

July 2012

**WHAT ARE
THE KEY
TRENDS?**

- Community Data (p.8)
- Crime Data (p.13)
- Durham Public Schools Data (p.18)
- Prevention/ Intervention Data (p.21)

**IS THE
GANG
MODEL
WORKING?**



2012 Youth and Crime Community Indicator Report

Gang Reduction Strategy Steering Committee

Durham, North Carolina



Executive Summary

Background

The strategic plans of both Durham County and the City of Durham address community safety. Public safety is closely connected to Durham's economic health, quality of education and other important community goals.

Providing a "safe and secure community" is identified as Goal 3 for the County and Goal 2 for the City in their respective strategic plans.

Closely tied to these plans are concerns surrounding disconnected youth, youth crime and gang activity. A Comprehensive Gang Assessment was conducted by the Durham Police Department, the Durham County Sheriff's Office and outside consultants in 2007. As a result of this study Durham's Gang Reduction Strategy Steering Committee (a group of top community leaders) implemented the Comprehensive Gang Model. The model uses a mix of five strategies to address problems of youth crime and gang involvement.

Data Collection and Information Sharing

Ongoing activities of the Comprehensive Gang Model include the elements of data collection and information sharing. Data collection is necessary to validate the success or lack of success of the model, and to identify areas that need greater focus. Any evaluation needs a good mix of both inputs (for example, various prevention/intervention programs) and outputs (for example, increased graduation rates or decreased rates of recidivism). This report summarizes data collection (inputs and outputs) in four areas; 1) Community Data 2) Crime Data 3) School Data 4) Prevention/Intervention Data. While it is impossible to numerically measure total progress of the model, an examination of the input/output data of the four key areas can lead to general conclusions, pointing to areas of success and areas that need improvement.

Community Data (summary) (pp 8- 12)

There are several positive trends in the area of community data. Opinion surveys reveal that Durham residents feel safer in their community than in previous years and they agree more than in previous years that Durham police are doing a good job of protecting and serving Durham residents. With downward trends in violent and property crimes, Durham compares favorably with national peer cities and southeast peer cities. Teen pregnancy rates, substantiated child abuse and neglect reports and the number of children in foster care are all on the decline.

On the other hand, family and neighborhood level poverty (underlying drivers for most risk factors) remain at a high level. Unemployment numbers remain high, increasing between February 2011 and February 2012.

Crime Data (summary) (pp 13-17)

While concern about crime, and especially violent youth crime, continues, there are several positive indicators. Gun arrests in Durham decreased 9% between 2010 and 2011. Violent Class A-E complaints for ages 10-17 have decreased after a peak in 2010. Delinquency rates for ages 6-15 have decreased steadily between 2007 and 2011. Finally, the peak age for persons arrested for Part 1 violent crimes has increased between 2009, 2010 and 2011, indicating that the modal age for perpetrators of these crimes is getting older, not younger.

Despite the abundance of positive indicators, several areas of concern remain. Durham youth are still involved in a disproportionate number of violent crimes, and when questioned at court intake, a disproportionate number of Durham youth indicate that they are affiliated or involved with a gang. At the same time, the budget for Juvenile Justice has been cut by 15%, or \$25 million, over the past four years.

Executive Summary (cont)

School Data (summary) (pp 18-20)

According to IBM's Smarter Cities Challenge Durham Report (April 2012), high concentration of poverty in some districts is a key factor contributing to as many as 500 youths and young adults slipping out of the Durham Public Schools (DPS) system each year. Data shows that Durham Public Schools' dropout counts remained steady in 2008-09 and 2009-10, but dropped by approximately 16% in school year 2010-11.

There has been a significant reduction in the amount of short-term out of school suspensions between 2009-10 and 2010-11. Additionally, the percentage of DPS students performing at or above grade level has increased over the past two school years, although Durham still lags behind the North Carolina average in this category. Data indicates that an increasing number of DPS staff agree that they work in a safe environment, based on surveys conducted in 2006, 2008 and 2010. DPS has also increased its statewide attendance rating, indicating that truancy has been on the decline over the past three years.

Prevention/Intervention Data (summary) (pp 21-26)

The North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention partners with Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPC's) in each county to prevent and reduce juvenile crime. The Juvenile Crime Prevention Council of Durham County currently subsidizes eleven programs and services.

According to IBM's Smarter Cities Challenge Durham Report (April 2012) Durham has more than 400 service organizations working on the issue of disconnected youth. That same report indicates that these organizations struggle to collaborate effectively and to make timely decisions. To that end, Durham's Gang Reduction Strategy Steering Committee has sponsored a number of events focusing on training and collaboration.

The Gang Reduction Strategy Steering Committee sponsored a forum called *Gangs and Faith – A Dialogue on Driver Street* in February 2012. This was one of many efforts to involve the broader Durham community in prevention and intervention efforts.

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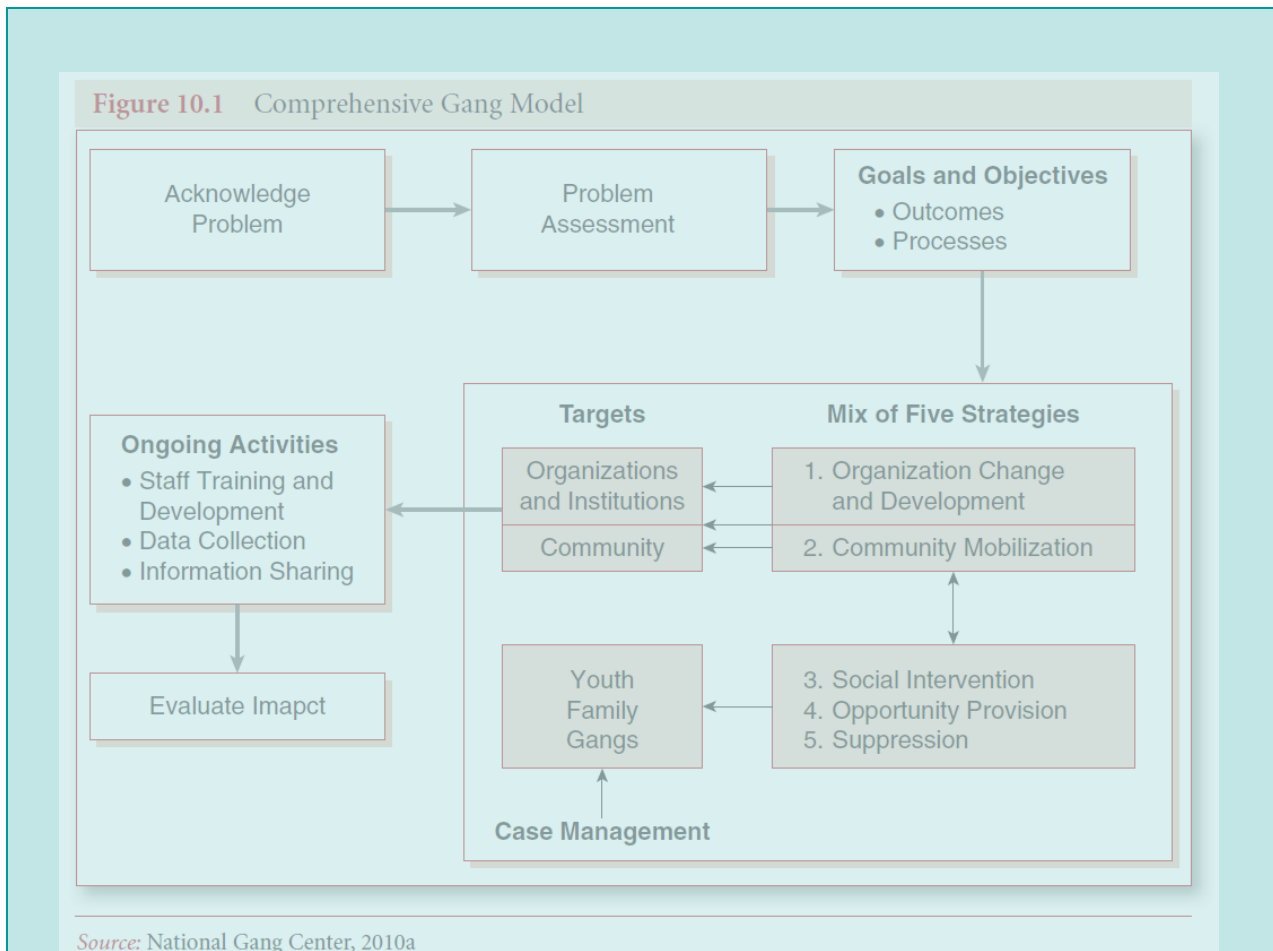


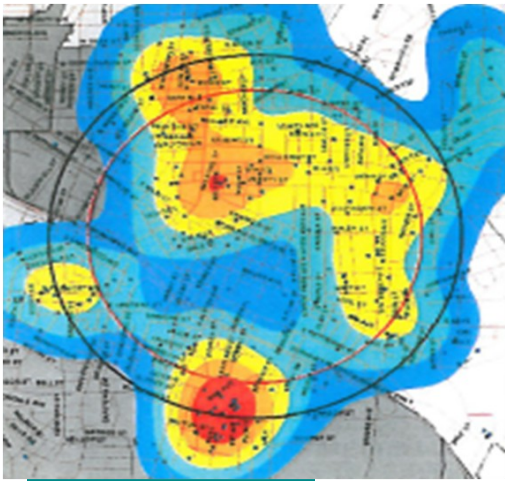
Gang Reduction Strategy



Durham’s Gang Reduction Strategy (GRS) Steering Committee is pleased to share the Community Indicator Report for 2012. This report is a summary of current trends relating to violent crime and the disproportionate involvement of youth as suspects. It provides the most current data highlighting community demographics, crime trends, Durham Public School data and information on prevention/intervention efforts.

