Hillsborough County Community
Violence Prevention Collaborative

January 9, 2014
Hillsborough County Center, 26th Floor
601 East Kennedy Blvd., Tampa

Objectives:
- Refine the list of priority risk and resilience factors that emerged from the fall site visit
- Develop criteria for choosing strategies
- Prioritize strategies at each level of the social-ecological model

A G E N D A

Morning Session: Subcommittee Meetings

10 a.m.   Welcome and Introductions by Commissioner Beckner

10:05 a.m.   Review: Working together to create a Strategic Plan to Prevent Violence in Hillsborough County

10:25 a.m.   Review Outcomes from the Fall Meeting
             Discussion: Prioritizing Risk and Resilience Factors for Hillsborough County
             Facilitated by Annie Lyles and Benita Tsao, Prevention Institute

10:45 a.m.   Activity: Selecting Strategies
             Criteria, Prioritization and Gallery Walk

11:55 a.m.   Closing Remarks and Next Steps
             Meeting Evaluation

Noon   Adjourn

Hillsborough County Community Violence Prevention Collaborative

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Hillsborough County Center, 26th Floor
601 East Kennedy Blvd., Tampa

A G E N D A

Afternoon Session with Leadership Council and Subcommittee Chairs

1 p.m.	Welcome and Introductions by Commissioner Beckner
1:05 p.m.	Approve Minutes of December 5, 2013 meetings
1:10 p.m.	Review: Working together to create a Strategic Plan to Prevent Violence in Hillsborough County
1:30 p.m.	Discussion: Recommendations from the Morning Session Facilitated by Annie Lyles and Benita Tsao, Prevention Institute ▪ Prioritized Risk and Resilience Factors ▪ Prioritized Strategies
2:30 p.m.	Discussion: Transition from Planning to Implementation
2:55 p.m.	Closing Remarks and Next Steps
3 p.m.	Adjourn

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY VIOLENCE PREVENTION COLLABORATIVE
SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING
Thursday, December 5, 2013, 10 a.m.
Raymond O. Shelton School Administrative Center Auditorium
901 East Kennedy Boulevard
Tampa, Florida 33602

Public Safety Subcommittee Members Present
Daniel Jurman, Chair
Judge Lisa Campbell
Captain Susan Pruet
Patricia Waterman
David Friedberg
Marvin Knight
Stephen Koch
Captain Scott Wellinger

Education Subcommittee Members Present
Karen Pesce, Chair
Dr. Martha Coulter, Co-Chair
Yvette Boatwright
Carol Dell
Sgt. Laura Regan
Charles Mendez
Dr. Kathleen Heide
Dr. Larry Sykes
Marc Hutek

Community Based Subcommittee Members Present
Kelley Parris, Chair
Dr. Carolyn Collins, Co-Chair
Lance Lansrud
Ronald Govin
Major Sank Montoute
Andrea Layne
Constance Rose
Michael Brown
Margaret Laing
Darrell Daniels

Faith Based Subcommittee Members Present
Chakita Hargrove, Chair
Robert Blount
Djamile Abdel-Jaleen
Rita Peters
Major Curtis Flowers
Tonya S. Muhammad
Maxine Woodside

Health Care Subcommittee Members Present
Walter Niles, Chair
Judge Jack Espinosa
Frank Strom
Joan Montagno
Lorie Cura
Dr. Nicole Shiber

Data Collection Subcommittee Members Present
Bob Sheehan, Chair
John Chaffin, Co-Chair
Jeff Eakins
Sally Sanders
Angie Smith
Mark Hudson
Jamie Robe

Communications Subcommittee Members Present
Jeff Stidham
Steve Hegarty
Michael Dunn
Annette Spina
JD Calloway
Mark Cox
Nichole Hanscom

Leadership Alternates Present
Holly East

Subcommittee Alternates Present
Laura A. (for Joan Boles)—Public Safety
Daragh Gibson—Health Care
Terri Radwan—Education
Elissa-Beth Gross—Community Based

Violence Prevention Collaborative Staff Present
Brandon Wagner
Herb Marlowe
Robert Salmon

Others Present
Emily Briggs, Recording Secretary

The Violence Prevention Collaborative Subcommittee Meeting was called to order at approximately 10:05 a.m. Herb Marlowe welcomed attendees to the meeting and thanked Hillsborough County Public Schools for hosting the meeting. Jeff Eakins thanked the County Staff for their assistance in planning the logistics for this meeting. Mr. Marlowe shared his cell phone number 352-339-6090 should anyone need to reach him.

