

Strategies to Prevent Violence in Louisville Metro:

Short and Long-term Recommendations

Submitted by

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In early 2012, Louisville Metro Government began a process to assess its capacity to address Injury and Violence Prevention in the community by completing an assessment created by the National Association of City and County Health Officials (NACCHO). Initial deliberations of this group of leaders from Louisville Metro Department of Community Services and Revitalization, Louisville Metro Police Department, and Louisville Metro Department of Public Health and Wellness yielded the following findings: a need to implement initiatives to identify and bring to justice the most violent offenders, a need to expand the focus on violence to include suicide, and a limited capacity to provide high quality programs and services to the youth and young adult population. In addition, the initial NACCHO assessment highlighted the need to apply public health principles such as epidemiology – focusing on health effects, characteristics, root causes and influences in a well-defined population—to the prevention of violence in Louisville Metro.

On May 17, 2012, three young African Americans were killed at 32nd and Greenwood Streets, in two separate incidents, with one occurring during the investigation of the other. In response to this shocking event, Mayor Greg Fischer proposed the formation of a work group that would accelerate the work initiated earlier that year and engage the community in the development of short and long term violence reduction strategies for Louisville Metro. Based on his extensive experience in leading community efforts and his vast knowledge as a historian, on May 24, 2012 Mayor Fischer asked Dr. J. Blaine Hudson, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Louisville, to chair the work group.

The work group, officially titled the Violence Prevention Work Group was announced June 7, 2012. With so diverse a group, it was critically important to “have a plan” open, on one hand, to broad participation from all ranks of the community while also capable, on the other hand, of producing a broad blueprint for change that could guide the future of the community. The human architecture of this plan was built around five exceptional committees and committee chairs: Community Building, chaired by Eleanor Jordan; Education, chaired by Dana Jackson-Thompson; Employment and Economic Development, chaired by Sam Watkins; Health and Social Wellness, chaired by Dr. LaQuandra Nesbitt, also co-chair of the Work Group; and Juvenile and Criminal Justice chaired by Judge Brian Edwards. Our stipulations were few but critically important: first, our deliberations would be open to all; and, second, our recommendations for change would be based solely on facts and data. Furthermore, we would use a twin approach that would allow for both recommendations that are system wide and as such would impact the entire jurisdiction; as well as recommendations that target a specific group (racial/ethnic, age, gender, or geography) determined to be most impacted by the issues at hand.

As a first step, we recommend that the Mayor ratify the Violence Prevention Work Group, in some form, and hire a full-time Violence Prevention Coordinator who will focus on violence prevention, ensure it remains an administration priority, and work with Louisville Metro Government departments and community-based organizations to implement and coordinate violence prevention efforts throughout the community.

Each committee of the Violence Prevention Work Group convened for three months and submitted a report for inclusion in the final report. This executive summary provides a broad overview of the committee's reports and highlights key recommendations. For more detailed information regarding the issues of concern and recommendations, please refer to the committee's detailed report.

Community Building Committee

The charge of the Community Building workgroup was to assess the historical significance and the current condition of the community, its challenges which have fostered an excess of violent behavior and incidence, and to suggest how to utilize the opportunities present, and those yet to be created in order to promote (1) social, spiritual, and economic growth (2) a safe and healthy environment, and (3) a restored sense of community pride. The committee approached the task with the full acknowledgement that because of the immense challenges created over time, the committee did not have all of the answers and the end result of the work would only mark the beginning effort toward improvement.

In Louisville, a number of complexities have resulted in too many cases of collective violence, self-directed violence and interpersonal violence. Any existing prevention or intervention services are clearly not equipped to “catch up” and be as effective as intended. There is no single solution to curbing violent behavior of individuals or groups toward one another in a community, especially when there is no singular cause. Poverty, social isolation, dysfunction in the family, unemployment, underemployment, physical deterioration of the community surroundings, poor health, easy access to firearms, a saturation of predatory businesses and a concentration of liquor establishments and drug trafficking, are all conditions that can contribute to the breakdown of a community. More importantly, such collective conditions can lead to the breakdown of the individual human element that would ordinarily not accept nor engage in violent behavior as a norm. When violence becomes acceptable in dispute settling, day to day living, intimate partner relationships, and child rearing the results are high numbers in homicides, assaults, child maltreatment and the perpetuation of more violence.

Any effort to halt or severely curb violence must involve among other initiatives, intense community rebuilding which can be approached in two ways. First there is the traditional “bricks and mortar” type of community building that distressed neighborhoods can greatly benefit from. However, a more modern approach to community building involves the sustainability of the intangible assets of each neighborhood, emphasizing the building of human capital by transforming attitudes, leadership building and the reinforcing of values. By incorporating both strategies, the stakeholders include not only government and business leaders, but community residents are presented with the opportunity to play a major role in developing and implementing their own strategies for improvement.

For the purposes of recommending paths to restoration for communities in peril in Metro Louisville the workgroup chose to incorporate the traditional approach into a more modern framework and define it as *building a sense of community*. Building a sense of community includes the following aspects:

- having membership,
- feeling influential

- experiencing reward, and,
- cultivating a shared emotional connection.

Membership

People become members of a community when they feel secure and safe, personally invested and experience a sense of belonging or identification in the community.¹ Violent crimes and acts cause residents, to feel insecure in their living environment, thus promoting social isolation within the community boundaries and without. When the member's personal safety in the community is threatened, the personal investment which is crucial to membership wanes. The greater the frequency of violent episodes in the community, the less time people spend outside their homes, in their yards, on porches, and neighbors interact with neighbors less often. When enough people feel their best options to remain safe are narrowed to two choices: (1) to move out of the neighborhood or (2) to stay put, but remain in isolation and a domino effect of related problems are created such as abandoned and neglected properties, blight, alienation within neighborhoods in the community and from the community to other parts of the city.

Recommendations to address these issues are:

- ✓ Continuing progress to streamline and shorten the process needed to address vacant structures for resale or demolition.
- ✓ Establish guidelines for outside investors with the aim of discouraging predatory real estate model and encouraging a community reinvestment model.
- ✓ Restore Community Oriented Policing or a similar model.

Influence

People must feel that their opinion can have influence over what direction the community takes.

²A greater connection of residents to policymakers is a must for community building. Local government that values and invests in community outreach will profit in the long run from strong neighborhoods which are the backbone of any successful city growth and development.

Members of the community need to be guided to set and achieve goals, discover their own political strengths and their power to create solutions and inform policy. Some recommended solutions include:

- ✓ Restore community liaisons who assist in building resident leadership.
- ✓ Create a Family Issues & Leadership Training Institute targeted to parents in the communities in peril that focuses on the link between family leadership and community leadership as well as civic responsibility and public policy.

Fulfillment

It is fundamental to people experiencing a sense of community that they are also rewarded for their participation in that community.³ An aesthetically pleasing, healthful environment and the interdependence of an economically viable community are important for people living in any community. Residents need to be able to acknowledge satisfying living experiences. The root causes of, and the excess of violence has robbed many of the residents of such reward and caused

¹ Building a Sense of Community, Environmental Services Project, Katie Harrod, 2003

² Building a Sense of Community, Environmental Services Project, Katie Harrod, 2003

³ Building a Sense of Community, Environmental Services Project, Katie Harrod, 2003

a withdrawal by residents of commitment and participation in growth and development and on some levels perhaps Metro government as well. Among the solutions may be:

- ✓ Neighborhood Associations in West Louisville should continue efforts to fight the saturation of establishments that sell alcohol.
- ✓ State legislators should strengthen KRS218A.500 and address the legalities/penalties of neighborhood *convenience* stores selling drug paraphernalia thinly disguised as “*a*”.
- ✓ Metro Housing should establish better criteria and create orientation for scattered site families to improve relationship of tenant and homeowner.
- ✓ Churches with small congregations should consider joining together to identify four to five successful faith based community improvement programs (youth, ex-offenders, self-help, violence prevention) and jointly sponsor a best practices conference for clergy, lay leaders, etc. in order to showcase the fundamentals of highlighted programs where attendees can be taught how to replicate them in their own churches.

Shared Emotional Connection

The final element that creates people’s sense of community is that members have a shared emotional connection with each other and with members of surrounding communities.⁴ Pride in oneself, ones surroundings and in ones neighbors can be perhaps the greatest collective strength a community, and a city, can have. A measure of self-knowledge, knowledge and appreciation for the community in which we live and learning what connects us to that particular place and to other places in the city is needed. Dr. J. Blaine Hudson writes, —With self- knowledge, we can learn to define who we are rather than accepting what others tell us we are, and most importantly, we can begin to identify the real problems that confront us and address them”.

Among the recommendations are:

- ✓ Expand the Saturday Academy to multiple locations and establish a home office for it.
- ✓ Neighborhood organizations should form a citywide “Council” to meet with members of the local press to establish and continue better relations. This should be an annual occurrence.
- ✓ Metro Council members who represent constituencies outside of West Louisville should host events and invite panelists/speakers to discuss race, heritage and cultural significance.

When all communities in a city can be viewed and actively appreciated for the assets they bring to the whole, and real concern is shown for the liabilities, by residents, law enforcement, policy makers and elected leaders, then and only then, will community rebuilding have a fighting chance to survive the challenges.

Education Committee

The charge of the Education Committee of the Violence Prevention Work Group was to consider the intersection of education and violence prevention and reduction related to youth and young adults in the highest crime areas in Metro Louisville. The committee consisted of a diverse group of 20 participants. The committee believes our work provides a guiding framework for policy makers and stakeholders. It should not be read as an exhaustive prescription. While there

⁴ Building a Sense of Community, Environmental Services Project, Katie Harrod, 2003

is always room for additions, we sincerely feel this document can be used as a compass pointing toward needed change.

The committee's recommendations focus on the following areas: 1) address the achievement gap; 2) provide student support across the education continuum with regard to academic, social, psychological; and cultural resources needed to succeed and; 3) assist with achieving greater educational attainment at the post-secondary level and beyond.

The education section of the report outlines specific recommendations that align with each of the three areas of concentration and range from more immediate to longer term actions. These recommendations are offered with the clear understanding that better academic and community outcomes are multivariate and therefore require a multi-sector approach – reaching beyond the boundaries of the formal education system and engaging a broad swath of our community.

The Education Committee's recommendations include:

- Implementing a comprehensive student support system which bridges school and community and addresses the academic, social/developmental, behavioral, comprehensive health and cultural needs of students.
- Institute Universal School-based Violence Prevention Programs grades Pre-K – 12
- Continue to elevate cultural competency, diversity and inclusiveness training within JCPS and across the Out-of-School time system
- Explore and address issues of disproportionality relative to alternative placement, special education and behavioral systems within JCPS
- Focus on effective early education and learning as a means of impacting better outcomes for students from the start of their academic careers
- Increase post-secondary attainment and graduation

Employment and Economic Development Committee

The work of the Employment and Economic Development Committee of the Violence Prevention Work Group began with deliberations around identifying impact action steps or recommendations that would go a long way toward creating a stronger, more economically vibrant community. The committee came together around the belief that an economically vibrant community is essential for strengthening west Louisville families and producing neighborhoods that will be healthy enough to provide for the well-being of children.

Leverage Economic Assets for Sustained Community Impact

It is imperative that economic assets for sustained community impact be leveraged. Understanding where neighborhood stability is strongest – in areas like Park Duvalle, Old Walnut Street/the Muhammad Ali Corridor, West Market Street Corridor and West Broadway between 14th and 34th Streets- , focus attempts at generating additional economic activity in these areas. This means recruiting businesses to locate in a tightly defined geographic area where density and investment security can be achieved, encouraging festival and other traffic-generating activities in strategic parks and other venues, connecting to city-wide celebrations like the KY Derby for the benefit of West Louisville.

Target Public Sector Investments

Attention should be paid to targeting public sector streetscape investments, increasing police patrol, and other associated infrastructure work in these asset corridors. In terms of local precedents, look to work underway on South Fourth Street between Muhammad Ali Blvd. and Broadway, the 600 – 900 blocks of East Market Street, and the Oak Street Corridor particularly at the intersection of 4th and Oak.

Recruit Businesses to Target Areas

Engage national foundations in the development of unique tools to recruit businesses to the target area(s). One particular tool might be an adaptation of the –Save to Win” program being used at credit unions in Michigan and Nebraska (and begun in the U.K. and South Africa). In the Louisville scenario, this could mean developing a lottery in which solid business performance and neighborhood hiring generated increasing chances to win cash rewards.

Coordinate Federal, State, Local Government & Community Leadership for Greater Impact

Truly coordinated funding efforts are needed for this work – federal, state, and local governmental tools (from incentives to department level funding priorities such as Public Works, Metro Police, etc.), private sector, and local/national foundation support. In addition to leveraging existing funding sources, we recommend convening community leadership that discusses what else is needed/could be created to support these efforts. This would be most effective if held annually in the fall, prior to the Metro Council budget cycle and with plenty of time to develop a state legislative agenda for the following session where applicable.

Create Jobs through the Ohio River Bridges Project

The Ohio River Bridges Project must lead to job creation for West Louisville residents and Louisville residents everywhere. The KentuckianaWorks Construction Pipeline program, supported by the Louisville Urban League, helped the Louisville Arena Authority achieve its goal of 20 percent employment going to minorities, 5 percent to women and 60 percent to local workers. Kentucky and Indiana should strive for strict adherence to the minority and female employment goals, and seek to replicate the accountability process used by the Arena Authority.

Utilize an expanded version of the Construction Pipeline program to prepare candidates for these positions, while continuing to focus on recruiting pipeline participants from disadvantaged sectors i.e., west Louisville residents, including individuals transitioning off welfare, ex-offenders, veterans, single-heads of households, etc.

Developing Under-Recognized Entrepreneurs

Replicate the New York City’s Defy Ventures model in Louisville. Defy Ventures provides carefully selected, ambitious men who have criminal histories with life-changing entrepreneurship, leadership and career opportunities. The organization is funded and managed by entrepreneurs and venture capitalists that provide MBA-like training, real business plan competitions, and real finance and incomes for ex-offenders.

With Greater Louisville Inc. as a lead convener, this program could be replicated in Louisville. If warranted, the participant pool could be expanded from simply ex-offenders, to all West

Louisville residents, regardless of background. Funding support would have to come from local and national private sector businesses and foundations like the Kaufman Foundation.

Link Educational Attainment to Earning Potential

With a graduation rate in Jefferson County Public Schools of just 67.8% and only 62.7% for African-Americans, and understanding that 50 high school students drop out of JCPS every week, the community needs to speak loudly about the value of education. Statistics unequivocally demonstrate that more education leads to greater earning potential, with college degrees generally equating to 2x as much income.

Louisville Central Community Centers (LCCC) has conceived of a “do well in school” initiative that supports year-round employment for youth 12 to 15 years of age. The program ties student’s school performance to pay in their job, i.e., the better the performance measured by consistent student improvement, the more hours a student is allowed to work and/or the more money per hour the student earns. Any efforts implemented should be evidence based and should leverage existing youth employment programs like Kentuckiana Works’ SummerWorks and catalyze their work by tying educational achievement into their mission.

