

Using the Framework of Community Resilience to Mitigate Gun Violence

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OVERVIEW

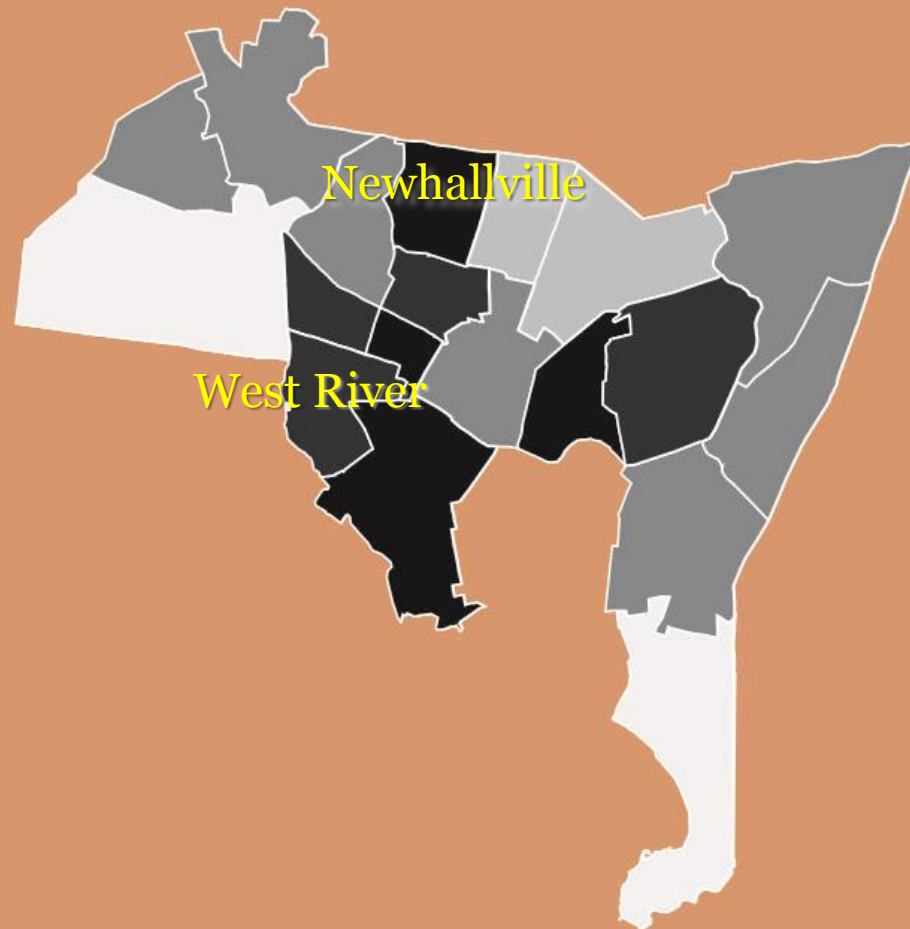
- Background & Theory
- Methods
- Results
- Limitations & Conclusions
- Intervention & Next Steps

Background & Theory

VIOLENCE IN NEW HAVEN



Annual Violent Crime Rate (per 1,000 residents), 2010-2012



New Haven Community Health Violence Prevention Group

Neighborhood Residents
Neighborhood Youth
City of New Haven
Law Enforcement
Judicial System
Housing Authority

Public School System
Community College System
Nonprofit Organizations
Yale University
Yale-New Haven Hospital
Mental Health Clinic

