



CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

OFFICE OF VIOLENCE
PREVENTION

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Councilmember Kenyatta Johnson
Chair, Special Committee on Gun Violence
City Hall, Room 580
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Dear Councilman Johnson,

As promised, we are writing to provide you and your colleagues with greater clarity and more specifics regarding our efforts to prevent and reduce gun violence following our testimony in response to Resolution No. 170609 provided before the Special Committee on Gun Violence Prevention on August 11 and 12, 2020. Please share this document with your colleagues at City Council, as we believe that it may be responsive and provide further information to some of the questions asked at the hearing as well.

First and foremost, we want to make it abundantly clear that we share your sense of urgency given the horrific rise in shootings and homicides we have seen in recent weeks. This violence is absolutely unacceptable, and we are working incredibly hard to not only reduce it, but to stop it.

We provide this update with the acknowledgment that we are proud to view Council as our partners in supporting this critical work. Accordingly, we fully understand that Council deserves more details regarding our efforts in order to be assured we are investing in effective strategies and working diligently to solve this crisis.

We provide the following update to further articulate our approach in the hopes that this information will provide those assurances.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Theron P. Pride, Jr.', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Theron P. Pride, Jr.

VIOLENCE PREVENTION UPDATE

SUPPLEMENT TO TESTIMONY ON RESOLUTION NO. 170609 PROVIDED
BEFORE THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION ON
AUGUST 11 AND 12, 2020

Submitted to
Special Committee on Gun Violence Prevention
Philadelphia City Council

August 21, 2020

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Philadelphia Roadmap to Safer Communities is the City’s comprehensive, strategic action plan that uses a public health approach to focus prevention and intervention efforts on the people and places most at risk of gun violence, while also working to address the root causes of the problem. Integrated into the Roadmap is the Philadelphia Police Department’s “Operation Pinpoint” strategy, which takes a “surgical” approach to gun violence by focusing on the problematic people and places, and underlying neighborhood conditions that drive gun violence. As we continue to implement the Roadmap and scale up our efforts -- with the help of our partners across City government and in the community -- we know that this approach can and will work.

II. FOCUSING ON THE PEOPLE AND PLACES MOST AT RISK OF GUN VIOLENCE STARTED TO REDUCE GUN VIOLENCE IN SELECT AREAS IN THE CITY AND SERVES AS EVIDENCE TO EXPAND THE APPROACH

Within a short period of time of rolling out the Roadmap in January 2019, we saw a precipitous drop in gun violence in the places law enforcement and City departments and agencies focused on as a result of Operation Pinpoint. Specifically, these “Pinpoint areas” had been experiencing an 89 percent increase in gun violence in January 2019 compared to the previous month, but this upward trend was completely reversed by the summer of 2019 with a peak reduction in gun violence of 20 percent by June 2019 (see: Appendix A). We also experienced, for the first time since 2016, a much smaller increase in the yearly total number of homicides in 2019 compared to the prior year (i.e., three more homicides in 2019 which was less than a one percent increase over homicide numbers in 2018). In 2017 and 2018, the yearly total number of homicides increased by more than 35 additional homicides over each prior year (i.e., more than a 13 percent and 12 percent increase respectively).

As our collective pain continues to intensify with the many lives lost to and harmed by gun violence, these earlier signs of progress in no way lessen this pain. However, we believe they offer a reason for hope and for us to expand beyond the seven Pinpoint areas we started with and support the Philadelphia Police Department (PPD) with its plan to scale up Operation Pinpoint to focus on at least 40 additional areas.

III. THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 HAMPERS PREVENTION BUT THE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE FOR THE ROADMAP ENSURES COORDINATION ACROSS CITY GOVERNMENT AND KEEPS THE FOCUS ON GUN VIOLENCE

It should not be lost that the City has—and continues—to fight a global pandemic. COVID-19 continues to put a considerable strain on City resources, and significantly hampers our

ability to fully implement the strategies and programs that support the Roadmap, which is one of the contributing factors as to why violence remains on the rise in our city. This is also another indication that our work was making an impact, because once we could no longer provide the same level of support—due to the restrictions imposed following the onset of COVID-19 and the economic fallout that resulted in significant cuts to the City’s budget—there was a sharp increase in violence in these areas. However, as we stated in our testimony, these unprecedented challenges confronting the City are not insurmountable. The governance structure we have in place to implement the Roadmap gives us the ability to effectively collaborate and coordinate with our partners across City government as we work to adjust, adapt and implement new strategies during this critical time.

