

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

Finding 1.3 According to data entered into the CitySpan database, Measure Y VPPs provided over 42,000 hours of group services and close to 65,000 hours of individual services to 4,061 clients during the 2009-10 year.

Service hours were delivered by 30 community based organizations contracted to provide interventions in six strategy areas.¹⁹ The following table depicts the number of clients who received Measure Y programming in each strategy area during the 2009-10 year.

Measure Y Participants by Strategy	
Strategy	Clients
Family Violence Intervention	1491
Oakland Street Outreach	642
School-Based Services	230
Violent Incident/Crisis Response	484
Youth Comprehensive Services	762
Young Adult Reentry Services	429
Missing	23
Total	4061

In order to determine the amount of services provided by VPPs during 2009-10, evaluators examined service data entered into CitySpan.²⁰

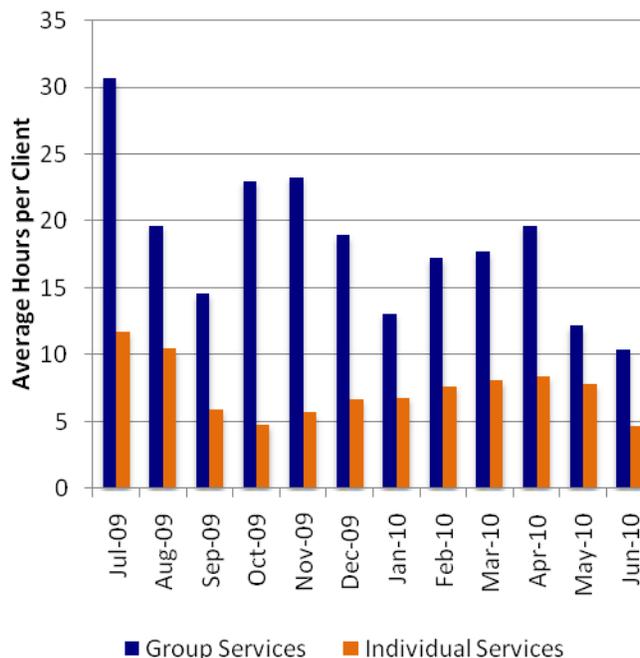
- Clients received an average of 35 hours of group services and 20 hours of individual services.

¹⁹ This evaluation is an initiative level report and does not address outcomes achieved by individual programs.

²⁰ This analysis is based on data inputted in the CitySpan database and may not reflect actual services provided because of inconsistencies with how programs use CitySpan. These figures may not align with DHS's monitoring calculations.

- The bulk of service hours were provided through Basic Education Training, Work Experience, Life Skills and Pre-Employment Skills, Vocational Training, Mental Health, and Case Management services.

Average Service Hours per Client by Month



Service Hours per Month

The chart above describes the average service hours per client each month.

- Service hours peaked in the months of July, November, and April and declined in the spring of 2010. Consistent with the 2008-09 trends, service hour declines in the spring are attributable to a number of factors. Many clients complete the program during the spring, clients tend to experience more challenges with regular attendance in the spring, and/or few new clients are

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

enrolled because the fiscal year is wrapping up.

Finding 1.4 *The average duration of client engagement in services was 3 months. The average length of engagement varied significantly by strategy area, from less than two months in the Family Violence Intervention strategy, to more than six months in the Young Adult Reentry Services strategy.*

CitySpan service data were analyzed to determine the duration of services for each client. Averages, generated by strategy area, are outlined in the table below.

Average Months of Client Engagement by Strategy ²¹	
Strategy	Average # of Months
Family Violence Intervention	1.9
Oakland Street Outreach	2.3
Violent Incident/Crisis Response	2.1
Youth Comprehensive Services	3.5
Young Adult Reentry Services	6.6
Average	3.0

The average length of service engagement is appropriate given the type of services provided and clients served through each of the strategies listed above.

- Young Adult Reentry programs engaged clients in services for the longest period of time, an average of six and a half months. Services often begin during incarceration and continue as clients make their transition back to the community. Clients that avoid

²¹ Averages include all clients with service hours entered in CitySpan.

recidivism during this transition are likely to remain enrolled in programming.

- Youth Comprehensive Services programs engaged clients for an average of three and a half month.
- While programs in each of the remaining strategy areas do provide intensive services such as case management and therapy to a smaller subset of clients, they predominately provide crisis intervention, outreach, and referral. These factors would account for the shorter period of client engagement relative to the other strategy areas.

Evaluation Question 2. Are Violence Prevention Programs serving their intended target population?

Finding 2.1 *Violence Prevention Programs served their intended target population during 2009-10, individuals with significant risk factors for engaging in or becoming victim to violence.*

Measure Y VPPs serve youth and young adults who come from low income families and communities, are disengaged from school, truant, or suspended frequently, are unemployed or underemployed, and/or are involved with adult or juvenile criminal justice systems. The initiative prioritizes services to high-risk individuals and outlines a specific set of characteristics that clients must meet in order to qualify for services. Resolution 78734 identifies the following target populations for Measure Y:

- People on parole
- Young offenders
- At-risk adolescents and young adults
- At-risk children and adolescents

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

- Victims of Domestic Violence
- Victims of Child Prostitution

In order to determine whether or not Measure Y VPPs served their target population, evaluators analyzed CitySpan data related to the criteria that qualified clients for service.²² This analysis revealed that all consented clients met one or more of the criteria for their strategy area. The table on the following page presents the risk factors that qualified clients for service by strategy area. These data indicate that VPPs served their intended target population during 2009-10 - young people and adults at-risk for engaging in violence or becoming a victim to violence.

Risk Factors by Strategy

Family Violence Intervention

- Victim of family violence
- Victim of sexual exploitation
- Witness of family violence
- Witness of violence - other than family violence

Oakland Street Outreach

- Age 35 or under
- Identified by enforcement /Y team or call-in
- Identified by OSO at hotspot
- Parole or probation
- Victim of gun violence
- Gang or clique involvement
- Gun conviction or use or ownership

Violent Incident/Crisis Response

- Family or friend of a homicide victim
- Victim of violent injury

Young Adult Reentry

- Parole or probation
- Incarcerated

Youth Comprehensive Services

- Juvenile justice
- Gang involvement
- Parole or probation
- Out of school youth

***Finding 2.2** Consistent with last year, approximately half (44%) of all Measure Y participants provided a consent to participate in the evaluation.*

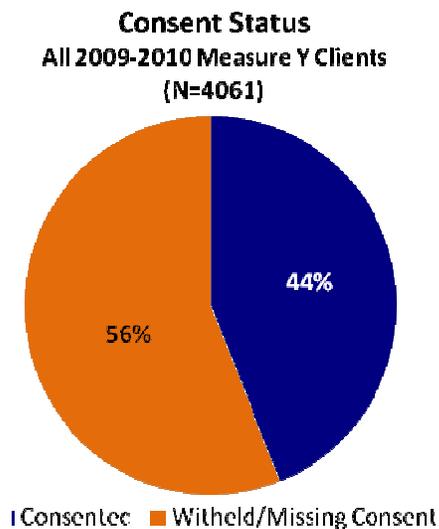
Consistent with last year, slightly less than half of participants entered into the CitySpan database provided consent. The consent rate is as expected given that many programs are not required to obtain consent either because the nature of the program is oriented towards group activities rather than individual service or because doing so would compromise a program's ability to engage individuals. For example, most programs in the School-Based Prevention cluster do not collect consents unless an intensive individual service is provided. Similarly, Street Outreach workers do not attempt to collect consents for their general outreach activities and only do so for intensive outreach and case managed clients after a trusting relationship has been developed. Many programs in the Family Violence Intervention and Violent Incident/Crisis Response strategy areas are not expected

²² It is important to note that each strategy has its own set of qualifying risk factors. Potential clients are required to meet one or more of the qualifying risk factors. Programs may select more than one risk factor for each client. Oakland Street Outreach clients are required to meet four qualifying risk factors.

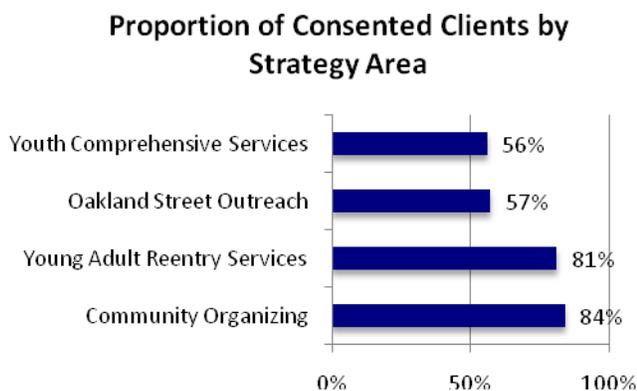
Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

to collect consents because they serve particularly vulnerable populations.



Consent rates vary significantly by strategy area, due to differences in the population served and the ease at which programs can



secure consent.²³

²³The proportion of consented clients for the Family Violence Intervention (FVI) and the Violence Incident/Crisis Response (VI/CR) strategies were 19% and 38% respectively. FVI primarily targets sexually exploited minors and victims of domestic violence, where consent could compromise an individual's willingness to engage in services. Programs within the VI/CR strategy serve similar populations.

Demographics of Consented Clients

An analysis of the demographics of consented clients was conducted utilizing CitySpan records.

Gender

About a third of Measure Y clients are female, while the remaining two thirds are male. Young men, particularly men of color, are disproportionately represented in the adult and juvenile criminal justice systems. Because Measure Y prioritizes the engagement of individuals who are most at risk for engaging in or becoming a victim of violence, individuals leaving the criminal justice systems are a key target of VPP services. Given these factors, the proportion of men served by Measure Y is reasonable.

Age

The average age of clients was 23 years. Fifty-five percent were adults, while the remaining 45% were youth under 18. About one tenth were over 35.

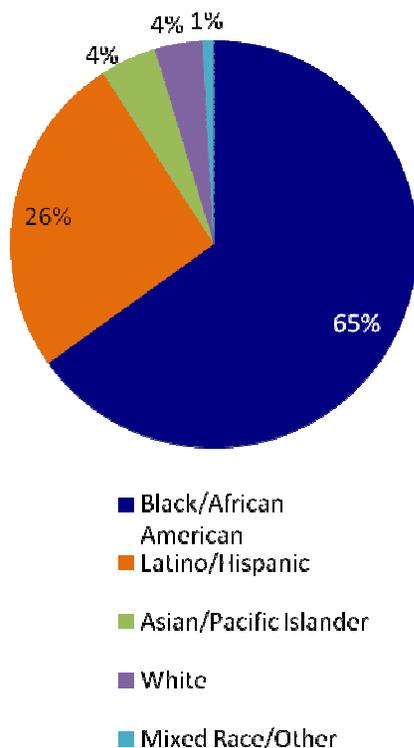
Ethnicity

The overwhelming majority of consented Measure Y participants were African American (65%). About a quarter of participants were Latino, with Asian and white populations totaling 4% each. Less than 1% identified as mixed race/other.