NATURAL DISASTER



CHRONIC MANMADE DISASTER



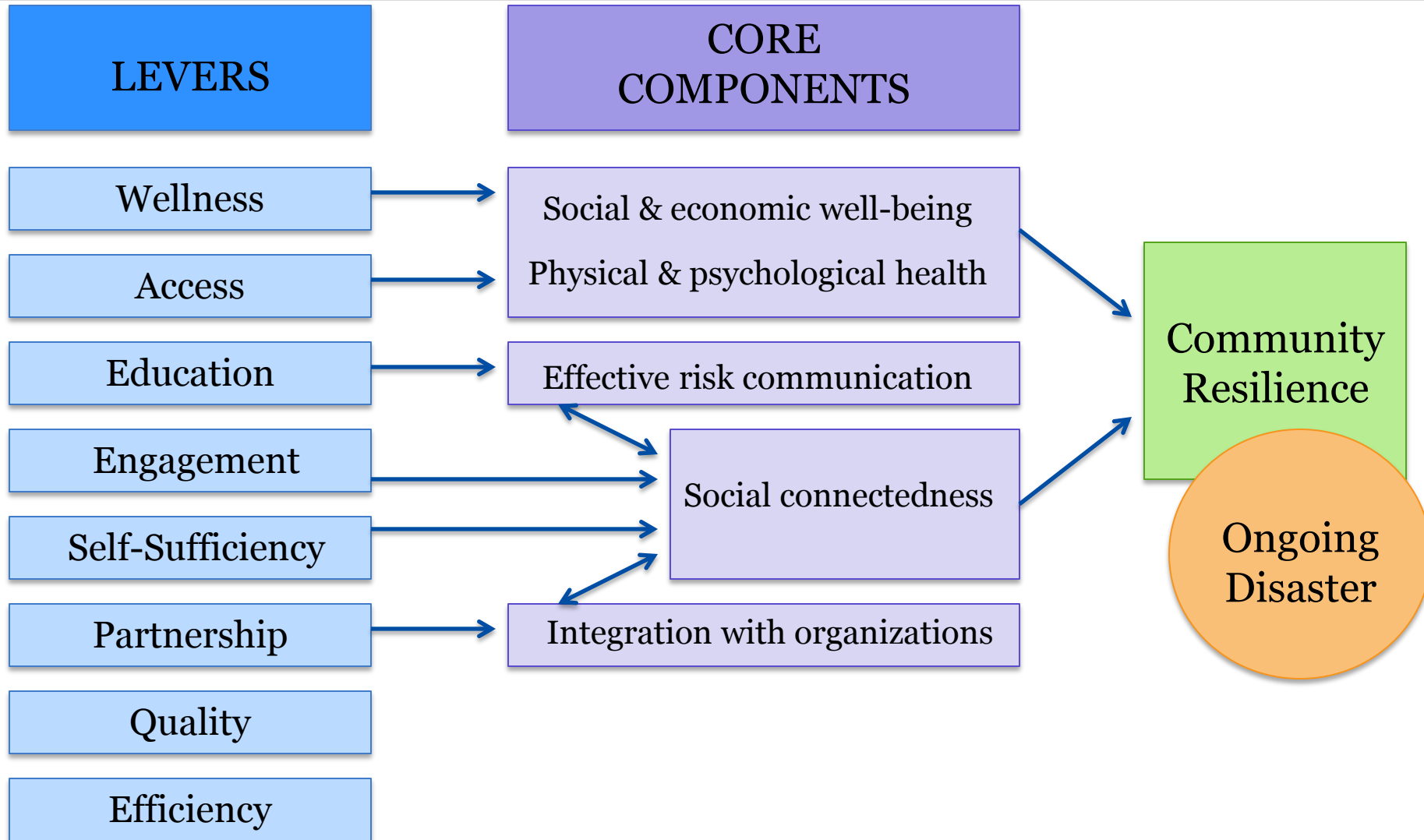
FOCUS GROUP: FEBRUARY, 2012

“It took so much for me not to break down crying. I know first hand what it feels like to live in this war zone. It affects me psychologically, emotionally, mentally, physically, and socially. I do so much work in the Community but when I go home my outreach efforts stop and I hide in our apartment and don't engage with my neighbors at all. I am traumatized and know how much I needed for someone to go door to door to see if families and children were okay and needed to talk.”