A. An Executive Level Implementation Team Is Responsible for Overseeing the Roadmap and Providing Strategic Direction

The Executive Level Implementation Team, co-chaired by the Deputy Managing Director for Criminal Justice and Public Safety and the Philadelphia Police Commissioner, is responsible for overseeing the work involved in the Roadmap and providing strategic direction. This team is made up of top-level leaders from the Administration, law enforcement and a myriad of City departments and agencies. Members include the District Attorney, the officials who oversee the Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual disAbility Services (DBHIDS), the Department of Public Health (DPH), Licenses and Inspections (L&I), Department of Human Services (DHS), Philadelphia Parks and Recreation (PPR), Department of Commerce, Streets Department, Office of Community Empowerment and Opportunity (CEO), Office of Violence Prevention (OVP), Mayor’s Office of Black Male Engagement, the School District of Philadelphia (SDP) and many others.

B. The Roadmap Tactical Team Meets Weekly to Coordinate and Direct Resources to the People and Places Most at Risk of Gun Violence

The Roadmap Tactical Team operates much like a task force that is dedicated to ensuring resources are surged to the people and communities most impacted by gun violence. Specifically, the Tactical Team brings together a number of departments and agencies to focus on the issues driving the violence in our communities, which includes the PPD, DBHIDS, DPH, DHS, Commerce, L&I, Streets, the SDP, PPR, Town Watch Integrated Services (TWIS), CEO, and many others.

In all, this governance structure helps us continually work to align and leverage the existing resources we have to combat gun violence and identify emerging opportunities that can further enhance our capacity to stop these senseless killings.

IV. SIGNIFICANT REDUCTIONS TO VIOLENCE PREVENTION FUNDING WERE MITIGATED BY PRIORITIZING PROGRAMS AND STRATEGIES WITH PROVEN RESULTS IMPACTING THE PEOPLE AND PLACES DRIVING THE VIOLENCE

As a result of the economic fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic, our funding was significantly reduced. We adjusted quickly to these budget cuts by realigning our priorities around programs and strategies with proven results impacting the people and places driving the gun violence currently in our communities, which includes the Community Crisis Intervention Program (CCIP) and the evidence-based Group Violence Intervention (GVI) strategy.

A. Brief Summary of the Budget for the OVP for Fiscal Years 2020-2021 Outlining the Cuts to Class 100 and Class 200 Funding

The Fiscal Year 2020 (FY20) Budget for the OVP was \$10,902,730. Total Class 100 funding was \$3,465,927, which included funding for proposed new positions, including one GVI Coordinator and two GVI Case Managers. Class 100 funding also included \$2,176,584 to fund staffing at the District Attorney's Office (DAO) (i.e., three positions), the Philadelphia Adult Probation and Parole Department (APPD) (i.e., 26 positions) and Juvenile Probation Office (JPO) (i.e., three positions) focusing on youth and young adults at the highest risk of violence on community supervision as part of the Youth Violence Reduction Partnership (YVRP). Total Class 200 funding was \$7,435,803 which included \$1,000,000 for Targeted Community Investment Grants, \$575,000 for the GVI strategy, \$1,552,427 for the Community Crisis Intervention Program (CCIP), \$3,888,578 for the YVRP and funding for other related anti-violence initiatives. See Appendix B for the itemized FY20 OVP Budget.

The Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21) Budget for the OVP is \$9,426,809, which is \$1,475,921 below FY20. Total Class 100 funding is \$3,186,410, which includes \$903,217 to fund 13 positions allocated for OVP operations (e.g., including one GVI Coordinator and two GVI Case Managers). Class 100 funding also includes \$2,283,193 to fund staffing at DAO, APPD and JPO focusing on youth and young adults at the highest risk of violence on community supervision as part of the Violence Prevention Partnership (VPP). Total Class 200 funding is \$6,240,399, which includes \$500,000 for Targeted Community Investment Grants, \$575,000 for GVI, \$4,537,840 for the CCIP, \$458,559 for the VPP and funding for other related anti-violence initiatives. Overall, Class 100 funding in the FY21 Budget is \$279,517 below Class 100 funding in the FY20 Budget. Class 200 funding in the FY21 Budget is \$1,195,404 below Class 200 funding in the FY20 Budget. See Appendix C for the itemized FY21 OVP Budget.

B. Prioritized Programs and Strategies Proven Impactful on the People and Places Driving the Violence to Mitigate Effect of Budget Cuts

Confronted with a nearly \$1.5 million reduction in our FY21 budget, we no longer had the ability to fund the expansion of the CCIP, launch the GVI strategy and sustain the YVRP model as designed. To minimize the sizable impact these cuts would have on our violence prevention efforts, we prioritized the programs and strategies most likely to impact the people and places currently driving the violence in our communities. This meant continuing to fund the CCIP, which has shown positive results of reducing conflicts among individuals most likely to commit violence, and the evidence-based GVI strategy, which has a demonstrated record of significantly reducing gun violence in other major cities. On the other hand, this prioritization meant no longer funding the YVRP model as designed.