Building & Repairing Neighborhood Pride

In light of the glut of vacant homes and abandoned properties in West Louisville, youth from these neighborhoods could be employed to help clean-up and maintain these properties. Louisville Metro Government Council leadership and organizations such as YouthBuild Louisville, Habitat for Humanity and others should provide job training to disadvantaged youth.

If existing Metro funds are being allocated for city employees or private contractors to provide upkeep to these vacant properties, a portion of these funds could be set aside for a demonstration project that hires youth to perform this work. An RFP could be issued for a non-profit organization to manage this effort, recruit and prepare youth, etc.

These same efforts should immediately be used in the Smoketown Hope IV revitalization project of the Housing Authority.

Health and Social Wellness Committee

The Health and Social Wellness Committee of the Violence Prevention Work Group is charged with developing recommendations that help to identify and address the physical, mental, emotional, and social health factors related to violence. The public health approach to violence is two-fold: (1) apply public health principles such as epidemiology – focusing on health effects, characteristics, root causes and influences in a well-defined population; and (2) assure the provision of services to address the physical and mental health needs of those impacted by violence, including prevention.

Violence prevention strategies can occur across the spectrum. Public health prevention strategies are typically categorized in the following three areas. Primary prevention aims to prevent violence before it occurs. Primary prevention strategies aim to develop skills in individuals that will allow them to resolve conflict in a non-violent manner. Secondary prevention strategies are

those that aim to deal with the immediate effects of violence such as providing medical care to victims of violence and emotional support to those impacted by the violent act. Lastly, tertiary prevention strategies deal with the long-term effects of violence such as helping victims reintegrate in to society by providing medical and support services that deal with the physical, mental, emotional, and social needs of victims and their families/friends.

Homicide is one of the top-five causes of death in the age groups between 1 and 34 years in the U.S. In 2007, there were 18,361 homicides, with an age-adjusted mortality rate of 6.1.⁵ Black men have a disproportionately higher rate of homicide in the U.S. Homicide was the fourth leading cause of death for black men in the U.S. and the sixth leading cause of death for Hispanics in 2006.⁶

Like homicide, suicide is a serious public health issue that has a lasting impact on communities. In 2006, suicide was ranked as the 11th leading cause of death among persons ages 10 years and older, accounting for 33,289 deaths.⁷ Causes of suicide are complex and determined by multiple factors. They can include mental health issues, substance abuse, alcoholism, a history of abuse or loss. However, protective factors such as clinical care for mental, physical and substance abuse disorders are designed to —buffer” individuals from suicidal thoughts and behavior. These protective factors are considered to be effective prevention.⁸

During the Health and Social Wellness Committee’s Public Hearing, the community identified the following recommendations as the most critical and high priority for implementation in Louisville Metro.

Establish a Young Adult Fatality Review Committee

Infant Mortality Review Committees (IMRC) and Child Fatality Review Committees (CFRC) have been implemented broadly, including within the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to identify risk factors for child mortality and to establish policies and programs that promote healthy and safe communities for young people to thrive. IMRCs and CFRCs use a multidisciplinary approach to review all deaths of individuals 0 to 17 years of age in a community. According to the National MCH Center for Child Fatality Review, the objectives of child fatality reviews are: (1) Ensure the accurate identification and uniform, consistent reporting of the cause and manner of every child death; (2) Improve communication and linkages among local and state agencies and enhance coordination of efforts; (3) Improve agency responses in the investigation of child deaths; (4) Improve agency response to protect siblings and other children in the homes of deceased children; (5) Improve criminal investigations and the prosecution of child homicides; (6) Improve delivery of services to children, families, providers and community members; (7) Identify specific barriers and system issues involved in the deaths of children; (8) Identify

⁵ *Assault or Homicide*. (n.d.). Retrieved 2011, from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/homicide.htm>

⁶ Men’s Health: Leading Causes of Death for Men, 2006. Retrieved Nov 2011, from

<http://www.cdc.gov/men/lcod/index.htm>

⁷ *Injury center: Suicide Prevention*. (n.d.). Retrieved 2011, from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:

<http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/suicide/>

⁸ *Suicide: Prevention Strategies*. (n.d.). Retrieved 2011, from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:

<http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/suicide/prevention.html>

significant risk factors and trends in child deaths; (9) Identify and advocate for needed changes in legislation, policy and practices and expanded efforts in child health and safety to prevent child deaths; and (10) Increase public awareness and advocacy for the issues that affect the health and safety of children.

We propose that a Young Adult Fatality Review committee be established to apply the principles of public health/epidemiology to develop a systematic approach to reviewing young adult fatalities in Louisville Metro. The leading causes of death in 15-34 year olds in Louisville Metro are unintentional injury, homicide, and suicide. This indicates that violence prevention activities could be key to reducing all-cause mortality (death rates) in this age group. A public health approach will help to move us from our anecdotal belief as to why young people die from violent acts to an approach that is informed by quantitative and qualitative data. Similar to CFRCs, the YAFRC should be comprised of representatives from public health, healthcare, medical examiner/coroner, community based services, juvenile and criminal justice, and law enforcement.

Suicide Prevention

Metro Government should select and implement a formal, evidence-based suicide prevention strategy in Louisville. A small, content-expert-rich, work group led by the Louisville Metro Department of Public Health & Wellness should be formed to review available evidence based interventions for suicide prevention and select the one that seems to be the best fit for Louisville's needs. The Suicide Prevention Resource Center maintains a database of evidence-based interventions for suicide prevention, as well as a database of suicide prevention best practices. In addition, the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention has expertise in this area. The decision on a particular strategy should be based on the working group's assessment of the location of suicide hot spots and the availability of practical interventions that have a high probability of reducing the suicide rate. The suicide prevention working group should develop a detailed implementation plan that is consistent with the evidence-based intervention. There will be costs associated with this plan. Metro Government should lead an effort to secure foundation or federal demonstration funding to implement the evidence-based practice.

Juvenile and Criminal Justice

Similar to findings in other large communities across the nation, data analyzed by the Louisville Metro Police Department suggests that the majority of young people who are committing violent offenses in the target areas have had prior contact with the local justice system. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, it has been estimated that two-thirds of all released prisoners will commit new offenses within three years of their release.

Based upon the premise that a significant portion of violent crime is committed by individuals who have had previous contact with the criminal justice system and who therefore may have served time in jail or prison or been under the supervision of the Kentucky Division of Probation and Parole, the committee raised questions regarding the extent to which these individuals are referred or court-ordered to needed treatment programs and services along with the availability and accessibility of those services.

Individuals being released into the community following a period of incarceration face numerous challenges. These include finding employment; paying for the basic expenses of daily living such as food and clothing; obtaining access to needed medical and treatment services; securing housing; gaining access to transportation; and making court-ordered payments such as child support or restitution along with fees and fines. These individuals frequently have limited support systems, unstable or strained family relationships, and little support in navigating a fragmented service system.

In generating recommendations for action, the committee focused its attention on intervention in the following two categories:

- (1) Providing appropriate intervention for individuals at the time of the initial contact with the criminal justice system and for individuals identified as high risk for violent behavior; and
- (2) Promoting successful reintegration of individuals returning to the community following a period of incarceration in either prison or jail.

Following the completion of their sentences for felony convictions, many ex-offenders make earnest efforts to lawfully re-enter the community, but find that those efforts are met with resistance and at times, hostility. It is the cumulative impact of these experiences that far too often leads to the frustration, rejection and anger that can propel these individuals back into the criminal justice system.

The key components for successful prisoner reentry address very basic needs: finding a place to live, a job, and transportation; reuniting successfully with family; and finding a cohort of supporters that will help them through rough times. But meeting these needs, while sounding very simple, is often extremely difficult. The Kentucky Department of Corrections provides pre-release preparation for offenders getting ready to leave prison, but this alone cannot solve the problem. The stigma of past actions, people's fear, and the blaring headlines of another's recidivism frequently promote isolation, desperation and failure.

The two high priority recommendations from the committee are presented below. A detailed review of all the committee's recommendations can be found in the Juvenile and Criminal Justice section of the full report.

- Encourage community referrals and the provision of court-ordered parenting classes when indicated.
 - Parent education programs focus on decreasing parenting practices and behaviors associated with child abuse and neglect. Participating parents develop and practice positive discipline techniques, learn age-appropriate child development skills, and receive support in increasing positive play and interaction with their children. Research has indicated that teaching parents to positively interact with their child and to practice with their child during programs were more likely to be found in successful programs and relate to better parent outcomes (*Parent Training Programs: Insight for Practitioners*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009).

- Support LMPD in the development of objective criteria for identifying the most dangerous and violent offenders and utilize this information to target and focus limited resources and guide appropriate system intervention to promote community safety and the safety of witnesses necessary for successful prosecution.
 - As a component of the recently awarded 2012 Project Safe Neighborhoods grant targeting the Parkland neighborhood, high risk individuals known as “standouts” will be identified by LMPD based on data analysis and the development of objectively based criteria. The term “standout” derives from the Boston, Massachusetts, Operation Ceasefire model that is an evidence-based practice and has been replicated across the country. Much like the names and photographs of flagrant child support offenders are publicized, perhaps LMPD could consider publication of the most violent offenders in our community.

I Introduction

In early 2012, Louisville Metro Government began a process to assess its capacity to address Injury and Violence Prevention in the community by completing an assessment created by the National Association of City and County Health Officials (NACCHO). Initial deliberations of this group of leaders from Louisville Metro Department of Community Services and Revitalization, Louisville Metro Police Department, and Louisville Metro Department of Public Health and Wellness yielded the following findings: a need to implement initiatives to identify and bring to justice the most violent offenders, a need to expand the focus on violence to include suicide, and a limited capacity to provide high quality programs and services to the youth and young adult population. In addition, the initial NACCHO assessment highlighted the need to apply public health principles such as epidemiology – focusing on health effects, characteristics, root causes and influences in a well-defined population—to the prevention of violence in Louisville Metro.

On May 17, 2012, three young African Americans were killed at 32nd and Greenwood Streets, in two separate incidents, with one occurring during the investigation of the other. In response to this shocking event, Mayor Greg Fischer proposed the formation of a work group that would accelerate the work initiated earlier that year and engage the community in the development of short and long term violence reduction strategies for Louisville Metro. Based on his extensive experience in leading community efforts and his vast knowledge as a historian, on May 24, 2012 Mayor Fischer asked Dr. J. Blaine Hudson, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Louisville, to chair the work group.

The charge/mission of the group is as follows:

–The work group will be assembled to assess the state of youth and young adults as it relates to violence prevention and reduction in the highest crime areas in Metro Louisville. This work group will focus on identifying existing assets, challenges and opportunities to promote resiliency in youth and young adults in Louisville related to inequalities in health, education, and income/employment.”

In addition, the work group was expected to provide:

–Recommendations for social and environmental policy change. We should also expect program ideas that will enable the implementation of such policies. We should expect broad recommendations that will require action from individual citizens, community groups, JCPS [Jefferson County Public Schools], out-of-school time programmers, advocacy groups, citizen’s rights advocates, Louisville Metro [Government], judicial system, Commonwealth of Kentucky, politicians, et al.”

The work group, officially titled the Violence Prevention Work Group was announced June 7, 2012. The work group was a truly diverse and representative body comprised of community and civic leaders, administrators of youth and young adult focused programs and services, and academicians with research experience in violence prevention. A full roster of work group members and staff support can be found in Appendix 1.

With so diverse a group, it was critically important to “have a plan” open, on one hand, to broad participation from all ranks of the community while also capable, on the other hand, of producing a broad blueprint for change that could guide the future of the community. The human architecture of this plan was built around five exceptional committees and committee chairs: Community Building, chaired by Eleanor Jordan; Education, chaired by Dana Jackson-Thompson; Employment and Economic Development, chaired by Sam Watkins; Health and Social Wellness, chaired by Dr. LaQuandra Nesbitt, also co-chair of the Work Group; and Juvenile and Criminal Justice chaired by Judge Brian Edwards. Our stipulations were few but critically important: first, our deliberations would be open to all; and, second, our recommendations for change would be based solely on facts and data. Furthermore, we would use a twin approach that would allow for both recommendations that are system wide and as such would impact the entire jurisdiction; as well as recommendations that target a specific group (racial/ethnic, age, gender, or geography) determined to be most impacted by the issues at hand.

Thus, the work group began meeting by e-mail and, with the consent of the group, began organizing committees and chairs even before our first formal meeting on June 18. After two other meetings (June 25 and July 9) and consultation with local and national experts, the work of the Work Group turned to the committees. Preliminary recommendations were due by mid-August with, after public hearings, the final recommendations due to Mayor Fischer and the community at large by early October.

Violence Reduction: Short Term

The Work Group was charged with making specific recommendations to reduce violence in West Louisville, sooner rather than later. Snapshots of intervention programs in other cities indicate that murders may move from place to place, declining in particular target neighborhoods while increasing in others (e.g., for example, from Russell to Jeffersontown), leaving total numbers in the larger urban area stubbornly the same. A century of such statistics reveals remarkable consistency across time, politics and programs—in Louisville and elsewhere.

For example, the following are statistics on Louisville Metro homicides in recent years:

2012	22 homicides through May 2012
2011	51 homicides
2010	62 homicides
2009	70 homicides
2008	76 homicides
2007	75 homicides

Fifteen years earlier, comparable data were cited by the *Courier-Journal*, December 1997:

1997	68 homicides
1996	68 homicides
1995	49 homicides
1994	54 homicides
1993	41 homicides

Based on our review of copious historical and social science data, we took four specific actions. One, we recommended the expansion of selected intervention initiatives in the local black community. In particular: the Louisville Metro Police Departments' (LMPD) crime plan as it relates to Parkland and Russell; and some steps by LMPD to address how some staff behave in African American communities, e.g., community policing, training, an on-going relationship between LMPD and the Department of Justice Administration at the University of Louisville.

Second, some work group members expressed an interest in gaining a deeper and more nuanced understanding of the causative factors driving all forms of violence (domestic, suicide, homicide). However, these factors cannot be found in studies. Further, some sessions of the Saturday Academy in recent years have explored adults with troubled childhoods and also suggest questions on a more human level. Again, as an example, what does it mean to never know love or nurture from a parent—or a moment that is not an actual or potential physical confrontation, or to believe that jail and early death are inescapable? What does it mean to be taught (and treated) as though one has no value—and neither do those like one? Why do otherwise horrible choices seem to yield serious “street cred?” Ultimately, we must do more than map the dead-end streets of our communities. We must understand what it “feels like” to be there. And then we may be able to create new paradigms that speak to real, not imaginary, problems. If the community wishes, the University of Louisville’s departments and doctoral programs in Justice Administration, Pan-African Studies, Psychology, Sociology and Women’s and Gender Studies will explore such a study—with a series of weekly sessions, a conference or symposium, summary publications and test cases, and trials—in the next year or two.

