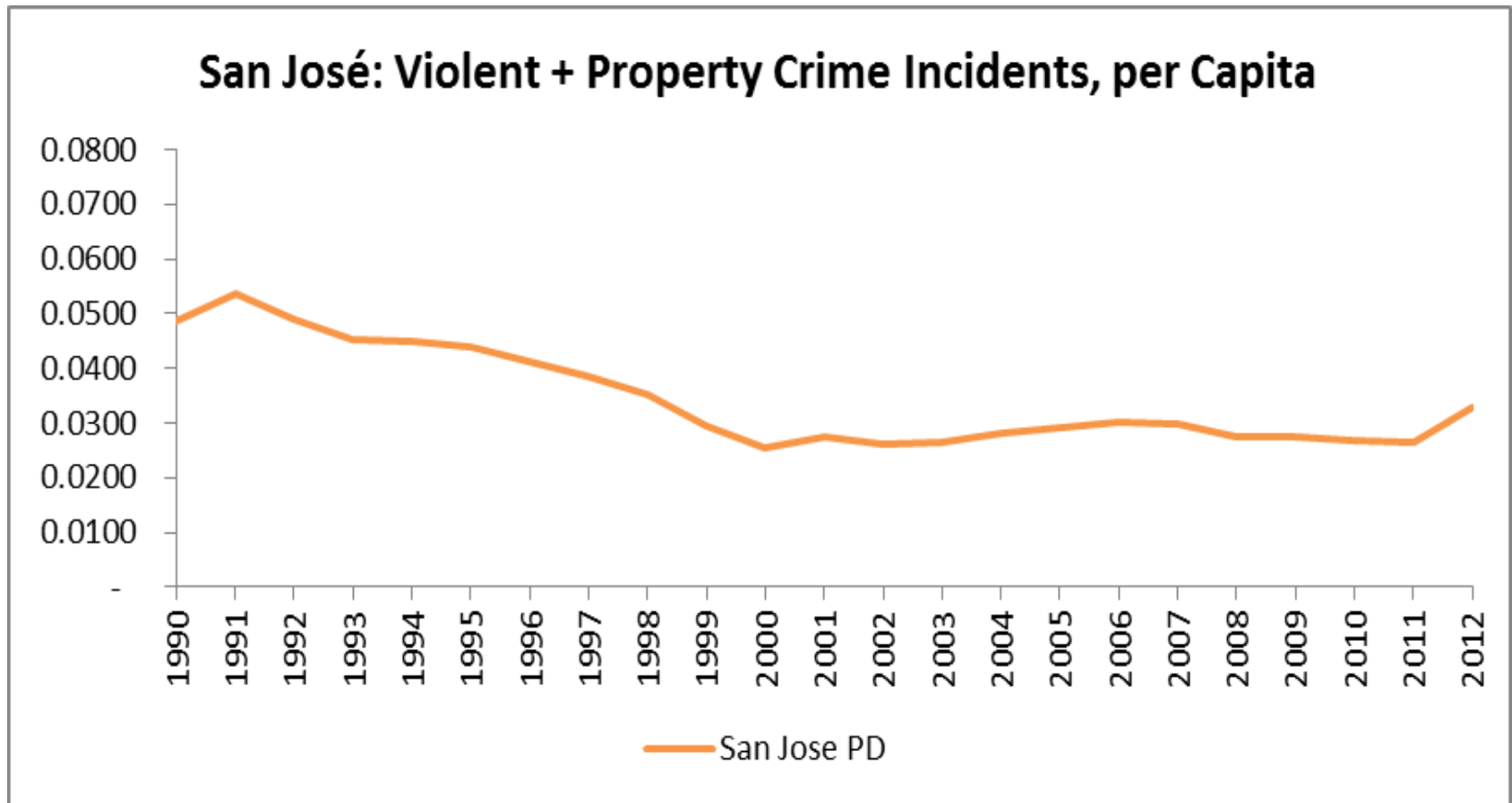
City-Wide Outcomes

What strategies have been most effective at reducing and preventing youth violence?