Since 1999, the YVRP model has served a total of 9,045 young people. Of the total number served, 75 were gun homicide victims; 61 were arrested for homicide; and 3 were victims of homicides not involving a gun. Although less than one percent of the population served by the YVRP lost their lives to gun violence while in the program, as shootings and homicides continued to increase, it became clear that the YVRP model as designed was not effective in achieving the desired goal of reducing the number of shootings and homicides in the city. Additionally, it was evident that to some extent there would be a duplication of efforts with funding the YVRP model and the GVI strategy, because both approaches involve engaging individuals on supervision and helping them connect to needed services and support. However, the GVI strategy is also designed to go further than the YVRP model by engaging the highest risk individuals not on supervision but known to law enforcement as a member of a group that is actively involved in gun violence. Accordingly, given the cuts in our funding, it was no longer sustainable, or an efficient use of our resources, to continue to support the YVRP model as designed and the volume of staff needed to support it. Instead, we chose to be intentional with maintaining and aligning the components of the YVRP model that could supplement our efforts to align our violence prevention strategies, including the expansion of the CCIP and ultimately the launch of the GVI strategy. This included continuing to fund the probation officers at APPD and JPO to continue to provide intensive support and supervision to youth and young adults on community supervision at the highest risk of gun violence. As well as funding the Human Services Department at the Philadelphia Anti-Drug/Anti-Violence Network (PAAN) that not only would be able to help probation officers with accessing linkages to needed social services and support, but also, support the provision of the social services in the GVI strategy. As a result of these major changes to the YVRP model, we effectively discontinued YVRP and named this new initiative the Violence Prevention Partnership (VPP).

C. FY21 Budget for the GVI Strategy Ensures Social Services and Support are Available for the Small, and Active Number of Individuals Involved in Group Violence

The FY21 Budget for the GVI strategy is \$750,000. This funding includes \$175,000 for GVI staff and \$575,000 for social services and support for the small, and active number of individuals involved in group violence. According to the developers of the GVI strategy at the National Network for Safe Communities at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, group members typically constitute less than 0.5 percent of a city's population but are consistently linked to 60 to 70 percent of the shootings and homicides.¹ Based on this calculation, we can estimate that given Philadelphia's total population of nearly 1.6 million people roughly 8,000 individuals in the city could potentially be members of groups involved in gun violence. However, experience from other jurisdictions implementing the GVI show that only about 5 to 10 percent of these group members come forward to accept the help offered. This means that in Philadelphia the estimated range is likely between 400 to 800 individuals that may reach out for assistance.

With this in mind, we reviewed what other jurisdictions implementing the strategy offered and tried to determine the most likely social services and support these individuals may need to help them disengage from violence. Working with our partners we were able to identify existing resources that could be utilized to provide some of these services; for example, substance abuse treatment and cognitive-behavioral therapy currently funded by DBHIDS. As a result, this allows us to use our funds more strategically to build capacity in existing programs and cover some potential service gaps to ensure that a range of services and support can be offered, including a transitional jobs program, housing stabilization assistance, legal services, help obtaining a valid ID, providing emergency funds and more. For the itemized FY21 GVI Budget see Appendix D.

V. BASED ON A REVIEW OF AVAILABLE DATA FINDINGS SHOW SOME PROMISING TRENDS ACROSS KEY VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND STRATEGIES

Based on a review of available data on our key violence prevention programs and strategies, our findings show promising trends, related to the CCIP, Targeted Community Investment Grants and the GVI strategy. While the goal is to have an independent evaluation completed on each initiative, we will continue to collect data to track how well our programs and strategies are performing.

¹ National Network for Safe Communities. 2016. Group Violence Intervention: An Implementation Guide. Washington, DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, p. 2.