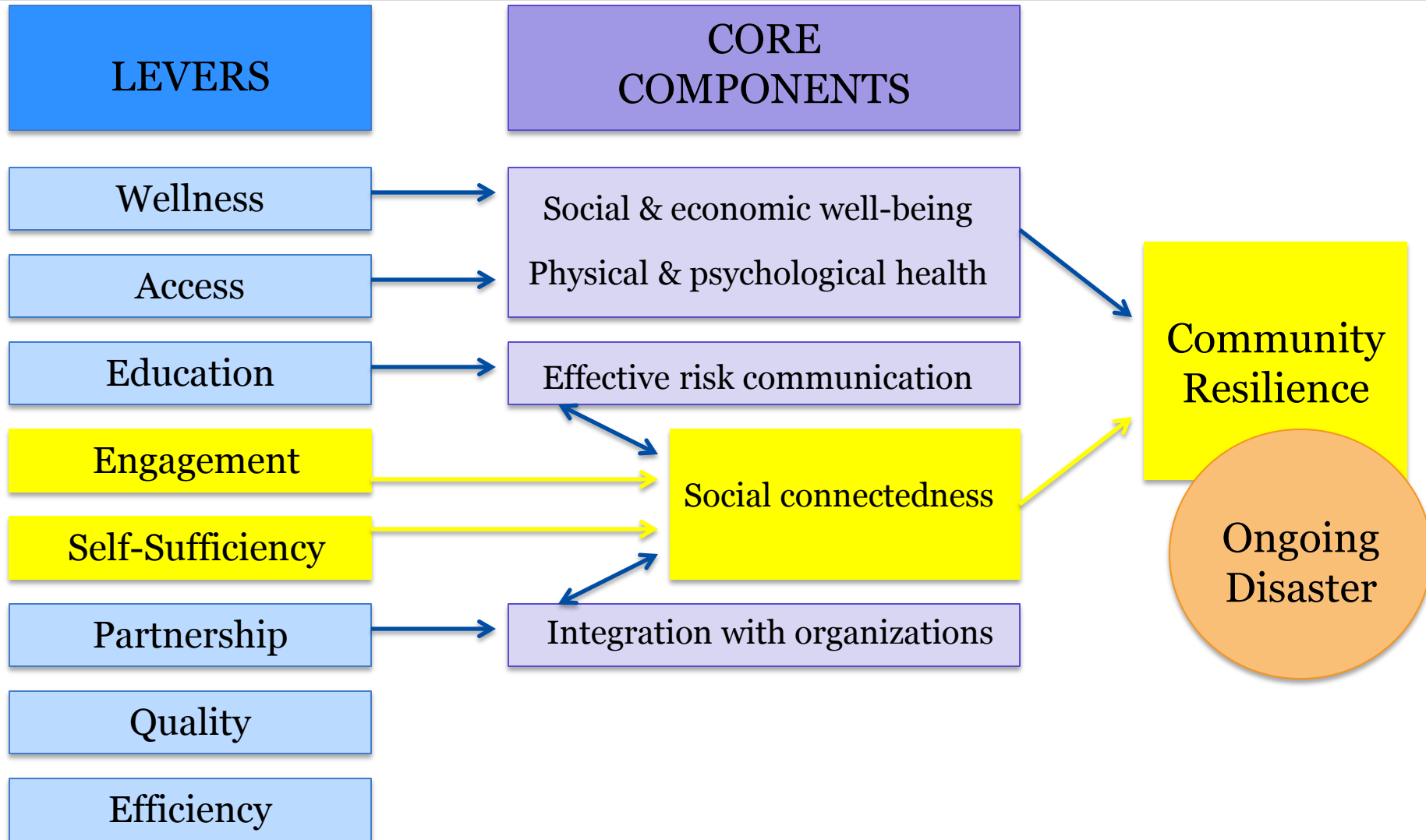
COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

Ability of a community to band together & use resources to respond to, withstand, recover from, and even grow from bad events

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS: Community Resilience



DISASTER PREPAREDNESS: Community Resilience



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Community Resilience Steering Committee

Neighborhood Leadership & Residents
Local Nonprofit Leadership
Yale Physician-Researchers

Methods

DEFINITIONS

- Social cohesion
- Collective efficacy

QUESTION 1

Are social cohesion & collective efficacy associated with exposure to gun violence in high-violence areas of New Haven?

QUESTION 2

Does increasing social cohesion & collective efficacy decrease gun violence in high-violence areas of New Haven?