Thirdly, in order to assess the existing programmatic resources in the community, the Department of Community Services and Revitalization led efforts to conduct a survey of community and faith based organizations to assess the capacity of the Louisville Metro to provide high quality programs that promote the life skills necessary to live a violence-free lifestyle. These findings of the survey were shared with the Work Group throughout the proceedings and some survey respondents were contacted to contribute to the work of some committees.

Lastly, most people, most of the time, are able to recover from the impact of a critical incident. Sometimes, however, the emotional impact overwhelms a person’s ability to access the tools they possess to recover. This acute stage is where crisis intervention can assist individuals in regaining their balance and moving forward. When people do not have enough tools to deal with challenging events, violence is sometimes the result. Members of a community crisis response team who are trained in Psychological First Aid (PFA) will be able to respond to community disasters, including shootings, to assist those impacted by the incident. Community crisis response teams (CCRTs) can be an asset to the community by attending to the non-medical care needs of those impacted by violence. Their presence also allows public safety and law enforcement officials to focus on stabilizing the scene and identifying witnesses. At the time of publication of this report, Kentucky Community Crisis Response Board in partnership with the Louisville Metro Department of Public Health and Wellness has trained approximately fifty Jefferson County residents in Psychological First Aid. Next steps include formal credentialing of trainees to join the Community Crisis Response Team and the development of a local deployment schematic for the CCRTs when a traumatic event occurs in partnership with

Louisville Metro Police Department, Louisville Metro Emergency Medical Services, and MetroSafe.

Violence Prevention: Long Term

As a first step, we recommend that the Mayor ratify the Violence Prevention Work Group, in some form, and hire a full-time Violence Prevention Coordinator who will focus on violence prevention, ensure it remains an administration priority, and work with Louisville Metro Government departments and community-based organizations to implement and coordinate violence prevention efforts throughout the community.

Second, each of the five committees raised recommendations that will be costly and this overview cannot suggest more than a few cursory ideas. Some will not necessarily require new money but rather the proper expenditure of existing money. For example, the public schools are supposed to educate all students through high school level and should not need a special levy to act as the state expects them to act. Similarly, our police force is expected to serve and protect all citizens already. In other domains, e.g., employment, young adults can earn some of the cost of their employment. Of course, in others, new money will be needed—some from the Mayor the Metro Council, grants, private organizations that have pledged their support, businesses, GLI, entrepreneurs and philanthropists. Ideally, separate from governmental sources, we should seek resources to support community learning centers, social/recreational centers, vocational training, work programs and other programs deemed appropriate. The oversight group named above, supplemented or assisted by an organization such as Metro United Way, would be responsible for making awards and assessing their usefulness.

A comprehensive report authored by each committee of the Violence Prevention Work Group follows in the remaining sections of this report. Each committee was responsible for addressing, at a minimum, four questions in their report: 1) How has the committee defined the issue, 2) How does the data support the issue as defined by the committee, 3) What are the policy and program recommendations from the group and the reasonable likelihood that they will be successful, and 4) What are potential resources, financial and otherwise, that can be used to implement the recommendations.

This report from the Violence Prevention Work Group is the first of many steps that are necessary to identify and successfully implement long term strategies for violence prevention in Louisville Metro.

II Steps to Successfully Address Violence

Cities that have witnessed reductions in gang and youth violence and improved quality of life have taken most or all of seven critical steps. Paramount among them are public leadership by the mayor and chief of police, a comprehensive city-wide plan that blends prevention, intervention, enforcement and reentry, and an entity, e.g. task force, commission, that coordinates the work, and tracks the plan's implementation and progress. The overall goal is to stop violence AND help build healthy, supportive communities that do not produce crime.

Step 1: The mayor and chief must lead together and lead in three areas: Moral ("Mynisha Crenshaw, an eight-year old girl was killed by a stray bullet while eating her Thanksgiving Day dinner. This is an outrage. My city will not tolerate this. It will stop." Mayor Patrick Morris, San Bernardino, California). Conceptual, namely full participation in the planning and implementation process, and Bureaucratic, a willingness to change how a city does business.

Step 2: Creating a plan that blends prevention (e.g. family support, early childhood education, neighborhood beautification), intervention such as mentoring, recreation, after school programs, enforcement and reentry, reintegrating returning offenders to the community. All key civic entities must make specific commitments, including but not limited to city and county government, business, schools, the faith community and neighborhood activists. Specific commitments must be made by each sector, their efforts coordinated and tracked over time.

Step 3: A mechanism, an entity, something that keeps an eye on the plan - a Gang Commission, a Mayor's Task Force on Preventing Youth Violence, a Community Alliance for Safety and Peace (Salinas, CA) or "Operation Safe Community" (Memphis, TN). Such entities track and monitor the work. If law enforcement has pledged to target the city's most chronic 100 offenders, and the faith community has committed to tutoring 200 third graders who are beginning to pull away from school, the task force or commission holds the pledging entities accountable.

Step 4: The human services community and law enforcement must see each other as essential partners everyone can and must play a part. Abraham Heschel, one of the 20th century's most prominent theologians wrote in *Moral Grandeur and Spiritual Audacity*, "In regard to cruelties committed in a free society, some are guilty, but all are responsible." The blame game is the cheapest game. It's a way of avoiding responsibility, of avoiding hard work. All have roles to play. Roles do differ, but the undergirding community values should not. Cops patrol and arrest; but they can do argue passionately for prevention and intervention programs. And those running prevention and intervention program should refuse to tolerate such unacceptable behavior as kids packing guns, or kids on the street at 11:00 at night. Enforcement and service provision must not be seen as antithetical concepts. As parents we set limits and we nurture. Where it doesn't work is when mutual caricature is in play, law enforcement seeing the service community as "bleeding hearts" or "soft-headed," and the service community viewing law enforcement as uncaring hard hats who enjoy arresting kids.

Step 5: The plan must hire a staffer to help oversee the planning, data collection, and tracking the work

Step 6: Access to and use of a variety of data sources. If we utilize criminal justice data alone, the resulting plan will tilt toward enforce. Data from schools, child welfare, housing, employment and other sources must be interwoven. In some cities the coordinating entity, task force, etc., is often divided into two parts, a policy committee (mayor, chief, school superintendent, etc.) and a technical or worker bee committee. The "Technical Committee" provides the context for relationship building and informal sharing of data, a context where a teacher is comfortable sharing her worries about a child or a cop alerting the team about a particularly troublesome family. Information is shared, coordination improves.

Step 7: A willingness to go into the heart of darkness, to be with, to try to forge a relationship with youth you are dying for relationships. Yet these youth will push you away, keep you at arm's length because he or she fears that if you get close enough, you will see garbage and like everybody else in his life, you will reject him. His gang won't, his homies, his family. I served as Commissioner of Youth Services in Massachusetts, and I'll never forget what a young murderer said to me: "Commissioner Calhoun, I'd rather be wanted for murder than not wanted at all." Intimacy, relationship-building is brutally difficult work, and is often overlooked when we institute our many "programs." This is core work. We all need to be needed, loved, and this is an essential part of the work. Many cities have employed street workers, "Peace-Keepers," who work the streets late at night. And many of these individuals who have been rigorously screened and trained, are ex-inmates who are passionate about keeping their "little brothers and sisters" from taking the path they took.

Written by Mr. Jack Calhoun, National League of Cities

III COMMUNITY (RE)BUILDING

Introduction

The charge of the Community (Re)Building Committee of the Violence Prevention Work Group was to assess the historical significance and current condition of the community, its challenges which have fostered an excess of violent behavior and incidence, and to suggest how to utilize the opportunities present, and those yet to be created, to promote social, spiritual and economic growth, create a safe and healthy environment, and restore a sense of community pride. As we approached our task of making some recommendations for improvement, we fully acknowledge because of the immense challenges created over time, that the end result of our work is only the beginning effort.

Violence has been broadly defined by the World Health Organization as “the result of the complex interplay of individual, relationship, social, cultural, and environmental factors.”⁹ A more recent World Health Organization report on violence and health pinpoints the typology as well as the specifics of violence as “the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation.”¹⁰ The report further divides the general definition into three sub-types according to the victim-perpetrator relationship:

- Self-directed violence – refers to violence in which the perpetrator and the victim are the same individual;
- Interpersonal violence – refers to violence between individuals; and,
- Collective violence – refers to violence committed by groups of individuals.

In West Louisville, a number of complexities have resulted in too many cases of all three subtypes of violence occurring, and existing prevention or intervention services are not equipped to “catch up” and be as effective as intended.

There is no single solution to curbing violent behavior of individuals or groups toward one another in a community, especially when there is no singular cause. Poverty, social isolation, dysfunction in the family, unemployment, physical deterioration of the community, poor health, easy access to firearm weapons, a saturation of *predatory* businesses and a concentration of liquor establishments and drug trafficking are all conditions that can contribute to the breakdown of a community. More importantly, such conditions can lead to the breakdown of the individual human element that would ordinarily not accept nor engage in violent behavior as a norm. When violence becomes acceptable in dispute settling, day to day living, intimate partner relationships, and child rearing, the results are high numbers in homicides, assaults, child maltreatment, and the perpetuation of more violence.

⁹ Key Facts on Violence and Health, World Health Report, 2001.

¹⁰ *A Global Health Problem*; Chapter 1, World Report on Violence and Health, L. Dahlberg, E. Krug; 2002 *Violence Prevention Alliance, World Health Organization Report on Violence and Health Global Campaign for Violence Prevention*.

Issues of Concern and Recommendations

Any effort to halt or severely curb violence, especially among youth, must involve among other initiatives, intense community rebuilding which can be defined and approached in more than one way. Community building in distressed neighborhoods traditionally involves the physical, tangible and *bricks and mortar* improvement strategies, i.e. cleaning vacant lots and illegal dumpsites, addressing abandoned properties, building or renovating affordable housing, and focusing on city and non-profit service delivery programs. While this approach to community building can have a measure of success, its sustainability over time is questionable. This model, above all, requires adequate and ongoing financial resources. The planning teams are often city administrators, bankers, developers and realtors who do not always live, work, or worship in the affected community. Therefore, many of the community's social assets are underutilized and the family development and resident leadership needs in the community go unnoticed and uncultivated.

A more modern approach to community building emphasizes the building of human capital by transforming attitudes, by leadership building and by reinforcing values along with the rebuilding of infrastructure. By incorporating this model, the community's residents play a major role in developing the strategies for improvement, and in their implementation.

For the purposes of recommending paths to restoration for Metro Louisville communities in peril, the Community Rebuilding Committee of the Mayor's Violence Prevention Task Force has incorporated the traditional approach into the more modern framework.

This is defined as building a sense of community which includes (1) having members, (2) feeling influential, (3) experiencing reward and (4) cultivating a shared emotional connection.

Issue 1: Membership

People become members of a community when they feel secure and safe, personally invested and experience a sense of belonging or identification in the community.¹¹ Violent crimes and acts cause residents, even longtime residents, to feel insecure in their living environment, thus promoting social isolation within the community boundaries and without. When the member's personal safety in the community is threatened, the personal investment, which is crucial to membership, wanes. The greater the frequency of violent episodes in the community, the less time people spend outside their homes, in their yards, on porches, and neighbors interact with neighbors less often.

When enough people feel their best options to remain safe are to (1) move out of their neighborhood or, (2) stay put in their neighborhood but remain in isolation, this creates a domino effect of related problems such as abandoned and neglected properties, neighborhood blight and alienation within neighborhoods and from other parts of the city.

Too many abandoned and neglected properties in any community signal a lack of watchfulness, interest, and concern, thus inviting the criminal element. This situation is prevalent in West Louisville and not unlike many other inner city communities across the country. Of all the physical factors blighting the lives of inner city residents, abandoned properties may be the

¹¹ Building a Sense of Community, Environmental Services Project, Katie Harrod, 2003.

single most destructive, because they affect many other conditions making other challenging problems that much worse,” according to Pat Morrissy, executive director of Housing and Neighborhood Development (HANDS) in New Jersey.¹²

Outside real estate developers look for the main business opportunities blighted areas provide: to buy cheap real estate and to make a profit. If the developer is using a good business model that will ultimately produce safe, neighborhood compatible, affordable housing for potential home buyers and renters, this can prove to be an asset to the community. However, West Louisville appears to have been the victim of more of the undesirable investor business models.

For example abandoned properties are purchased, sometimes several at a time, with the intent of making only cosmetic repairs, which often masks the more costly renovation needed i.e. plumbing, wiring, roof, etc. An unsuspecting renter is often presented with a *rent-to own* option but is responsible for repairs during the supposed path to home ownership. The costs become overwhelming and, before long, the tenant is evicted for non-payment and the investor is looking for another *buyer*. This business model makes no real reinvestment into the community.

According to a recent special Courier Journal newspaper article on foreclosures in the black community, “It is not reckless or greedy homeowners who are the problem. It is investors who do not live in, understand, or appreciate the black communities they are tearing apart who are at the heart of the problem.”¹³

Additionally, in some of the worst case scenarios in West Louisville, it is not uncommon for abandoned structures to become “crack houses” and the criminal element becomes more visible in a neighborhood than the stakeholders.

Recommendation

- Louisville Metro should continue progress to streamline and shorten the process for addressing vacant structures for resale or for demolition. Further, Louisville Metro should establish guidelines for outside investors in city owned properties who “flip” or use “rent to own” quick profit strategies with no community reinvestment and require those investors, seeking to purchase multiple residential properties from the city in a targeted area at one time, to (1) submit a review of the business model and (2) be subject to a regulatory process intended to monitor the buyer’s plan for community reinvestment. This criteria should include; (1) providing a business plan outlining the use of the properties; (2) estimating the dollar amount of investment in the property and timetable for that renovation before being allowed to purchase the property, and (3) submitting “rent to own contracts” for review to insure guidelines are met.

¹² From Eyesores to Assets, CDC Abandoned Property Strategies, National Housing Institute, A. Mallach, 2006.

¹³ *Outside Investors Fuel Black Foreclosures*, John Gilderbloom and Gregory Squires, Special to the Courier Journal, May 20, 2012.

Issue 2: Influence

People must feel that their opinion can have influence over what direction the community takes.¹⁴ There must be a greater connection of the residents to policy makers and vice versa. Local government that values community outreach will profit in the end from strong neighborhoods, which are the backbone of any successful city growth and development. Community building must promote resident empowerment and strive for the development and growth of the members of the community.

Perhaps the greatest resources in communities are the families. When parents are engaged with their children, they exhibit the best kind of leadership skills which can translate into community building leadership skills.¹⁵ In order to tap that resource, young parents, single parents as well as two parent families where both work, need support with parenting skills, child care, after school programs and conflict resolution which will aid their growth and understanding of community membership.

The opportunity for residents to form neighborhood block watches and community associations where residents explore strategies to support their own existence must be provided. Poor organization at the beginning of such endeavors is the trademark of groups that fail to ever realize their mission. Without assistance from city leaders to help develop fledgling efforts at organizing neighbors, and ongoing support at developing the leadership skills needed for growth and development of such groups, the smaller community loses, but the greater community loses as well.