A. Community Crisis Intervention Program Work and Responses Have Increased Over Time Across a Variety of Metrics

Based on the CCIP data that has been collected since the program started capturing this information in January of 2019, it is clear that the work and responses have increased over time for the CCIP across a variety of metrics (see: Appendix E). Additionally, as can be seen in the included bar graphs each of the main CCIP response types consistently focus on the areas of the city hardest hit by the gun violence epidemic. This clear linear trend is evident in a number of important metrics:

- a) CCIP home visits are an essential element of the program as evidenced by the approximately 69 average weekly visits. This has exponentially grown over time, from roughly 42 per week in 2019 to 116 per week through mid-July of this year.
- b) In tracking their interactions with the community, CCIP on average engages 529 individuals on a weekly basis. This has increased YTD by around 76 individuals (e.g., 2019: 511 per week vs. July 2020: 577 per week). Relatedly, the majority of these interactions involve Black males and females in the community, reflecting those most impacted in these neighborhoods by violence.
- c) CCIP responds to approximately 15 major incidents per week on average (including responding to the scene of shootings and homicides (and pre-COVID-19 hospital-based interventions)) increasing from 14 per week in 2019 to nearly 17 by mid-July of 2020.
- d) A similar pattern emerges regarding community meetings held by CCIP, with an average of 10 held weekly since its inception, with a marked increase between 2019 and 2020; 9 to 12 respectively.
- e) The average weekly number of direct calls to the crisis line has increased from seven in 2019 to nine in only the first half of 2020, indicating the greater adoption by the community of this CCIP function.

Another important metric we reviewed is the feedback we received from the community and law enforcement. In particular, the feedback from members in the community who the CCIP has engaged has been very positive. As we stated in our testimony, the CCIP uses a credible messenger model to stop the violence, which means that these messengers are credible because of the lived experience they have growing up in some of the most violent neighborhoods in Philadelphia. As outreach workers for CCIP, these credible messengers help us engage communities experiencing high rates of gun violence, in order to mediate and reduce tensions that often lead to shootings. They also act as an important liaison between community and government by helping residents at risk of violence access and

connect to needed services and supports. Following a response to a shooting, CCIP crisis workers will reach out to the victim(s), family and friends of the victim(s) as well as others who may have been exposed to the violence. All of this is done to help connect those potentially impacted by the incident to needed services and support and prevent a retaliatory shooting(s). As a result, community members have frequently shared with us the positive experiences they had with CCIP crisis workers that reached out to them shortly after an incident, and the follow-up workers provided to offer support and help connect them to services.

Philadelphia police captains have also reported out positive results at the Roadmap Tactical meetings regarding CCIP crisis workers in their districts. In fact, the CCIP has been credited by some police captains as a primary reason for long periods of time (30 days or more) without a shooting in their Pinpoint area. Through consistent follow-up and engagement with individuals known to be involved in violence, CCIP crisis workers are able to build trust and encourage them to seek alternatives to violence. And while CCIP crisis workers do not work for or directly with law enforcement, police captains clearly notice a difference in the number of shootings, when CCIP crisis workers are actively engaging the individuals most at risk of violence in these areas.

B. Targeted Community Investment Grant Program Has Resumed Violence Prevention Activities with Most Grantees Operating in Small Groups

Since the Targeted Community Investment Grant Program resumed activities on June 22, 2020, following the suspension of activities due to the onset of COVID-19, the majority of grantees are resuming their community-based violence prevention projects. Out of the 53 projects currently funded, 47 grantees have started resuming their projects, two grantees have completed their projects, and only three grantees have declined to resume their projects (due to concerns of health risks or the inability to implement the project under the current COVID-19 safety restrictions). Three grantees remain undecided while they consider whether to resume their projects based on the current circumstances.

Out of the 47 projects that are resuming, the majority of grantees are operating their projects in small groups or both virtually and in small groups. Specifically, 17 percent are only virtual, 40 percent are only small groups and 43 percent are both virtually and in small groups. These projects support efforts to provide safe spaces that empower participants through mentorship, job readiness, career development, vocational training, educational workshops (e.g., computer and financial literacy), trauma support, sports, film, music and radio production, fitness, community clean ups, support groups, youth councils and entrepreneurship. With the majority of grantees committed to restarting their violence prevention projects and offering some amount of small group interaction, this is a

promising development given the lack of structured activities for youth and young adults as a result of COVID-19 this year.

C. GVI Strategy Through the First Three Weeks Shows Overall Combination of Direct and Family Contact Percentage of Nearly 60 Percent

As we stated in our testimony, the GVI is an evidence-based strategy that elevates the role community support and social services play in reducing gun violence. And, most importantly, it involves law enforcement – which includes the PPD and the DAO – partnering with the community to focus on the small and active number of people driving the violence plaguing many of our neighborhoods. The strategy is simple. Community partners with law enforcement and social service providers to deliver a unified message that 1) the shootings must stop and consequences will follow if the violence does not stop, 2) a moral message that the violence is wrong, and 3) a genuine offer of help is offered to those that want it. The teams that deliver this message are called custom notification teams and they include a representative from the PPD, DAO, APPD, OVP and a member from the community (most recently mothers impacted by gun violence).