Durham County adopted the US OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model (shown below) in 2007. This model involves multiple strategies such as collaborating with community groups, developing needed job and employment opportunities for gang-involved youth, preventing youth from becoming involved, suppressing criminal activities of gangs, and establishing a coordinated approach across public and private agencies.





The BullsEye Area encompassed a 2 square mile area of Durham where gang activity and gun crimes were most prevalent. The CAGI grant provided for police overtime to focus efforts in this area.

Implementing the Model

In 2007 Durham received \$1.25 million as part of the Comprehensive Anti-Gang Initiative (CAGI) grant from the US Department of Justice. Durham used the grant to fund police overtime in the BullsEye area, to fund prevention efforts, and to fund reentry programs.

Results of the CAGI grant included:

- A significant decrease in violent crimes in the target area during implementation
- Parent and teacher training for 81 individuals
- GED attainment for 80 gang-affiliated youth
- Services to 76 families who were exposed to violence
- Monthly luncheon roundtable for 71 faith-based organizations
- Services provided to 53 gang-affiliated individuals leaving prison

In preparation for expiration of CAGI grant funding in 2011, the Gang Reduction Strategy Steering Committee was restructured and a Gang Reduction Strategy Manager was hired

Gang Reduction Strategy (GRS) Steering Committee

The GRS Steering Committee, reorganized in 2011, is an interorganizational group formed to respond to a **community problem**.

The foundation of the Steering Committee is inter-agency cooperation, and they provide leadership for the entire effort (prevention, intervention, suppression).

The group meets on a bi-monthly basis to work through the 45 recommendations that came out of the Comprehensive Gang Assessment performed by the Durham Police Department and the Durham County Sheriff's Department in 2007.

Membership of the commit-

tee is comprised of top officials of the City, the County, local law enforcement, the courts, Durham Public Schools and elected officials. There are also representatives from NCCU, Duke, the Hispanic/Latino community and the non profit sector. (see p. 26 for member list)

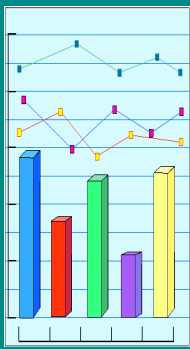
Measuring the Progress

A key element of the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model is **evaluating impact**. To that end, data and indicators are continually being collected in 4 areas. The areas are:

1. Community Data
2. Crime Data
3. School Data
4. Prevention/Intervention Data

The information gathered, when studied as a whole, gives an indication of how effective ongoing efforts are in reducing gang activity and youth crime. The following pages present the most recent data available for the 4 areas.

"What gets measured, gets done"
Peter Drucker





Durham . . .

A colorful, creative, and entrepreneurial community
Durham is the proud home of Research Triangle Park, Duke University and North Carolina Central University. Located 406 feet above sea level, Durham County covers approximately 286 square miles.

According to the 2010 census, Durham County is home to 267,587 residents, a 20% increase from 2000.

A racially and ethnically diverse community, 38% of Durham County residents are African American and over 13% are of Hispanic or Latino origin. Reflecting this diversity, Durham is the only county in the Triangle where the majority of the youth population is minority.

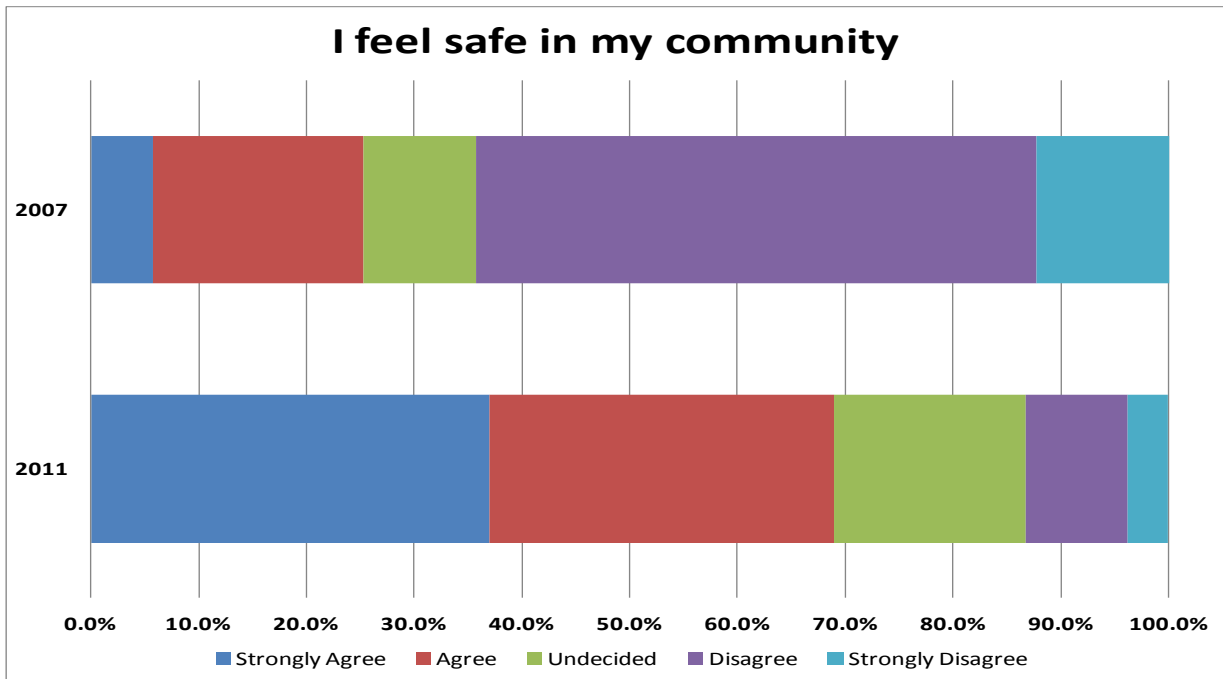
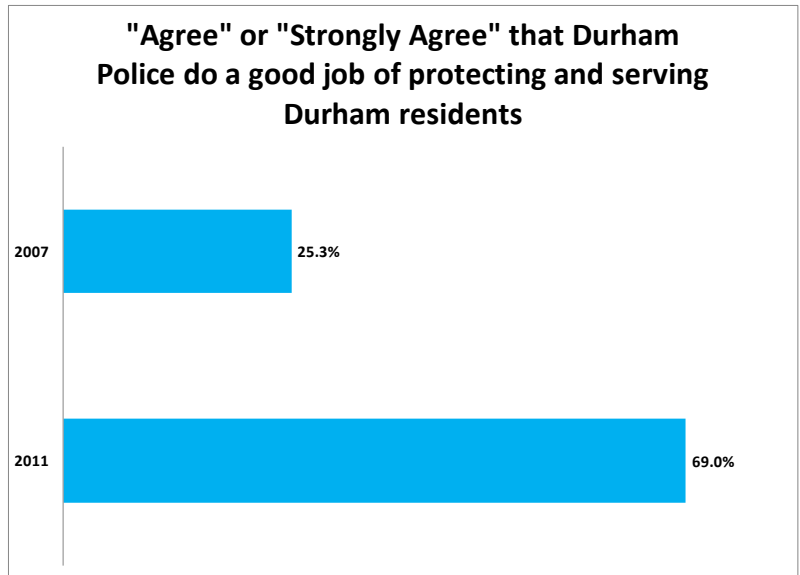


Community Data

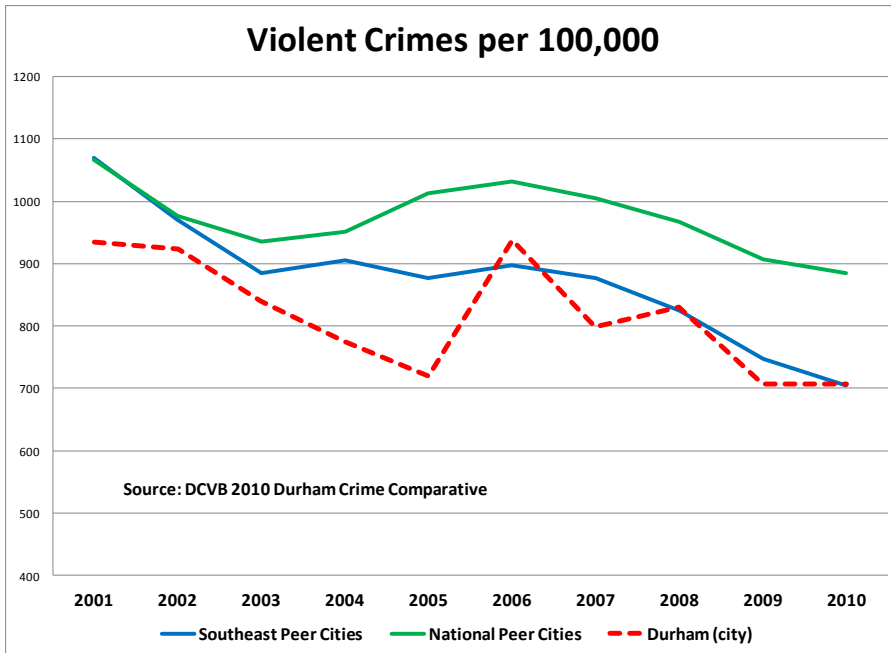
Community safety is of concern to everyone and is an element of both the City and County's Strategic Plans. What does the Durham community base its perception of safety on? Data collected by the Durham Convention and Visitor's Bureau (DCVB) in a 2011 survey indicates that perceptions of safety are based on the following:

