



PLACE MATTERS

Design Lab 8 ♦ Oakland, California Logic Model Presentation

ORLEANS PARISH



PLACE MATTERS

Design Lab 8 ♦ Oakland, California Logic Model Presentation

Sandra Robinson, MD.

Mvula, MD, MPH

Dr. Patrick Keen

Vanessa Claverie

Background

- Youth violence is a major public health problem in the United States, as reflected in data showing a high prevalence of violent acts involving youth as perpetrators and victims.
- Hahn et al. estimated that, in 2003 alone, over 1.5 million people in the U.S. were victims of violent incidents perpetrated by youth, ages 12 to 20.
- The CDC national YRBSS of high school students found that 36% had been in at least one fight in the last year, and 18% had carried a weapon at least one day in the last month (Eaton et al., 2006).
- Homicide is currently the fifth leading cause of death among children ages 10 to 14 and the second leading cause of death among children ages 15 to 19 (Heron and Smith, 2007).

Double Shooting on St. Roch Leaves One Dead, One Critical



The Times-Picayune, Tuesday February 26, 2008



The New York Times, February 5, 2007

LaKendra Brown cries at the scene where a neighbor of hers, Ronald Holmes, was killed in the Iberville housing project of New Orleans.

Storm Left New Orleans Ripe for Violence



The New York Times, January 11, 2007

Dec. 28 killing of Dinerral Shavers, 25, a music teacher in New Orleans, is among several that have recently frightened residents

Background

- The CDC has called for community-based efforts to reduce youth violence by reducing risky behaviors and increasing protective factors among children and adolescents.
- New Orleans, Louisiana is an ideal setting for exploring new approaches to youth violence interventions for a number of reasons.
 - The city-level YRBSS results for 2005 indicate that New Orleans youth exceed the rest of the U.S. youth population in rates of carrying guns (9.0% vs. 5.4%), being threatened or injured by a weapon at school (15% vs. 8%), participating in a physical fight (46% vs. 36%), and being involved with dating violence (21% vs. 9%).
 - Second, in 2005, the youth of New Orleans were exposed to one of the largest national disasters in U.S. history, which provides the unique opportunity

Background (cont.)

- A recent report by VanLandingham (2007) indicates that the homicide rate increased 69% in New Orleans between 2004 and 2006. The murder rate in 2006 was almost 12 times higher than the U.S. rate;
- The New Orleans Health Department (NOHD) has been funded by the Auxiliary to the National Medical Association to develop a proposal for a violence intervention program.
- While the NIH project will focus on Assets management and Community mobilization, Place Matters New Orleans project will focus more on policy intervention and quality education.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this program are to:

- Establish a youth violence intervention working group;
- Develop a data base including all organizations addressing violence-related issues in the city ;
- Determine the target area and the age group to be targeted;
- Identify the source of the problem using different sources including interviews, surveys, focus groups, Medline search, news paper, etc;
- Assess existing violence-related policies;

OBJECTIVES

- Determine crime-related concentration areas using GIS maps;
- Work with the school systems to determine attendance rates as well as dropout rates for each school;
- Create a data base of business partners;
- Create a plan to analyze the program's effectiveness;
- Plan for a summit to address the violence as a social issue, influenced by social policy.

Plan

- **Establish a youth violence intervention working group;**
 - The first activities of the New Orleans Place Matters group was the formation of working group (or task force);
 - This group includes experts from the fields of public health, human services, and law enforcement education, as well as representatives from key community groups that serve the youth of New Orleans.
 - A website for the project will be developed, which will include contact information, meeting schedules, and important study documents.
 - The role of this group is to design the program, gather preliminary data, seek funding, and guide the direction of the program
 - Contact information are being gathered for all groups' members and a weekly meetings are being scheduled;.
- **Develop a data base including all organizations addressing violence-related issues in the city ;**
 - A list of all organizations addressing violence-related issues has been created.
 - Information gathered include location, mission, funding, contact person, and term of the program.
 - This information will be used to identify gaps in the services delivery;
 - The information will help in term of referral and community mobilization

Plan (Cont.)

- **Determine the target area and the age group to be targeted;**
 - The pilot project will focus on Central city, an area with high concentration of crime and poverty;
 - Children 11-22 years old.
 - Pastor Patrick Keen of Lutheran Bethlehem church is key in the development of this pilot project because his church is located in the same neighborhood.
- **Formation of a resident council**
 - Pastor Keen has advocated for the formation of an resident council;
 - The 60-80 blocks in central city will divided into 4 quadrants
 - Each quadrant will be represented by 6 people.
 - The role of the resident council will be advocacy and communication; the council will work closely with the group to ensure that policies in place are enforced.