Mr. Marlowe reviewed the agenda, explaining there are four phases of the strategic planning:
1. context analysis
2. strategic direction—vision and where you want to go
3. strategies
4. execution

Today, the focus will be on the first half of the process (numbers 1 and 2). Activity and Services Mapping identifies particular assets in the community that would be important to this project, such as specific programs designed to address violence. Are there any planning projects or studies we can link in some way? Subcommittees are to address the following themes:
1. mental health, alcohol and substance abuse
2. positive relationships, attachments in families and conflict management
3. economic development
4. community design that supports safety and neighborhood deterioration

Mr. Marlowe mentioned each conference room the subcommittees will be working in has a flip chart or whiteboard. He expressed the need for good decipherable and legible notes because the material will be given to PI where they will start writing strategic plans. On any piece of paper, include committee name, contact person, and phone number.

The next activity is to discuss populations in geographic areas that have high risk and low resilience factors. Maps are being provided for each committee. Jamie Robe explained the computerized mapping system was used for another project in the Planning Commission. This map represents the poverty level below 150% from census tracts, a five-year average. There will be updated figures coming out on December 17 which will give everyone a fresh set of data to look at. The "redder" areas on the map indicate a higher level of poverty. There will be all kinds of data layers that will be put together. Committees are asked to put together lists of what data they want to see; the data collection subcommittee will determine what is possible.

Dr. Carolyn Collins asked if there is a map that would show crimes committed in areas. The Sheriff's Office has this information.

Mr. Marlowe explained that areas may have changed since the map was done. He wants subcommittees to feel free to draw on these maps. Populations may be age groups; we want to understand the geographic areas that have lots of risk factors and to understand the Hillsborough County from a risk resilience perspective. There will be different layers of data.

Subcommittees are to choose their "top 3" picks of the guiding principles for this process (guiding principles are listed on Handout 4 of the agenda packet). Each subcommittee is asked to answer the three questions on Handout 5 of the agenda packet.

Ms. Kelley Parris shared information packets with the subcommittees.

Each subcommittee will send a representative to the 1 p.m. Leadership Council Meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 10:25 a.m. and the subcommittees went to their breakout sessions in various conference rooms throughout the building.

Leadership Council Members Present
Bob Buckhorn
Michael Sinacore
Frank Chillura
April Griffin
Donna Lusczynski

Leadership Alternates Present
Holly East
Marie Marino
Michael Bridenback
Gerald Seeber
Bill McDaniel

Subcommittee Representatives Present
Public Safety .... Daniel Jurman
Faith Based .... Chakita Hargrove
Health Care .... Walter Niles
Education .... Marc Hutek
Community Based .... Dr. Carolyn Collins
Communications .... Steve Hegarty
Data Collection .... Bob Sheehan & Jamie Robe

Facilitators
Herb Marlowe
Annie Lyles (remote)

Violence Prevention Collaborative Staff Present
Brandon Wagner
Katelyn Leal
Robert Salmon

Others Present
Emily Briggs, Recording Secretary

The Violence Prevention Collaborative Leadership Council Meeting was called to order by Mayor Bob Buckhorn at approximately 1:05 p.m. April Griffin welcomed attendees to the meeting and thanked the staff of Hillsborough County Public Schools for such a great job helping to put this together. She expressed how good it was to see so many groups and organizations involved in this very important effort. Mayor Buckhorn expressed his thanks for the school district's hospitality.

The minutes of the November 7, 2013, Violence Prevention Collaborative Meeting were unanimously approved without any corrections, additions, or deletions. Mayor Buckhorn turned the meeting over to facilitator Herb Marlowe.

Mr. Marlowe explained the first activity for each subcommittee was to list the various services available specifically around violence prevention and community and to identify various activities we need to be aware of as a group to link to.

- Public Safety—Daniel Jurman: In areas of enriching families and conflict management, we looked at planning initiatives by United Way of Suncoast and the Children's Board of Hillsborough County. For economic development we identified local banks, United Way of Suncoast, Small Business Development Center, Planning Commission, Tampa Bay Partnership, University Area Community Development Corporation's Community Transformation Plan and our Partner's Coalition which has a very similar structure to this collaborative.

- Education—Marc Hutek: This subcommittee discussed the many programs occurring throughout the school district and facilities that offer educational type approaches, many with grant related types of things (a list will be submitted). One of the biggest ideas was the link to poverty and the understanding of what those services are.