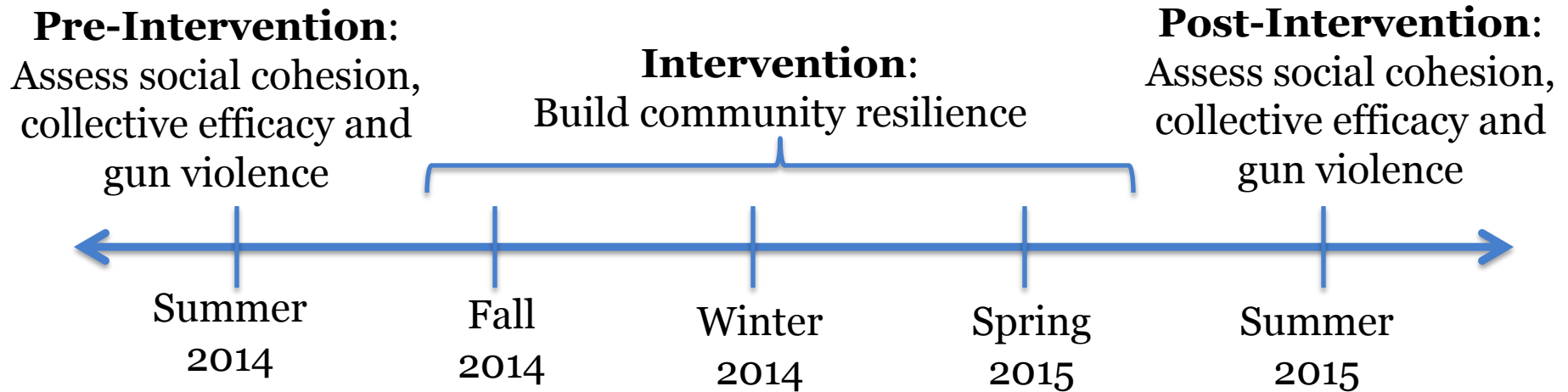
HYPOTHESIS

Building community resilience via fostering social cohesion & collective efficacy will mitigate gun violence in New Haven.

OTHER HYPOTHESIS

We can successfully build and sustain a coalition to create the capacity in our most disenfranchised neighborhoods in order to build resilience.

STUDY DESIGN



METHODS

- Community-based participatory research¹
 - Collaborative, rigorous community-focused approach
 - Community members and researchers contribute equally and in all phases of research, recognizing each others' expertise
- Developed 55-item survey
 - (1) Sampson Collective Efficacy²
 - (2) Exposure to Violence³
 - (3) Community designed questions

1. Israel BA, Eng E, Schulz AJ, eds. *Methods in Community-Based Participatory Research for Health*. San Francisco, Calif: Jossey-Bass; 2003.

2. Earls, FJ, Brooks-Gunn J, Raudenbush SW, and Sampson RJ. Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN): Community Involvement and Collective Efficacy (Primary Caregiver), Wave 3, 2000-2002. ICPSR13684-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2007-02-06. <http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR13684.v1>.

3. Earls, FJ, Brooks-Gunn J, Raudenbush SW, and Sampson RJ. Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN): Exposure to Violence (Subject), Wave 1, 1994-1997. ICPSR13589-. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], . <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/files/PHDCN/wave-1-instruments/13589-etvs.pdf>

METHODS

- Trained 17 community members
- Designed sampling frame
 - (1) Newhallville
 - (2) West River
- Surveyed May to August 2014

ANALYSIS

Pre-Intervention Phase:

- Descriptive results & Chi-square
- Linear regression
 - (1) Social cohesion & exposure to violence
 - (2) Collective efficacy & exposure to violence

Post-Intervention Phase:

- Difference-in-difference analysis

Results: Pre-Intervention

RESULTS: Survey Numbers

	Number (%)
Addresses visited	300
Surveys completed	153 (51%)
Refusals	42 (14%)
Three attempts	105 (35%)