Plan (Cont.)

- **Determine the source of the problem using different sources including interviews, surveys, focus groups, Medline search, newspaper, etc**
 - NIH research group just completed a survey and two focus groups;
 - The report of the focus group suggested that Place Matters
 - Children in the two focus groups suggested that we need upstream solution (ex. Stop the train of guns) ;
 - Children in the two focus groups suggested also that policies in the school system are not enforced (despite the screening system in each school, children can snick guns and drugs)
 - The survey showed a strong correlation between the history of violence and the level assets. Building a child's assets increase the child self-esteem and decrease violence and increase the chance for graduation
 - The survey showed that the level of violence in the city is higher than the national average.
 - The police department provided the group with GIS maps showing the concentration of violence in the city;
 - Job one students collected a series of violence using Google search engine;
 - Many of the major social challenges identified by policy experts and health and human services providers represent risk factors for youth violence.

Plan (Cont.)

- We plan to identify key advisors in the area of health policy, health and human services, and community development to serve as advisors to the project during the planning phase.
- **Work with the school systems to determine attendance rates as well as dropout rates for each school;**
 - Health professionals have found that improving school graduation rates and reducing dropout rates as majors public health objectives;
 - The group will collect this information (dropout and graduation rates) for monitoring purpose;
 - The NOHD has established a good report with all different school systems (RSD, OPS, Charters, and parochial schools);
 - The RSD for example will collect assets in each and everyone child enroll in the school system
- **Create a data base of business partners;**
 - A data base containing the name of all our business partners has been established; these partners have been always helpful every time the Division of Health Disparities in the DOH has requested their support.
 - Create a plan to analyze the program's effectiveness;

Plan (Cont.)

- **Create a plan to analyze the program's effectiveness;**
 - The program working group will create a plan to formally evaluate the efficacy of the study.
 - The analysis plan will be based on literature review and input from experts in the field of violence intervention.
 - This plan will allow the investigators to draw firm conclusions about the efficacy of the study and make recommendations as how to better tackle this violence issue in post-Katrina New Orleans
- **Plan for a summit to address the violence issues in the city**
 - A summit gathering all segment of the population will be held in the next four months;
 - Participants at summit will include but not limited to, the FBI, the police department, the Sheriff department, the Mayor's Office, the District Attorney's office, all the school systems, the business partners, faith-based organizations, and grass-root organizations.
 - The role of this summit will be to design a blue print t to reduce violence in the city.
 - The summit will define violence as indicative of a healthy community;
 - The summit will use the WHO Healthy Cities Project
 - The summit will determine specific social determinants of health related to violence
 - The summit will also describe community-based intervention that have been shown to be effective in improving the health status by altering factors related to social determinants of health.

Conclusion

- Post-Katrina violence is the most disturbing social and public health issue in the history of New Orleans; it's deprive New Orleans with the best qualified nurses and doctors because of safety; it drains public funding because people who are shot are brought to the ER at the cost of the tax payers, and puts an additional strain on an already over taxed resource; it moves parents of good kids from public school system; it moves middle class and well educated people from seeking job in New Orleans; it moves investors away from the city; no jobs, no good schools, no good neighborhoods, etc
- While this project will focus on policy interventions, the research part will design projects that will inform policy makers on best practices to alter social determinants of health;
- The last part of this summit will focus on mobilizing the community organizations through communication, resource sharing and referral

Conclusion (Cont.)

- Benefits and challenges of the Logic Model Development?
 - Benefits:
 - Work as a team;
 - The struggle to think through the process helps the partners to develop a better strategic plan; different actions become methodology
 - You are indentifying resources available through partners
 - Challenges:
 - Scheduling meetings;
 - Defying upstream solutions
 - How to better implement upstream solution to violence?

Conclusion (Cont.)

- How the Logic Model will change Social Determinants?
 - By bringing awareness of existing policies
 - Have all partners agree to work towards increasing self-esteem and developing assets in youth
 - By Improving attendance, increasing graduation rate and decreasing dropout rates
- Describe the elements of the Logic Model that are new or different than what your team planned
 - Identifying partners
 - Documenting their contributions and gaps in the system

Conclusion con't

- Next step: Action and Implementation:
 - Seek funding
 - Plan for the summit of partners
 - Establish the resident council