The first GVI custom notifications began on August 1, 2020 and to date there have been a total of 22 attempts across the 12th, 18th, and 19th Police Districts. Of the four successful contacts directly with the intended individuals, three of them have requested help with services: two requested employment assistance and another educational assistance. The low direct contact rate is mainly a result of difficulties with locating appropriate addresses; however, contacts with family members have been very successful and they have often reached out to GVI staff subsequently and provided additional information. The combination of successful direct and family contacts results in an overall contact percentage of nearly 60% through the first three weeks of the intervention. In addition, one of the recipients of a custom notification has been working with GVI staff to help recruit other group members and individuals in their community to help pass on the GVI message and facilitate the success of the intervention. To date, 63 individuals have received custom notification training across a variety of City departments and local organizations. Nearly 25% of these trainees have been involved in a single custom notification with the majority being involved in multiple across the three different rounds. Another custom notification training is scheduled for August 26th, with an additional 30-35 participants anticipated to attend from three to four different agencies.

VI. CITY DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES ARE INCREASINGLY USING OPERATION PINPOINT TO DRIVE DECISIONS REGARDING WHERE SERVICES AND SUPPORT SHOULD BE DIRECTED

City agencies and departments are increasingly using the crime data and analysis provided by Operation Pinpoint to drive decisions regarding where services and support should be directed. This is an important development that relates back to the goal in the Roadmap of improving the coordination among City agencies, service providers, and other stakeholders to ensure resources are provided to the people and communities most impacted by gun violence.

A. Department of Licenses and Inspections, Community Life Improvement Program, and Streets Department Used Violence Prevention Funding in FY20 Mid-Year Transfer Ordinance to Focus on Pinpoint Areas

In FY20, the Department of Licenses and Inspections (L&I), the Community Life Improvement Program (CLIP) and the Streets Department used violence prevention funding from a mid-year transfer ordinance to focus on Pinpoint areas. The total funding provided was \$1,513,952. L&I received \$771,246 and CLIP received \$442,706 to support the City's blight remediation program focused on reducing blight and improving environmental factors in high risk neighborhoods. This funding covered: one additional building inspector, two additional Clean and Seal crews, and two additional CLIP crews. As a result, 91 Clean and Seal jobs were completed in one of the Pinpoint areas in the 22nd Police District. In addition, Streets spent approximately \$409,950 for 911 LED lighting fixtures and photocells that were installed in the Pinpoint areas following the \$300,000 included in the mid-year transfer ordinance. The majority of the LED lights (i.e., 464) were installed in the Pinpoint area in the 15th Police District. Followed by 381 LED lights installed in the Pinpoint areas in the 24th and 25th Districts. Streets ultimately did not use the monies provided from the mid-year transfer, but rather, existing grant funds which were due to expire and needed to be spent. However, as this example illustrates, City departments and agencies are increasingly using Operation Pinpoint to help guide their decisions of where to deploy limited resources.

B. Greater Level of Coordination Across City Departments and Agencies as Partners Work Together to Provide Services in Pinpoint Areas

City departments and agencies are engaging in greater levels of coordination to ensure services and support are provided in Pinpoint areas to help reduce gun violence. Several updates follow to highlight this increase in coordination.

1. *Commerce Workforce Unit Partners with Multiple City Offices to Promote Free Workforce Resources in Vulnerable Communities, including Pinpoint Areas*

The Department of Commerce's Workforce Unit partnered with multiple City offices, Philadelphia Works and the Philadelphia Youth Network to produce a one-page guide that residents of all ages can use to navigate free local workforce resources this summer. Over 4,000 hard copies were distributed in communities across the city, including through the Philadelphia Police Department, CCIP, Office of Community Empowerment and Opportunity, and Philadelphia Parks and Recreation's PlayStreets program. Too often, vulnerable populations, including the communities most impacted by gun violence, are missing out on opportunities because the information on how to connect to those opportunities did not reach them. Through our coordination and efforts to be intentional about distributing this information in these areas, we are working to change this and ensure more people have access to these resources.

2. *Referrals from the Philadelphia Police Department to the Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual disAbilities are Increasing in Response to Gun Violence*

From October 2019 to February 2020, there were eight major incidents of gun violence from which the Philadelphia Police Department (PPD) requested outreach from the Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual disAbilities (DBHIDS) (via the OVP) to victims and/or witnesses for connection to behavioral health treatment and services. From July 1, 2020 to August 14, 2020, there have already been seven major incidents of gun violence from which PPD requested outreach from DBHIDS (via OVP) to victims and/or witnesses for connection to behavioral health treatment and services. Although it's heartbreaking to know that these referrals for behavioral health have increased due to the violence, it shows that our work focused on trauma and helping communities recover is viewed as a real partnership between multiple stakeholders, including law enforcement and behavioral health.