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

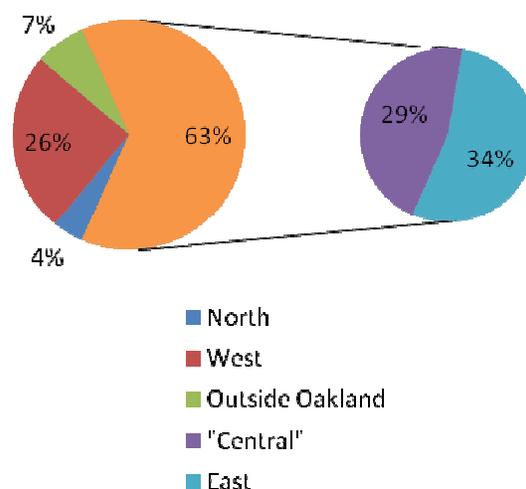
Violence Prevention Programs

**Ethnicity of Consented Clients
(N=1701)**



analysis of the vast area conventionally known as East Oakland. Using Oakland Police Department Command Areas as a guide, Central Oakland corresponds to Command Area II, while East Oakland corresponds to Command Area III.

**Area of Residence
Consented Measure Y Clients
(N=1701)**



Language

The majority of Measure Y clients speak English at home. About 17% speak Spanish. Speakers of Vietnamese, Cambodian and other languages comprised less than 1% each.

Area of Residence

According to zip code information provided on CitySpan, the greatest proportion of Measure Y clients live in East Oakland (34%). A quarter of clients reside in West Oakland and almost a third lives in "Central Oakland." The term "Central Oakland" is an analytical tool for providing a more detailed

Seven percent of consented clients reported a home address outside the city of Oakland.²⁴ A likely reason for the high rate

²⁴Agencies reporting clients residing outside of Oakland include: Outreach to Sexually Exploited Minors, California Youth Outreach, Catholic Charities of the East Bay, City County Neighborhood Initiative, Community Initiatives, East Bay Agency for Asian Youth, Goodwill Industries, Healthy Oakland, Leadership Excellence, Oakland Unified School District, Safe Passages, Violence Prevention Networks Coordinator, The Mentoring Center, Volunteers of America Bay Area, Youth Alive, Youth Radio, and Youth UpRising. Clients were primarily

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

outside of Oakland may be that many clients have unstable living situations and a permanent address outside of Oakland may be the best response they can give. In particular, youth served through the Sexually Exploited Minors Network come from all over the Bay Area, the Central Valley, and even other states. Yet because they are victimized in Oakland, it is appropriate for them to receive services here. In addition, many Young Adult Reentry clients begin services during incarceration and may lack a permanent address in Oakland at the time of intake, though they plan to return after release.

Referral Source

An analysis of CitySpan data indicates that clients accessed services through a variety of pathways. The most frequent source of referral to Measure Y programs was the adult and juvenile justice systems, followed by other service provider organizations. The Juvenile Justice Center/OUSD Wrap Around Services (a strategy within Youth Comprehensive Services) and the Young Adult Reentry strategies focus on supporting individuals who are transitioning from justice systems to the community. Programs have informal and formal channels for referring clients to other Measure Y funded programs, ranging from word of mouth such as friend or family members, to MOUs that are used by probation officers to refer specific people from their caseloads.

reported living in neighboring cities such as San Leandro, Alameda, Fremont, and Hayward.

Evaluation Question 3. What was the impact of Measure Y on criminal justice related outcomes, such as recidivism and crime levels?

Introduction to Criminal Justice Outcomes

This section presents criminal justice related findings at the youth, adult and community levels. A reduction in client criminal justice involvement is a primary goal for all VPP programs funded through Measure Y. Programs that provide and sustained services to clients with previous criminal justice involvement can expect to achieve decreases in recidivism if services are intensive, enduring, and aligned to evidence based practices. Programs provide clients with a range of employment, education, and supportive services designed to re-engage them with work and school institutions, as well as establish relationships with pro-social peer groups.

For the purposes of this evaluation, decreased criminal justice involvement is measured through a comparison of changes in violations of probation and parole, as well as individual client self report upon enrollment and after program participation. The pre/post tests include items that address criminal justice involvement. Outcomes related to recidivism were evaluated through an analysis of Juvenile Probation data for young people under 18, and for adults, through an analysis of California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation and Alameda County Department of Probation data. A crime trend analysis was also conducted to determine the relationship between street

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

outreach and crime levels in high crime areas.

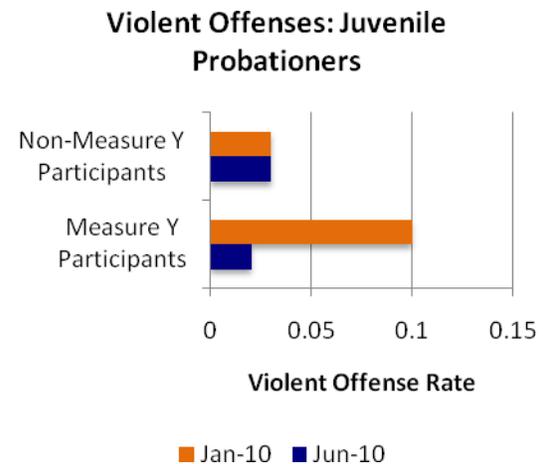
Youth Outcomes: Analysis of Impact on Measure Y Juvenile Probationers

Finding 3.1 *Measure Y services reduced recidivism among juvenile probationers during 2009-10. An analysis of Juvenile Probation data related to probation violations among Measure Y clients found that the number of violent offenses decreased significantly after program participation. The analysis also found that the intensity of individual service hours was related to a decrease in violations of probation, as was retention in group services.*

Analysis of Offenses among Juvenile Probationers after Program Participation

The chart to the right provides a comparison between the number of violent offenses before and after program participation between Measure Y and non-Measure Y juvenile probationers. Evaluators compared the average number of offenses per probationer at the beginning of programming, using the average start date of December 2009, with the average number of offenses after six months of service. *The average number of violent offenses for Measure Y participants decreased markedly after program participation, which suggests a positive relationship between Measure Y participation and a decrease in violent offenses.* The analysis found no impact on the number of non-violent weapon, drug, or felony offenses.

These data also indicate that Measure Y served a high risk population, as juvenile probationers had a much higher rate of violent offenses compared to non-Measure Y probationers at the start of programming.



Regression Analysis of Participation in Measure Y and Violations over Time

In order to understand what factors were associated with decreased violations among Measure Y juvenile probationers, a regression analysis was conducted. This analysis sought to determine whether or not there was a statistically significant relationship between service dosage and type and the number of total violations over the year. *Results showed a statistically significant impact of intensity of individual service and retention in group service.*

- The number of hours dedicated to a participant on an individual basis was associated with fewer violations overall, fewer felonies and fewer violent violations.

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

- Retention in group service was significantly related to fewer total violations, fewer felonies, fewer violent violations, and fewer drug-related violations. Retaining participants through group participation appears to yield rich results.

The table below outlines the relationships between amount of service and probation violations described above. Those categories marked with an asterisk were found to significantly reduce violations in the categories identified below at a 95% or higher confidence level. Those categories marked with a cross were found to be approaching significance at a 90% confidence level.

Measure Y Juvenile Probationers: Relationship Between Service Hours and Violations				
Amount of Service	Violations			
	Total	Felonies	Violent	Weapons
Hours of Individual Service	†	†	†	
Retention in Group Service	*	*	†	

*significant at 95% confidence level or higher

† approaching significance

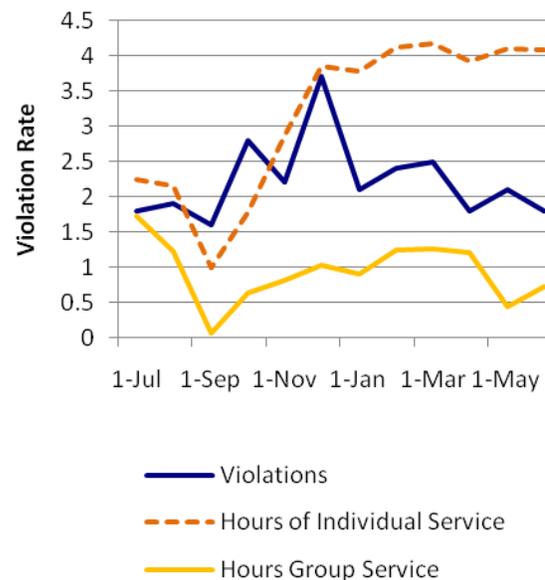
Analysis of Service Hours and Probation Violations over Time

In order to determine whether there was a relationship between dosage and violations of probation, the average number of violations per month (referrals) was compared to the average number of service hours per client during that same time

period. The trend suggests that a certain threshold of individual service hours was associated with a decline in referrals.²⁵

The chart below depicts the relationship between individual service hours and violations. *When the average number of service hours in a month reaches 4 hours per client, a corresponding decline in probation violations is observed among Measure Y juvenile probationers. The graph below shows a 53% drop in the average number of violations once this threshold is met.*

Relationship between Violations & Service Hours among Measure Y Juvenile Probationers



²⁵ Violations of juvenile probation are commonly referred to as “referrals.” A referral is a juvenile who is brought to the attention of the probation department for alleged behavior under Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 601 and 602. Detention is the status of the juvenile immediately after arrest and prior to any court action.

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

Finding 3.2 *Certain types of Measure Y services were associated with fewer violations among juvenile probationers. An analysis of probation data on Measure Y clients found that clients receiving employment related services such as work experience and group vocational skills training services were least likely to receive referrals for felony, violent, and weapon related offenses.*

A regression analysis was conducted to understand whether certain types of service were associated with fewer violations. *Services related to employment were most closely and consistently associated with lower rates of violation.* That is, clients engaged in work experience and group vocational skills training had fewer total violations, fewer felonies, and fewer violent crimes. Clients engaged in work experience services also had fewer weapons-related violations.

Violent violations were also impacted by Measure Y services focused on violence prevention, anger management, and conflict resolution, while group substance abuse support was associated with fewer drug-related violations. Further, intensive outreach was associated with fewer weapons-related violations. Engagement in social activities is significantly related to lower rates of violation overall and, in particular, felony

violations.²⁶ This data suggests that Measure Y services are resulting in a reduction in short term risk-taking behavior among juvenile probationers.

The following table outlines the relationship between service type and probation violations. Those services types marked with an asterisk were found to significantly reduce violations in the categories identified below at a 95% or higher confidence level. Those services marked with a cross were found to be approaching significance at a 90% confidence level. The parenthesis indicates that services had a negative impact on violations. That is, clients who received that amount of service were more likely to violate the terms of probation.