Media Reports	41%
Personal Experience	30%
Word of Mouth	22%
Other Factors	7%

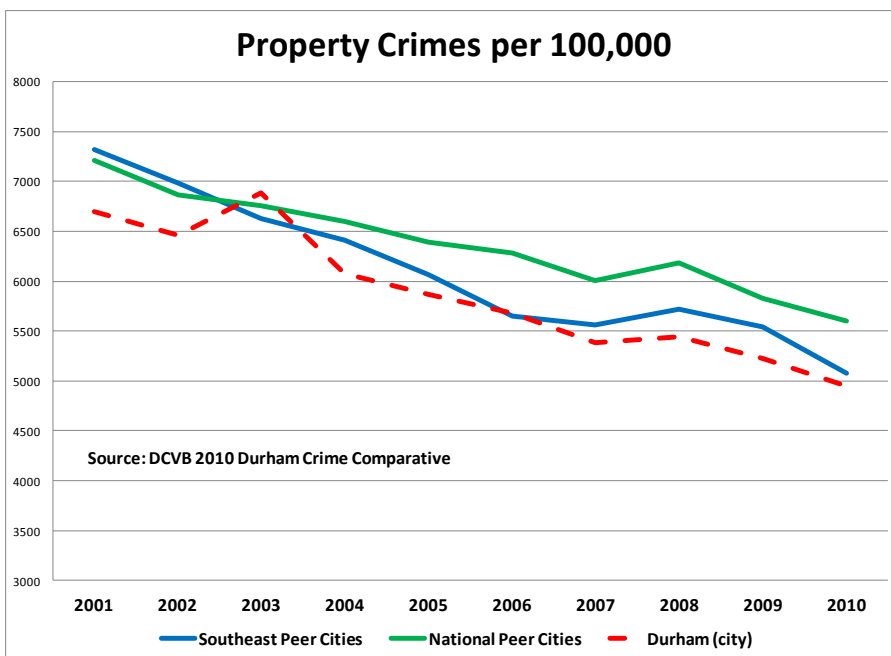
The chart below, also from the DCVB 2011 survey, indicates that Durham residents feel safer in their communities now than in 2007.



Community Data



How does Durham compare with peer cities in the southeast and nationally in areas of crime? The charts at left indicate that in 2010 **Durham compared favorably** with southeast peer cities and better than National peer cities in violent crimes in 2010. Property crimes in Durham are on a downward trend over time and **Durham fared better** than southeast or national peer cities in 2010.

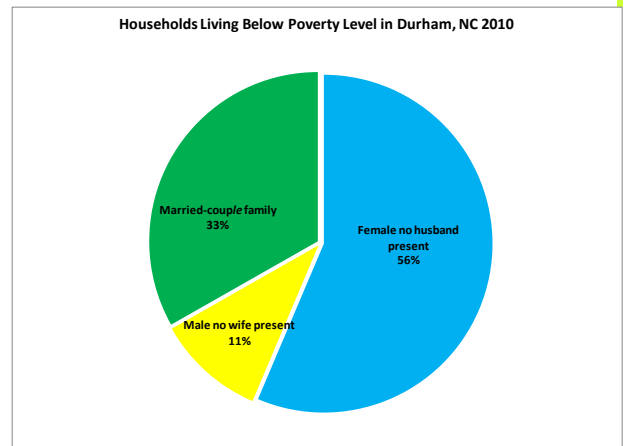
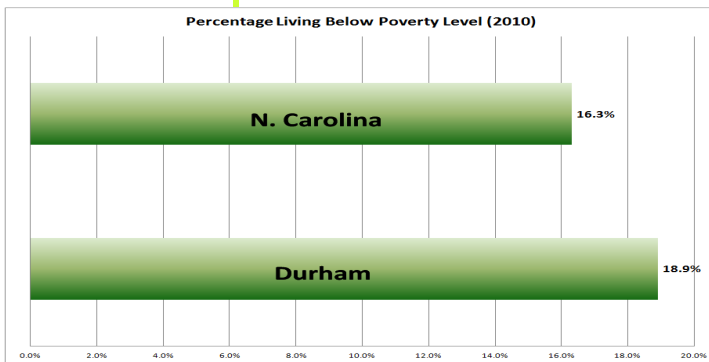


National peers are 27 cities located in the United States with population and demographics similar to Durham.

The southeast peer cities are:

- Augusta, GA
- Baton Rouge, LA
- Greensboro, NC
- Little Rock, AR
- Montgomery, AL
- Norfolk, VA
- Raleigh, NC

Community Data

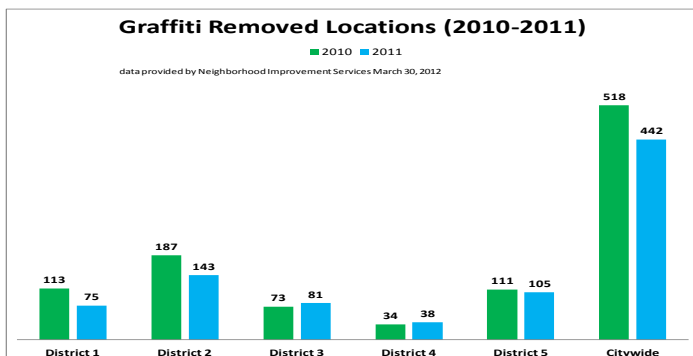


According to the American Community Survey (2010) **40% of Durham children live in single family households** (66% for Black/African American children). The state average is 34%.

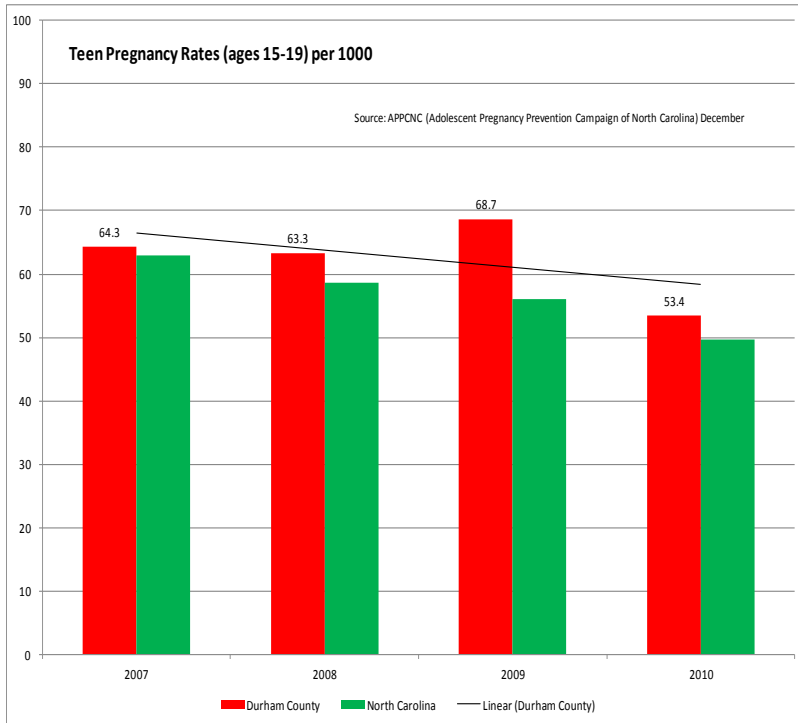


Number of housing units in Durham (2010 census)	99,876
Number of vacant housing units (Durham)	11,226
Number of vacant housing units that are not for sale or rent (Durham)	2,634

risk factors in the community context include availability of drugs, presence of many neighborhood youth who are in trouble, youth's feelings of being unsafe in the neighborhood, low levels of neighborhood integration, low neighborhood attachment, area poverty and **neighborhood disorganization**. (Public Policy Institute). In Durham, as elsewhere, the underlying driver for most risk factors is **family and neighborhood level poverty**.



Community Data (cont)

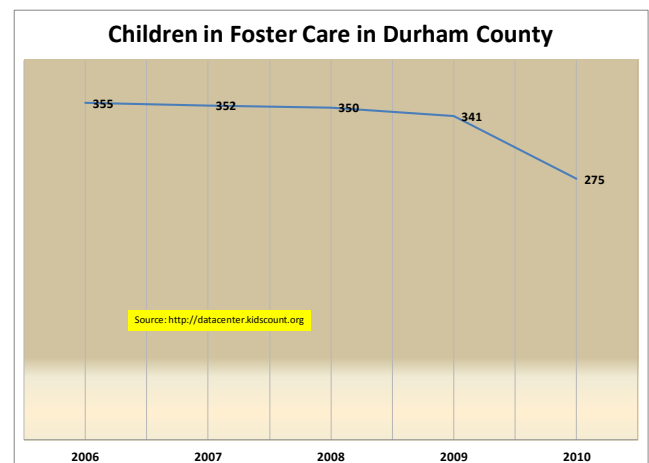
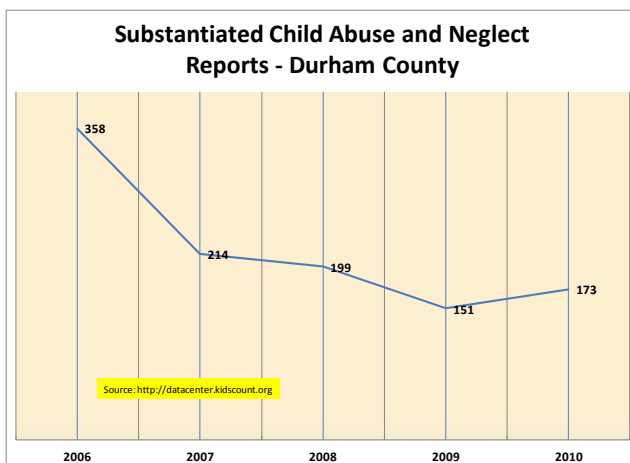


“Teen pregnancy and childbearing bring substantial social and economic costs through immediate and long-term impacts on teen parents and their children. Pregnancy and birth are significant contributors to high school drop out rates among girls. Only about 50% of teen mothers receive a high school diploma by 22 years of age, versus approximately 90% of women who had not given birth during adolescence.”