3. *Office of Children and Families and the Department of Human Services is Working to Increase Recruitment for WorkReady and Intensive Prevention Services in Pinpoint Areas*

The Office of Children and Families and the Department of Human Services are working with partners to fill summer WorkReady slots with youth from Pinpoint areas. Data available, at this time, shows 5,225 were enrolled in Summer 2020 WorkReady citywide. And despite significant difficulties related to the COVID-19 pandemic, 4,900 youth received a job placement and received at least one paycheck for Summer 2020 WorkReady. Moving

forward, as we start to map where youth live who are enrolled and placed in Summer WorkReady, we will have a better sense of how much recruitment increased across Pinpoint areas. A similar goal is set to expand Intensive Prevention Services (IPS) programming in Pinpoint areas. In FY20, 686 families were referred to IPS, and 603 children from 559 families received IPS services. As we drill down further into the data to consider where these children and families referred live and who receives IPS services, we will have the ability to understand whether our efforts to increase the uptick of services from families in Pinpoint areas is working.

4. Office of Community Empowerment and Opportunity is Directing Its Mobile Benefits Access Unit to Visit Pinpoint Areas

The mobile unit for the Office of Community Empowerment and Opportunity (CEO) is an effort to reach even more low-income Philadelphians and connect them with the public benefits and other resources they deserve. Since January 2020, the mobile unit has participated in 30 community-based events in select Pinpoint areas.

5. Police Assisted Diversion is Helping to Free Up Patrol Officers, so They are More Responsive to Other Concerns, Including Violence in Pinpoint Areas

The expansion of Police Assisted Diversion to all of the East Police Division (i.e., 24th, 25th, and 26th) is scheduled to take place in the fall of this year. Every call a Co-Responding team takes means that a patrol officer is not being tasked with quickly resolving a complex behavioral health issue and this creates more bandwidth for patrol officers to be more responsive to other community concerns, including violence in Pinpoint areas. There have been over 75 Co-Responder engagements in the community during the COVID-19 period (ongoing since March). There have also been over 75 Arrest Diversions in 2020 (saving an average of one hour of a patrol officer's time and reducing the amount of time detectives spend on paperwork as well as costs to the City for sending small amounts of Narcotics off to labs for testing).

6. Town Watch Integrated Services is Providing Training; Developing Patrol Groups; and Organizing Clean Ups in Pinpoint Areas

Town Watch Integrated Services (TWIS) has provided training and safety workshops, developed patrol groups and organized clean ups in Pinpoint areas, adding to the collective effort to reduce and prevent gun violence in these areas. Since March 2020, TWIS has conducted 82 clean ups in the Pinpoint areas. From April 2020 through July 2020, TWIS conducted 17 trainings and developed 3 patrol groups in the Pinpoint areas. TWIS has also been a part of the weekly motorcades throughout the Pinpoint areas addressing violence

and the COVID-19 pandemic, handing out masks and anti-violence literature with a partner organization.

VII. EXPANDING EFFORTS TO MONITOR AND EVALUATE PROGRESS TOWARDS REDUCING YEARLY HOMICIDES BY 30 PERCENT AND SHOOTINGS BY 25 PERCENT BY 2024

Reducing gun violence is a top priority for Mayor Kenney and within the Mayor's Second Term Priorities the Administration has set a goal to reduce yearly homicides by 30 percent (baseline of 351 homicides in 2018) and shootings by 25 percent (baseline of 1,403 shootings in 2018) by the end of the second term (i.e., 2024). Essential to accomplishing these goals is expanding our efforts to monitor and evaluate progress across key initiatives led by multiple City departments and agencies. To that end, updating the Roadmap with the new strategies we have rolled out, adding stronger metrics, setting benchmarks and naming the lead City partner responsible for specific strategies and action items will help to increase accountability, and improve our capacity to monitor our progress. In addition, partnering with independent researchers to conduct formal evaluations of key prevention strategies and programs, including the GVI and the CCIP, will also help us further assess our performance. Understanding the urgency to act now and scale up strategies and programs to address the rising level of gun violence in the city, we are not waiting to act. Instead, we are deliberately implementing approaches and using best practices that research has shown can reduce and prevent gun violence. As we hold ourselves accountable with rigorous efforts to monitor and evaluate our progress as we charge forward, and use this feedback and data to drive our decisions, we will achieve real, impactful results that lead to a safer Philadelphia that we all want and deserve.