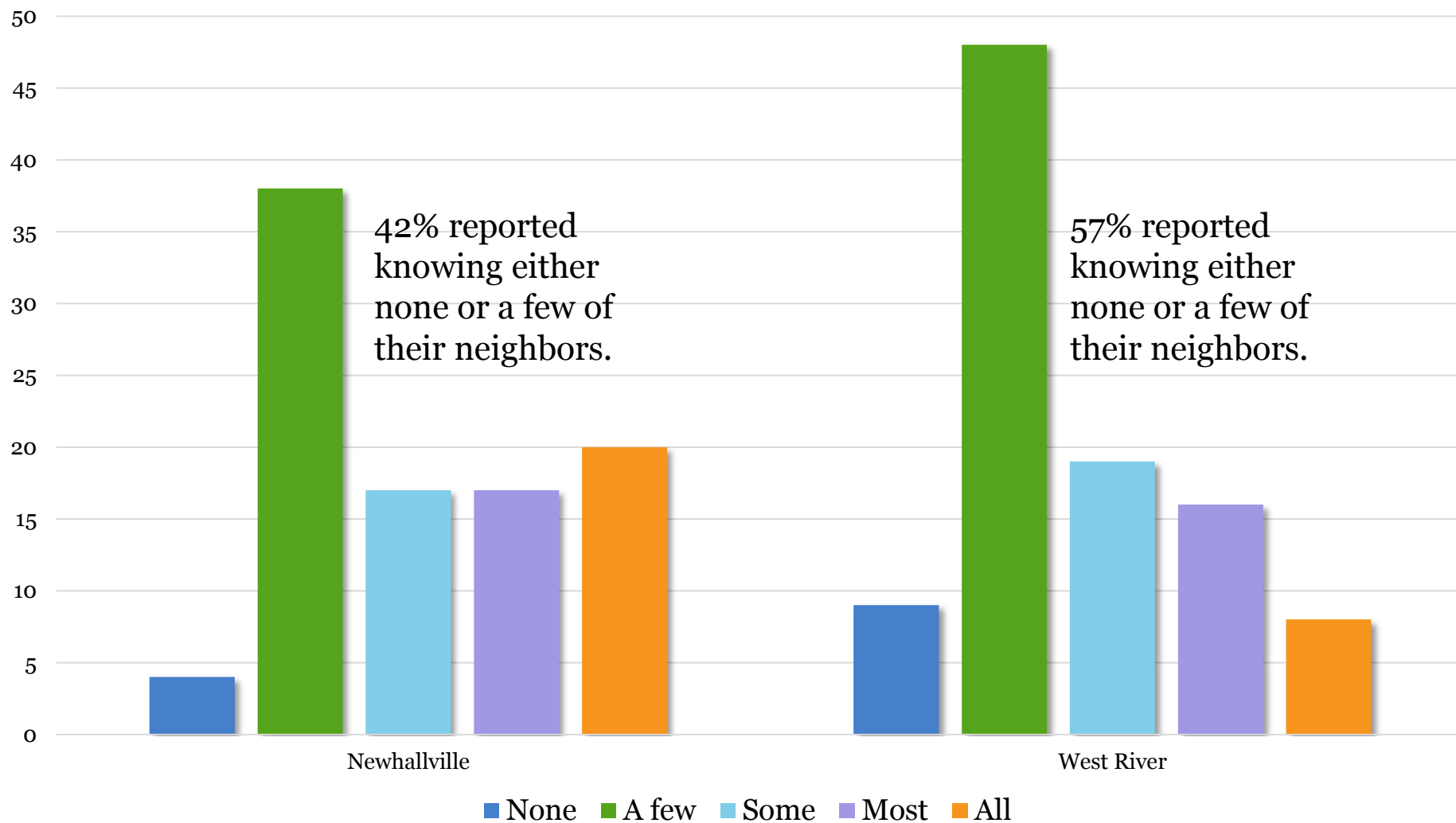
RESULTS: Respondents

Age	Number (%)
18-24 years	10 (7%)
25-44 years	68 (44%)
45-64 years	52 (41%)
65+ years	21 (14%)

RESULTS: Respondents

	Percent
Female	56%
Average number of years living in neighborhood (y)	15.9
Average number of people living at address (N)	3.9
Addresses with people <18 year olds	56%
Addresses with people >64 year olds	58%
Homeowners	16%
Renters	64%

RESULTS: How many neighbors do you know?



RESULTS: Social Cohesion

	Strongly Agree or Agree (%)
People in this neighborhood can be trusted.	25
People in this neighborhood do not share the same values.	48
This is a closely-knit neighborhood.	43
People around here are willing to help their neighbors.	60

RESULTS: Collective Efficacy

How likely is it that your neighbors would intervene if:	Very Likely or Likely (%)
Neighborhood children were skipping school?	32
Children were spray-painting graffiti on a local building?	49
A child was showing disrespect to an adult?	43
There was a fight in front of your house?	49
Local fire station was closing due to budget cuts?	60

RESULTS: Exposure to Violence

	% Respondents
Have you ever heard a gunshot?	95
Have any of your family members or friends been <u>hurt</u> by a violent act?	67
Have any of your family members or friends been <u>killed</u> by a violent act?	58
Have you ever seen or been present when someone was shot?	33

RESULTS: Linear Regression

	Exposure to Violence	p-value
Social Cohesion	-0.23	0.002
Collective Efficacy	-0.13	<0.001

RESULTS: Community Questions

	Response (%)
Have you had a conversation with your children about guns?	Yes (67%)
If a violent act occurred in your neighborhood, what would you do?	Call police (75%)
Do your adult family members have burial insurance?	Some or all (47%)
Do your child family members have burial insurance?	Some or all (29%)

What 3 things would you like to see happen over the next 1 year to make your neighborhood a better place to live?