Recommendations

- Louisville Metro should restore community liaisons who are available to assist in developing resident leadership, promoting and strengthening resident led associations, block watches and community projects, etc.
- Create a *Neighborhood and Family Issues Leadership Training module* targeted to parents in the community. The family is a chief building block of all communities. Create a leadership training model that focuses on parenting and how it relates to civic responsibility and public policy. The goal being to emphasize the continuity between family and community leadership, and private and public issues.
- Community groups should promote awareness of and the availability of parenting classes, afterschool program activities, domestic violence prevention, etc. more by partnering with local council members, churches, and businesses to fund and coordinate a quarterly all day *Family Support Services Fair* at accessible locations in targeted West Louisville neighborhoods. Various representatives of nonprofit support services and programs could be on hand to explain services, hand out literature, answer questions, etc.
- Louisville Metro should earmark a small portion of the \$3.25 million from the recent mortgage bank settlement to provide a former abandoned building or home, newly renovated to Neighborhood Associations in the most affected areas by violence. This would help to strengthen resident led associations by giving them a stronger and more visible presence in the communities, aside from a regular place to meet and host

¹⁴ Building a Sense of Community, Environmental Services Project, Katie Harrod, 2003.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

neighborhood activities, etc. The Association would have to in turn secure grant or private funding to be responsible for a portion of the minor upkeep and utilities.

Issue 3: Fulfillment

It is fundamental to people experiencing a sense of community that they are also rewarded for their participation in that community.¹⁶ The people of West Louisville need to be able to acknowledge satisfying living experiences. An aesthetically pleasing, healthful environment and the interdependence of an economically viable community are important for people living in any community. Places to live, work, play, and enjoy their membership in the community produce rewarding and fulfilling experiences. The root causes of, and the excess of violence has robbed many of the residents of these rewards and caused people to withdraw their commitment and participation in growth and development of the community.

It should be noted that personal investment is not limited to home ownership. Business owners, non-profit centers, renters, and those who may only attend worship services in a community can also be stakeholders in the community.

One of the assets of West Louisville that appears very rewarding to the community is in the Park-DuValle community. A new community with a mixture of newly built market rate homes and affordable apartments is a welcomed and desirable change from the concentration of poverty surrounding the two public housing projects razed.

However, as more housing developments are demolished in other parts of the city, residents in West Louisville have been critical, and rightly so, of the Louisville Metro Housing Authority practices of relocating displaced residents from those developments into majority homeowner neighborhoods with little or no orientation. Also, the perception is that people are being “corralled” into some areas while other parts of the city are ignored. From discussions held in recent meetings of the Parkland Neighborhood Improvement Association, complaints are that homeowners are forced into confrontational episodes with public housing tenants over standard *good neighbor* policies i.e. picking up trash, respecting private property as well as sharing and caring for common areas.

Another rewarding asset to Metro Louisville is the many non-profit agencies and programs available for safety net support to Louisville families. Many of these agencies and the programs born out of them have long been strong and dependable threads woven into the fabric of the community. The resources they provide like affordable child care, weekday ministries activities, utility and prescription medicine subsidies and meal delivery are abundantly needed in affected communities. The current economy requires non-profits to serve more needs with less and in some cases, —“We’re turning away almost as many clients as we can help,” said Rev. Geoff Ellis, Board Chair of West Louisville Community Ministries.

Youth programs, especially those designed to be a haven during those critical after school hours are in crisis as well. A byproduct of a bad economy is that the staffs of both government agencies and non-profits have to divide their service delivery time chasing needed resources. The

¹⁶ Building a Sense of Community, Environmental Services Project, Katie Harrod, 2003.

Louisville Metro External Agency Fund has declined approximately 28% since 2008. Also, the Out of School Time (OST) programs of the Office of Youth Development, which at one time provided programs in 37 sites in the community, were eliminated through budget cuts.

The loss of these and other youth programs can only have a detrimental effect particularly in West Louisville where family and home resources are limited as well. Though there is some solace in the fact the local OST Coordinating Council, which is a partnership between Jefferson County Public Schools (JCPS), Metro United Way and Louisville Metro Government has received a 3 year \$750,000 Wallace Foundation grant to create an effective OST system. However, these funds are restricted and cannot be used for direct services to young people.

Studies have shown for a number of years that OST programs are effective in preventing youth violence. These programs connect young people to caring adults who provide leadership and guidance where they are exposed to recreational, academic, and cultural programs and activities. —These OST programs have positive effects on academic achievement and reducing risky behaviors such as drug use and teen pregnancy.”¹⁷

The Parkland community, where most of the violence this year has occurred, has no less than a dozen churches in its midst. These churches are not —mega churches” with nonprofit community centers that can address a variety of congregational and community needs, but many of them have created small, successful, and extremely effective in house programs that are strategies the larger community is benefitting from.

Once an area with thriving business corridors, West Louisville has experienced more than its share of economic exodus. A few of the larger companies and small businesses in West Louisville engage in supportive community ventures by sponsoring events, activities, little leagues, etc. but there are more of them that can and should be tapped for community partnerships. It is not known what percentage of their workforces live in the community, what percentage of their workforces are African American, and what their policies are regarding hiring ex-offenders. Gauging the degree to which businesses (especially businesses that thrive from the dollars of the community’s customer base), are engaged in community reinvestment is important information to know for community building.

It is troubling however that some business owners, like some of the outside real estate developers mentioned earlier, also prey on blighted areas. They buy the cheap retail real estate, pay low overhead, and charge higher prices. West Louisville, like most inner cities across the country, has become a haven for the saturation of liquor by the drink establishments, small package liquor stores, and convenience stores. The convenience stores tend to —book end” neighborhoods. Generally, the owners live outside the community and rarely hire employees from within. The heavily advertised inventory is usually alcohol, lottery, (high priced) grocery items and fried fast food. A recent undercover investigative report aired on WAVE-TV by reporter John Boel

¹⁷ This research brief describes work done for RAND Education documented in *Making Out of School Time Matter: Evidence for An Action Agenda*, Susan Bodilly and Megan Beckett, MG-242-WF, 2005, 160 pages, ISBN: 0-8330-3734-XI. The RAND Corp. is a nonprofit research organization providing objective analysis and effective solutions that address the challenges facing the public and private sectors around the world.

revealed that several such convenience stores openly displayed a variety of “~~erack~~” pipes for sale thinly disguised as “~~art~~” by inserting a small artificial flower inside the cylinders.¹⁸

Such business practices avoid community membership and investment. They essentially penalize rather than reward the residents.

Recommendations

- Neighborhood Associations should continue efforts to fight the saturation of alcohol establishments in their neighborhoods. Association leaders from surrounding communities should form a “~~Council of Neighborhoods~~” in order to strengthen ties with each other and explore more ways to support similar goals for West Louisville as a whole.
- State and local elected officials who represent West Louisville communities should monitor closely all pending legislation involving alcohol and beverage control, as well as newly formed Alcohol and Beverage Task Force.
- State legislators should strengthen drug paraphernalia law. In 2010, KRS218A.500 was weakened by eliminating the stiffer penalty for the second offense for the selling of drug paraphernalia. Legislation should be drafted to address the legalities of selling drug paraphernalia as “~~art~~”.
- Greater Louisville, Inc. should conduct a survey focusing on the profiles of local large and small businesses, their policies on community project interests, employment policies, community hiring goals, if any, etc. Results would give community leaders a better idea of how to establish partnerships.
- City should try to attract desirable businesses to West Louisville by creating a public/private partnership to restore vacant buildings along former neighborhood business corridors in areas i.e. Parkland, Shawnee, etc.
- New and creative ways must be explored by local and state government as well as private entities to acquire the resources to expand local community-based youth programs that focus on meeting the needs of young people. External Agency funding should be restored to a more desirable level to meet the critical needs of youth programming. Complete a \$1 million dollar fundraising drive from local businesses; impose half of a percent school tax to fund local youth programs in an effort to extend the school day.
- The Louisville Metro Housing Authority should establish better criteria for choosing how to place *scattered site families*. A required orientation session should also be created to help the families to be moved understand “~~good neighbor~~” practices they will be expected to engage in with their future neighbors. Tenants and homeowners should be asked for input in designing the orientation. Training on the *path to homeownership* should be ongoing and required for all Housing Authority tenants.
- More upscale market rate housing “~~blocks~~” should be encouraged such as brick developments in Russell and Park-DuValle, which in the end will spur more desirable retail economic development in West Louisville. Blocks that have a great number of vacant structures could be considered.

¹⁸ Investigative Report: *Crack Pipes For Sale at Some Louisville Convenience Stores*, WAVE- TV News, John Boel, August 6, 2012.

- Smaller churches should consider joining with each other to identify three to four successful faith based programs dealing with self-help, violence prevention, ex-offenders, youth, etc. designed for the smaller church to implement. The Interdenominational Ministerial Coalition should consider sponsoring an annual one day “Best Practices” conference open to clergy, lay persons, community leaders, etc. to display the fundamentals of several of these programs where attendees can be taught how to replicate them in their own churches.

Issue 4: Shared Emotional Connection

The final element that creates people’s sense of community is that members have a shared emotional connection with each other and with members of surrounding communities.¹⁹ A shared emotional connection among people living in a community and in the entire city is a tremendous asset. Pride in oneself, one's surroundings, and in one's neighbors can be perhaps the greatest collective strength a community, and a city, can have.

A measure of self-knowledge, knowledge, and appreciation for the community in which we live and learning what connects us to that particular place and to other places in the city is needed.

In order to develop a shared emotional connection with each other West Louisville residents in particular need to spend some time discovering, or rediscovering their heritage. Dr. J. Blaine Hudson writes, “With self-knowledge, we can learn to define who we are- rather than accepting what others tell us —we are”—and, most importantly, we can begin to identify the real problems that confront us and move to address them.”²⁰

The shared emotional connection between West Louisville and the rest of Metro Louisville also needs to be bridged or strengthened. The perception held by many West Louisville residents that others view our community stereotypically is legitimate and needs to be acknowledged. An observation by Carla Wallace, a long time social justice advocate is, “In several decades of social justice work, I still find that those of us who are white avoid the responsibility to address racism. We live in a time of great hope and possibility, yet the potential for a just world for all of us is not possible when racism keeps us divided. This can make us forget how closely connected we truly are.”²¹

When all communities can be viewed and actively appreciated for the assets they bring to the whole, and real concern is shown for the liabilities, then and only then, will community rebuilding have a fighting chance to survive the challenges.

Recommendations

- Establish a home office for, and expand the Saturday Academy beyond one central site to multiple locations in West Louisville. This is just one of the projects that could be funded with a percentage of the revenue from proceeds of a local option tax.

¹⁹ Building a Sense of Community, Environmental Services Project, Katie Harrod, 2003.

²⁰ *The Saturday Academy: A Community-based Intercultural Education Program* Hudson, J. Blaine, pg 90, *The State of African American Youth in Metropolitan Louisville Action Plan*, J. Blaine Hudson, Lateef O. Badru, Carole Cobb, Bonetta M. Hines-Hudson, Theresa A Rajack-Talley, and Clarence Talley; Louisville Urban League 2002.

²¹ Personal communication from Carla Wallace to E. Jordan.

- Provide greater access to places and activities that emphasize cultural heritage, community pride and history i.e. Ky. African American Heritage Museum, Ali Center, Ali, Braden and Cole Homes, Portland Museum, etc. by finding funding sponsor to continue West Louisville Tours of these sites.
- Establish a Neighborhood Council made up of one representative of each Neighborhood Association in West Louisville to meet with members of the press annually to establish better relations. Media should be apprised of neighborhood boundaries, and should understand the sensitivity of stereotyping West End crime stories.
- Metro Council members who represent constituencies outside West Louisville should host events and invite speakers/panelists to discuss issues of race, heritage, and cultural significance.

IV EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Introduction:

The Education Committee of the Violence Prevention Work Group was charged with considering the intersection of education and violence prevention and reduction related to youth and young adults in the highest crime areas in Metro Louisville. In preparing this report, the committee considered a number of factors including existing assets, challenges and opportunities. The committee discussed many facets of education and the shortfalls of various systems that prepare students, support learning and help transition them to post-secondary education and success in life. As the committee was diverse, each member brought his/her own perspective of the issue(s) and the needed recommendations and strategies that might serve to remediate “the problem with education” and produce better outcomes.

The committee emphasizes that quality education and violence prevention and reduction is a goal for the entire community, but achievement gap data, incarceration data and violence data highlights the disproportionate impact on African-Americans.

Law enforcement statistics clearly show that particular area codes are heavily affected by the types of violence this task force seeks to address. It is not a well-kept secret that residents in these areas are predominantly African-American. If the committee's language does not acknowledge and reflect this, then our work begins from a rather disingenuous place.

The committee believes that, at core, its recommendations seek to provide an environment that best enables the target population to receive the most viable community-based and institutional primary, secondary, and possibly post-secondary education possible in Metro Louisville. We see the educational component of the larger Task Force’s work as essential in that education is the bedrock holding that increases life chances and choices for all American citizens.

In addition to school enhancements, the committee also considers community partnerships that augment institutional initiatives and address extra-educational offerings and issues as critically important.

After much discussion and synthesis the Education Committee defined the issues as:

- Persistently low educational achievement and attainment for African-American children (The Achievement Gap)
- Disproportionate presence of African-American students tracked into lower achievement tracks, disproportionate behavioral referrals, suspensions, and alternative school placements
- Low levels of college completion among African-American students

Each of the above issues were discussed and defined as symptoms of long-standing and persistent socio-economic inequality and injustice. While there is no single solution to violence reduction, we must focus on educational attainment and success as important components.

Research on educational attainment as it relates to violence and crime shows a clear connection. The Justice Policy Institute looked at this issue and highlighted the following points:

- Graduation rates are associated with positive public safety outcomes. Nationally, a five percent increase in high school graduation rates would produce a savings of almost \$5 billion in crime-related expenses annually.
- States with higher college enrollment rates experienced lower violent crime rates. Of the states with the 10 highest enrollment rates, nine had violent crime rates below the national average.

Another study found that a one year increase in the average year of schooling completed reduces violent crime by almost 30 percent.

These findings serve to emphasize the importance of the Education Committee's work.

The following Data section provides an overview of the data that supports this document's set of recommendations. The final section summarizes the recommendations and provides insight as to how the recommendations can be implemented.

The Data and What Works

During our process, the Education Committee reviewed a good deal of data. We have included some of what we see as the more important figures below.