Relationship Between Juvenile Probation Violations and Intensity and Duration of Services					
Services	Total	Felonies	Violent	Drug	Weapons
Case Management (n=159)				(*)	
Intensive Outreach (n=97)					*
Work Experience (n=36)	*	*	*		†
Vocational Skills Training (n=31)	*	*	*		
Social Activities (n=31)	†	†			
Violence Prevention/Anger Management/Conflict Resolution (n=22)			*		

*significant at 95% confidence level or above

† approaching significance

() finding opposite of predicted direction

²⁶ Social Activities and VPP/Anger Management/Conflict Resolution are not required program deliverables, but were included in the analysis because programs track them on CitySpan and they showed positive effect.

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

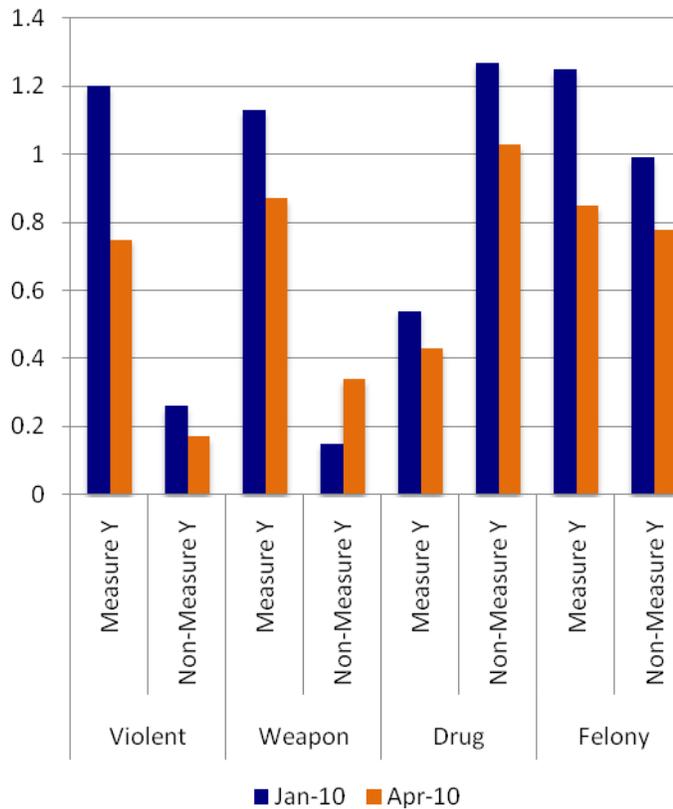
While juvenile probationers who received case management had higher rates of drug violation, this is most likely related to the risk factors of clients served through case management programs. Higher risk clients appear to be served more intensively through case management, which means they are more likely to recidivate than the general Measure Y population. An analysis of students enrolled in OUSD who received case management confirms this point. The OUSD analysis referenced in Finding 4.2 found that higher risk individuals were case managed more intensively. This result does not appear to be a program effect.

Adult Outcomes: Impact of Services on Measure Y Adult Probationers and Parolees

Finding 3.3: *While Measure Y clients were more likely to recidivate than the average probationer, the initiative had a short term impact on reducing the number of violent, felony, and non-violent weapon violations among adult probationers.*

Alameda County Adult Probation data was analyzed to determine whether Measure Y clients were at greater risk for recidivism and if they experienced decreases in violation after program participation. Evaluators compared the number of offenses at the beginning of programming, using the average start date of December 2009, with the average after six months of

Adult Probation Violations by Type of Violation



service. The following chart depicts a comparison between changes in the average number of probation violations between Measure Y and non-Measure Y adult probationers before and after service.

- Measure Y served a high risk probationer population. With the exception of drug-related offenses, Measure Y clients had more offenses in every violation category than the general probationer population at the beginning of programming.
- The number of offenses decreased in every violation category for Measure Y clients after program participation.

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

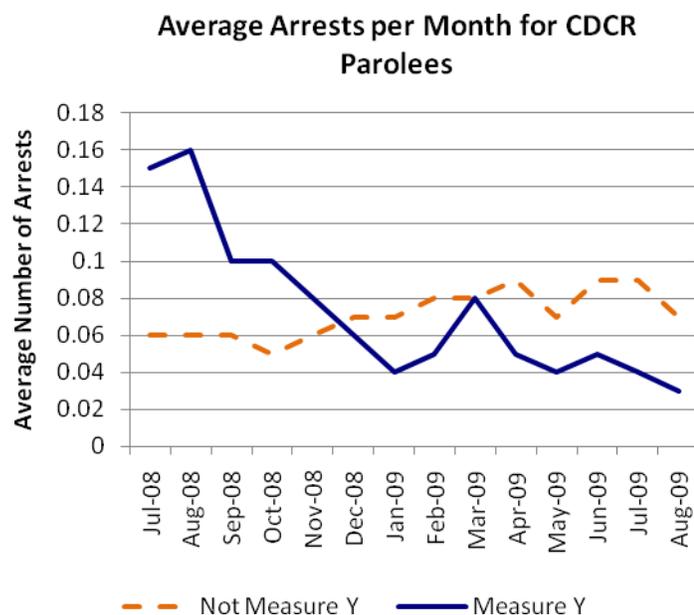
Violence Prevention Programs

Compared to the general probationer population, Measure Y clients experienced more significant decreases in offense rates for felony, non-violent weapon, and violent offenses after program participation. An analysis was also conducted to determine whether these changes were statistically significant and found that decreases in felony, violent and weapons violations were significant at a 95% or higher confidence level. *Measure Y appears to have a short term impact on reducing the number of violent, felony, and non-violent weapon violations among adult probationers.*

Finding 3.4: *Compared to the general parolee population, Measure Y parolees had higher violation rates before receiving services. However, adult parolees also appeared to benefit from participation in Measure Y programming, as they experienced a decrease in violations of parole after enrollment in the program.*

An analysis of 2008-09 California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation (CDCR) data was conducted to determine whether parolees receiving Measure Y services were at greater risk for recidivism compared to the general parolee population and experienced a decrease in criminal justice involvement after program enrollment.²⁷ The chart below provides a

comparison between the rate of parole violation before and after Measure Y participation among parolees. *Measure Y participants experienced an 80% drop in their arrest rate during the 2008-09 FY.*



- These data also suggest that Measure Y served a high-risk population. Measure Y parolee participants were significantly more likely than non-Measure Y parolees to be arrested prior to program intervention.
- Measure Y participants were less likely to be arrested after engaging in services.

These data suggest that Measure Y services reduced clients' involvement in the criminal justice system, at least in the short term. Research on the long term effects of services on recidivism is an area for future

²⁷ The 2008-09 data from CDCR was the most recent data available for this evaluation.

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

study. It is important to note that while offense type and arrest rates are two indicators of criminogenic risk, they by themselves do not represent an individual's propensity to engage in criminal or violent behavior, nor does this information allow researchers to determine whether or not the clients who are served are most likely to benefit from Measure Y services.²⁸

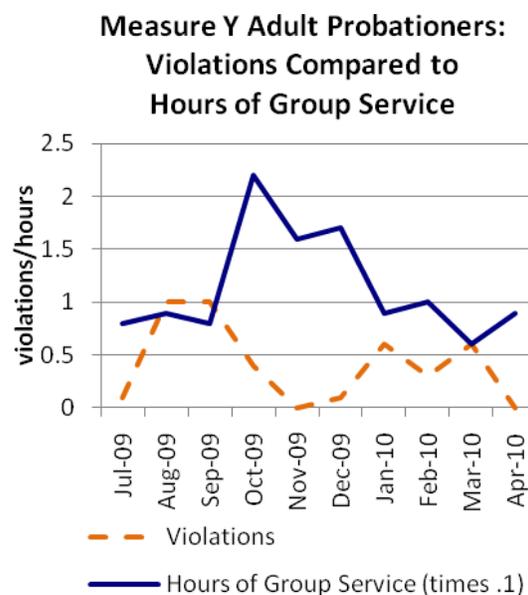
Research on the reentry population has found that a comprehensive criminogenic risk assessment provides important information about different levels of risk; this information should be used to design programming based on clients' level of risk.²⁹ While at least one Measure Y program reported use of a risk assessment tool, no system-wide tool appears to be used across the initiative.

Finding 3.5: *Among Adult Probationers, individual service hours were associated with a decrease in violations of probation, as was retention in group services.*

Analysis of Service Hours and Probation Violations over Time

In order to determine whether there was a relationship between dosage and violations of probation, evaluators analyzed Alameda County Adult Probation data and service data from CitySpan. The average number of violations per month (referrals) was compared to the average number of service

hours per client during that same time period.³⁰ *The trend suggests that as group services increased, violations dropped, and as group service decreased, violations increased among Measure Y adult probationers.* The following chart depicts the relationship between group service hours and adult probation violations over time.



The trend suggests that Measure Y group services have contributed to decreased criminal justice involvement among adult probationers on at least a short term basis (less than a year). Further investigation is needed to determine whether or not decreased recidivism is sustained after services have ended.

²⁸Criminogenic risk refers to an individual's propensity to recidivate. A criminogenic risk assessment is a validated tool that weighs a number of factors, including past offense history, mental health, family history, demographics, education, etc.

²⁹ "Assessment with a Flair: Offender Accountability in Supervision Plans." F. Taxman, Journal of Federal Probation. Volume 70, Issue 2.

³⁰ Hours were multiplied times .1 to make the scale of the graph comparable.

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

Regression Analysis of Participation in Measure Y and Violations over Time

In order to understand what factors were associated with decreased violations among Measure Y probationers, a regression analysis was conducted. This analysis sought to determine whether or not there was a statistically significant relationship between service dosage and type and the number of total violations over the year.³¹

Results showed a statistically significant impact of intensity of individual service and retention in group service for adult probationers. That is, the more hours of individual service a client received and the more months they were retained in group service, the fewer violations they had. Retention in group services was also associated with fewer violent violations.

The table below outlines the results of this analysis. Those categories of service intensity or duration marked with an asterisk were found to significantly reduce violations in the categories identified below at a 95% or higher confidence level. A cross indicates 90% in a positive effect.

Relationship between Probation Violations and Intensity and Duration of Services

	Total Violations	Violent
Hours of Individual Service	*	
Retention in Group Service	*	*

*significant at 95% confidence level or above

† approaching significance

³¹ Both hours and months of individual and group service were compared to the rates of referral. (probation violations) for juvenile probationers enrolled in Measure Y.

Finding 3.6: Among the different types of services provided through Measure Y, work experience was the only type of service associated with a decrease in probation violations among adult probationers.