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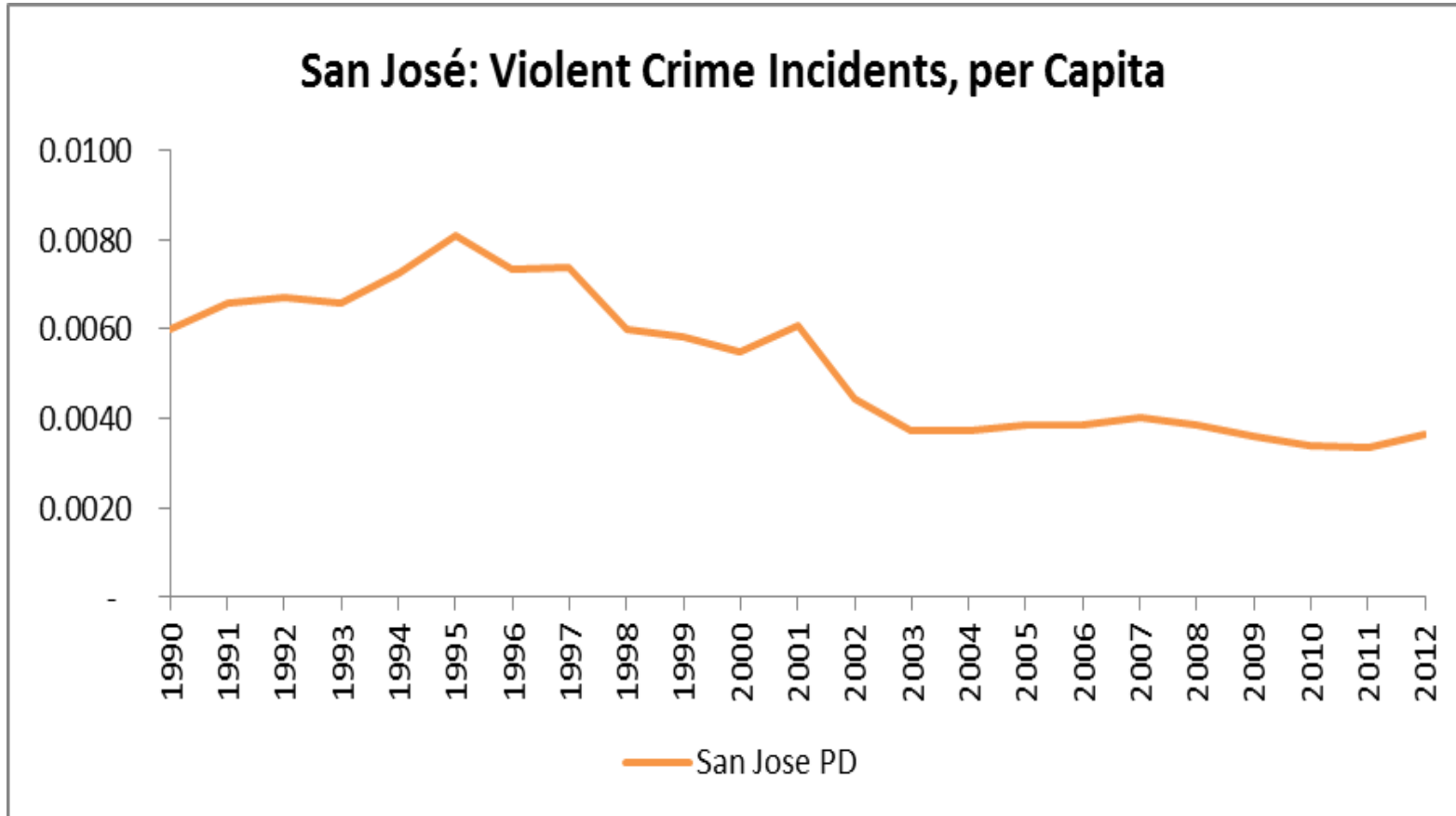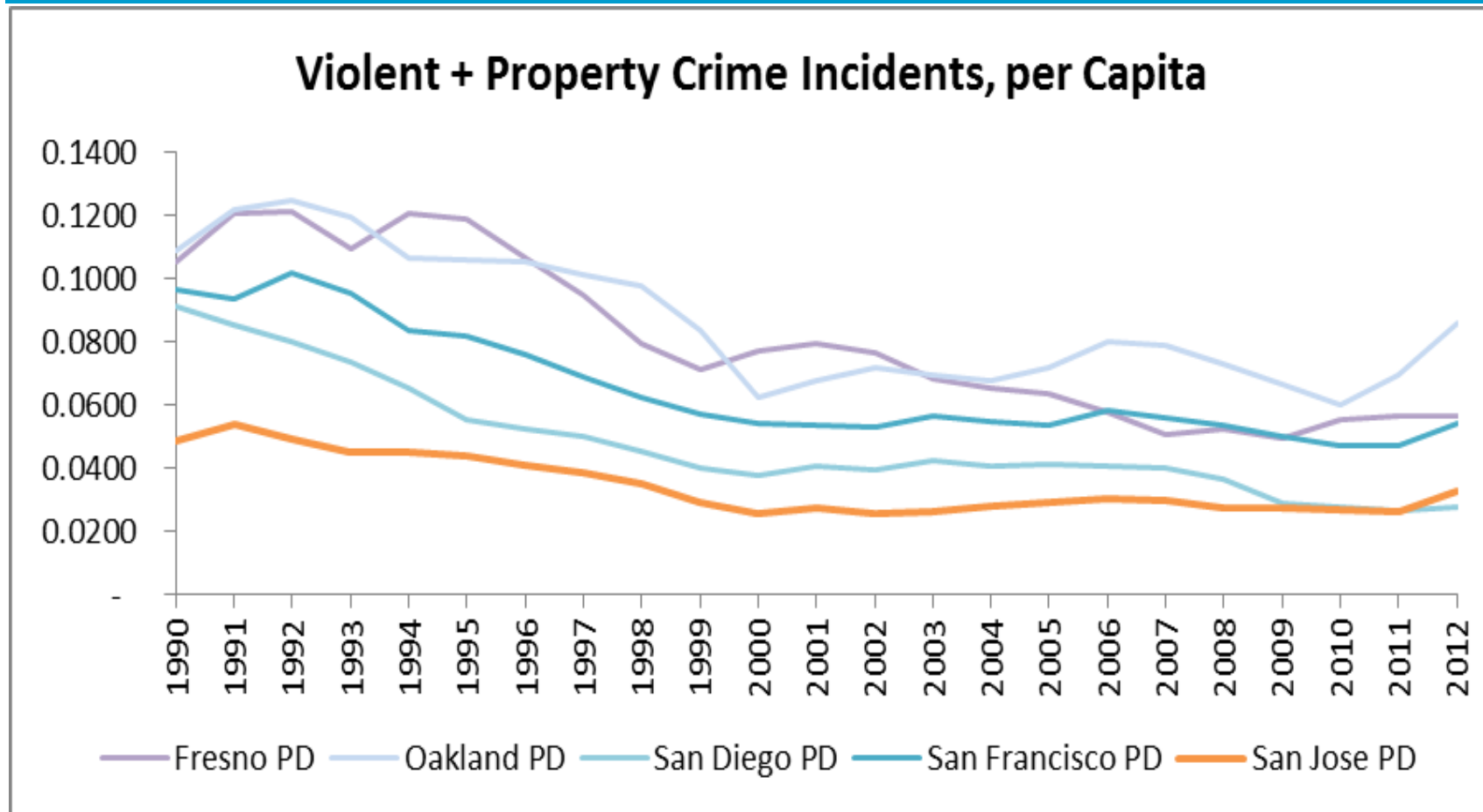