Kentucky and Louisville/Jefferson County: Kentucky's population in 2010 grew to 4,339,367, a 7.4% increase from 2000. The decade between 2000 and the 2010 Census shows Kentucky's Non-Hispanic, White population grew by 3.8% (137,642) and accounted for 46.3% or less than half of the state's total population growth. While, Kentucky's African-American/Black population grew by 14% (41,526) and the state's Hispanic population grew by 121.6% (72,897).²²

During this same time period, 2000-2010, Jefferson County's population grew by 47,492. This increase in population accounts for 16% of the state's total population growth and 57% of the state's African-American/Black population growth. African-Americans/Blacks make up 20.8% of Louisville/Jefferson County's total population.²³

Jefferson County Public Schools (JCPS):

The demographic information below was provided by JCPS as part of the October 2011 African-American Initiative (AAI) Education Summit:

²² – Ron Crouch, Department of Workforce Investment (information pulled from *What Does the Research Reveal? JCPS Data on Policy Issues, African-American Initiative Summit, October 14, 2011*)

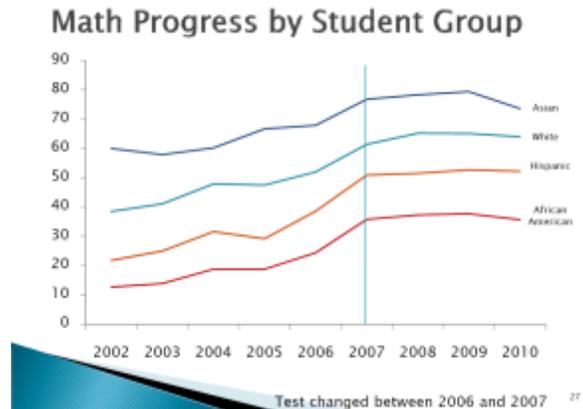
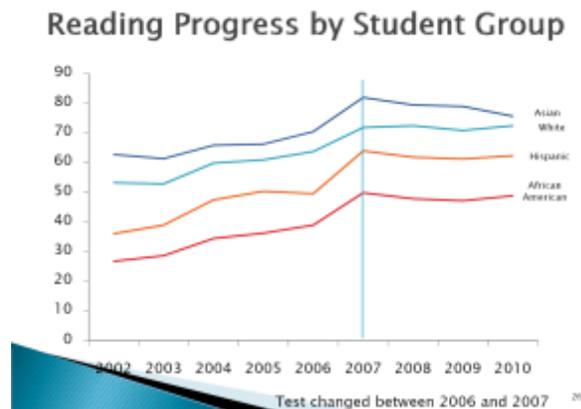
²³ Michael Price, KY State Data Center, U of L

JCPS Demographics

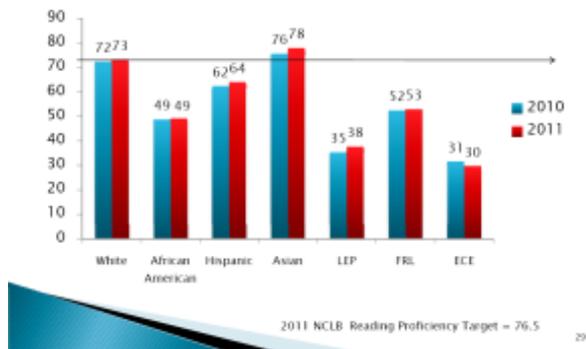
Race	% of Students
White (non-Hispanic)	51.7%
Black	37.2%
Hispanic	6.1%
Asian	3.0%
Pacific Islander	.1%
2 or more races	1.7%

The 37.2% of African-American/Black students attending JCPS account for approximately one half of all African-American/Black students in the state of Kentucky. Eighty-four percent (84%) of JCPS' African-American students are on free/reduced price lunch.

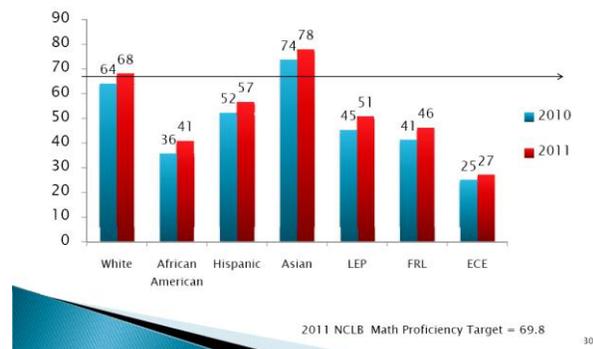
The following are excerpts from a JCPS presentation at the AAI Education Summit. These graphs give us a snapshot of how African-American students are faring.



2011 KCCT Reading Results



2011 KCCT Math Results



Graduation Rate

Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate (AFGR) by race



Unequivocally, the data show that the racial achievement and attainment gap is alive and well for African-American students as a subgroup of all students.

In an effort to make this report as non-cumbersome as possible, we have included additional data charts as appendices.

School Violence and Academic Performance

Academic performance is affected by multiple factors. One such factor is school violence. According to The Third Way Culture Program's 2008 report, entitled *Reducing Violence in Schools*, school violence can academically and emotionally affect both the victim and perpetrator. Students who fight at school may have difficulty succeeding in their studies;²⁴ students that exhibit violent behavior are more likely to drop out of school;²⁵ bullied students are

²⁴ Allison Ann Payne, Denise C. Gottfredson, and Gary D. Gottfredson, "Schools as Communities: The Relationship Between Communal School Organization, Student Bonding, and School Disorder," *Criminology*, Vol.41, 2003.

²⁵ (Committee on Increasing High School Students' Engagement and Motivation to Learn, National Research Council. *Engaging Schools: Fostering High School Students' Motivation to Learn*. Available at <http://www.nap.edu/catalog/10421.html>),

more prone to do poorly in school;²⁶ victims of bullies are more likely to be depressed²⁷ and both victims of bullies and bullies themselves have an increased risk for suicidal behaviors.²⁸ Lastly, research shows that school violence can create an environment of fear, and affect students' readiness to learn as well as their ability to learn.²⁹ However, early detection and effective intervention strategies can significantly decrease violence and improve classroom performance in the short and long term.

JCPS Discipline Referrals for Aggression – School Year 2011-12

JCPS' 2011-12 Discipline Referrals for Aggression total 8,321. This number represents the total number of incidents for aggressive events resulting in a referral and represent 5,566 unique/unduplicated students. Cited events include: 1st- 4th degree assault; fighting, carrying/using a dangerous instrument; robbery; sexual assault and possession of a firearm.

- 4,631 of the events occurred in middle schools
- 1,999 happened in high schools
- 1,691 took place in elementary schools

Noteworthy: Referrals for –student to student fighting or striking” numbered 6,748 of the total 8,321 referrals for aggression. The majority of the events happened at the middle school level (4,070), followed by high school (1,477) and then elementary (1,201). The data changes when examining referrals for –student fighting staff or other officials”. Though middle-school students continue to lead on this data point with 190 referrals, elementary age students accumulated more referrals than high school students with 289 and 112, respectively.

African- American students in JCPS are disciplined at a significantly higher rate than white students. Although African-American students comprise 37.2% of the JCPS student population they accounted for 66.51% of the discipline referrals for aggression as compared to Whites at 27.75%.

The five most frequently occurring zip codes for students receiving discipline referrals for aggressive events during the 2011-12 school year are:

Zips	Neighborhoods	# Referrals
40211	Chickasaw, Parkland, Park DuValle, Shawnee	1,034
40216	Clover Leaf, PRP, Shively and St. Dennis	754
40210	Algonquin, California, Park Hill	697
40212	Portland, Russell, Shawnee	625
40203	Limerick, Old Louisville, Portland, Russell, Shelby Park, Smoketown	575

²⁶ T.R. Nansel, et al, “Bullying behaviors among U.S. youth: Prevalence and association with psychosocial adjustment,” Journal of the American Medical Association, April 25, 2001

²⁷ .R. Nansel, et al, “Bullying behaviors among U.S. youth: Prevalence and association with psychosocial adjustment,” Journal of the American Medical Association, April 25, 2001

²⁸ Yale University, “Bullying And Being Bullied Linked To Suicide In Children, Review Of Studies Suggests,” Science Daily, July 19, 2008.

²⁹ S. Scheckner et.al, “School Violence in Children and Adolescents: A Meta-Analysis of Effectiveness.” Journal of School Violence, 1: 5-34, 2002.

JCPS Out-of School Suspensions for Aggression – School Year 2011-2012

There were 4,485 Out-of-School Suspensions for Aggression during the 2011-12 school year:

- 2,250 occurred at the middle school level, 1,717 in high schools and 518 at the elementary level.

Again, African- American students represented 37.2% of the student population but accounted for 65.08% of the 4,485 Out-of-School Suspensions.

Overall, the data tell an important story about what is happening at the middle school level relative to aggression and discipline. The data clearly points to middle school as the part of the system reported to be experiencing the most trouble relative to referrals for aggressive events and out-of-school suspensions.

- **Referrals for aggressive events**
Middle 56% High 24% Elementary 20%
- **Out-of-school suspensions for aggression**
Middle 50% High 38% Elementary 12%

Per a recent article in the LEO entitled: *What's the Alternative – The makeup of Jefferson County's alternative schools: a look at the data and the questions it raises*, African-American students are also disproportionately represented in JCPS' three alternative schools. The article reported that for the last 6 years African- American males have comprised more than 50% of student population at all 3 schools.

These data are troubling on many levels: school violence negatively affects academic performance; middle school is already a time of great transition academically as well as socially and developmentally; and the disproportionate representation of African-American students by race and geography raise the specter of over-identification practices based on cultural misunderstanding or bias.

What works in addressing educational issues?

High Quality Pre-Kindergarten Programs and a Strong Focus on Grade-Level Reading

The research on the effect of high quality pre-kindergarten programs and their impact on better education outcomes for students, individually and as a group, is surprisingly clear. When done right, effective pre-kindergarten education narrows the achievement gap before students start school. According to a report from the RAND Corporation, *Who Is Ahead and Who Is Behind,*” (which studied gaps in school readiness and student achievement in the early grades) children who attend effective pre-kindergarten programs:

- Perform better on standardized achievement tests in reading and math
- Are less likely to be placed in special education
- Are less likely to be held back a grade

- Are more likely to graduate from high school

In short, quality pre-kindergarten programs, including high quality childcare, build an important cognitive, social and emotional foundation for educational success throughout a student's K-12 experience.

Another important factor is the relationship between reading on grade level by the end of 3rd grade and educational attainment. A national study, commissioned by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and released in April 2011, shows that students who do not read proficiently by third grade are four times more likely to leave high school without a diploma than proficient readers. If the student is poor, the problem is compounded. Poor students are three times more likely to drop out or fail to graduate on time than their more affluent peers.

High Quality Education - a rigorous curriculum

Review after review of the literature on quality education and postsecondary completion point to a rigorous curriculum as the best preparation for educational success. In fact, the National Association for College Admission Counseling (NACAC), in their recent *Policy Brief: Rigorous Curriculum*, cited findings from the 2008 Jobs for the Future study which stated, "High school curriculum has repeatedly been found to be a more significant predictor of college success than family background, parents' education level, test scores, class rank, and GPA."

Currently the national data show low-income and minority students are less likely to complete a rigorous curriculum than their affluent and non-minority peers, leaving many unprepared for higher education and ultimately the workforce.³⁰ Given this information, we must address the issues of and barriers to high quality education and rigorous curriculum access for all students, especially African-American and low-income students. Absent this, the achievement and attainment gaps will remain and continue to impact the overall educational and workforce competitiveness of this group of students.

Parent/Caregiver Engagement

Meanwhile, in order to foster academic success, parent engagement remains crucial. Parents are a child's first and most important teacher. The academic success of our community's children does not rest solely in the classroom. What happens to children outside of the school walls and beyond the playground matters in the educational life of a child.

Decades of research show that when parents are effectively engaged in their student's "school life" students demonstrate higher grades/test scores and graduation rates; better school attendance; increased motivation and self-esteem; decreased use of drugs and alcohol; and fewer instances of violent behavior. In fact, research indicates that family participation in education is twice as predictive of students' academic success as family socioeconomic status. It should also be noted that as a parent's education level increases so do the reading and math scores of their

³⁰ National Association for College Admission Counselors, Policy Brief: Rigorous Curriculum

children. It is important that parents/caregivers also be viewed as learners and access to adult education and literacy services should be emphasized when working with at-risk populations.

School – Community Partnerships for Student Success

Research on schools and programs that assist in closing the achievement gap demonstrates that many of the positive outcomes benefit from or rely on partnerships among schools, community members and community institutions to reduce ethnic, linguistic and socio-economic disparities in educational outcomes.³¹ These successful schools employ partnership strategies that center on 1) improving academic outcomes by fostering student and family engagement and extending opportunities for academic mastery; 2) enhancing social support and addressing the comprehensive social and physical well-being of students and their families by ensuring connections to needed resources; 3) developing relationships with the community that help strengthen the overall fabric of the community and neighborhood; and 4) shifting organizational structures within the school to accommodate community expertise, resources and support.³²

Early detection and effective intervention for school violence prevention and discipline issues

- **Universal School-Based Violence Prevention Programs** are school-based programs to reduce or prevent violent behavior that are delivered to all students in a given grade or school. These programs can be used from Pre-K through high school. Universal School-Based Violence Prevention Programs were identified by the Task Force on Community Preventive Services, a volunteer body of public health experts appointed by the Director of the CDC, as demonstrating strong and sufficient evidence of effectiveness in reducing or preventing violent behavior.³³ This evidence-based approach addresses skills such as conflict resolution; emotional awareness and control; self-esteem; problem-solving; team work and positive social skills.
- **Restorative practices** are being used around the globe to proactively address and prevent violence. Research shows that restorative practices can have a positive effect on student behavior and school climate and culture.³⁴
- The Kentucky Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights identified **Positive Behavior Intervention and Supports (PBIS)** school discipline strategies as an approach to address the results from the current system of discipline. PBIS moves away from high stakes discipline and absolute zero tolerance and strives to keep students in mainstream classroom environments, where appropriate and possible.³⁵

³¹ Nancy Erbstein, Elizabeth Miller, "Partnering with Communities to Promote Student Success: A review of the research," April 2008.

³² Nancy Erbstein, Elizabeth Miller, "Partnering with Communities to Promote Student Success: A review of the research," April 2008

³³ The Community Guide to Preventative Services, "What works to promote health?", May 2012

³⁴ E Forum, Restorative Practices in Schools: Research Reveals Power of Restorative Approach, Part I

³⁵ PBIS KY Advisory Committee to the US Commission on Civil Right, - Saturday Academy Report

Higher Education

Developing a strong college-going and college completing culture in Louisville is vitally important. We know that in the 21st Century job market, our youth must go beyond high school in order to compete. Postsecondary education is a prerequisite for success and this doesn't mean just college, this also includes vocational training and certificate programs. The financial stability that results from postsecondary education produces a community that experiences less violent crime.