In closing, we sincerely thank each and every member of City Council for taking the time to read this update on our violence prevention and reduction efforts. We still have an incredible amount of work to do, but we are determined to remain relentless in our pursuit to do all that we can to eliminate the threat of gun violence for every Philadelphian.

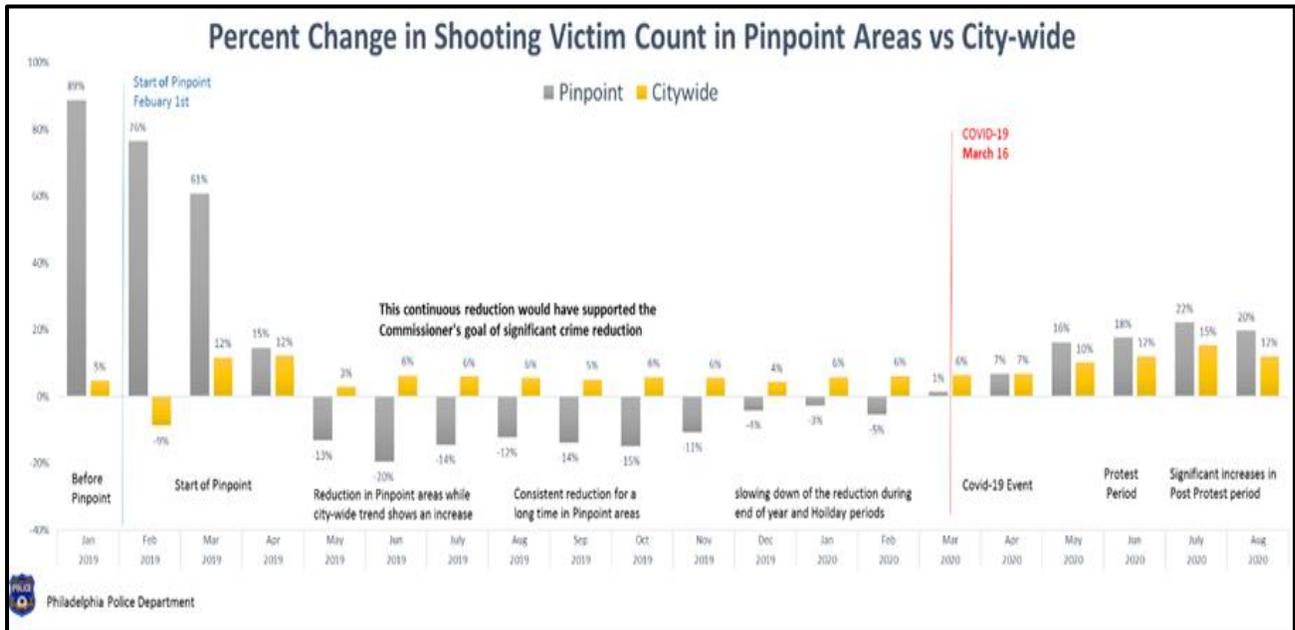
All of us—from Council to community leaders, to members of the Administration—are partners in this work of saving lives. We are united in our urgency to drive down the rising number of shootings and homicides.

While many major U.S. cities are seeing similar spikes in gun violence, we stand tall, shoulder to shoulder, with a redoubled commitment to restore public safety at home. There is nothing more vital than the right to be safe and secure in one's home and neighborhood.

We are committed to doing what works and doing it with persistence and passion. Together, we will turn the tide, rebuild, and expand on the earlier gains we made as we continue to push back against this violence.

Thank you.

APPENDIX A: PERCENT CHANGE IN SHOOTING VICTIM COUNT IN PINPOINT AREAS VS. CITYWIDE
January 2019 - August 2020



Note:

Based on this graph, we can see that Operation Pinpoint had an almost immediate positive impact on shootings in the Pinpoint areas (the darker shaded bars in the graph). **Prior to the launch of Pinpoint, these areas had been experiencing an 89% increase in gun violence in January compared to the previous month. After the implementation of Pinpoint in these areas, this upward trend was completely reversed by the summer of 2019 with a peak reduction in gun violence of 20 percent (June 2019).** This remained a consistent trend of month over month decreases of shootings in the Pinpoint areas, despite a rise in gun violence throughout the rest of the city. Some of these gains were reduced moving into the holidays and into 2020, where the combination of COVID-19 and civil unrest hampered the full implementation of the strategy and thus the gains that were made the previous year were erased. However, it is evident that the strategy was working during full implementation and that the areas targeted by Operation Pinpoint are some of the key places that drive gun violence in Philadelphia.