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Research indicates a **strong link between adolescent pregnancy and child abuse**. Numerous studies have identified a significant overlap in childhood sexual abuse in teenage mothers who neglect or abuse their own children.

As rates of teen pregnancy continue to drop in Durham, it appears that the trend in reports of abuse/neglect and children in foster care drop as well.



Community Data (cont)

As of February 2012, there were **11,200 unemployed persons in Durham County**. This is a decrease from the number in February 2010 (12,000), but a slight increase since February 2011 (10,600).

The percentage of unemployed in Durham County in February 2012 (7.9%) **compares favorably to the state average** of 9.7%



Unemployment in Durham County		
Date	Percentage Unemployed (DC)	Number Unemployed (DC)
February 2009	8.0	11,190
February 2010	8.5	11,997
February 2011	7.6	10,595
February 2012	7.9	11,219

Source: Unemployment Security Commission of North Carolina (April 2012)

Durham is one of the most expensive rental housing markets in North Carolina. The Census Bureau estimates that over 21,000 tenant households in Durham County **paid more than 30% of their income for housing** in 2009, putting those households at risk of becoming homeless. (Source—North Carolina Coalition to End Homelessness)

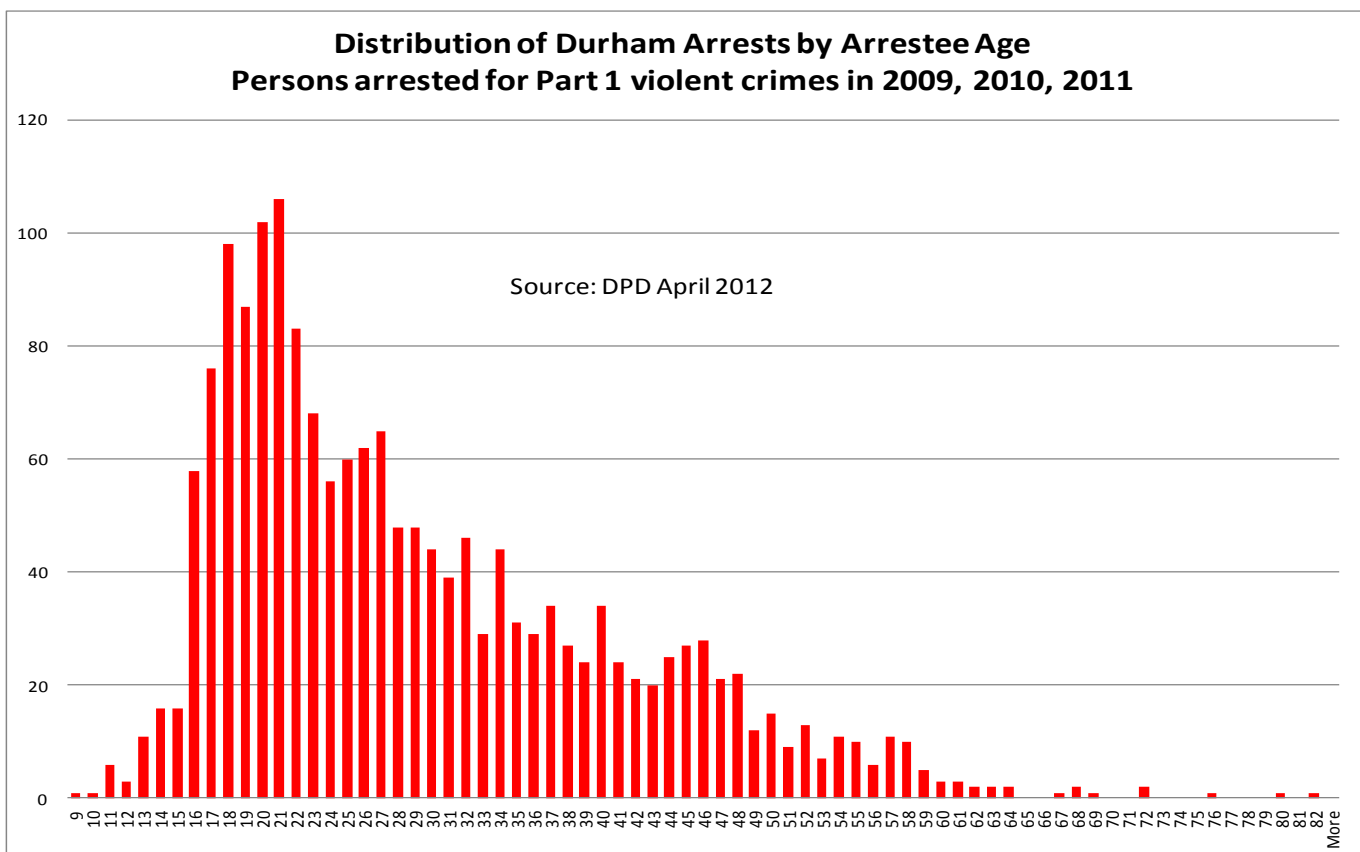
Homelessness in Durham County		
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
Number of homeless	652	698
Homeless children	82	79
Unsheltered Adults	58	63

Source: Durham Point-in-time count

Crime Data

Violent crime, especially violent crime committed by those below the age of 25, is of particular concern to the Durham community

The chart below illustrates that the age of those committing Part 1 Violent Crimes in 2009, 2010 and 2011 climbs around the age of 16 with a spike at age 21. In 2009 and 2010, the spike occurred at the age of 19 and 18 respectively and in 2011 it occurred at 21. The shift to an older age is a welcome trend, however, **much work remains to reduce incidences of violent crime committed by those age 25 and younger.**

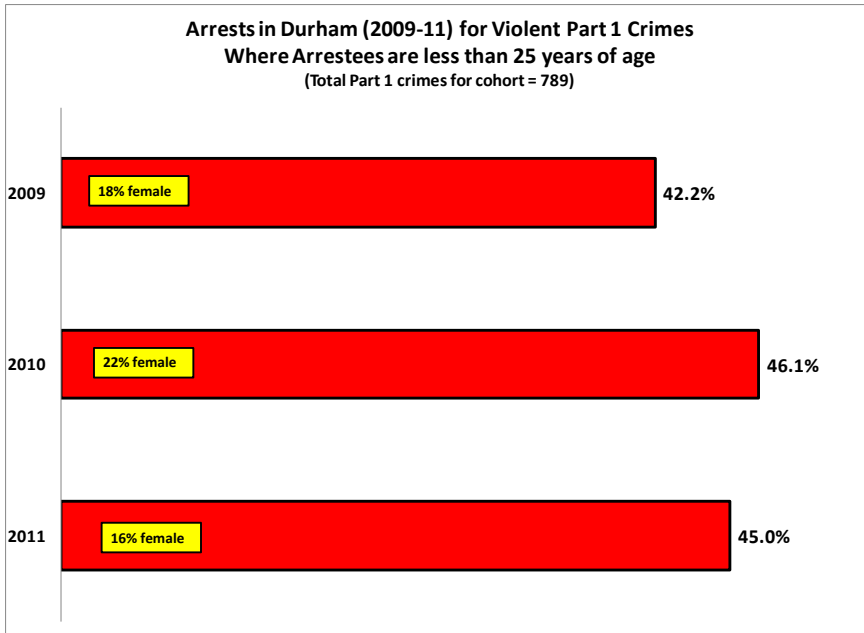


Violent Part 1 crimes include **murder, rape and various forms of robbery and assault.**

According to the Durham Police Department, 1,771 Part 1 crimes were committed in Durham in the 3 years ending December 31, 2011. Additional study of the data shows that the arrests for Part 1 crimes **by individuals under the age of 20** compared to arrests of all ages is as follows:

2009 - 22.1% 2010 - 23.0% 2011 - 18.4%

Crime Data (cont)



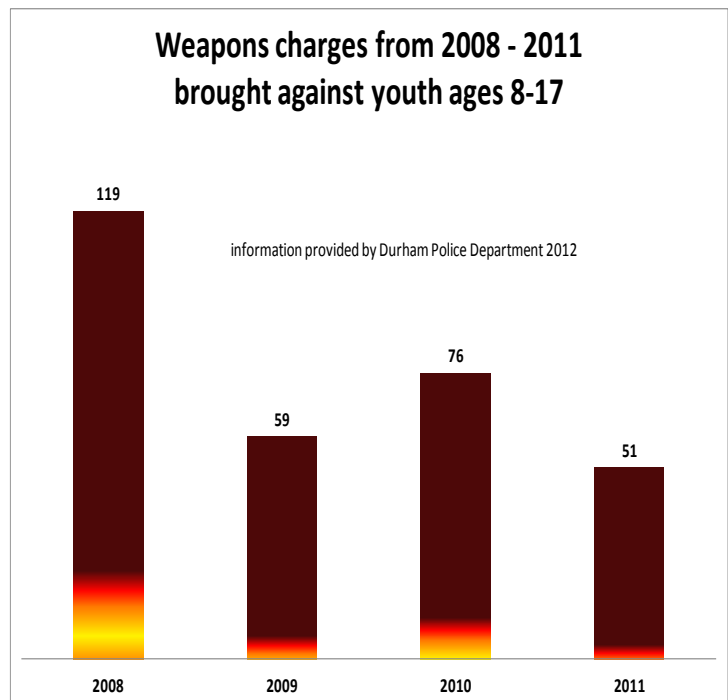
“Violent youth crime is the result of angry hearts. Angry hearts are usually the result of some type of unresolved injustice, which often takes place in the home”

Richard R. Ramos - Los Angeles based author, speaker and expert on gang reduction

Violent crimes often involve the use of a weapon. There are a couple of **encouraging trends in the use or possession of weapons in Durham.**