Evaluators conducted a regression analysis of service type compared to total violations.³² Work experience was the only type of service that showed an impact on the rate of violation. While analyses indicated that case management was associated with higher rates of violation, additional research in this area needs to be conducted. Further analyses on the youth population indicates that case management is not producing poor outcomes, rather programs appear to be providing longer-term case management services to higher risk youth. A similar analysis of client risk factors should be conducted with the adult probationer population.

Relationship between Service Type and Total Violations

Type of Service	Total Violations
Case Management (n=67)	(*)
Work Experience (n=54)	†

*significant at 95% confidence level or above

† approaching significance

() finding opposite of predicted direction

³² Service types that served more than ten individuals were included in the analysis.

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

Pre/Post Test Findings: Criminal Justice Outcomes

This section provides results of the pre/post test analysis for both youth and adults. Pre/post tests are rated on a five point scale. Generally, the closer the score is to five the more positive the respondent rated themselves on the item. A low score on a negative item indicates that clients have a lower risk in relation to that item. Statistical tests of significance were conducted on individual items on the surveys and consistently indicated that Measure Y services likely contributed to observed changes at a 90% or greater confidence level. Composite scores represent the average of responses to all items in the referenced category. Statistical tests were not conducted on composite scores since multiple items were included.

Finding 3.7: Consistent with the results of the criminal justice agency data analyses, Measure Y clients reported decreased involvement in the criminal justice system after participation in Measure Y programs. Clients reported a slight improvement in compliance with the terms of their probation or parole.

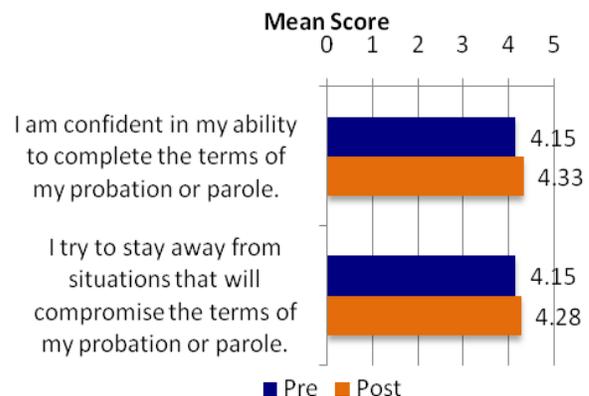
Items on the pre/post test surveys measured clients' involvement with the criminal justice system via self-report upon enrollment and again after services were provided. Consistent with criminal justice agency data, Measure Y clients reported decreased involvement with the criminal justice system and greater confidence in their ability to comply with the terms of their probation or parole after program participation. *While clients' recent involvement in the criminal justice system*

was low on the scale at the time of enrollment, the pre/post tests found that it decreased after services were provided.

Justice Involvement: Pre/Post Test Composite Scores		
	Pre	Post
Compliance with Terms of Probation or Parole	4.15	4.31
Law and Probation/Parole Violations	1.24	1.17

The chart below shows a slight improvement in clients' ability to comply with the terms of probation or parole after program participation.

Compliance with Terms of Probation or Parole

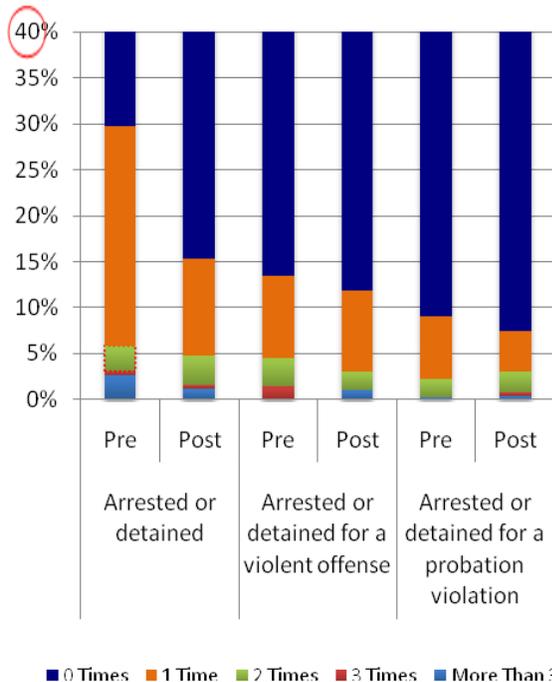


The following chart outlines the number of times clients were arrested or detained during the previous two months. This number decreased after program participation and suggests that Measure Y programming has helped clients to avoid further involvement with the criminal justice system.

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

Law and Probation Violations
During the last two months I have been...



- The proportion of clients who reported no contact with the criminal justice system during the previous two months increased after program intervention.
- The proportion of clients who reported an arrest for a violent offense between one and three times during the past two months decreased significantly after program intervention.
- The proportion of clients who violated the terms of their probation decreased after program participation.

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

Community Outcomes: Impact of Street Outreach

***Finding 3.8** An analysis of crime in three of the hotspots targeted by street outreach teams found that crime in two of the hotspots declined significantly during 2009-10. It remained unchanged in one hotspot.*

Measure Y provides funding for street outreach teams to conduct outreach to youth and young adults who may be involved in or become victim to violent crime at specific locations throughout Oakland that are known to have particularly high crime rates (termed hot-spots). Each time a team is deployed to a hot-spot is termed an “event.” While street outreach workers seek to engage young people in services and provide alternatives to them such as education and employment, a primary goal of outreach is to reduce violence at the neighborhood level. In their role as “violence interrupters,” outreach workers aim to de-escalate conflict and provide alternatives to retaliatory violence after a violent incident has occurred. In coordination with the Oakland Police Department, outreach workers are deployed to hotspots after a violent incident has occurred.

In order to understand whether street outreach achieved its goal of reducing violence at the neighborhood level, evaluators analyzed CitySpan service data and police incident data on three randomly selected hotspots where outreach was provided during 2009-10. Crime in the hotspot area was compared to both that of an average Oakland beat and the number of street outreach events on a monthly basis.

The purpose of this analysis was to determine whether there was a relationship between street outreach events and crime trends in each hotspot.

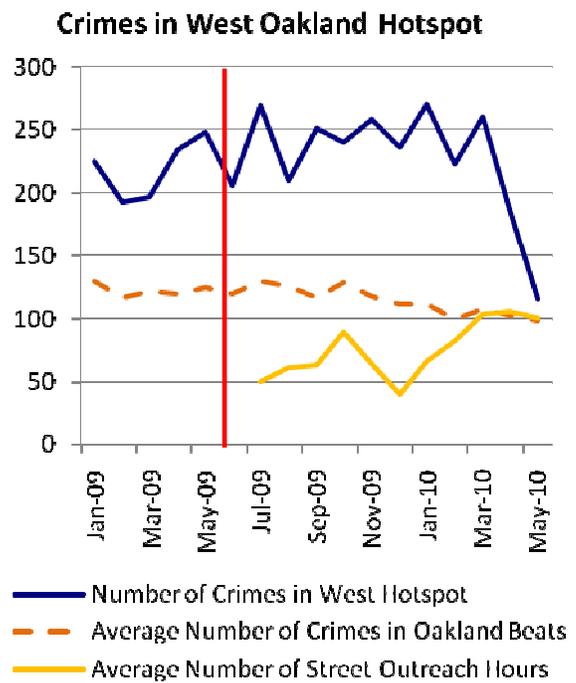
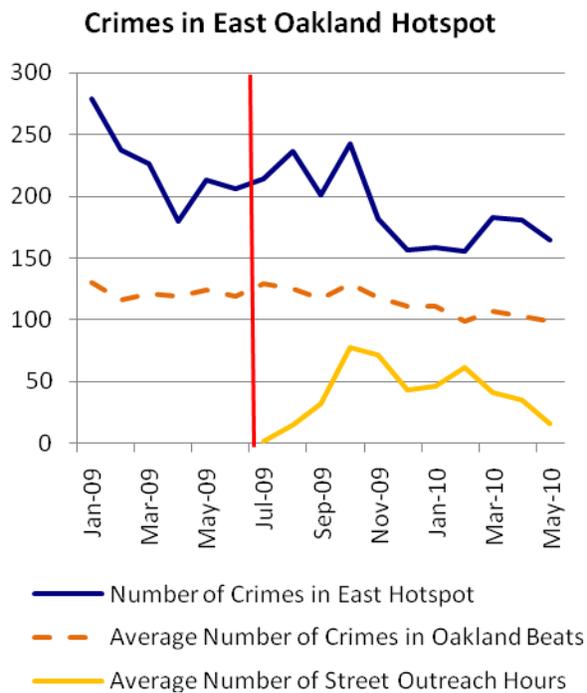
The following graphs show three trends: a blue line indicates the crime trend within the hotspot served by street outreach, the red line indicates the crime trend on average in an Oakland beat, and the green line indicates the pattern of service within the hotspot. The vertical red line indicates the beginning of street outreach in the hotspot.

Relationship between Crime and Street Outreach in East Oakland

The crime trend in the East Oakland hotspot included in this analysis declined 20% over the time period, compared to a relatively flat trend in an average Oakland beat. The pattern of service appears to be inversely related to crime in the hotspot – service increases were followed by declines in crime and service decreases were followed by increases in crime in the hotspot. The correlation between event hours and crime is statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs



Relationship between Crime and Street Outreach in West Oakland

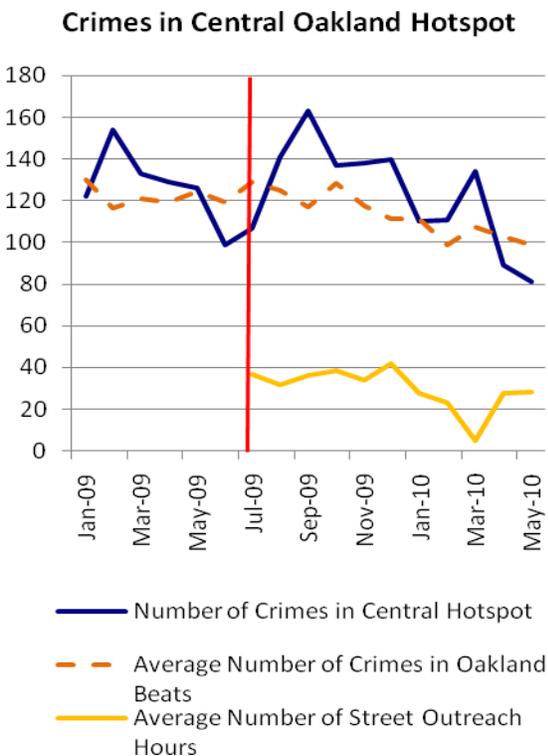
In the West Oakland examined here, a 32% decrease in crime is observed in April and May 2010. The crime trend is relatively flat until March, which corresponds with an intensification of street outreach to over 100 hours per month. An external factor, which may have contributed to this decline, is the implementation of proactive enforcement conducted in West Oakland by the Oakland Police Department in May 2010. However, a bivariate correlation between crime in the West Oakland hotspot and the number of street outreach hours in that hotspot is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Relationship between Crime and Street Outreach in Central Oakland

The crime trend in the Central Oakland hotspot did not appear to be related to or impacted by street outreach events. The crime trend line in the hotspot moves less independently from the overall trend in Oakland, and the correlation between street outreach hours and hotspot crime in a given month was not statistically significant.