- Health Care—Walter Niles: In reference to mental health, alcohol and substance abuse this subcommittee thought of the Central Florida Behavioral Network which controls the mental health dollars in the community and would be a great avenue for us. The Derrick Brooks Charities organization which is

represented in the coalition has dollars from the state legislature to provide black and white crime prevention. Teen Court would be useful as well as Martha Coulter who has been an advocate for violence prevention for years and runs a center at USF; the Juvenile Drug Courts; Juvenile Delinquency; bullying programs in the school system.

- Faith Based—Chakita Hargrove: In reference to mental health, alcohol and substance abuse this subcommittee thought of purification rundown (detox program) and some of the clinics in Hillsborough County provide free medical care. For positive relationships, some furniture stores will provide beds for children. Some charities provide not only furniture and food, but free legal assistance. For economic development, some organizations have cash assistance, budget counseling, and job training. For community design, it was thought Pastors on Patrol and how they assist in dismissal at school time and any other activities needed to make our community safer and better.

Mr. Marlowe asked the subcommittees to look at the maps and identify geographic and population areas they thought had high risk factors and low resilience factors.

- Public Safety—Daniel Jurman: The incidences of violence followed with poverty numbers and communities represented on the map. Sheriff's office agreed they see a higher rate of crime in those areas. Specific vulnerabilities on documented populations especially in not reporting crimes, so the crime statistics may be higher than what we have data on (some people do not trust authority figures in government so they will not report a crime even when they are victimized horribly). There is a greater victimization with the homeless population so they are particularly vulnerable within those pockets of poverty.

- Education—Marc Hutek: Mental health being undiagnosed and untreated; how to identify those. There is plenty of opportunity to gather data on alcohol and substance abuse. Homelessness; unemployed; underemployed. Families with prior reports of violence (adults and students).

- Health Care—Walter Niles: Idea for resolution of violence in schools. If children are fighting in school, they are suspended and referred to ATOSS (alternative to out of school suspension). Are there interventions or follow-up after the suspension is over? Some attention should be given to this idea of follow-up. It starts at the home; if there are habitual felon outbreaks with a child, we need to look at how we can impact the home. We thought seriously that a solid case management system would be appropriate. We could work toward children's conflict resolution skills.

- Faith Based—Chakita Hargrove: "Block mentality" where people identify with their community. "I live this way because this is where I live."

April Griffin responded to the comments made by Walter Niles regarding ATOSS and follow-up that the school district could get him that information. She requested Jeff Eakins get this information because we have been doing a lot in regards to the some of the specific issues Mr. Niles addressed.

Mr. Marlowe moved on to guiding principles.

- Public Safety—Daniel Jurman: Improve assessment and complexity of working with offenders. Take out the word "first time offenders" and amend it to "all offenders including ex-offenders." Example: ex-offenders have trouble finding housing and services which leads to other issues. Connect short-term and long-term strategies so we are not just treating symptoms.

- Education—Marc Hutek: Identifying the criminal activity in those communities; mental health and drug/alcohol abuse issues; poverty levels.

- Health Care—Walter Niles: Community based network to prevent violence; system of case management; violence is a public health issue that is preventable.

- Faith Based—Chakita Hargrove: Individualized interventions for neighborhoods and municipalities using census tracts and zip code data; everyone has a role in promoting positive outcomes and accountability for youth and their parents/guardians; a uniform system of case management.

Mr. Marlowe explained these comments would be combined and sent to PI (Prevention Institute) where they would be "wordsmithed" and prepare a draft. What are the ultimate outcomes you hope this plan will lead to?

- Public Safety—Daniel Jurman: To provably reduce the incidences of violent crime in our communities; improve the quality of life and economic opportunities in our communities as a result.

- Education—Marc Hutek: Self-sustaining livelihood; ability to live comfortably; develop the lives of the individuals that are touched by it.

- Health Care—Walter Niles: System of case management and a plan for violence prevention communitywide.

- Faith Based—Chakita Hargrove: Lowered violence and increased safety in the community with family strengthening, economic stability, and intervention/prevention programs and services.

How do you see the community working differently as a result of this?

- Public Safety—Daniel Jurman: The community working more collaboratively; bringing the expertise of all the different potential partners together so there can be a greater complexity of care; better data so we can meet people where they are and provide person-centered care instead of crisis management.

- Education—Marc Hutek: Communication is the primary focus in providing anything for the bigger picture; everyone understands what is occurring and how it is occurring; making sure the data we have is accurate.