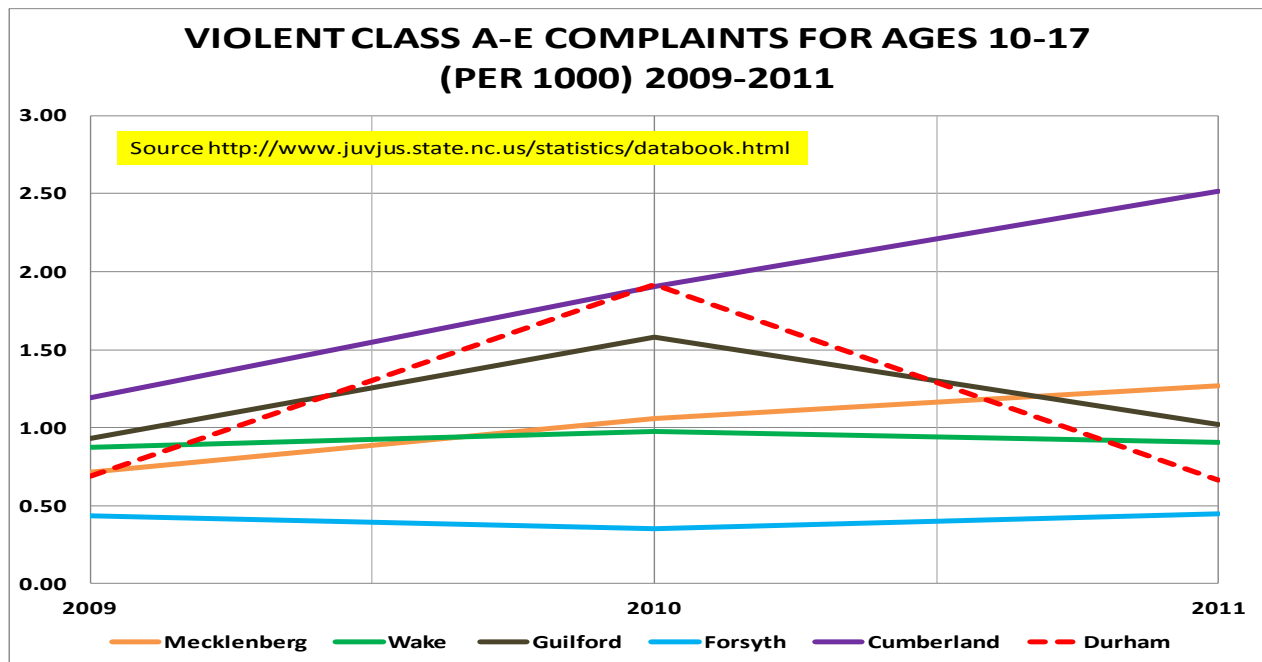
1. According to data provided by Project Safe Neighborhoods, there has been a **9% decrease** in gun arrests (all ages) since 2010.
2010 arrests = 321
2011 arrests = 292

2. As the chart to the right illustrates, there has been a drop in the past three years in the number of weapons charges brought against Durham youth ages 8—17.



Crime Data (cont)

How do violent crime rates for youth (ages 10—17) of Durham County compare with youth in other North Carolina counties? The chart below illustrates that Durham County experienced a spike in 2010, but 2011 levels compare very favorably when compared to the five most populated counties in North Carolina (Durham County is the 6th most populated). **The current rate of violent crime per 1000 youth in Durham County is lower than the counties of Wake, Mecklenburg, Guilford and Cumberland.**

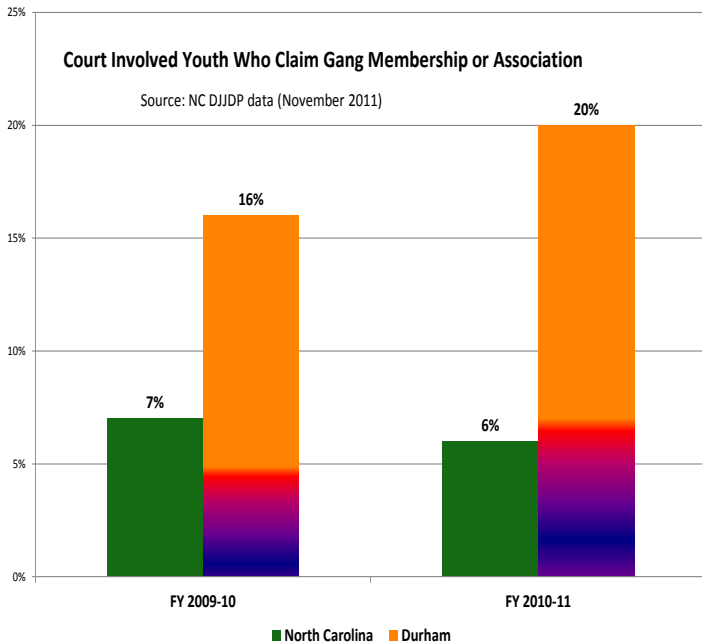


The table below indicates that currently, Durham youth ages 10-17 are the subject of Juvenile Justice complaints at a rate per 1000 slightly above the rate for youth in all North Carolina (35.2 vs. 32.5).

The table also indicates that complaints for Violent Class A-E crimes against Durham youth ages 10-17 spiked in 2010, but returned to a level below the North Carolina average in 2011.

TOTAL COMPLAINTS FOR AGES 10-17 (PER 1000) – NC DJJDP DATA			
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
Durham County	31.55	38.70	35.20
North Carolina	35.90	39.10	32.50
TOTAL VIOLENT CLASS A-E COMPLAINTS FOR AGES 10-17 (PER 1000) – NC DJJDP DATA			
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
Durham County	0.69	1.91	0.66
North Carolina	0.76	0.92	0.82

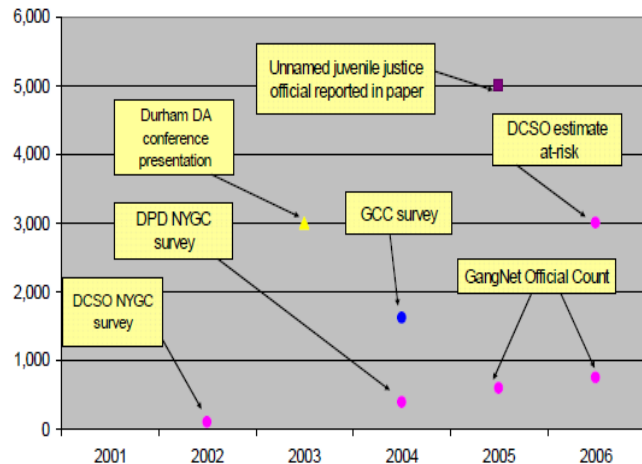
Crime Data (cont)



What is the **level of gang activity** in Durham? Currently, there are many opinions with regards to this question. Data supporting these opinions is scarce at best.

The chart to the left indicates that Durham youth, when they come into contact with the court system, self report gang involvement at a much higher rate than their peers in the rest of North Carolina. Criminal activity directly related to gang membership or involvement is **difficult to assess**.

The chart on the right illustrates past attempts to count gang members in Durham. Durham Police Department and Durham County Sheriff's office have both **discontinued the use of GangNet software** and have opted to use software with better analysis capabilities.