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs



Evaluation Question 4. What was the impact of Measure Y on school-related outcomes?

Introduction to School-Related Outcomes

This section reports on school-related outcomes for youth that participated in Measure Y services. For most VPPs, improved academic performance and engagement in school are secondary outcomes that will result as youth build pro-social peer groups and reintegrate into their communities. The Juvenile Justice Center/OUSD Wrap-Around Services strategy (a strategy within Youth Comprehensive Services) is the primary vehicle for re-engaging youth with prior criminal justice involvement in school.

Youth receive assistance with enrollment in OUSD, supervision from Juvenile probation, and case management.

School-related outcomes were measured through analyzing patterns in attendance, suspension, and GPA among Measure Y and non-Measure Y participants, as well as individual client self-report. Pre/post tests included items on educational indicators.³³ Outcomes related to academic achievement, attendance and behavior were evaluated through a matched analysis of OUSD data on Measure Y participants enrolled in the district. The match rate between Measure Y participant information and the OUSD data was 77%.³⁴

Finding 4.1 *Measure Y students were suspended less and had better attendance rates after participation in services. Group services were found to have a positive impact on attendance rates, suspension rates, and GPA among Measure Y youth enrolled in Oakland Unified School District. No impact on truancy was observed.*³⁵

A matched data analysis between client data entered into Cityspan and OUSD school records was conducted to determine

³³Statistical tests were conducted on individual items of the pre/post test surveys and consistently indicated that Measure Y services likely contributed to the observed changes at a 90% or greater confidence level. Statistical tests were not conducted on Composite Scores, since multiple items were included.

³⁴ School related outcomes were examined for those Measure Y clients who were 1) born before December 31, 1992, 2) were assigned to an Oakland public school in the OUSD data, and 3) were coded as not graduated in the OUSD database.

³⁵ Truancy is measured by the number of unexcused absences.

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

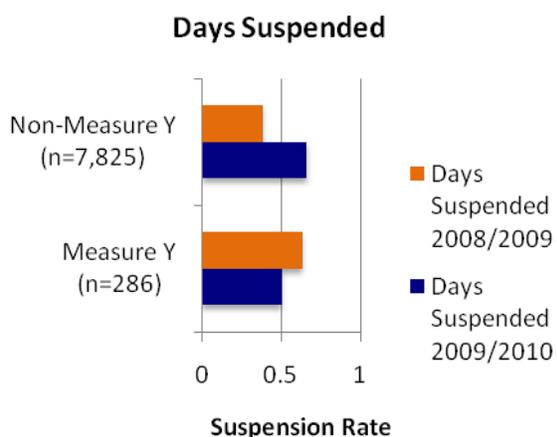
Violence Prevention Programs

Measure Y's impact on educational indicators such as attendance rates, suspension rates, and GPA. Attendance and suspension rates before and after program participation were analyzed; in addition, a comparison between Measure Y and non-Measure Y students was conducted.

Suspensions

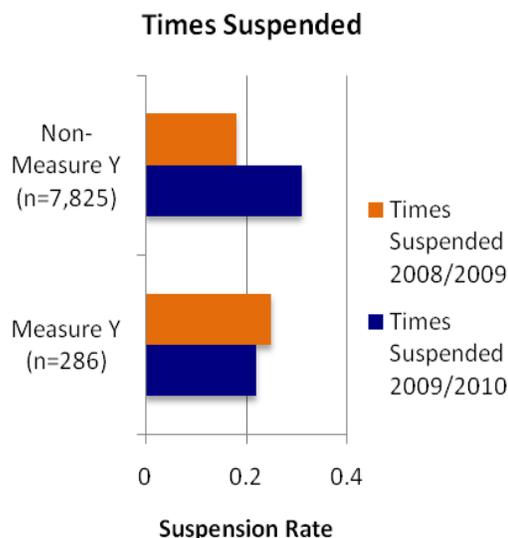
The following chart provides a comparison of days suspended between Measure Y and non-Measure Y youth during the 2009-10 year.³⁶

- Measure Y students have a higher suspension rate than the general student population within the district. A higher rate is to be expected, given that Measure Y targets a higher risk population.
- The suspension rate among students enrolled in Measure Y decreased significantly after participation in programming (from 2008 to 2009). The district-wide trend shows an increase in the suspension rate among the general population.



³⁶ OUSD non-Measure Y includes youth 6th grade and above enrolled in OUSD during 2009-10.

The following chart provides a comparison of the average number of times students were suspended between Measure Y and non-Measure Y youth. Measure Y students were suspended more times on average than their OUSD counterparts before program participation. After participation, their suspension rates declined, while the district average increased. These data suggest that Measure Y positively impacted behavior.



Attendance

The chart on the following page shows the attendance rate of Measure Y students before and after participation in Measure Y.

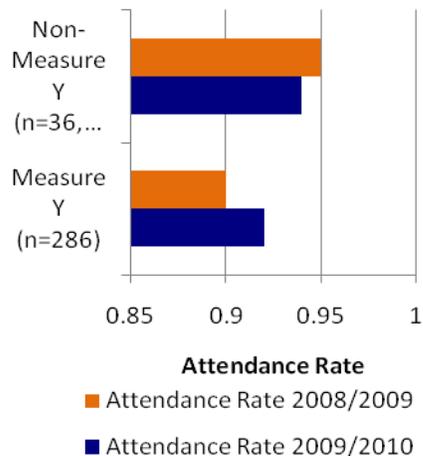
- The attendance rate is higher among the general student population compared to the Measure Y student population. As with suspension rates, this is to be expected because Measure Y targets a high risk population.
- The attendance rate among Measure Y students improved after program participation. The attendance rate

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

among the general student population decreased slightly.

Attendance Rate



Finding 4.2 An analysis between service type and school related outcomes found that retention in group service was associated with better attendance and higher GPA. In addition, employment related services and peer support positively impacted GPA. While case managed clients had poorer school-related outcomes, the evaluation found that this was attributable to a higher risk clientele receiving services.

A regression analysis was conducted to determine whether or not there was a relationship between service type and school related outcomes.

- The amount of group service was significantly associated with better attendance rates and a higher GPA.
- A positive relationship between work experience and vocational skills training and a higher GPA was observed.

- Peer support services were found to have a positive impact on GPA and attendance.
- Clients who received family involvement services had fewer days suspended.

Comparison of Service Amount and Type Within Measure Y Participants³⁷

	Absence Rate	Days Suspended	GPA
Amount of Service			
Retention in Group Service (n=175)	*		*
Type of Service			
Case Management (n=127)		(*)	(*)
Work Experience (n=37)			†
Community Training ³⁸ (n=32)	*	†	*
Substance Abuse Support (n=12)		(*)	
Vocational Skills Training (n=42)			†
Peer Support (n=25)			*
Social Activities (n=19)	*		
Other Group Services (n=11)		*	

*Significant at a 95% confidence level or above

† Approaching significance

() Finding opposite of predicted direction

³⁷ Peer Support, Social Activities, and Substance Abuse Support are not required program deliverables, but were included in this analysis because programs track them on CitySpan and they showed positive effect.

³⁸ Activities conducted under this grouping of Community Training include gang intervention efforts, mentoring and leadership training and opportunities.

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

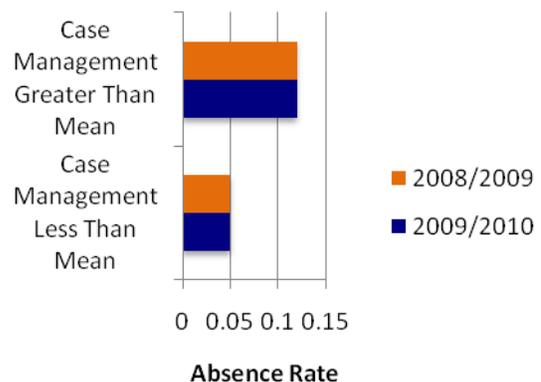
- Services grouped under “Community Training” had a positive impact on GPA, absence rate, and days suspended.
- Substance abuse support was associated with more days suspended, which may be because this group has a greater risk factor for substance use that may result in suspension.
- This analysis found no relationship between participation in MY services and decreased truancy.

The following table shows the results of the regression analysis. Those categories of service marked with an asterisk were found to significantly improve outcomes in the categories identified below at a 95% or higher confidence level. Those services marked with a cross were found to be approaching significance at a 90% confidence level in having a positive effect. The parenthesis indicates that the relationship between service and indicator was opposite the expected direction.

Case Management

While case managed clients performed worse on school-related indicators than other Measure Y clients, additional analysis on their risk factors revealed that that youth with higher risk factors are being case managed more intensively. The chart below provides a comparison between Measure Y youth who were case managed intensively and those that were not. *Those case managed more heavily had a much higher absence rate in both the year before service, 2008/2009, and in 2009/2010 than those case managed less than average or not at all.*

**Case Managed Clients:
Absence Rate**



This suggests that it is not the case management that is producing poor outcomes, but rather a spurious effect of the more high risk population receiving more case management. That said, it is important to note that, case management did not improve school-related outcomes. An area for further inquiry is to examine the case management models that are currently implemented by Measure Y VPPs to determine if they are appropriate to the needs of the target population and whether they align to evidence-based practices.

***Finding 4.3** Measure Y clients reported improved educational attainment and more positive attitudes towards school after participation in Measure Y programming. Clients also reported a reduction in truancy and disruptive behavior.*

Pre/post tests were administered to Measure Y clients to measure changes related to educational attainment, attitudes towards school, attendance and behavior. The table below outlines the results of the pre/post tests on these indicators. A composite score refers to the average of

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

responses to all items in the referenced category.

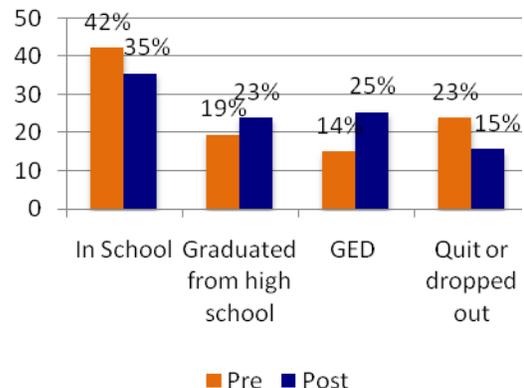
Pre/Post Test Composite Scores: School/Educational Related Outcomes		
	Pre	Post
Educational Attainment	3.96	4.17
Attitude Towards School	3.83	4.12
Truancy and Disruptive Behavior at School	1.61	1.53

Educational Attainment

An important goal of Measure Y programming is to strengthen school engagement and increase educational attainment, as measured by the number of students enrolled in school, graduating from high school, or obtaining a GED. The following chart outlines student's educational attainment and indicates improved educational attainment among Measure Y participants.