What 3 things would you like to see happen over the next 1 year to make your neighborhood a better place to live?

1. Community

- Get togethers & community events
- Fix up empty homes
- Beautification of streets and yards

2. Youth

- Recreational center
- After school & weekend programs
- Summer camps
- Parenting classes

3. Police

- Patrolling, walking and biking
- Building relationships
- More interaction

Limitations & Conclusions

LIMITATIONS

- Age distribution of respondents
- English speaking respondents only
- Geographically limited
- Cannot determine directionality or causation

CONCLUSIONS

1. Community based participatory research approach is valuable for identifying solutions to mitigate gun violence and its sequelae
2. Social cohesion and collective efficacy are associated with reduced exposure of violence
3. A multi-sector approach, including community members and key stakeholders, is needed to address and prevent gun violence

Intervention & Next Steps

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Community Resilience Teams (CRT)

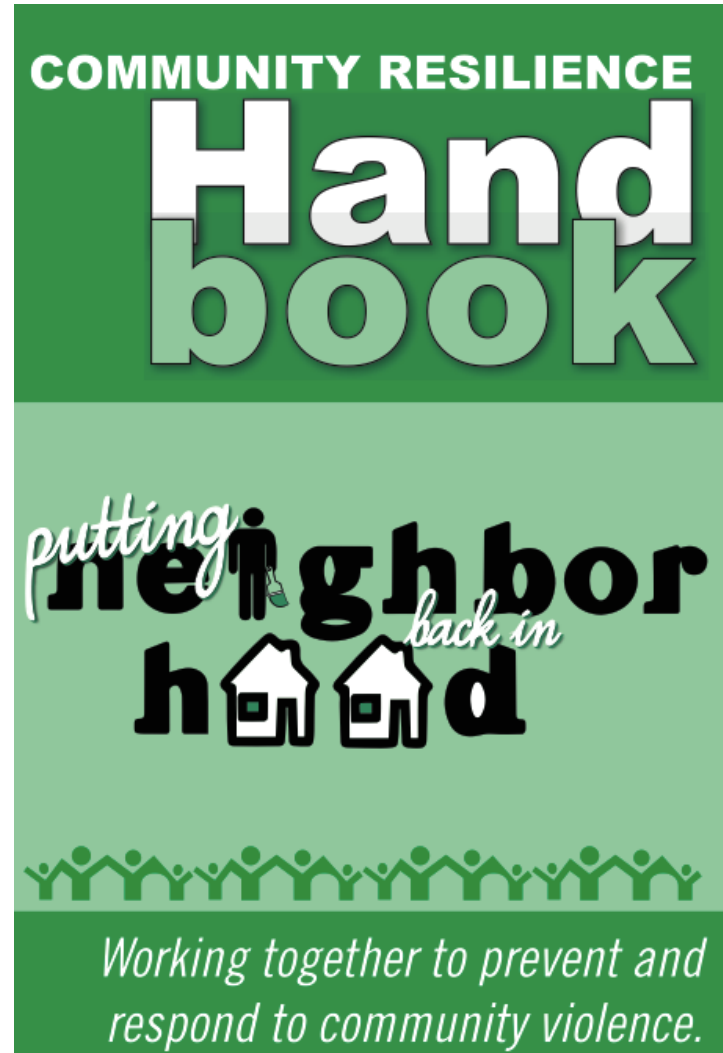
West River

Newhallville

INTERVENTION

Community Resilience Teams:

- ✓ Identify & develop local leadership
- ✓ Design & distribute Community Resilience Handbooks & Toolkits
- ✓ Meet biweekly
- ✓ Build personal relationships
- ✓ Organize community events
- ✓ Connect with local organizations
- ✓ Communicate with city leadership
- ✓ Collaborate with YouthHaven



NEXT STEPS



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Steering Committee

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DISCUSSION