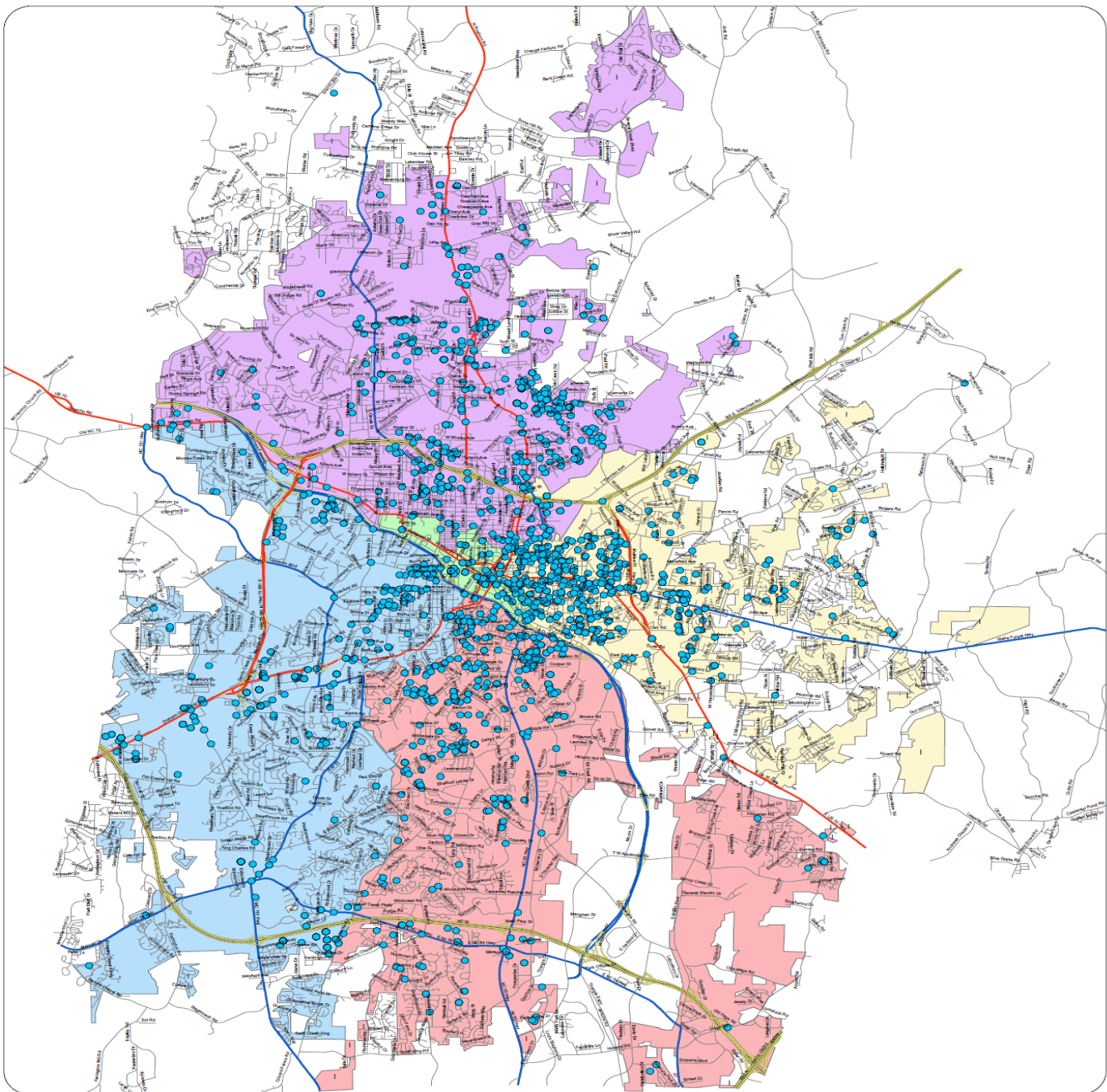



A study of incident reports (2009) revealed that in Durham, **involvement by validated gang members accounted for only 4% of all incident reports**. Current data indicates that most youth crime falls into the category of “crime of opportunity”, not crime committed for furtherance of the gang or committed in the context of organized gang activity.

Based on these findings, **focusing on gang involved youth alone provides no strategic advantage in reducing violent crime**. Rather, the focus should be on the broader correlation between youth under the age of 25, and their disproportionate involvement in violent crime.

Crime Data (cont)

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is a tool used by law enforcement to analyze crime. The GIS map below shows the location of arrests/complaints (ages 8-17) for 2008—2010 (n=2,673). It clearly illustrates that youth crime is clustered in areas that have high levels of family and neighborhood poverty.



 Durham PD
Arrest
2008-2010
Selected Ages

• Arrest For Selected Ages
Law District
LAWDIST
D1 D2 D3 D4 D5

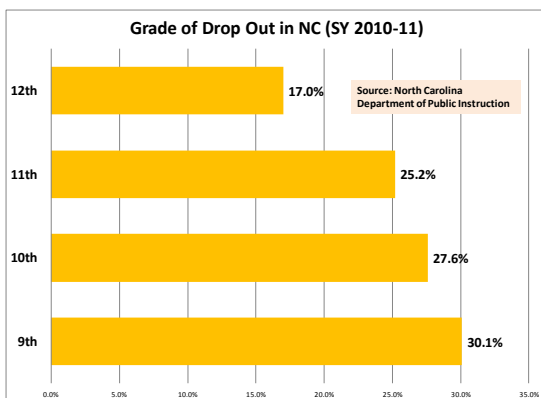
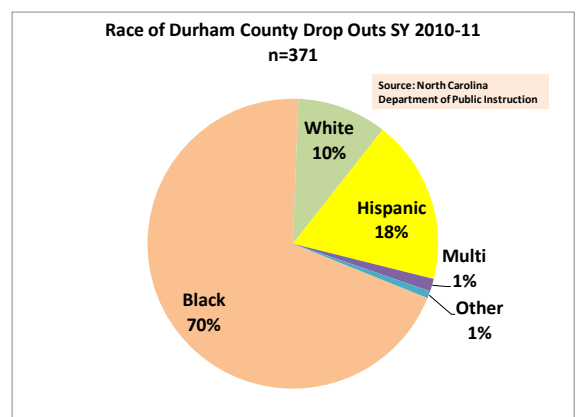
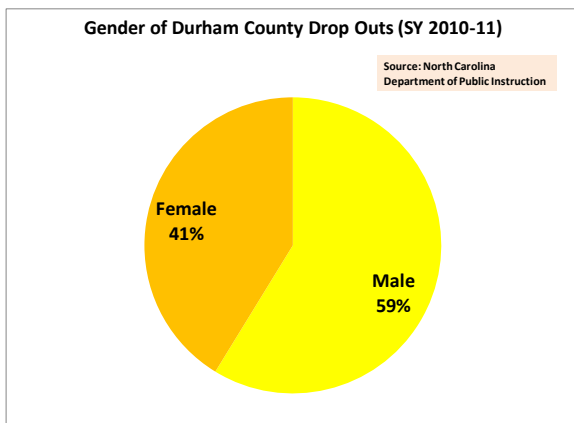


0 5,000 10,000 20,000 Feet

This agency is not responsible for the misinterpretation of this map and makes no inference or judgment as to the relative safety of particular areas. This map does not meet national map accuracy standards and should not be used for engineering purposes.

School Data

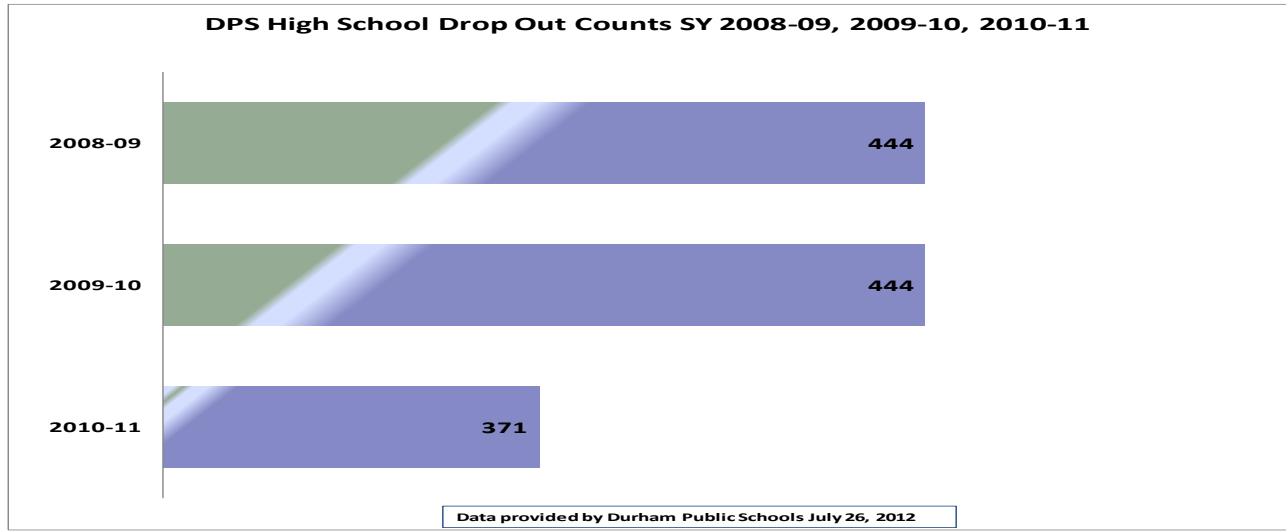
According to the IBM's Smarter Cities Challenge Durham Report (April 2012) "One issue of particular focus for Durham is the disparity of **educational achievement and economic opportunity for its youth**. There is wide economic variation across the city's neighborhoods, resulting in higher concentrations of poverty in some districts, and this is a key factor contributing to as many as 500 youths and young adults slipping out of the Durham Public Schools (DPS) system each year, heading towards a lifetime of disconnection from opportunities for economic independence and success. Further, this **disconnection can often result in instances of criminal and other non-productive behaviors**. These behaviors negatively impact lives and place a significant strain on county health and human services, local law enforcement and criminal justice systems."



North Carolina has a compulsory school law (G.S. 115C-378) that requires school attendance for all children between the ages of 7 and 16. For this reason, dropout events increase in frequency as students reach 16 years of age. Source: <http://dpi.state.nc.us/research/dropout/reports/>

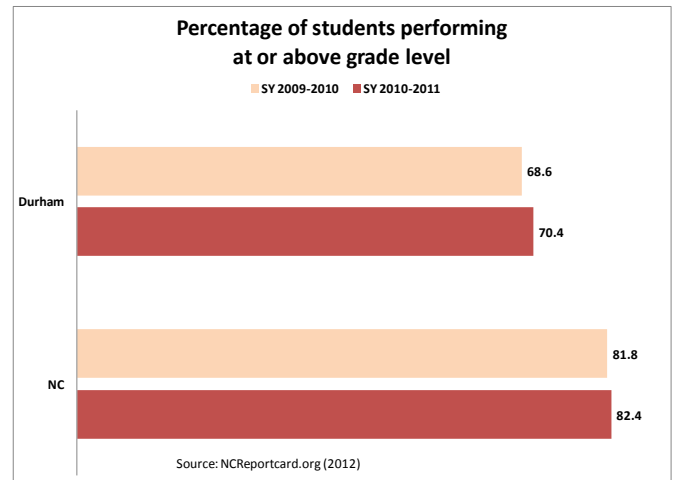
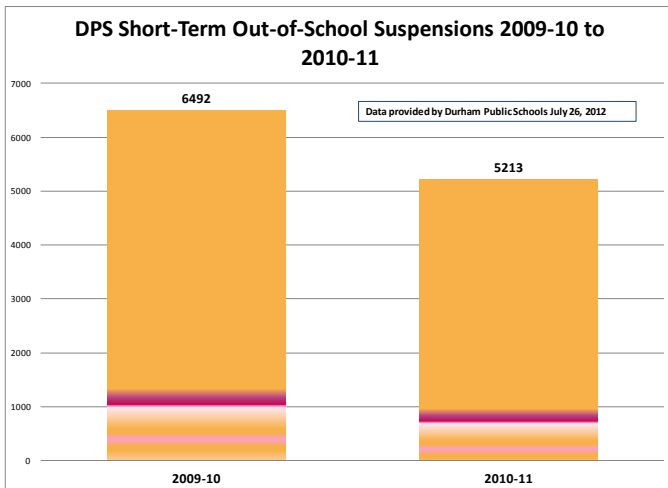