- Health Care—Walter Niles: Along communication lines, there should be openness and deal with it honestly.

- Faith Based—Chakita Hargrove: Focus on multi-generational and multi-ethnical communication; increase interfaith communication and presence in the community; instilling, developing, and implementing more values.

Mr. Marlowe commented this is a major effort involving a lot of time. This product once completed, should be seen by the community as credible, addressing real issues with practical solutions endorsed by the leadership. What else do we need to do to ensure our work product is credible?

- Public Safety—Daniel Jurman: Include more voices from the populations we are trying to serve. When implementing new initiatives and strategies, make sure from the recipient end that they are effective. Getting opinions and voices which may require going outside of this meeting structure and have meetings that are convenient for people (maybe evenings and different times) for reaching out into the community for getting feedback. We need to have many representatives from the different demographics and neighborhoods. Every neighborhood solutions need to be different—the things that are driving the number of violent incidents in different communities may be completely different from a causal level. We want to hear from each community and that the strategies are not just "cookie cutter."

- Education—Marc Hutek: Align what we are doing as an organization to what others have done before us. Is it comparable or innovative or reinventing? Initiate a timeline for the progression of the plan and identify benchmarks. Consistently re-evaluate so all parties involved are showing a fidelity to the program and a commitment of success to the community. Publicize trends to include the community needs, actions, and results so people can clearly see what outcomes are occurring.

- Community Based—Dr. Carolyn Collins: Focused on outcomes. To increase community cohesiveness, to increase the reporting of violent crimes, with the understanding crime rates will go up initially because once people get confidence in the program and are reporting crimes, there will be an increase then ultimately a decrease. Expect to see a decrease in the dropout rate of high schools and an increase in graduation rates. Performance indicators could be extrapolated data from other programs and then implement it. Make sure that whatever indicators are monitored, they were verifiable reported data. Some performance indicators should be: frequency, severity, early reporting, training advocators for people to advocate to those individuals, physical environment, finances, and create standard violence free zones. Develop a detailed strategic plan that includes step-by-step, tactical statements that will lead to results and measurable outcomes on funding and timeline. Recommend a train-the-trainer and not depend on a higher academic person to do the training. It may be a high school graduate that is the ultimate trainer and may be experience-based. Buy-in is critical. The need to have community input with community buy-in and a couple forums for the community. Meet first with the leader of a community, then with the whole community so we have cohesiveness with buy-in. Want current maps, accurate data, crime data (both juvenile and adult), violence, street overlays, different types of crime quantified and overlayed on top of the maps. Definition of violence and how it is quantified. Is violence an act committed by one person on another person? Is it individual to individual? Is it individual to group? Is it self-inflicted? The community subcommittee is important because they are from the community and in the community—the Faith Based Subcommittee is even more important.

- Faith Based—Chakita Hargrove: Their ideas have already been expressed.

- Health Care—Walter Niles: Four points regarding credibility: (1) investment from all the government entities, (2) don't duplicate services by reinventing the wheel, (3) if there are dollars invested, those dollars should follow the services, and (4) open and candid discussion regarding race and sexism. Racism issues: the maps indicate impoverished communities but we do not want to presume anything, yet we want to be honest that "this is where the problem lies." Be specific and deliberate in our interventions and culturally sensitive and ethnically specific. Be sure the facts are there to support any assumptions. With domestic violence, we want to be sure treatment is available for all parties. We know that many of the male offenders were victims of sexual abuse. What about female victims—is there a history of family violence?

April Griffin mentioned there is a tendency to study things, put it in a binder, and set it on a shelf somewhere. At the end of the day, action has to be at the forefront of this process. Collect data and then adjust our sails—flexibility is paramount.

Bob Sheehan from the Data Collection Committee stated the need to:
- collect and report verifiable data
- consistency in data collection and reporting from different districts
- resist politics and jurisdiction/parochialism
- identify the criteria to layer into the map
- identify the process to gather data
- create a spread sheet that will identify every suggestion for data on the map
- bring the spread sheet to the meeting in January 2014 with a recommendation to get us started
- bring an updated map to meeting in January 2014

- review recommendations for what 10-15 layers the map should include
- identify geographic areas
- everything is not equal—the computer model allows us to give weight to our goals
- identify hotspots of poverty and violent crime
- too many data requests is counterproductive