Hudson and Hudson (2011) do a fine job of offering programs partnering with colleges/universities and primary and secondary schools that have proven effective at the collegiate level in their final report from Saturday Academy Special Sessions on Educational Achievement and Attainment in Metro Louisville. The authors do not provide complete program descriptions and evaluations because they are “too lengthy”, but provide a link where these can be found: <http://louisville.edu/saturdayacademy/reports>. A programmatic summary highlighting the higher education/adult learning initiatives is listed below:

- **A&S/U of L persistence and graduation initiatives.** Very useful examples of advising, teaching, support services and systemic changes needed to raise persistence and graduation rates. U of L also has a history of working successfully with academically marginal students that could be very useful to institutions such as JCTC.
- **The Saturday Academy.** This could be modified or expanded to work with middle and high school students—and, in the 1990s, was used as a venue for teacher professional development. Could be adapted for parents as well.
- **The Pan-African Studies Institute for Teachers (University of Louisville).** Originated in 1991 as a three-way partnership—between JCPS, the U of L School of Education and the Department of Pan-African Studies—for the purpose of 1) teaching pre-service and in-service teachers basic knowledge of African World history and culture; and 2) teaching pre-service and in-service teachers how to work effectively with students of color in general. Could easily become a requirement in teacher preparation and on-going in-service programs.
- **Mentoring Programs for black males.** As discussed by Dr. Cuyjet, programs such as Collegiate 100, Student African American Brotherhood. Mentoring programs for young black women should continue as well.

Both national and local research gives us rather reliable ideas about how academic achievement gaps were born, nurtured and grew. They have identified the issues and made evidenced-based recommendations for significant gains and/or remediation. As the fundamental education issues have not changed - low achievement for African-American students; a perennial racial achievement gap; and too low levels of college attainment and graduation rates for African-Americans - the recommendations and input regarding programs and strategies remain similar, in many instances, to recommendations advanced in previous reports, community conversations and educational summits.

RECOMMENDATIONS

While education is the cornerstone of the foundation for successful children, families and community, it is also an expansive topic and the committee's deliberations reflected that reality.

The following recommendations have been proposed in service to: 1) address the achievement gap; 2) provide student support across the education continuum with regard to academic, social, psychological and cultural resources needed to succeed and; 3) assist with achieving greater educational attainment at the post-secondary level and beyond.

These recommendations are offered with the understanding that better outcomes, including narrowing the achievement gap and increasing college completion for African-American students, particularly low-income students, require our community to address disproportionality and structural disparities across a host of systems and socio-economic factors. The problem is a multivariate one, not limited to the formal educational system.

Closing the Achievement Gap/Student Support: **Recommendation 1 (Early Childhood Education)**

Building on the work of many community partners, initiate a robust early childhood education campaign, focused on birth through 3rd grade (0-8 years old), that provides early education systems, including childcare environments and parents of young children, with information and skills that support learning; grade-level literacy; social/emotional development; conflict resolution/violence prevention and parent/caregiver engagement. There is a diverse set of providers that could work to more effectively and efficiently coordinate and collaborate in the delivery of early childhood services. A range of federal, state, and local resources are currently dedicated to these services along with additional funding from various foundations and private donors.

Recommendation 2 (K-12)

Increase the number of African-American students enrolled in AP courses. Providing a high-quality and inclusive education system that raises the achievement level of all students with an emphasis on narrowing the gap between the achievement levels of African-American students and other students³⁶ In order to raise achievement, we must also raise our expectations of all students. AP courses are provided at many JCPS schools and we encourage JCPS to use existing funding to address this recommendation.

Recommendation 3 (Out-of School Time)

Research has shown that at-risk children who attend quality afterschool programs perform better academically and have better attendance. The committee recommends the implementation of a comprehensive student support system that will address the academic, social/developmental, behavioral, comprehensive health and cultural needs of students. This would be accomplished via a more coordinated out-of-school time system.

³⁶ The State of African-American Youth in Metropolitan Louisville – Preliminary Investigation, April 2001

The committee feels that nurturing collaborative community partnerships and family/caregiver involvement, from the early formative years and throughout the student's academic journey, is key to addressing educational success.

The local context provides rich opportunities to implement this recommendation at a rather large scale and quickly. Two such opportunities include the work that is underway relative to the \$765,000 grant Louisville received from the Wallace Foundation to support and implement a comprehensive initiative which addresses the quality and effectiveness of out-of-school time resources as well as increases meaningful offerings for and participation of children and teens.

The second "right now" opportunity is JCPS' new and comprehensive model for addressing student support and resiliency. The model seeks to provide early identification of student support needs, wrap appropriate and differentiated school-based *and* community supports around students and their families. The initiative is purposed to address barriers in a school- family-community framework and has a keen focus on building/enhancing student resilience.

In support of this recommendation, the committee encourages the school system and community-based organizations to explore federal funding opportunities to community, parent, and school partnerships. Such funding could be used to create (or add to existing programs) an ongoing Resource Center located in the community. Fundamentally, the Resource Center would focus on the early establishment of positive relationships between parents and staff, teachers, and principals. A plethora of other initiatives could be submerged under such a program.

Recommendation 4 (preK-12 violence reduction)

Per evidence outlined earlier in this report, the Committee recommends that evidenced- based, Universal School-based Violence Prevention Programs are implemented Pre-K through high school, especially within local schools where data show the highest need.

4A – Institute restorative practices within schools as one alternative to the traditional discipline system.

4B – Build/enhance deep and durable connections between community centers and the schools relative to violence prevention/intervention and interrupter initiatives. Connecting and leveraging existing community-based organizations with JCPS could ensure sustainable implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation 5 (K-12: Cultural Competency)

The committee encourages JCPS to continue down the path of addressing the cultural dimensions of learning by:

- Elevating and requiring on-going cultural competency, diversity and inclusiveness training for pre and in-service teachers, staff and administrators.
- Provide joint trainings and professional development opportunities with the out-of-school time providers located in the community.

- Increase efforts to identify, recruit, retain and promote educators of color.

Recommendation 6 (K-12: Special Education)

Even before special education was formally codified in the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 (P.L. 94-142, now the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act), students of color, as well as those from immigrant or economically disadvantaged households, were overrepresented in classrooms for students considered cognitively impaired.

Today, troubling patterns of racial disparities in special education identification, placement, and outcomes continue. JCPS is no exception. As we have stated earlier in this report, the system is also burdened by disproportionately high incidents of in-school and traditional suspension of minority students.

The committee strongly feels JCPS and its stakeholders must make every effort to identify and implement early and effective interventions that will decrease disproportionality within discipline systems, alternative settings and special education.

Postsecondary Level and Beyond:

Recommendation 7 (Postsecondary Education)

Finally, though most of our attention has centered on K-12 education, the Education Committee believes Metro Louisville must work diligently to increase its population of college educated citizens overall and African Americans in particular. To that end, the Committee recommends a full-scale campaign that addresses the benefits of postsecondary education but also provides solutions to the challenges in achieving postsecondary success. It should be noted that the Committee is also supportive of the recommendations made by Hudson and Hudson's 2011 "Saturday Academy Special Sessions on Educational Achievement and Attainment in Metro Louisville" report. They include:

- more scholarships and scholarship programs targeting overall African-Americans
- revamp teacher preparation programs to promote greater cultural sensitivity among pre- and in-service teachers
- strengthen mentoring programs for college students at highest risk of attrition, particularly African American males
- expand community programming (e.g., Saturday Academy)
- diversity training for college faculty
- expand and integrate Black Studies on both the collegiate and K-12 levels

In order to achieve the Hudson Report's recommendations, we would offer the following additional specifics:

- In addition to general scholarship augmentation for African-Americans, we believe particular attention should be paid to constructing programs and pipelines for a critical mass of African-American male teachers and administrators (e.g., POSSE Program (headquartered in New York with programs in multiple cities), Call Me Mister (originating at Clemson University; a KY program exists at Eastern Kentucky University), and the Minority Teacher Recruitment Program (University of Louisville)).
- Introduce students to colleges early and take them to campuses to become familiar early on.
- Initiate a pipeline program with JCPS and local colleges and universities beginning at the middle school age with incentives for participating in the program and college expenses
- Develop summer bridge programs at local colleges for incoming 1st year "at-risk" students to develop academic skills, examine decision-making and critical thinking techniques while earning college credit
- Provide intentional college supports throughout their developmental stages of college to increase the likelihood of retention
- Explore a state scholarship program that allows qualifying African-Americans to attend college for free or at reduced tuition. These programs should ideally not only address students with superior grades, but also those below these standards with financial need.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Education Committee contends that the community's long-term efforts to reduce violence will only be successful if we are successful in improving the academic fortunes of all of our children. We realize that achieving equity in educational outcomes and opportunities will not be easy or quick, but we believe it possible. It will require unrelenting vigilance and a bold and unapologetic approach to the multi-dimensional socio-economic factors that are all too often present in the lives of our at-risk students, particularly low-income African-American students. Community and political will must be built, maintained and sustained for the long term. Success is dependent on a wide range of stakeholders, not just the K-12 system or post-secondary institutions or the African-American community. It requires a full community response. Change will take unprecedented multi-sectoral partnerships and it will take the respective expertise of each sector of our community as well as individual students and families engaging in education, collaborating for solutions, monitoring results and holding each other accountable for outcomes. Where possible, we must expand and support efforts to braid resource streams across public sectors that can support the recommendations and strategies. And we must garner resource support from the private and independent sectors that will allow the flexible dollars necessary to extend our reach beyond what government and public systems can do.

Appendix A

College or Career Readiness of JCPS High School Graduates: 2011

<u>High School</u>	<u>N of Graduates</u>	<u>% College or Career Ready</u>
Atherton	214	40
Ballard	342	52
Brown School	38	39
Butler	350	40
Central	190	16
Doss	181	10
Dupont Manual	449	81
Eastern	357	55
Fairdale	198	20
Fern Creek	291	31
Iroquois	178	11
Jeffersontown	197	16
Louisville Male	395	59
Moore	139	18
Pleasure Ridge Park	396	29
Seneca	302	31
Shawnee	82	6
Southern	223	13
Valley	167	4
Western	188	11

Schools with less than 20% college or career ready students highlighted in yellow

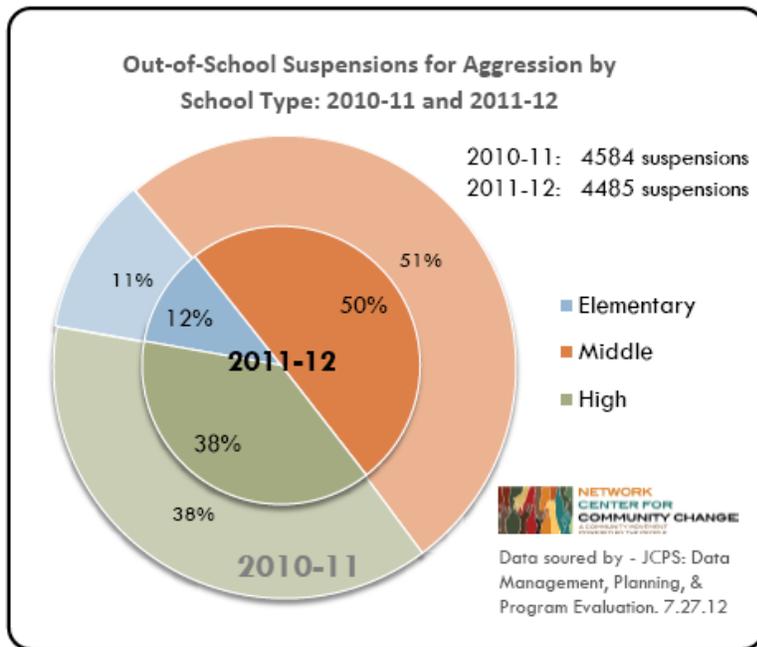
Appendix B

Postsecondary Educational Options in Metro Louisville: 2011:2012

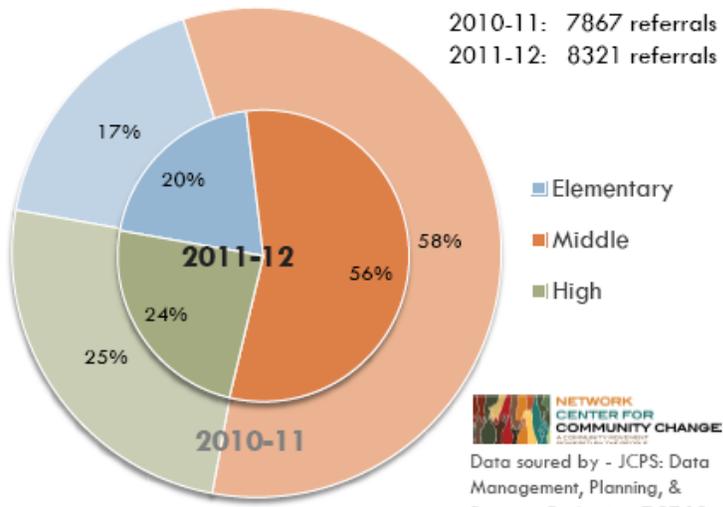
<u>Institution</u> <u>Graduation Rate</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Annual Tuition</u>	<u>6-Year</u>
<u>4-Year</u>			
Bellarmino University	2,848	\$ 15,560	
Spalding University	1,632	12,096	
Sullivan University	3,192	10,000 to 20,000+*	
University of Louisville	21,143	3,794	51%
<u>2-Year</u>			
JCTC			ca. 10-13%
JCC	9,520	1,340	
JTC	1,512	1,450	
Simmons College	115	3,000	
<u>Proprietary</u>			
ITT	354	11,704	
Louisville Technical Institute	612	10,920	
RETS Institute of Technology	365	6,120	
Spencerian	201	9,990	

- Varies by program.

Appendix C

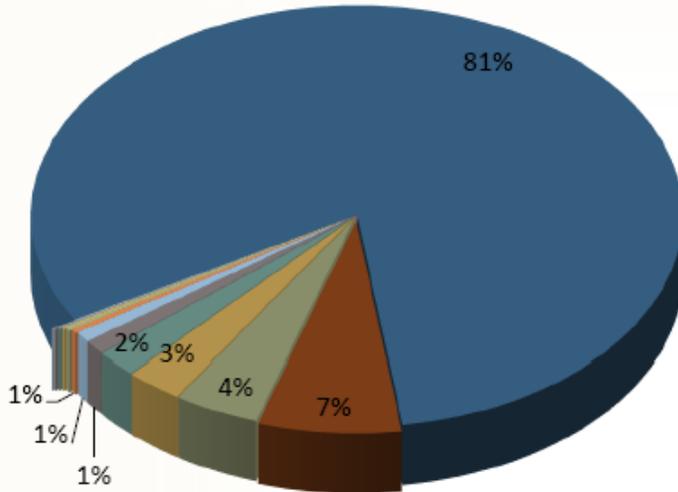


**Discipline Referrals for Aggression by School Type:
2010-11 and 2011-12**



JCPS Discipline Referrals for Aggression: 2010-11 and 2011-12

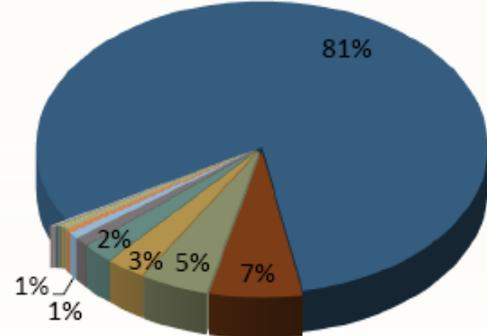
2011-12; 8321 referrals



Charts show percentage of total discipline referrals K-12, by aggression type. Aggressions are ordered by most instances (Fighting/Striking – Student to Student), to least. This order was consistent through both school years.