School Data (cont)



Dropout events can be difficult to investigate. The Annual Report on School Crime and Violence uses “reason codes” to identify circumstances surrounding the dropout event. **In North Carolina, the most frequent code is “Attendance”, which accounted for 43.2% of statewide dropouts in SY 2010-11.**

This code is used when “the student dropped out due to excessive absences that caused the student to become ineligible or in jeopardy of becoming eligible to receive course credits”

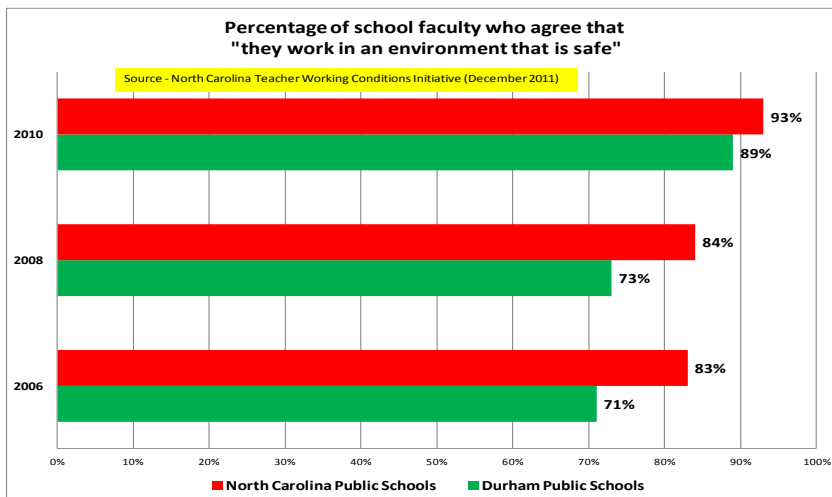


**“There are 25,000 illiterate adults in Durham.”
-Reggie Hodges of the Durham Literacy Center**

School Data (cont)

The most recent data indicates improvement in the Durham County school district in the areas of consistently enforcing rules for student conduct and school faculty who agree that they work in an environment that is safe.

Managing Student Conduct – Durham County Schools Staff Agree		
Question	2008	2010
1. School administrators consistently enforce rules for student conduct	51.5%	68.5%
2. School administrators support teachers' efforts to maintain discipline in the classroom	60.3%	77.7%
3. The faculty work in a school environment that is safe	73.1%	88.9%
Source: www.ncteachingconditions.org/archive2010/reports		



The **status of attendance has improved steadily** over the past 3 years in Durham Public Schools as compared to other school districts in North Carolina. There are 115 school districts (Local Education Agencies, or LEA's) in North Carolina. When ranked for status of attendance (1 being best and 114 being worst) Durham has the following scores:

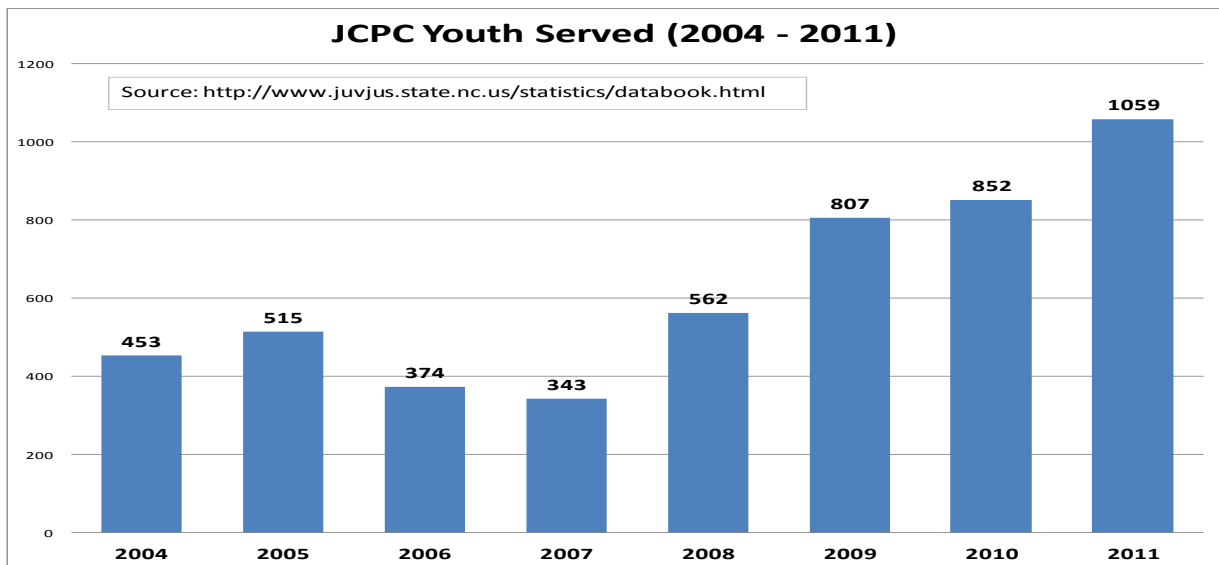
SY 2008-09 #96
 SY 2009-10 #83
 SY 2010-11 #70

Source: <http://www.ncpublicschools.org/fbs/accounting/data/>

Prevention/Intervention Data

The North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention partners with Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPC's) in each county to galvanize **community leaders, locally and statewide, to reduce and prevent juvenile crime**. JCPC board members are appointed by the county Board of Commissioners and meet monthly in each county. DJJDP allocates approximately 23 million dollars to these councils annually. Funding is used to subsidize local programs and services.

The chart below illustrates how the Durham County JCPC has increased its capacity to provide prevention/intervention services over the past five years.

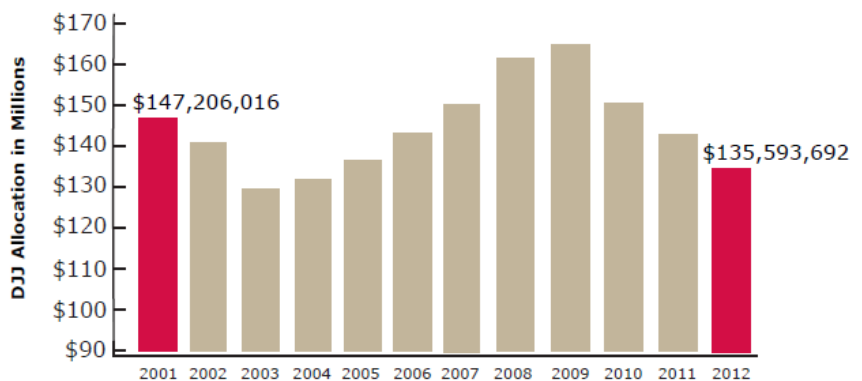


“For the fourth straight year, the budget of Juvenile Justice has been cut. In the past four years the budget of the Division has been cut by 15%, or \$25 million, and the Division has downsized its workforce by 15%, or approximately 300 jobs.”

North Carolina Department of Public Safety, Division of Juvenile Justice—2011 Annual Report

State Budget Amounts Spent by the Division of Juvenile Justice

Budget totals are year-end amounts for each fiscal year, except 2011-12
Source: DJJDP Budget Operations Office, Accessed 2-22-12



North Carolina Department of Public Safety, Division of Juvenile Justice - 2011 Annual Report | www.ncdjjdp.org

Prevention/Intervention Data (cont)

These are the JCPC Programs for **Durham** county

Parenting of Adolescents Program
 3708 Lyckan Parkway, Suite 103
 Durham, NC 27707
 Nicole Rider
 (919) 403-8249 EXT: 229

Home Based Family Counseling
 Family Counseling
 Interpersonal Skill Building

Evidence Based Trauma Assessment and Treatment
 411 W. Chapel Hill St.
 Durham, NC 27701-3616
 Katie Tise
 (919) 419-3474 EXT: 321

Individual Counseling
 Family Counseling

Project BUILD
 721 Foster Street
 Durham, NC 27707
 Kedrick Lowery
 (919) 560-0537

Interpersonal Skill Building
 Behavior management

Psychological Assessment
 414 E. Main Street
 Durham, NC, NC 27701
 Robert Robinson
 (919) 560-7100

Psychological Assessments

Parent/Family Skill Building
 300 N Duke Street
 Durham, NC 27701
 Carol Hunt
 (919) 560-8124

Parent/Family Skill Building

Restorative Practices: Mediation
 634 Foster st
 Durham, NC 27701
 Grace Marsh
 (919) 680-4575

Mediation/Conflict Resolution

Restitution Program
 123 Market Street
 Durham, NC 27701
 Sabrina Cates

Restitution/Community Service
 None

Teen Court
 123 Market Street
 Durham, NC 27701
 Sabrina Cates
 (919) 682-1960

Teen Court

Rites of Passage Program
 907 Fayetteville Street, Suite 202
 Durham, NC 27701
 Warren Herndon
 (919) 683-1047

Mentoring

Young Warriors Athlete Scholarship Program
 2518 Millwood Court
 Chapel Hill, NC 27514
 Nathan Ligo
 (919) 923-6915

Interpersonal Skill Building
 Behavior management

P.R.O.U.D.
 PO Box 1605
 Durham, NC 27702
 Quillie Coath
 (919) 956-8366

Interpersonal Skill Building

The Durham County JCPC Annual Planning Committee reviews **data gleaned from the Juvenile Needs Assessment administered by Juvenile Court Counselors prior to court disposition of a juvenile**. The Juvenile Needs Assessment indicates the following:

- 12% of offenders had exhibited dangerous sexual practices
- 49% of offenders were assessed as needing further mental health assessment
- 62% of court involved youth have serious school behavioral problems as defined by unexcused absences, short and long-term suspensions
- 33% of court involved youth are below grade level
- 25% of court involved youth have some association with delinquent peers and 18% regularly associate with delinquent peers
- 84% of offenders are living at home and having their basic needs met
- 16% of offenders come from homes that contain domestic discord
- 47% of offenders come from homes with an assessment of marginal family supervision skills

Source: Durham County's Juvenile Crime Prevention Council 2011-2012 Annual Plan

Prevention/Intervention Data (cont)

Two intervention programs providing services to disconnected youth in Durham are Project BECOMING and Project BUILD. BECOMING's focus is youth with serious mental health issues and BUILD's focus is youth who are at risk for gang involvement

Intervention program—Project BECOMING

BECOMING is a 6 year program that began in October 2010. The program is funded by a System of Care Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) grant, and administered by the Durham Center. The goal of the program is *“to assist in developing integrated home and community based services and supports for children and youth with serious emotional disturbances and their families by encouraging the development and expansion of effective and enduring systems of care”*. The target population is high-risk, disconnected youth (16-21) with serious mental illness and significant functional impairments.