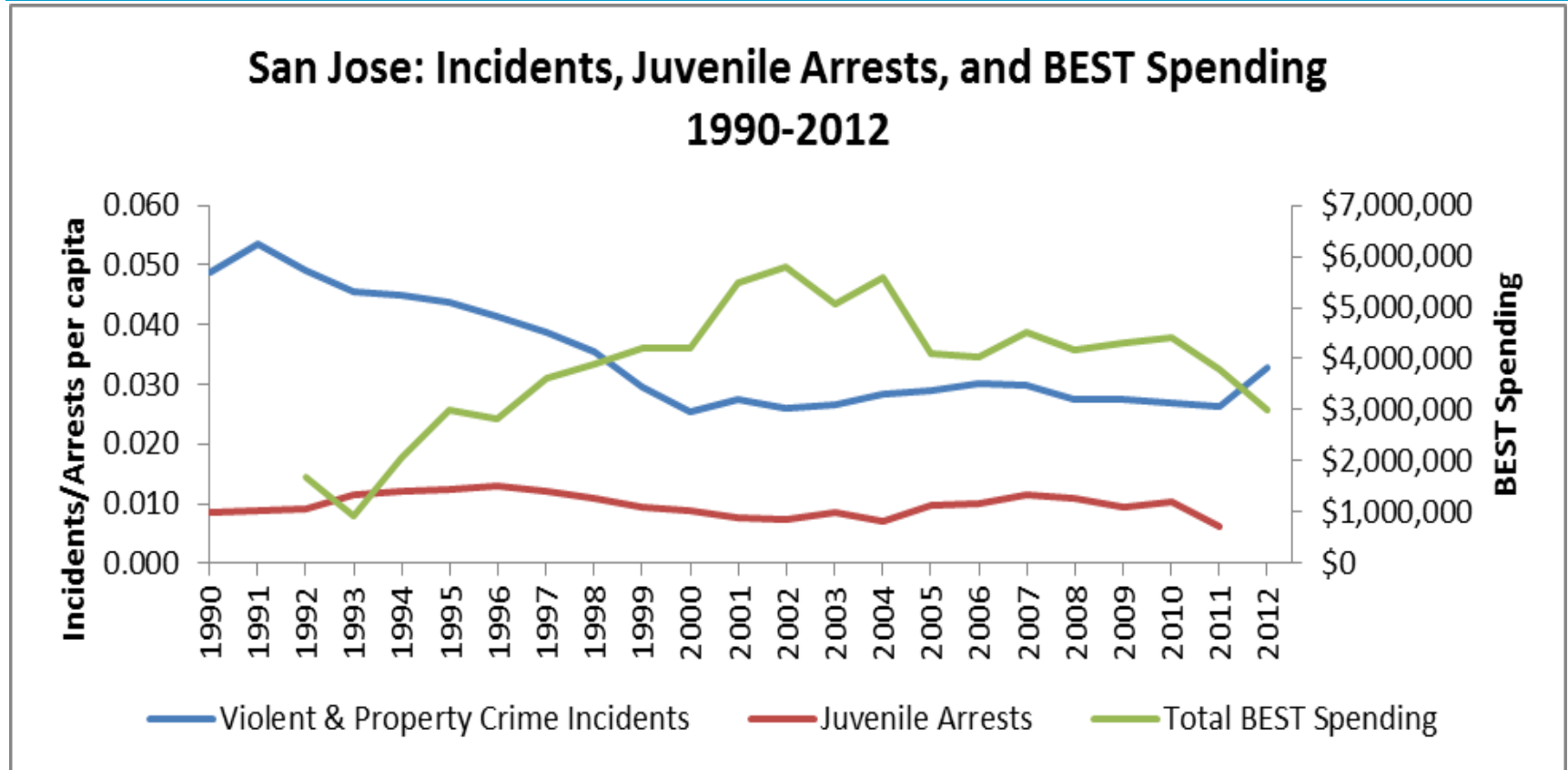# SJPD: Continuous Reductions in Crime