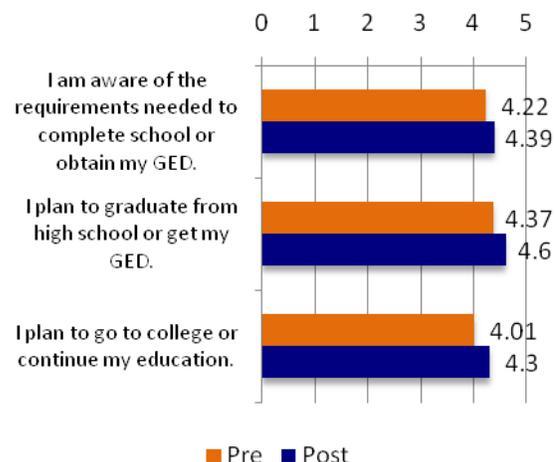
- A greater proportion of students graduated from high school or completed a GED after participation in Measure Y programming. A smaller proportion had dropped out after participation.
- The proportion of students reporting that they were currently in school decreased by about 7% after participation in Measure Y. This is most likely due to the increase in the proportion of students graduating or completing a GED. Since this change is not accompanied by an increase in the proportion of students dropping out, it should not be interpreted as Measure Y negatively impacting the rate of enrollment in school.

Status In School



The following chart depicts knowledge and attitudes towards educational attainment among Measure Y clients before and after participation. The pre-test results indicate that educational attainment was an area where students had positive attitudes and knowledge when they enrolled.³⁹ However, the data point towards an improvement in this area.

Educational Attainment
Mean Score

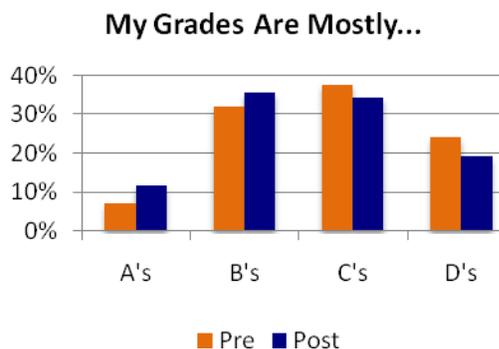


³⁹ The pre-tests are on a five point scale. The closer the score is to five, the more positive the respondent rated themselves on this item.

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

The following chart depicts the grades that those students who enrolled in school reported before and after receiving services. Improved grades are an important indicator of school re-engagement. The data suggest that students' grades improved after program participation, as the proportion of students reporting mostly "A's" almost doubled. The proportion of students reporting mostly B's increased slightly. The proportion of students reporting C's and D's decreased by 3.5% and almost 5.0% respectively.



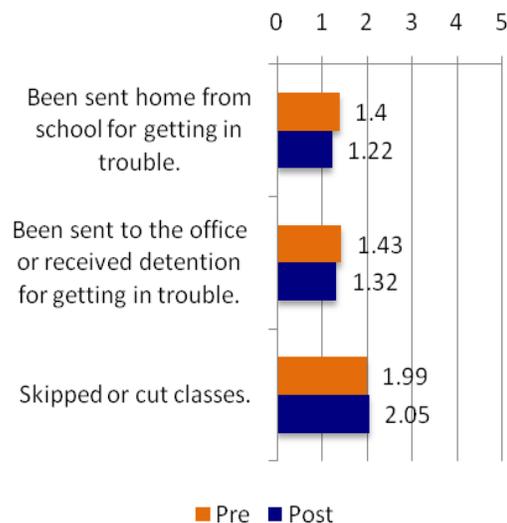
Attitudes Towards School

When students adopt more positive attitudes towards school, they are also likely more engaged. The chart below depicts client attitudes towards school after program participation. Measure Y clients reported statistically significant improvements in their attitudes towards school on all items⁴⁰.

⁴⁰ Statistical tests of significance were conducted on all individual items on the pre/post tests and consistently indicated that Measure Y services likely contributed to observed changes at a 90% or greater confidence level.

Truancy and Disruptive Behavior at School

During the last two months, I have...



Attendance and Behavior

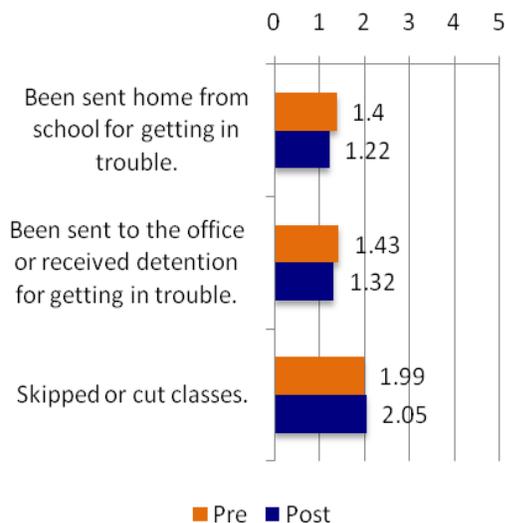
The following chart depicts the attendance and behavior of Measure Y clients before and after program participation. Consistent with the matched data analysis on school related outcomes, students reported fewer problems with behavior at school after receiving services. Problems with attending class increased slightly. The self-reported data in the form of pre/post tests corroborates the outcome data outlined in finding 4.1 above.

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

Truancy and Disruptive Behavior at School

During the last two months, I have...



Evaluation Question 5: What was the impact of Measure Y on employment related outcomes?

Introduction to Employment Related Outcomes

Improved employability, job placement, and job retention are primary outcomes of Measure Y funded programs. Measure Y funds employment programs within the Young Adult Reentry strategy and Youth Comprehensive Services Youth Employment programs that are designed to directly impact employment outcomes. Street Outreach programs also aim to place clients in employment. It is important to note that because employment is highly correlated with decreased recidivism many other VPPs aim to place clients in employment even

though it may not be an explicit program deliverable required by DHS.⁴¹

Employment-related outcomes were measured through an analysis of CitySpan data and through client self-report on pre/post tests. Pre/post tests included items related to employment and measured changes in reported job readiness and employment before and after program participation. Statistical tests of significance were conducted on individual items of the pre/post test surveys and consistently indicated that Measure Y services likely contributed to the observed changes at a 90% or greater confidence level.⁴² Data on deliverables and employment placement from CitySpan were also analyzed.

There are several limitations in relation to the quality of the employment data reported here. First of all, programs record employment outcomes in a number of fields on the CitySpan database, which compromises the overall quality of data available to evaluators. In addition, each program is only responsible for tracking certain employment-related outcomes. Therefore, the analysis may not accurately reflect the actual number of clients that were able to get and retain jobs.

For example, only one program is required to track employment retention up to 180 days; individuals in other programs who

⁴¹ "What Works in Prisoner Re-entry? Reviewing and Questioning the Evidence." Petersilia, J. *Federal Probation: A Journal of Correctional Philosophy and Practice*, September, 2004.

⁴² Some items were found to be significant at a 95% confidence level. Statistical tests of significance were not conducted on Composite Scores, since multiple items were included.

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

met this retention threshold are not represented in the analysis because the program was not required to track such information. Finally, the one program that is contracted to provide job placement did not submit post tests for their clients. The placement and retention rates may be higher than reported here. Given these factors, this year's employment related findings should be viewed as preliminary.

Finding 5.1 *Employment outcome reporting systems do not adequately track employment placement and retention of Measure Y clients.*

According to information entered into CitySpan, about a third (35%) of the 548 Measure Y adult clients were placed in employment. A third retained employment for 30 days. Only 15% of the 121 clients who were placed in employment were reported to have retained a job for 180 days. Almost all youth (97%) who received employment services participated in work experience.

An analysis of deliverables, service information, and case notes was conducted to determine employment-related outcomes for clients served through the Young Adult Reentry and Employment strategy programs. Data reported by each program in the CitySpan fourth quarter service summaries was analyzed for employment outcomes. As noted in the Limitations section, these figures only reflect the employment outcomes recorded in CitySpan; only one program tracks employment retention for 180 days. Actual

employment outcomes may differ given the factors described above.

The following charts show who was served and the employment outcomes achieved by adult programs. *Measure Y employment related programs appear to be strengthening job readiness and providing clients with opportunities to build their resumes through subsidized work experience. Finding and retaining jobs continues to be a problem for this population.*

Employment Services & Outcomes 09-10: Project Choice Clients (n=203)		
Type of Service	# of Clients	% of Clients Served
Case Managed	203	100%
Receiving Soft Skills	174	86%
Referred to Another Measure Y Program	21	10%

Employment Services & Outcomes 09-10: Reentry Employment Clients (n=345)		
Type of Service	# of Clients	% of Clients Served
Enrolled in Reentry and Employment	345	100%
Receiving Employment Training	140	41%
Receiving Work Experience	130	38%
Referred for Work Placement	39	11%
Placed in Employment	121	35%
Employed for 30 Days ⁴³	104	86%
Employed for 90 Days	75	62%
Employed for 180 Days	18	15%

⁴³ Retention benchmark percentages are calculated based on the number of clients placed in employment.

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

The table on the right shows the services provided to Measure Y youth clients. A vast majority of youth received subsidized work experience and employment training.

Finding 5.2 Measure Y clients reported improved job placement after participation in programming. The number of clients who were not employed decreased from 22% at enrollment to less than 4% after participation.

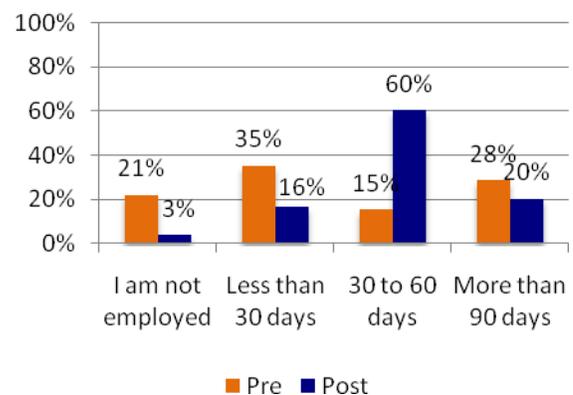
The following chart depicts the employment status of Measure Y clients at enrollment and after program participation, based on pre/post test results.