- 36 youth enrolled as of May 2012
- Majority of enrollees have very low levels of educational attainment
- Preliminary enrollment data suggests that educational supports and services are prevalent needs
- Current enrollment; Black 61%, White 22%, Hispanic 11% and Biracial 6%

Intervention program—Project BUILD

Project BUILD is a gang intervention and prevention program serving youths ages 14-21 who are gang members or at risk of becoming involved. Project BUILD links at-risk youth to educational and employment resources, mentors and pro-social role models. Upon being referred to BUILD, individuals are assessed and assigned an outreach worker. Each case is individually reviewed by the Intervention Team (IT). The IT makes appropriate resource referrals based upon goals, aspirations and current circumstances.



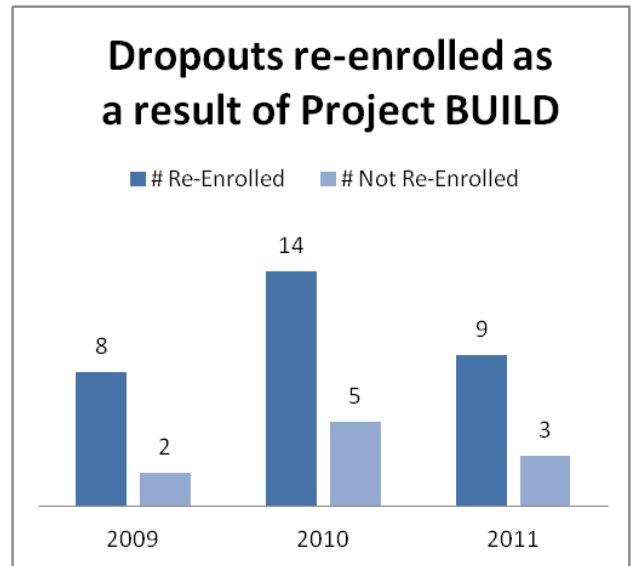
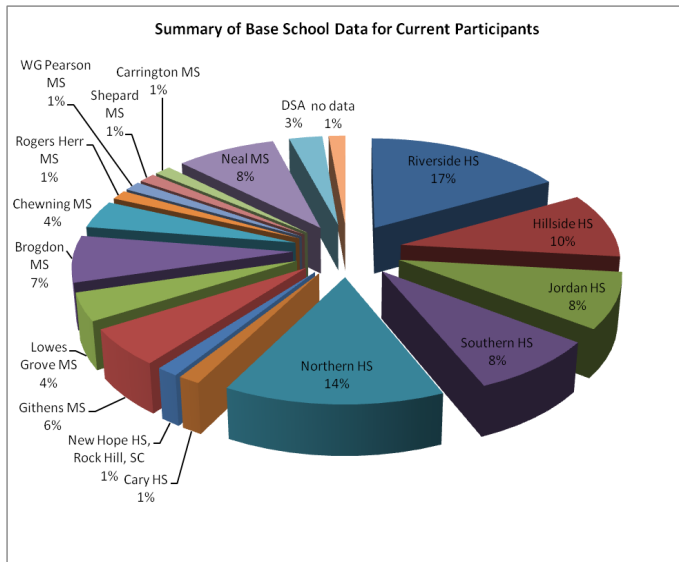
Prevention/Intervention Data (cont)

Project BUILD Participants

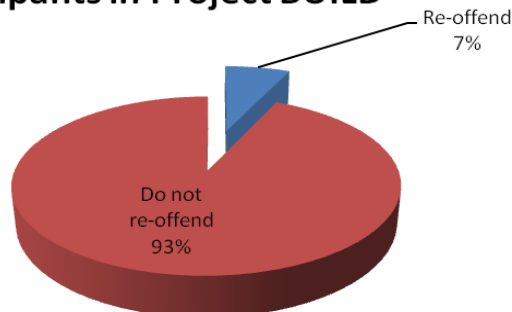
- 164 participants (71 current, 93 former participants)
- 72% of participants report being gang involved
- 89% of participants were referred by DJJDP

Breakdown of current participants by race:

- African American (66%)
- Hispanic/Latino (30%)
- Native American (1%)
- White (1%)
- Other/Mixed race (1%)



Average recidivism rates for participants in Project BUILD



The **most common offenses** for incoming BUILD participants are:

- Breaking and Entering
- Larceny
- Injury to Real Property
- Possession of Controlled Substance
- Resisting a Public Officer

Prevention/Intervention Data (cont)

According to IBM's Smarter Cities Challenge Report, *“Durham’s landscape contains more than 2,000 service organizations, of which more than 400 are estimated to be working on the issue of disconnected youth, yet many of these programs and pilots have not been assessed for results or scaled”*

IBM's Smarter Cities Challenge Durham Report also states that *“the community’s orientation towards inclusiveness to the point of dysfunction and inaction have led to large committees, councils and task force meetings which frequently struggle to reach agreement. As a result, its ability to collaborate effectively and make timely decisions to drive results is hindered.”*



Prevention/Intervention Workshop—February 2012

“Eliminating service duplication and enhancing service coordination”

The Gang Reduction Strategy Steering Committee (GRS-SC) sponsored a **Prevention/Intervention Workshop** in February 2012. The purpose of this workshop, attended by 42 individuals representing 25 agencies, was to **facilitate a spirit of cooperation and collaboration among Durham’s youth-serving organizations.**

Since the workshop, the GRS-SC has sponsored an ongoing series of meetings for youth-serving agencies. These meetings include a training element, followed by agency presentations, agency announcements and an **opportunity for information sharing and collaboration.**

Prevention/Intervention Data (cont)

Gangs and Faith Summit Youth Panel



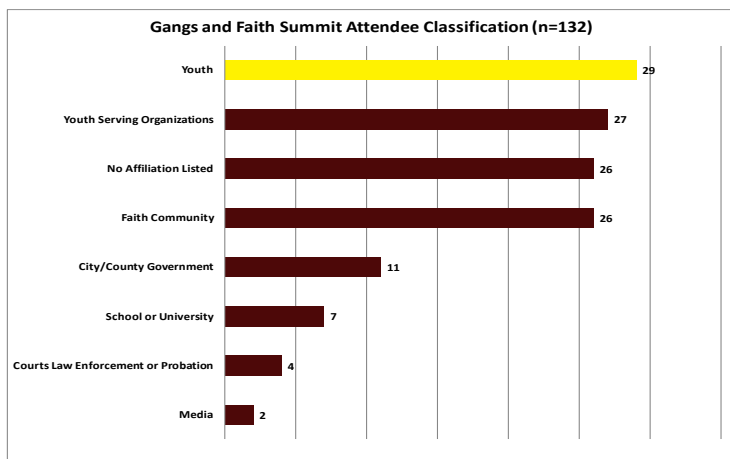
Gangs and Faith Summit Clergy Panel



“Getting police involved in gang activity is easy. Getting the community involved is difficult”
Richard Ramos

The Gang Reduction Strategy Steering Committee (GRS-SC) sponsored **Gangs and Faith—A Dialogue on Driver Street** in February 2012. The purpose of this forum, attended by 132 individuals, was to provide an opportunity for at-risk youth to speak directly to leaders of the faith community and a chance for the faith community leaders to respond.

As a result of this forum, there is a **renewed interest in dialogue** between faith communities and at-risk youth. Many at-risk youth are now more aware of some of the programs and services provided by various churches in Durham.



Gangs and Faith Summit Audience

STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Tom Bonfield (co-chair)	Barker French
Mike Ruffin (co-chair)	Phail Wynn
Bill Bell	Eric Becoats
Michael Page	Casey Steinbacher
Jose Lopez	Minnie Forte-Brown
Mike Andrews	Pilar Rocha-Goldberg
Dallas Parks	Marcia Morey
Leon Stanback	Kathy Shuart
Newman Aguiar	Kevin Rome
Ripley Rand	Ann Oshel

Special thanks to **Shelly Green** of the Durham Convention and Visitors Bureau for providing the survey data on community safety.

Special thanks to **Eric Arrington, Mary Roberts and Jason Schiess** of the Durham Police Department for providing several sets of crime data.

Special thanks to **Daryl Hedgspeth** of the Neighborhood Improvement Services department for providing data on graffiti.

Special thanks to **Tonya VanDeinse** for providing information on Project BECOMING.

Special thanks to **Dr. Kedrick Lowery** for providing information on Project BUILD.

Questions regarding this report or the activities of Durham's Gang Reduction Strategy Steering Committee can be directed to:

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jstuit@durhamcountync.gov