2010-11; 7867 referrals

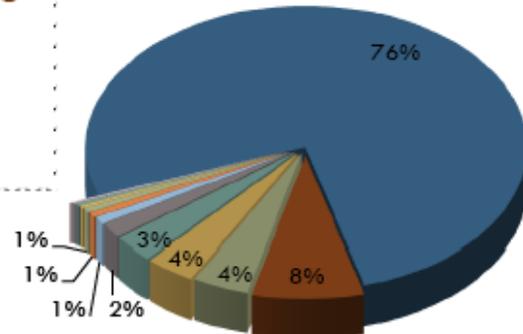


- Fighting/Striking - Student to Student
- Fighting/Striking-Student to Staff/Other Officials
- Fighting/Striking - Student to Other
- Dangerous Instrument (carrying or use)
- 4th Degree Assault
- 3rd Degree Assault (Assaulting Staff/Other Officials)
- Other - Look-Alike Weapon
- Weapon D - All Other (Deadly Weapons)
- Sexual Assault (Unwanted touch in a sexual manner)
- Weapon A - Handgun
- Robbery
- 2nd Degree Assault
- Weapon C - Other Firearm
- 1st Degree Assault
- Weapon B - Rifle/Shotgun

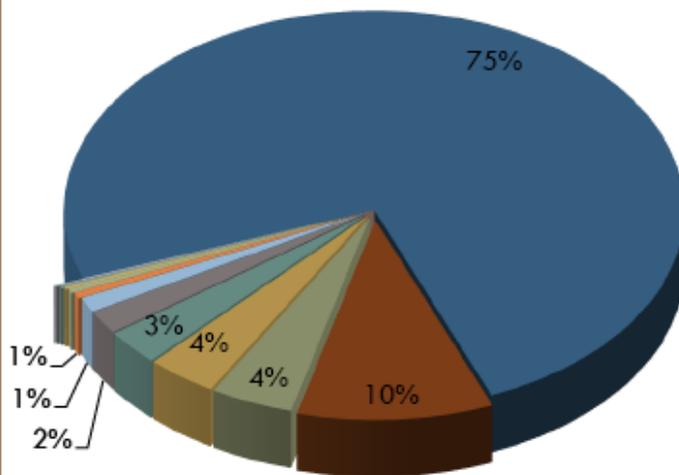
Data sourced by - JCPS: Data Management, Planning, & Program Evaluation. 7.27.12

JCPS Out-of School Suspensions for Aggressions: 2010-11 and 2011-12

2010-11; 4584 suspensions



2011-12; 4485 suspensions



- Fighting/Striking - Student to Student
- Fighting/Striking - Student to Staff/Other Officials
- Dangerous Instrument (carrying or use)
- 4th Degree Assault
- Fighting/Striking - Student to Other
- 3rd Degree Assault (Assaulting Staff/Other Officials)
- Other - Look-Alike Weapon
- Weapon D - All Other (Deadly Weapons)
- Sexual Assault (Unwanted touch in a sexual manner)
- Robbery
- Weapon A - Handgun
- 2nd Degree Assault
- Weapon C - Other Firearm
- Weapon B - Rifle/Shotgun
- 1st Degree Assault

Charts show percentage of total out-of-school suspensions K-12, by aggression type. Aggressions are ordered by most instances (Fighting/Striking – Student to Student), to least. This order was consistent through both school years, however there no '1st degree assault in 2011-12.



Data sourced by - JCPS: Data Management, Planning, & Program Evaluation. 7.27.12

V EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

The work of the Employment and Economic Development Committee of the Violence Prevention Work Group began with deliberations around identifying impact action steps or recommendations that would go a long way toward creating a stronger, more economically vibrant community. Over a period of six weeks and four meetings and numerous emails, we debated and cajoled each other to learn and think hard about the economic data and sustainable solutions that could have immediate impact. The committee came together around the belief that an economically vibrant community is essential for strengthening west Louisville families and producing neighborhoods that will be healthy enough to provide for the well-being of children.

Our deliberations led us to focus on unemployment and poverty as defining issues that create a fragile population and exacerbate many of the related social ills, i.e., lack of business development, job creation, crime, perception of crime, and educational achievement. These issues and challenges ultimately harm families and children and the future for many is literally decimated.

Issues of Concern

Why there are consistent high levels of unemployment in west Louisville as compared to other parts of the Louisville community is a question that requires an appreciation of the complexity of the problem. What we do find is:

- Unemployment rates in west Louisville census tracts in 2010 ranging from 16.5% to 47.9% - this against a county average of 10.8% (ESRI Business Analyst).
- Annual household incomes in census tracts that range from \$10,070 to \$31,306 – with the best performing west Louisville census tract representing only 2/3 of the county average of \$45,117. (2011 ESRI Business Analyst)
- A built-environment that includes a number of environmentally contaminated and/or functionally obsolete industrial buildings. The Initiative for a Competitive Inner City conducted an in-depth study of West Louisville in 2000, and 77% of the companies interviewed cited inadequate land or facilities for expansion as a competitive disadvantage for West Louisville.

As further data will illuminate, this area is a home to a high concentration of individuals transitioning off welfare, ex-offenders, young workers who did not excel in school; and lack world-of-work experience. Job opportunities for west Louisville residents, both in their neighborhoods and within the broader community, are limited. In spite of earnest attempts by numerous entities; there are thousands of individuals with decidedly poor prospects for securing gainful employment – they are much more likely to interact with law enforcement than with employment opportunities. Divestment and capital flight has become the norm in certain west Louisville areas. Traditional market forces have not been able to enhance these areas and it is unlikely that, without strategic, thoughtful interventions, this will change.

What follows is a series of recommendations that, we believe, represent the kinds of interventions that are necessary, realistic, and achievable. While there are significant deficits in west Louisville, there are also a number of assets, and our thinking is centered on leveraging these strengths. We focused on suggestions that can have an immediate impact on addressing social and economic issues that are measurable and sustainable over time. Please note that we have broken these recommendations into three parts: community assets, adult and youth.

Recommendations

Leverage Economic Assets for Sustained Community Impact

It is imperative that economic assets for sustained community impact be leveraged. West Louisville features a number of assets – clusters of private-sector businesses employing 100+ employees, highly trafficked retail corridors, owner-occupied housing developments, parks, K-12 school facilities, key post-secondary institutions and more. Understanding where neighborhood stability is strongest – in areas like Park Duvalle, Old Walnut Street/the Muhammad Ali Corridor, West Market Street Corridor and West Broadway between 14th and 34th Streets- , focus attempts at generating additional economic activity in these areas. This means recruiting businesses to locate in a tightly defined geographic area where density and investment security can be achieved, encouraging festival and other traffic-generating activities in strategic parks and other venues, connecting to city-wide celebrations like the KY Derby for the benefit of West Louisville. Attention should be paid to targeting public sector streetscape investments, increasing police patrol, and other associated infrastructure work in these corridors. In terms of local precedents, look to work underway on South Fourth Street between Muhammad Ali Blvd. and Broadway, the 600 – 900 blocks of East Market Street, and the Oak Street Corridor particularly at the intersection of 4th and Oak.

Engage national foundations in the development of unique tools to recruit businesses to the target area(s). One particular tool might be an adaptation of the –Save to Win” program being used at credit unions in Michigan and Nebraska (and begun in the U.K. and South Africa). In the Louisville scenario, this could mean developing a lottery in which solid business performance and neighborhood hiring generated increasing chances to win cash rewards. Truly coordinated funding efforts are needed for this work – federal, state, and local governmental tools (from incentives to department level funding priorities such as Public Works, Metro Police, etc.), private sector, and local/national foundation support. In addition to leveraging existing funding sources, we recommend convening a group that discusses what else is needed/could be created to support these efforts. This would be most effective if held annually in the fall, prior to the Metro Council budget cycle and with plenty of time to develop a state legislative agenda for the following session where applicable. Also, the development of the action plan and comprehensive plan done by Community Services and Revitalization should take this need into account. The Mayor’s vision plan as conducted by the Department of Economic Growth and Innovation should reflect the need for steady attention in this area of our community.

Create Jobs through the Ohio River Bridges Project

The Ohio River Bridges Project must lead to job creation for West Louisville residents and Louisville residents everywhere. The KentuckianaWorks Construction Pipeline program facilitated by the Louisville Urban League helped the Louisville Arena Authority achieve its goal of 20 percent employment going to minorities, 5 percent to women and 60 percent to local

workers. The program trained 293 candidates for work in construction; placed 111 of them into employment, including 95 minorities and 12 women; and placed 35 graduates directly into construction jobs on the arena.

The Ohio River Bridges Project has already committed to meeting or exceeding goals for disadvantaged, minority and women-owned business participation. For several years now, the KY DBE and IN DBE programs have been charged with providing mentoring, assistance, and certification to qualifying firms who will be eligible for contract opportunities. Further, Kentucky has set a goal for 15% minority employment and 10% female employment for the Bridges Project. Both states are strongly encouraging, though not able to require, the use of local workforce for this project. Thus, an inventory should immediately be produced by the KYDBE which provides the number of minority owned businesses that are trained, certified and ready to work on the Ohio Bridges Project.

Kentucky and Indiana should strive for strict adherence to the minority and female employment goals, and seek to replicate the accountability process used by the Arena Authority to ensure success. That process included monthly Affirmative Action Committee meetings and withholding pay to non-compliant contractors.

We should also utilize an expanded version of the Construction Pipeline program to prepare candidates for these positions, while continuing to focus on recruiting pipeline participants from disadvantaged sectors i.e., west Louisville residents, including individuals transitioning off welfare, ex-offenders, veterans, single-heads of households, etc. The Construction Pipeline was originally funded by federal dollars allocated to the Governor's discretionary fund. Revisit this option for an enhanced version of the program, as well as explore whether the Bridges Project itself may be able to provide funding support for the effort.

Developing Under-Recognized Entrepreneurs

Replicate the New York City Defy Ventures model in Louisville. Defy Ventures provides carefully selected, ambitious men who have criminal histories with life-changing entrepreneurship, leadership and career opportunities. The organization is funded and managed by entrepreneurs and venture capitalists that provide MBA-like training, real business plan competitions, and real finance and incomes for ex-offenders. The founder launched a similar entrepreneurship program in Houston that yielded a recidivism rate of less than 10%, an employment rate of 98%, and the inception of more than 60 businesses by its graduates. With Greater Louisville Inc. as a lead convener, this program could be replicated in Louisville. An individual will need to be identified to lead this initiative long-term in order for it to be successful. If warranted, the participant pool could be expanded from simply ex-offenders, to all West Louisville residents, regardless of background. Funding support would have to come from local and national private sector businesses and foundations like the Kaufman Foundation.

Link Educational Attainment to Earning Potential

With a graduation rate in Jefferson County Public Schools of just 67.8% and only 62.7% for African-Americans, and understanding that 50 high school student's drop out of JCPS every week, the community needs to speak loudly about the value of education. Statistics unequivocally demonstrate that more education leads to greater earning potential, with college

degrees generally equating to 2x as much income. The challenge is making this message real for students as they consider establishing future career goals or post high school options.

In its attempt to make it “real” for students, Louisville Central Community Centers (LCCC) has conceived of a “do well in school” initiative that supports year-round employment for school-age youth. The program ties student’s school performance to pay in their job, i.e., the better the performance measured by consistent student improvement, the more hours a student is allowed to work and/or the more money per hour the student earns. This is only one example of programming offered in our community, which could support the necessary linkage.

Should this initiative be implemented on a larger scale, LCCC leadership has volunteered to serve as lead convener for the overall initiative, and non-profit youth development organizations can be engaged to create work opportunities for middle school youth, and private sector employers and other non-profits can continue to be approached about placements for high school students.

Any efforts implemented should be evidence based and should leverage existing youth employment programs like SummerWorks and catalyze their work by tying educational achievement into their mission. Funding must be secured by mobilizing the community, in order to, dramatically energize the private for-profit and non-profit sectors, Business Leaders for Education, and participating national education foundations such as the Lumina Foundation.

Building & Repairing Neighborhood Pride

In light of the glut of vacant homes and abandoned properties in West Louisville, youth from these neighborhoods could be employed to help clean-up and maintain these properties. Louisville Metro Government, Council leadership and Neighborhood leadership, as well as local organizations such as YouthBuild Louisville, Habitat for Humanity and others should provide job training to disadvantaged youth.

If existing Metro funds are being allocated for city employees or private contractors to provide upkeep to these vacant properties, a portion of these funds could be set aside for a demonstration project that hires youth to perform this work. An RFP could be issued for a non-profit organization to manage this effort, recruit and prepare youth, etc.

These same efforts should immediately be used in the Smoketown Hope IV revitalization project of the Housing Authority.

VI HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELLNESS

Introduction

The Health and Social Wellness Committee of the Violence Prevention Work Group is charged with developing recommendations that help to identify and address the physical, mental, emotional, and social health factors related to violence. The public health approach to violence is two-fold: (1) apply public health principles such as epidemiology – focusing on health effects, characteristics, root causes and influences in a well-defined population; and (2) assure the provision of services to address the physical and mental health needs of those impacted by violence, including prevention.

Violence is a world health issue and is defined as –the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation.³⁷

Violence prevention strategies can occur across the spectrum. Public health prevention strategies are typically categorized in the following three areas. Primary prevention aims to prevent violence before it occurs. Primary prevention strategies aim to develop skills in individuals that will allow them to resolve conflict in a non-violent manner. Secondary prevention strategies are those that aim to deal with the immediate effects of violence such as providing medical care to victims of violence and emotional support to those impacted by the violent act. Lastly, tertiary prevention strategies deal with the long-term effects of violence such as helping victims reintegrate in to society by providing medical and support services that deal with the physical, mental, emotional, and social needs of victims and their families/friends.

Immediately following is a section providing a data overview of violence in Louisville Metro. This is followed by a summary of recommendations for primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention strategies; and insight into how the recommendations can be implemented.

Issue of Concern

Homicide is one of the top-five causes of death in the age groups between 1 and 34 years in the U.S. In 2007, there were 18,361 homicides, with an age-adjusted mortality rate of 6.1.³⁸ Black men have a disproportionately higher rate of homicide in the U.S. Homicide was the fourth leading cause of death for black men in the U.S. and the sixth leading cause of death for Hispanics in 2006.³⁹

³⁷ Krug EG et al., eds. World report on violence and health. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2002

³⁸ *Assault or Homicide*. (n.d.). Retrieved 2011, from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/homicide.htm>

³⁹ Men's Health: Leading Causes of Death for Men, 2006. Retrieved Nov 2011, from <http://www.cdc.gov/men/lcod/index.htm>

Like homicide, suicide is a serious public health issue that has a lasting impact on communities. In 2006, suicide was ranked as the 11th leading cause of death among persons ages 10 years and older, accounting for 33,289 deaths.⁴⁰ Causes of suicide are complex and determined by multiple factors. They can include mental health issues, substance abuse, alcoholism, a history of abuse or loss. However, protective factors such as clinical care for mental, physical and substance abuse disorders are designed to —buffer” individuals from suicidal thoughts and behavior. These protective factors are considered to be effective prevention.⁴¹

In 2009, the age-adjusted mortality rate from homicide in Louisville was 11 deaths per 100,000 population. This rate was more than double that of the state (5) and nation (5.5) for the same year. It also exceeds the Healthy People 2010 goal of 3 deaths per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted death rates for blacks (37) remained higher than for whites (5) in Louisville Metro. Since 1999, homicide death rates ranged from 6.9 to 11 per 100,000 population, with a sharp rise occurring between 2006 and 2007. Death rates by age from homicide are the highest among age groups of 15 to 24 years and 25 to 34 years.