- The proportion of clients who were not employed decreased markedly after program participation.
- The proportion of clients who were employed for less than 30 days decreased, while the proportion of clients who had been employed between 30 and 60 days increased to 60% of all clients. A portion of this increase is likely due to the timing of the post test. Clients enrolled in programs that provide work experience and job placement were likely awaiting placement or had just begun their job when pre tests were administered and had likely remained in those placements when the post test was administered a couple of months later.
- The proportion of clients retaining work for more than 90 days decreased by about 8%. This may be due to a number of factors, including a challenging

Employment Services & Outcomes 09-10: Youth Clients (n=145)				
Type of Service	# Enrolled	% Case Managed	% Receiving Employment Training	% Receiving Work Experience
After School Employment	48	96%	94%	90%
Summer Employment	97	1%	94%	100%
Total	145	32%	94%	97%

economy, challenges with job retention, a poor fit between client and job placement, and/or recidivism. Further, work experience is provided for a limited term. Clients may not be finding additional employment after their work experience program ends.

I Have Been Employed For...



Finding 5.3 Measure Y clients reported improved confidence in their ability to get a job, improved job placement, and increased job readiness skills.

Pre/post tests were administered to Measure Y clients and included items designed to measure employment related outcomes, such as attitude towards employment, job readiness and referrals to employment. The following table outlines

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

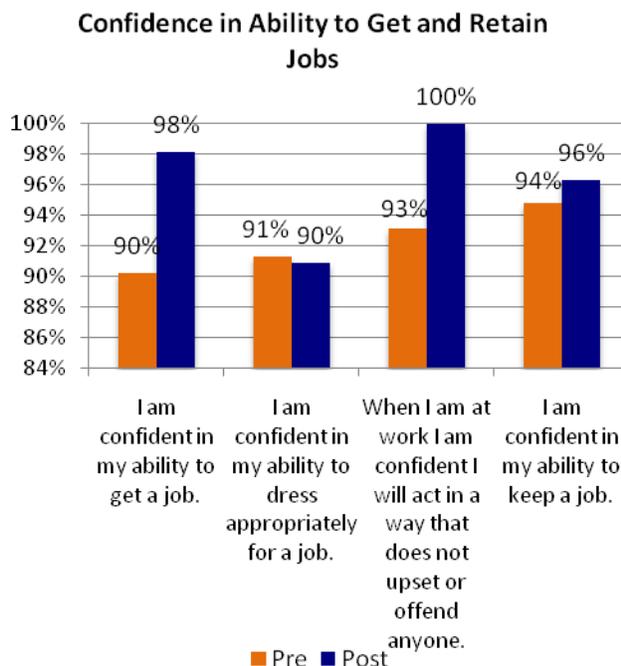
the results of the pre/post tests on these indicators. A composite score refers to the average of responses to all items in the referenced category. Clients reported improved outcomes in all areas.

Pre/Post Test Composite Scores: Employment Related Outcomes

	Pre	Post
Confidence in ability to get and retain Jobs	4.44	4.67
Job Preparation and Readiness	3.08	3.68
Referrals for Job Placement	3.48	3.87

Confidence in Ability to Get a Job

The chart below outlines Measure Y clients' confidence in relation to their ability to get and retain a job after participation in Measure Y. A high proportion of clients expressed confidence around their employability upon enrollment in Measure Y and after receiving services. The high level of confidence was remarkable given the current economic and employment outlook.

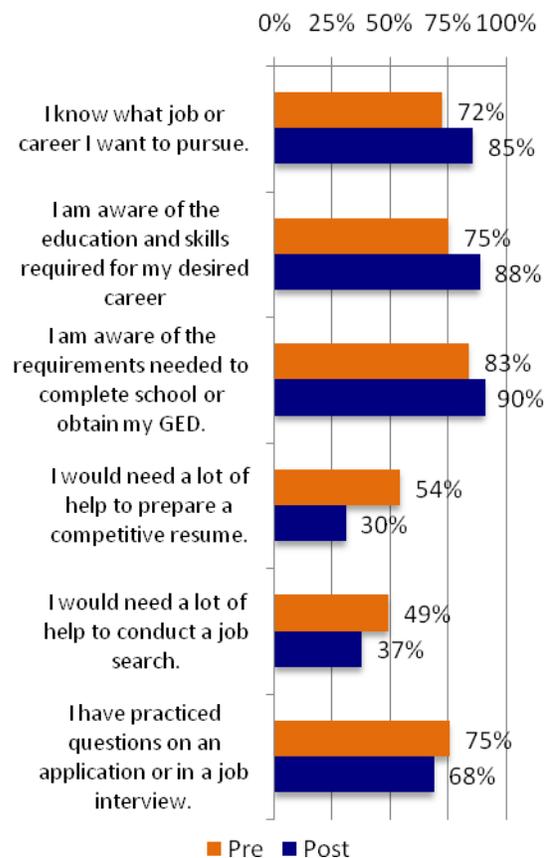


Clients reported increased confidence in their ability to act appropriately and avoid conflict while on this job. This finding suggests that job readiness training is improving skills essential to keeping a job.

Job Readiness

The following chart outlines clients' job readiness after participation in Measure Y. Clients reported an improvement on all items related to job readiness.

Job Preparation and Readiness



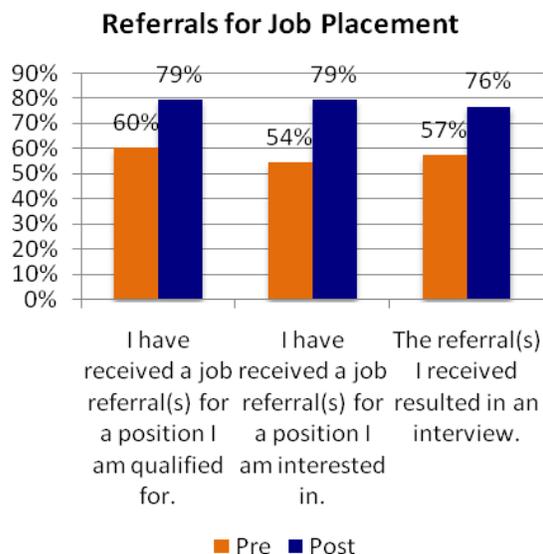
Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

Referrals for Job Placement

The chart on the following page outlines the proportion of clients who received referrals for job placement after participation in Measure Y.

- The proportion of clients who received a job referral that they were either qualified or interested in increased significantly after program participation. This data suggests that employment programs are doing a good job assessing clients interests and qualifications and targeting referrals accordingly.
- The proportion of clients who received a referral that resulted in an interview increased from 57% to almost 77%. This data is further evidence that programs are providing referrals that reflect clients' qualifications and experience, a significant feat given the current economic reality.



Evaluation Question 6. Did Measure Y programming strengthen protective factors and increase resiliency?

This section presents findings related to strengthened protective factors and resiliency. Factors such as relationships with caring adults, ability to manage anger and emotions effectively, and risk taking behavior can prevent, protect, and reduce the harm associated with violence. Measure Y programming incorporates the principles and approaches of youth development, which focuses on strengthening young people's resiliency and protective factors. Improved resiliency and protective factors are outcomes that should improve after participation in violence prevention programming.

Changes in protective factors were measured through self report on the pre/post tests. Pre/post tests included items related to resiliency and protective factors.

Finding 6.1 Measure Y clients reported an increase in protective factors after participation in programming.

The following table outlines the composite scores of the results of the pre/post tests on indicators related to resiliency and protective factors. A composite score refers to the average of responses to all items in the referenced category. Clients reported improved outcomes in all areas.

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

Pre/Post Test Composite Scores: Risk Factors

	Pre	Post
Relationship with a Caring and Supportive Adult	4.03	4.31
Conflict Resolution Skills	3.63	3.87
Stable Housing	3.04	3.29
Peer and Social Support	2.60	2.92
Resiliency	2.53	2.82
Anger Management Skills	1.95	2.45
Risk Taking Activities	1.66	1.58
Risk for Victimization ⁴⁴	1.27	1.15

Risk Taking Activities

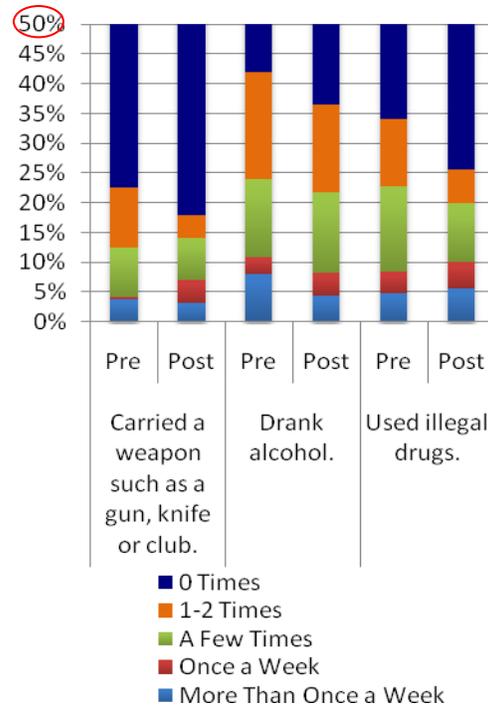
For clients with previous criminal justice involvement, a reduction in the intensity and frequency of risk taking behavior is an important step in the transition towards successful re-entry. The chart to the right outlines the changes in risk taking behavior after participation in Measure Y program in relation to carrying a weapon and substance use.

- The proportion of clients who did not engage in any of the risky behaviors described in the table increased after program participation. Fewer students reported carrying a weapon or using drugs or alcohol.
- Overall, the frequency of risky behavior among those who had engaged in risky behaviors declined after program participation. However, the proportion of students reporting risky behavior

⁴⁴ Risk for victimization refers to recent experiences of victimization, such as physical or verbal abuse or assault.

once a week increased after participation.

Risk Taking Activities In the past 30 days, either I or someone I hang out with...



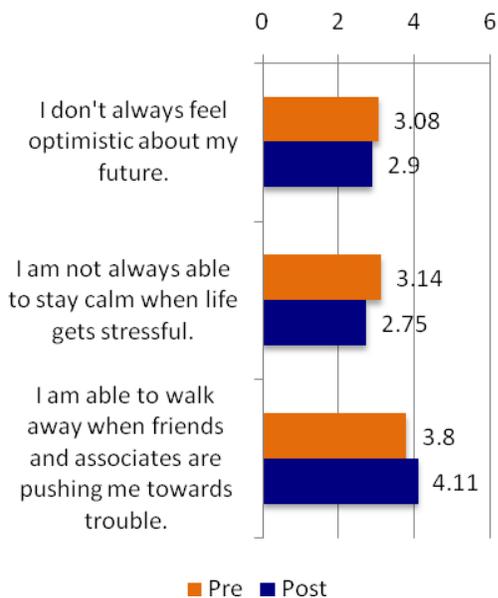
Resiliency & Conflict Resolution

Resiliency refers to a person's ability to weather difficult times without losing hope. The ability to manage stress, adversity and conflict are all important life skills that can lead to improved well being, fewer conflicts with peers and co-workers, and more success in school and at work. Measure Y programs aim to strengthen clients' capacity to develop positive coping skills. The following chart describes clients' outlook on life and ability to manage stress in their lives. Clients reported improved resilience after program participation.