San José: Violent + Property Crime Incidents, per Capita

SJPD : Violent Crime Reductions

San José: Violent Crime Incidents, per Capita

San Jose's Crime Rate Consistently Below Comparable Cities

Violent + Property Crime Incidents, per Capita

Fresno PD — Oakland PD — San Diego PD — San Francisco PD — San Jose PD

Suppression, Services, & Crime

San Jose: Incidents, Juvenile Arrests, and BEST Spending 1990-2012

Suppression, Services, & Crime

San Jose: Incidents, Juvenile Arrests, and BEST Spending 2003-2012
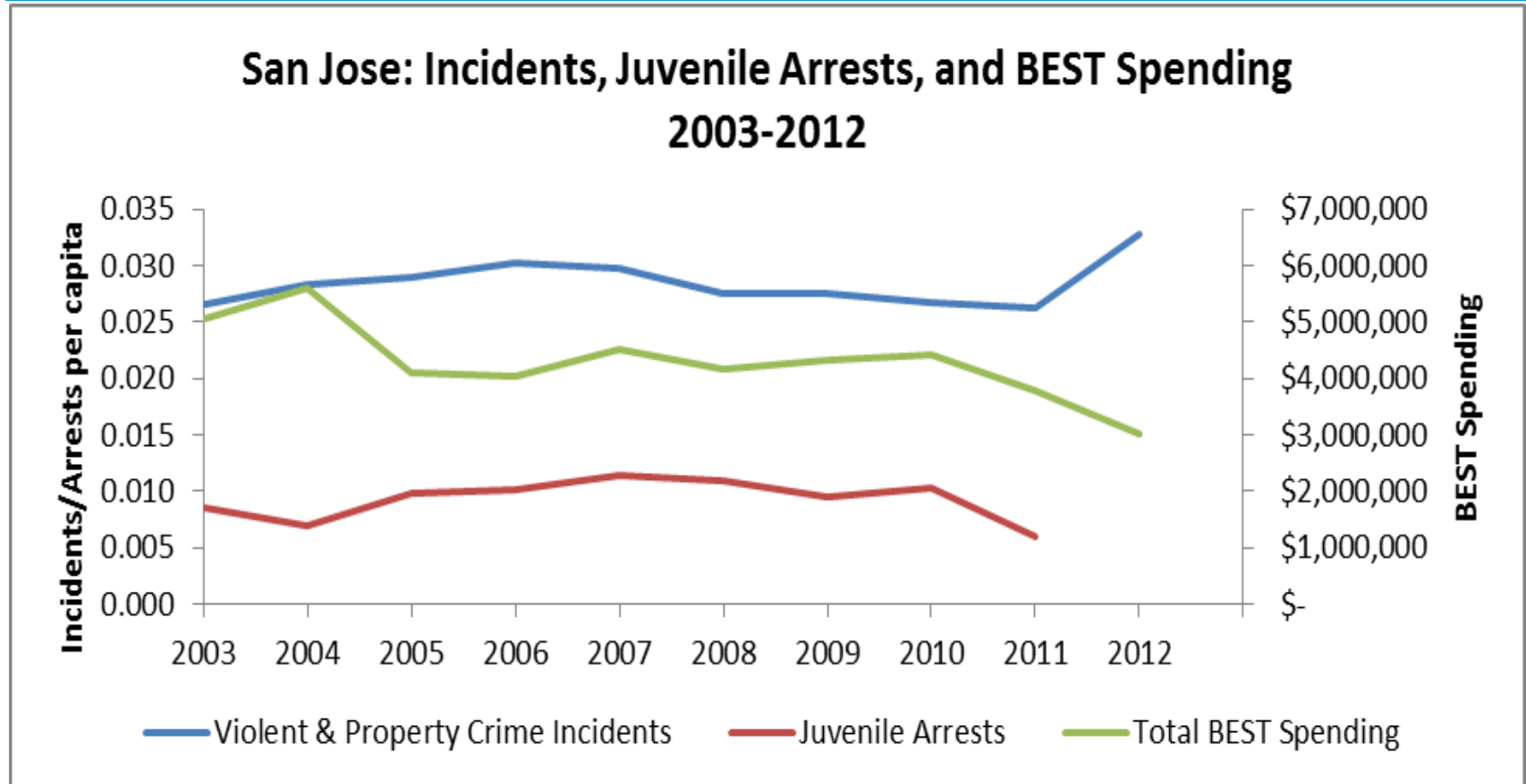
Key Takeaways

➢ Political leadership, shared ownership, and *meaningful* collaboration are critical for effective operation

➢ Programs and services are most effective when they target high-risk youth with high intensity services

➢ Integration of services and suppression is essential for sustained crime reductions

THANK YOU!

Resource Development Associates