APPENDIX B: Fiscal Year 2020 OVP Budget Details

Class 100 - Personal Services	\$ 3,465,927	<p>The class 100 funding for OVP includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,289,343 to fund 22 positions allocated for OVP operations (includes 9 new proposed positions, including 3 allocated for GVI) • \$2,176,584 to fund staffing at DAO, APPD and JPO focusing on youth and young adults at the highest risk of violence on community supervision (YVRP). (DAO - 3 positions, APPD - 26 positions, JPO - 3 positions)
Class 200 - Purchase of Services	\$ 7,435,803	<p>The class 200 funding for OVP includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$19,798 to cover miscellaneous operating expenses for OVP operations • \$7,416,005 to cover the following violence prevention programs/initiatives, which includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * \$1,000,000 for Targeted Community Investment Grants (TCIG) * \$575,000 for the Group Violence Intervention (GVI) program * \$1,552,427 for the Community Crisis Intervention Program (CCIP) * \$150,000 for program evaluation of violence prevention initiatives * \$250,000 for a mentorship program *\$3,888,578 for the Youth Violence Reduction Partnership (YVRP)
Class 300 - Materials & Supplies	\$ 1,000	Funding to cover materials and supplies for OVP operations
Total - FY20 Budget	\$ 10,902,730	

APPENDIX C: Fiscal Year 2021 OVP Budget Details

<p>Class 100 - Personal Services</p>	<p>\$ 3,186,410</p>	<p>The class 100 funding for OVP includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$903,217 to fund 13 positions allocated for OVP operations. (3 positions are allocated to the GVI program) • \$2,283,193 to fund staffing at DAO, APPD and JPO focusing on youth and young adults at the highest risk of violence on community supervision (Violence Reduction Partnership).
<p>Class 200 - Purchase of Services</p>	<p>\$ 6,240,399</p>	<p>The class 200 funding for OVP includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$19,000 to cover miscellaneous operating expenses for OVP operations • \$6,221,399 to cover the following violence prevention programs/initiatives, which includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * \$500,000 for Targeted Community Investment Grants (TCIG) * \$575,000 for the Group Violence Intervention (GVI) program * \$4,537,840 for the Community Crisis Intervention Program (CCIP) * \$150,000 for program evaluation of CCIP *\$458,559 for violence prevention initiatives focused on youth and young adults at the highest risk of violence on community supervision (Violence Reduction Partnership)
<p>Total - FY21 Budget</p>	<p>\$ 9,426,809</p>	

APPENDIX D: Fiscal Year 2021 GVI Budget Details

BUDGET SUMMARY		
GROUP VIOLENCE INTERVENTION (GVI) PROGRAM		
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA		
CLASSIFICATION	Budget Amount	Description
<u>PERSONNEL COSTS</u>		
GVI PROJECT COORDINATOR	\$ 65,000	
GVI CASE MANAGER	\$ 40,000	
GVI CASE MANAGER	\$ 40,000	
GVI CASE MANAGER	\$ 40,000	
TOTAL - PERSONNEL COSTS	\$ 185,000	
<u>SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS</u>		
CEO - TRANSITIONAL JOBS PROGRAM	\$ 250,000	Provide GVI enrolled participants with access to immediate employment, daily pay, wraparound services, and retention support upon outside job placement

EMERGENCY FUND	\$	75,000	<p>Funds used for a variety of costs including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation for participants for necessary travel to various programs and services (i.e. classes, job training, interviews, behavioral health services). • Consumable supplies for participants • Application fees for participants for various programs such as work readiness, education (i.e. GED classes and test and/or college entrance examinations), trade school classes, union fees, etc. • Uniforms and/or clothing needs for participants related to education or employment • Funds for emergency basic necessities such as food, diapers, clothing, etc. • Other minor financial obligations incurred by participants
CLS - BENEFITS ASSISTANCE	\$	50,000	Legal representation to access public benefits
TRANSPORTATION & EMERGENCY RELOCATION	\$	50,000	Costs associated with emergency relocation of participants for individual safety
IDENTIFICATION & FEES	\$	15,000	Provide funding for GVI participants to obtain identification materials (birth certificates, driver's

		license, Real ID, Municipal ID)
CLS - PHILADELPHIA EVICTION PREVENTION PROJECT	\$ 20,000	Assist GVI participants whom are facing eviction with legal representation and financial counseling
HOUSING STABILIZATION ASSISTANCE	\$ 105,000	Provide housing assistance (i.e. security deposits) to GVI participants
TOTAL - SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS	\$ 565,000	
TOTAL COSTS	\$ 750,000	

APPENDIX E: COMMUNITY CRISIS INTERVENTION PROGRAM ENGAGEMENT