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

Resiliency
Mean Score



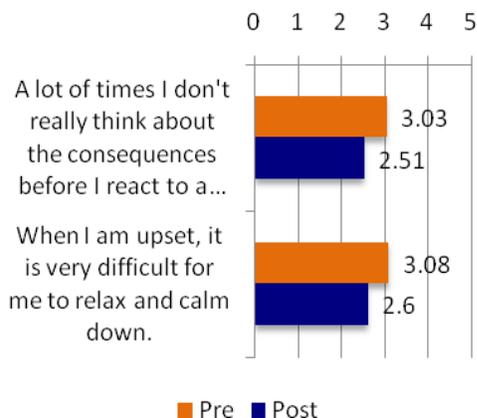
Students reported improved capacity to solve problems without resorting to violence.

Conflict Resolution Skills
Mean Score



The following chart describes the changes in client attitudes and behaviors in relation to effectively managing their anger. Students reported an improved capacity to manage their emotions.

Anger Management Skills
Mean Score



The chart below describes students' conflict resolution skills after program participation.

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

Relationships with Peers and Supportive Adults

Relationships with peers and supportive or caring adults are factors that build resilience and are critical to improved engagement with schools and breaking the cycle of recidivism. For youth and adults with a history of engagement with the criminal justice system, pro-social relationships with peers and caring adults are important to successful reentry into their communities.

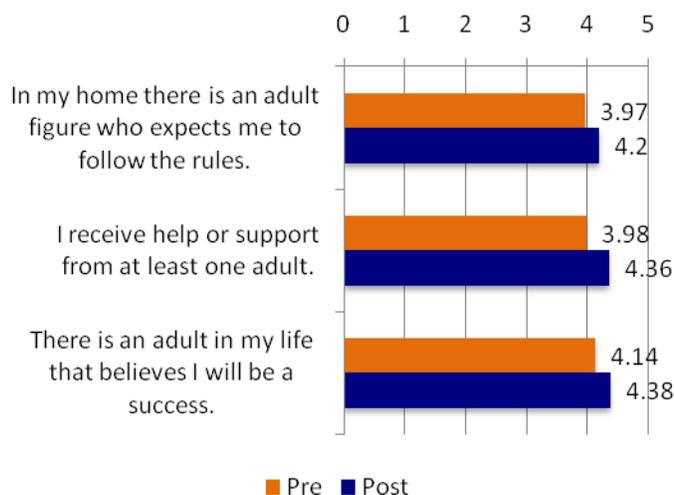
The following chart describes clients' relationships with peers after program participation.

- The proportion of clients reporting challenges with negative or anti-social peer groups decreased after program participation.
- While clients reported moderately supportive peer groups upon enrollment, the

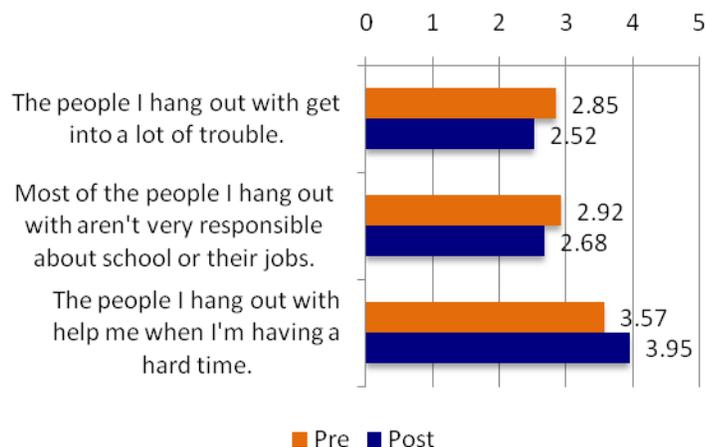
proportion of clients with supportive peer groups increased after participation in programming.

The chart below describes clients' relationships with a caring and supportive adult. Relationships with caring adults were

Relationship with a Caring and Supportive Adult
Mean Score



Peer and Social Support
Mean Score



assets many youth reported when they enrolled in the program. Overall, there was an increase in the proportion of youth reporting relationships with caring adults.

Stable Housing

Many programs aim to help clients secure a stable living situation, in particular those serving the adult and youth reentry population. Lack of a stable living situation can result in homelessness or mean that individuals return to the lifestyle

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

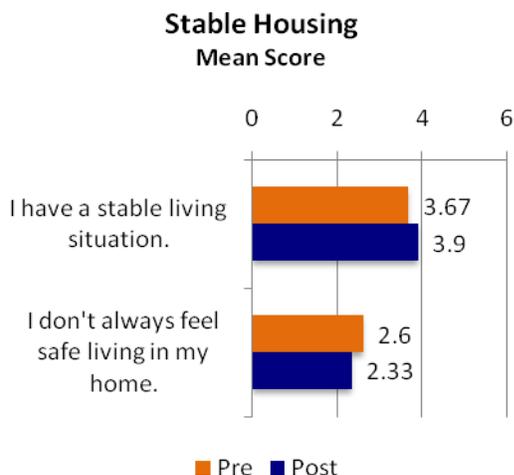
that resulted in their incarceration in the first place because they lack a place to live. While Measure Y does not fund housing, an important goal of programs is to link those clients who lack stable housing with appropriate resources. The chart below describes clients' access to stable housing after program participation.

- Clients reported an improvement in the stability of their living situation after participation in programming.
- Fewer clients felt unsafe in their homes after participation in programming.

Access to Community Resources

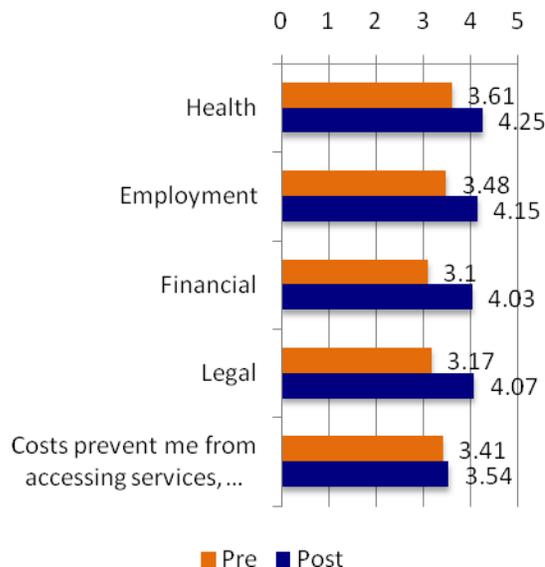
Measure Y programs aim to link clients with community resources, including other Measure Y funded programs that will strengthen their system of supports. The chart below describes clients' knowledge of and access to community resources.

- Clients reported a significant improvement in knowledge of available community resources in their neighborhoods. This data suggests that programs are effectively educating clients about community resources.



Awareness of Community Resources

I know about the services offered in my neighborhood and in Oakland



Victimization

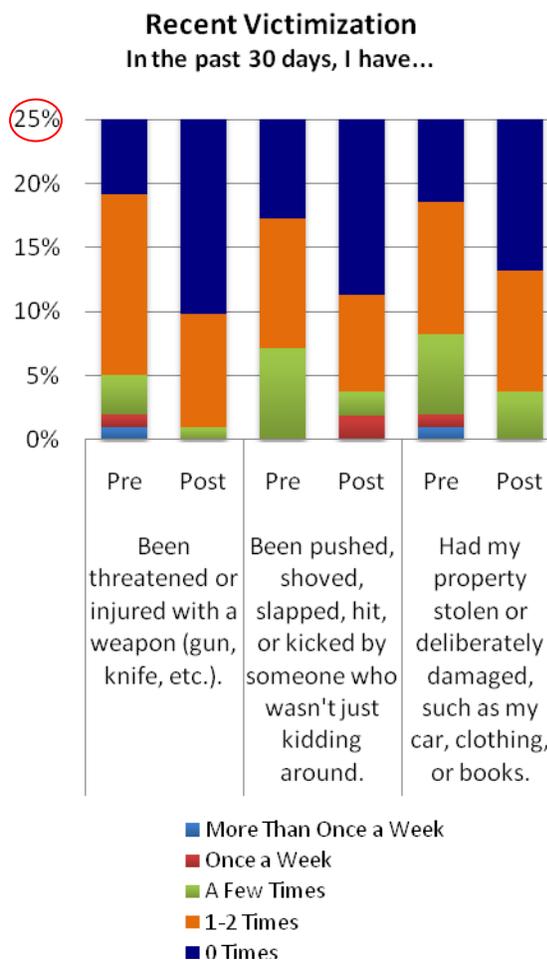
Clients who have been exploited, exposed to violence, or perpetrated violence are more likely to be victimized by violence. A key goal of many Measure Y programs is to support clients in making healthy choices that help them to avoid victimization due to violence. The chart on the following page describes the number of times clients have been victimized in the past thirty days, due to assault or abuse.

- The proportion of clients who reported no risk for victimization during the last month increased after participation in the program on all indicators.
- The frequency of victimization after participation in Measure Y programming also decreased on all three indicators. While the proportion of clients who reported physical abuse decreased

Measure Y 2009-10 Evaluation Report

Violence Prevention Programs

overall, the proportion of clients experiencing physical abuse once a week increased after program participation.



IV. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

The evaluation of the Violence Prevention Programs funded by Measure Y during the 2009-10 fiscal year focused on measuring individual client outcomes through pre/post test surveys and a matched data analysis between client data and probation, parole

and school data sets. The findings of this year's outcome evaluation point to several areas of progress within the VPP component and provide stakeholders with important evidence regarding the areas in which the initiative is experiencing the greatest success, as well as areas that warrant further examination and attention.

Among the key areas of success:

- Retention of participants in group services appears to be yielding rich results in terms of decreased recidivism among youth and adults.
- Intensity of individual services was associated with fewer violations of probation among participants.
- Work experience and vocational training were associated with fewer violations of probation.
- Measure Y youth experienced improved attendance and reduced suspensions after enrollment in the program. Group services were found to positively impact attendance, behavior, and academic performance indicators.
- While Measure Y clients reported improved employment and confidence in finding employment after receiving Measure Y services, a very small percentage of clients were able to retain employment beyond six months.
- Measure Y clients reported strengthened resiliency and improved protective factors after receiving Measure Y services.

Among the areas needing further examination:

- While the analysis of case managed youth found that more intensively case