Jamie Robe, the GIS expert/computer engineer for the Planning Commission, explained layers of mapping to include:
- social issues/social data
- data from the census regarding poverty level
- the census will release more data from a 5-year survey on December 17, 2013
- zip codes are larger areas than many of the neighborhoods being looked at
- information from school district
- information from law enforcement

Michael Sinacore, Chief Assistant State Attorney asked for a definition of "verifiable data." What if there is a dispute whether an agency's facts are reliable and accurate? Bob Sheehan responded that specific definitions will be provided for the data sets recommended to be collected; the data collection committee will be guided by the definitions adopted. Verifiable means there is concrete data that fits the definition. Only sources that everyone agrees are credible will be used (Census Bureau, FDLE Crime Reports, UCR Crime Reports, 990 Expenditure Reports, IRS, etc.). Bob Sheehan explained the need for absolute transparency. We will try to add layers to the map one at a time—not 15 layers all at once.

Steve Hegarty from the Communication Subcommittee explained the need to create a communications campaign, guiding principles that will build awareness. Good news/bad news approach. Will collect stories to humanize and personalize information behind the data—pair the data with the stories to show violence is not data, it is what happens to families and communities. We need to take many opportunities to remind people there is violence prevention. Gather input from the community. There needs to be a good mechanism in place for internal communications—the Communications Subcommittee will meet with other subcommittees to have a dialogue.

Bob Sheehan expressed a concern of things being taken out of context, like someone looking at the map and making assumptions.

Walter Niles asked if there would be social marketing like a message "Stop Violence."

April Griffin expressed the need to be realistic. Our area has the highest rate for people being abducted for human trafficking but we don't want to talk about it because of how it may hurt the community's image.

Michael Bridenback suggested a focus on social media and blogging to communicate. April Griffin suggested creating an app. Steve Hegarty responded they will be using old-fashioned ways to communicate as well as the new-fangled stuff.

Holly East expressed the need to integrate the message and how each agency will distribute the message through their networks. She expressed concern with gathering verifiable data and how the leadership council will come to agreement. Will the 18 PI data points be used as a baseline? She asked for input from Annie Lyles.

Annie Lyles feels that levels of detail can be a quagmire. We want to keep it at a reasonable level for policy makers. The GIS maps are very useful.

Carolyn Collins suggested getting on the agenda at various neighborhood association meetings.

Mr. Marlowe shared PI would be at the meeting in January to discuss implementation.

Mayor Buckhorn thanked everyone for their work. He acknowledged Mrs. Griffin's concern to express the unvarnished truth.

Meeting adjourned at 2:28 p.m.

Initial Group Prioritization of Resilience and Risk Factors for Preventing Violence
Hillsborough County, January 9, 2014

Resilience Factors
- Coordination of resources and services among agencies
- Positive relationships and attachments in families
- Community connectedness

Risk Factors
- Mental health problems, alcohol and substance use
- Neighborhood deterioration

Selected Strategies that
Prevent Community Violence
Hillsborough County, January 9, 2014

You Group

☑ ☒ **Community- and Society-Level Strategies**

☐ ☐ **Economic Development, Employment and Job Opportunities.** Improve economic conditions and strengthen the neighborhood economy. Increase viable non-criminal economic opportunities by providing training and support for communities at highest risk for violence. Engage local businesses in job training and placement programs for youth, and implement "ban the box" policies so formerly-incarcerated individuals can access employment opportunities. Expand meaningful jobs for youth, and offer internships and career mentoring.

☐ ☐ **Neighborhood Beautification.** Improve the physical appearance of neighborhoods by fostering arts programs and community gardens, improving park and neighborhood maintenance, and removing graffiti and blight.

☐ ☐ **Reduced Availability of Alcohol and Weapons.** Decrease the density of alcohol outlets and alcohol advertising in neighborhoods most affected by violence. Reduce the availability of firearms and other weapons through local ordinances and norms change.

☐ ☐ **Restorative Justice.** Implement restorative justice programs that actively engage victims, offenders and the affected community in a dialogue about how to best meet their needs, rather than only punishing offenders. Create mechanisms for offenders to repair the harm they've done and avoid future offenses, and for victims and the community to feel satisfied with the outcome.

☐ ☐ **Safe Routes to School.** Ensure that children can walk and bicycle safely to and from school, and expand the scope of Safe Routes to School programs to address gangs, graffiti and blight, and alcohol outlet density along common student routes.

☐ ☐ **Social Connections in Neighborhoods.** Strengthen connections among residents. Support communities in increasing trust and concern for one another, and foster a willingness to take collective action for the community good, such as by enforcing social sanctions for violent behavior.

☐ ☐ **Street Outreach and Conflict Resolution.** Train community members to detect, interrupt and mediate conflict, and create pro-active dispute resolution structures at the neighborhood level. Support people at highest risk of violence to change their thinking and behavior.

☐ ☐ **Successful Re-Entry.** Support a successful transition from incarceration to the community by creating more viable connections between communities and detention facilities, and offer incentives for hiring ex-felons. Reduce recidivism by delivering services during incarceration and post-release, such as GED attainment, job training and employment support, family support services, substance abuse treatment and mental health services.

☐ ☐ **Trauma-Informed Care.** Ensure early identification of trauma and anxiety, and create processes that promote healing and resilience.

You Group

☑ ☒ **School-Level Strategies**

☐ ☐ **Quality Education and Positive School Climate.** Promote academic achievement by fostering a safe school climate for all students and staff. Universal school-based violence prevention programs allow all students to learn conflict resolution, emotional self-awareness, anger management, bullying intervention, and other skills. Reinforce positive social norms, create opportunities for all students to feel they belong, and enhance trust and communication among youth and adults on campus.

☐ ☐ **School Connectedness.** Provide a variety of meaningful activities that appeal to youth. Implement organizational practices that support constructive engagement of youth and discourage exclusion and punishment. Create conditions that welcome and encourage parent and caregiver involvement.

☐ ☐ **School-Linked Services.** Increase access to needed supports, coordinate care, and reduce duplication by providing an array of services at school where young people and their families.

Family-Level Strategies

☐ ☐ **Family Support Services.** Promote self-sufficiency and foster nurturing and trusting family relationships through integrated family services, such as therapy, case management, home-visiting, income support, and employment services. Be sure to engage families who are at risk for violence.

☐ ☐ **Parenting Skills.** Train caregivers on developmental milestones and on culturally-appropriate, effective parenting practices, so they can create a nurturing, safe, structured home environment.

☐ ☐ **Parent Empowerment.** Train parents in advocacy, communication, networking, parenting and child development, so they exercise leadership and become local agents of change.

☐ ☐ **Supports for Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment.** Provide quality, affordable substance abuse treatment and mental health services to all family members. Promote coping skills and healthy mental functioning for children, youth and adults.

Individual-Level Strategies

☐ ☐ **Career Options for Youth.** Establish opportunities for all young people to learn about various career paths and maximize entry into desired fields. Promote information exchange, internships and apprenticeships, and bolster literacy and vocational skills.

☐ ☐ **Positive Early Care and Education.** Foster age-appropriate social, emotional and cognitive skill development within the context of strong attachments and relationships.

☐ ☐ **Positive Social and Emotional Development.** Support children in learning social skills, such as empathy, regulating emotions, controlling impulses, problem-solving and teamwork.

☐ ☐ **Meaningful Activities for Youth.** Expand the array of meaningful activities available to young people, such as recreational, artistic and civic opportunities. This includes high-quality after-school programs that are safe, structured and supervised.

☐ ☐ **Mentoring.** Connect young people to supportive, non-judgmental role models who are trained to establish a strong, enduring bond with youth, especially those at risk for violence.

☐ ☐ **Youth Leadership.** Support and engage young people in decision-making, cultivate sound judgment, and give them age-appropriate authority.

Criteria for Choosing Strategies that Prevent Community Violence
Hillsborough County, January 9, 2014

You	Group	
☑	☒	
☐	☐	Addresses a gap and/or builds on strengths
☐	☐	Affects a major contributor to violence in our community
☐	☐	Balances risk and resilience factors
☐	☐	Boosts a major resilience factor that protects against violence in our community
☐	☐	Can realistically be achieved with the current task force membership and structure
☐	☐	Considers multi-cultural dynamics
☐	☐	Has a large-scale impact
☐	☐	Helps build or support a movement
☐	☐	Increases accountability
☐	☐	Leverages current resources
☐	☐	Promotes human rights, respect, dignity and autonomy
☐	☐	Promotes the value of equity and helps ensure equal opportunities, such as by investing resources where they will have the greatest impact, and improving the infrastructure of neighborhoods where social problems have accumulated
☐	☐	Sustainable
☐	☐	Tailored for those at risk due to exposure to child maltreatment, intimate partner violence, and other Adverse Childhood Experiences
☐	☐	Will have traction given local politics
☐	☐	Will garner community support