The homicide rate in Louisville has fluctuated over the last few years. In 2004 there were 70 homicides but this has dropped into the 50s per year in recent years. In addition, assaults involving a firearm occur at 3-4 times the homicide rate. While this is not exclusively a west Louisville issue, there are a disproportionate number of gun-related incidents and homicides attributed to young African American men, which tend also to be concentrated in relatively few neighborhoods in this part of town. . Some of this is fueled by drug market activity in these neighborhoods. Effective intervention with this population has the potential to reduce homicides in Louisville by 15-30%.

While homicide captures the public’s attention, there are two to three times as many deaths by suicide as by homicide. The number and rate of suicide deaths in Louisville Metro have fluctuated since 1996 with no consistent trend. Ninety-eight suicide deaths occurred in Louisville Metro in 2009. The age-adjusted mortality rate of 13.9 per 100,000 population was higher than the state rate of 13 and national rate (12). Suicide deaths decreased from the previous year (16 per 100,000). Whites have higher rates for suicide than blacks. During 2009, the Louisville Metro age-adjusted suicide mortality rate for males was approximately three times higher than females. In 2011, there were 103 suicides in Louisville -- a substantial increase from 73 suicides in 2005. While suicide is a problem that occurs in virtually all areas of Louisville Metro, there appear to be neighborhoods including some in the west Louisville in which suicide rates are significantly above the city average. This is unacceptable in a city that prides itself on its compassion.

The high cost of violence is ultimately borne by every citizen of our community. In 2009, University of Louisville Hospital documented charges in excess of \$12 million for firearm-related hospital visits alone. Of these patients, 56 percent were indigent and 27 percent were self-pay with limited means to pay a substantial hospital bill.

⁴⁰ *Injury center: Suicide Prevention.* (n.d.). Retrieved 2011, from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/suicide/>

⁴¹ *Suicide: Prevention Strategies.* (n.d.). Retrieved 2011, from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/suicide/prevention.html>

In addition to the financial cost of violence, there are social and emotional costs as well. Traumatic events have a psychological impact on people that typically last for some time after the event occurs, especially among children. The National Child Traumatic Stress Network (NCTSN) describes the impact of trauma stress on children as follows:

While reducing the impact of traumatic stress is not going to provide a quick way to directly reduce the number of homicides in Louisville, it can have an impact on the psychological and physical health and well-being of individual members of the community who are experiencing traumatic stress. Just as the impact of trauma ripples through the community, so too the impact of improved coping skills and emotional and physical health spreads, leading to improved functioning as a community.

While community violence is often depicted as random acts of violence or violence against rivals/gang members, intimate partner (or domestic) violence continues to be a problem. In October 2005, *The Courier-Journal* reported –“In the past three years, 2002, 2003 and 2004, 49 Kentuckians were killed by their husbands, boyfriends or former partners.” According to a 2007 *Courier-Journal* article and the Kentucky Domestic Violence Association, 48 women and one man were killed in domestic violence cases. In late July of this year, a mother and her two children were shot to death in Louisville, KY, by the father of the children.

In the United States, a woman is physically assaulted every 15 seconds. Domestic violence is not just a family matter. It is a crime with serious and sometimes fatal consequences for the victim, children and the community. –“We know that bullying and violence against women are part and parcel of the same thing. Many times young children who grow up in this culture of violence become violent themselves as perpetrators... 1 in 3 women in the state of Kentucky will be the victim of domestic violence in her lifetime.”⁴²

The Center for Women and Families in Louisville, KY, reports that 90% of corporate security directors surveyed rank domestic violence as a high security problem at their companies.⁴³ On average, more than three women are murdered by their husbands or boyfriends in this country every day. Bureau of Justice Statistics Crime Data Brief, Intimate Partner Violence (2003) reports pregnant and women who were recently pregnant are more likely to be victims of homicide than to die of any other cause.⁴⁴

Recommendations (n=7)

The following recommendations are presented by type of prevention strategy: primary (3), secondary (2), and tertiary (2), for a total of 7.

42 Domestic Violence Fatalities in Louisville Metro, Louisville Metro Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee, 2005.

43 National Safe Workplace Institute Survey (1995). Talking frankly about domestic violence. *Personnel Journal*, April, p. 64

44 Frye, V. (2001). Examining homicide's contribution to pregnancy-associated deaths. *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, 285, No. 11.

Primary Prevention Strategies: (PPS = 3)

PPS1: Establish a Young Adult Fatality Review Committee

Infant Mortality Review Committees (IMRC) and Child Fatality Review Committees (CFRC) have been implemented broadly, including within the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to identify risk factors for child mortality and to establish policies and programs that promote healthy and safe communities for young people to thrive. IMRCs and CFRCs use a multidisciplinary approach to review all deaths of individuals 0 to 17 years of age in a community. According to the National MCH Center for Child Fatality Review, the objectives of child fatality reviews are: (1) Ensure the accurate identification and uniform, consistent reporting of the cause and manner of every child death; (2) Improve communication and linkages among local and state agencies and enhance coordination of efforts; (3) Improve agency responses in the investigation of child deaths; (4) Improve agency response to protect siblings and other children in the homes of deceased children; (5) Improve criminal investigations and the prosecution of child homicides; (6) Improve delivery of services to children, families, providers and community members; (7) Identify specific barriers and system issues involved in the deaths of children; (8) Identify significant risk factors and trends in child deaths; (9) Identify and advocate for needed changes in legislation, policy and practices and expanded efforts in child health and safety to prevent child deaths; and (10) Increase public awareness and advocacy for the issues that affect the health and safety of children.

We propose that a Young Adult Fatality Review committee be established to apply the principles of public health/epidemiology to develop a systematic approach to reviewing young adult fatalities in Louisville Metro. The leading causes of death in 15-34 year olds in Louisville Metro are unintentional injury, homicide, and suicide. This indicates that violence prevention activities could be key to reducing all-cause mortality (death rates) in this age group. A public health approach will help to move us from our anecdotal belief as to why young people die from violent acts to an approach that is informed by quantitative and qualitative data. Similar to CFRCs, the YAFRC should be comprised of representatives from public health, healthcare, medical examiner/coroner, community based services, juvenile and criminal justice, and law enforcement.

PPS2: Suicide Prevention

Metro Government should select and implement a formal, evidence-based suicide prevention strategy in Louisville. A small, content-expert-rich, work group led by the Louisville Metro Department of Public Health & Wellness should be formed to review available evidence based interventions for suicide prevention and select the one that seems to be the best fit for Louisville's needs. The Suicide Prevention Resource Center maintains a database of evidence-based interventions for suicide prevention, as well as a database of suicide prevention best practices. In addition, the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention has expertise in this area. The decision on a particular strategy should be based on the working group's assessment of the location of suicide hot spots and the availability of practical interventions that have a high probability of reducing the suicide rate. The suicide prevention working group should develop a detailed implementation plan that is consistent with the evidence-based intervention. There will be costs associated with this plan. Metro Government should lead an effort to secure foundation or federal demonstration funding to implement the evidence-based practice.

PPS3: Louisville Nature & Outdoor Stewardship Center -- Shawnee Park HQ

Develop a regional stewardship center, headquartered in Shawnee Park to enhance parks, expand nature-based recreation, education and outdoor stewardship and access for children and families across western Louisville. This would build upon existing resources to create equality of opportunity in west Louisville as it relates to the availability of nature-based outdoor recreation, place-based environmental education, and community enhancing opportunities for park/open space stewardship. The proposal involves establishing a small staff presence in an existing building within Shawnee Park for the purpose of engaging the community through cost effective Parks' and volunteer-led programming (e.g., park adoptions) in key parks within west Louisville. A key purpose is to enhance community protective cultural, social, and economic factors that amongst other things, would promote nonviolence. Specifically, this strategy seeks to improve the status of certain social determinants of health and wellness (e.g. parks and physical activity, environmental quality, education) through innovative park programming and community partnerships.

The Stewardship Center would support enhancement of a network of parks and open spaces. It should be supported by a strategic plan that would leverage the Shawnee Park HQ resources and installation that might complement an "Adopt a Park" program that would focus on connecting neighborhood residents to parks in the immediate vicinity of their homes, thereby providing ready access and creating healthy surrounding neighborhoods across western Louisville. Consideration could also be given to the relevance of the stewardship model to breaking the cycle in parks that have high serious incidence rates particularly with respect to increasing safety including effective and affordable formal and informal park policing strategies.

The Stewardship Center strategy will contribute to reducing violence by 1) increasing equitable access to services and opportunities that improve youth's physical and emotional well-being (e.g., access to nature-based recreation and education); 2) positively influencing personal relationships and creating healthy family environments by providing recreational/volunteer opportunities that foster positive mentoring relationships; and 3) enhancing the perceived and actual safety of outdoor park environments through organized volunteer engagement around local environmental stewardship programming.

Currently, the University of Louisville School of Business (MBA Capstone Consulting program) is preparing a business model for a proposed West Louisville Stewardship Center Concept for Shawnee Park that will serve the broader neighborhoods in west Louisville. This will culminate in a presentation to stakeholders in early late August/early September 2012. Desired next steps include inclusion of local voices in the discussion through a series of public forums followed by an analysis of implementation options. Existing partners include Louisville Metro Parks, the Olmsted Parks Conservancy, and YouthBuild Louisville. Additional strategic partners could include the Metro Department of Health and Wellness, Jefferson County Public Schools, and local providers of youth services.

It is considered that this initiative has high potential to attract corporate and foundational funding support from those entities having health and wellness, education, environmental issues, and supporting diversity as mission areas for their community involvement initiatives. Potential

local corporate sponsors include Humana, LG&E and Brown-Foreman, Louisville Chemistry Partnership; smaller companies such as Quest Outdoors, Bass Pro Shops; as well as Toyota Motor Manufacturing which currently sponsors Metro Parks Louisville ECHO program. Grants are also available to support this initiative including from the U.S. EPA Office of Environmental Education, the National Science Foundation, the National Environmental Education Foundation, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Foundation. Other national organizations that could offer support, including connecting to funding opportunities include the Trust for Public Lands and the Conservation Fund.

Secondary Prevention Strategies (SPS=2)

SPS1: CeaseFire Replication

A formal replication of Operation Ceasefire is recommended. Operation Ceasefire, originally piloted in Boston in the 1990s, has been replicated in a wide range of urban areas. It has generally (though not always) been successful in reducing homicides related to drug and gang activity and in reducing drug market activity as co-occurring social disturbances. The data on Operation Ceasefire is relatively extensive and available.

The Ceasefire effort should be led by the Louisville Metro Police Department with very strong and public support from the Mayor's office. Trained Ceasefire staff should be engaged as consultants on this project. Ceasefire as an intervention has been quite successful in multiple and varied cities across the United States. Consultants from Ceasefire should be used to help refine the scope of the project. A particular question would be whether the project should also expand to include an effort to shut down public drug markets simultaneously with the effort to reduce gun violence.

To implement Operation CeaseFire, Louisville Metro should assemble a small work group that is directly and publicly sponsored by the Mayor. The work group should be led by an appropriate individual, probably a designee of the Louisville Metro Police Department Chief. The Operation Ceasefire intervention should focus on individuals in the western Louisville involved in gang and/or drug-related activity. Operation Ceasefire consultants should be engaged very early in the planning process. Consultants should be invited to Louisville to conduct an initial assessment and make recommendations about the potential value of Operation Ceasefire. If a replication of Operation Ceasefire seems to be warranted, Operation Ceasefire consultants should be invited to make a formal proposal. Assuming the project proceeds, a larger working group should be organized, in consultation with Operation Ceasefire consultants, to develop and implement the larger intervention. Sources of funding include community foundations, corporate donations and Metro Government general funds.

SPS2: Psychological First Aid and Community Crisis Response Team

Most people, most of the time, are able to recover from the impact of a critical incident. Sometimes, however, the emotional impact overwhelms a person's ability to access the tools they possess to recover. This acute stage is where crisis intervention can assist individuals in regaining their balance and moving forward. When people do not have enough tools to deal with challenging events, violence is sometimes the result. Members of a community crisis response team who are trained in Psychological First Aid (PFA) will be able to respond to community disasters, including shootings, to assist those impacted by the incident. Community crisis

response teams can be an asset to the community by attending to the non-medical care needs of those impacted by violence. Their presence also allows public safety and law enforcement officials to focus on stabilizing the scene and identifying witnesses.

Increasing community awareness of this resource, training community members to provide the service, and developing systems for outreach in the community in partnership with Louisville Metro Police Department, Louisville Metro Emergency Medical Services, and MetroSafe when a traumatic event occurs would be helpful next steps. A partnership with the Kentucky Community Crisis Response Board will allow this resource to be available in Louisville/Jefferson County at no additional cost to Louisville Metro Government or residents.

Tertiary Prevention Strategies: (TPS =2)

TPS1: Hospital-Based Violence Reduction Initiative

We propose that Louisville implement a hospital-based/hospital-linked intervention such as CAUGHT IN THE CROSSFIRE (CinC), hiring young adults who have overcome violence in their own lives to work with youth who are recovering from violent injuries. CinC's highly trained Intervention Specialists offer long-term case management, linkages to community services, mentoring home visits, and follow-up assistance to violently injured youth. The purpose is to promote positive alternatives to violence and to reduce retaliation, re-injury, and arrest. The first program of its kind in the nation, CinC led to the founding of the National Network of Hospital-Based Violence Intervention Programs (NNHVIP) which has 19 members nationwide, including Out of the Crossfire based in Cincinnati—providing potential for a low-cost site visit and benchmarking.

The CinC staff members, or "Intervention Specialists," act as case managers and mentors, working closely with the youth and their families to help them avoid violence and thrive. Many have grown up in the same communities where they now work. Many have survived violence themselves. As soon as a young person is admitted to the hospital with a violence-related injury, hospital staff calls in the Intervention Specialist, who arrives within one hour at the hospital room, helping the injured patient and his or her families and friends cope with the injury and start talking about alternatives to retaliation.

At the initial bedside visit, the Intervention Specialist focuses on developing a trusting relationship with the patient, providing comfort and emotional support, working to prevent immediate and future retaliation, promoting alternative strategies for dealing with conflicts, identifying the youth's short-term needs, and developing a plan for staying safe.

After the young person leaves the hospital, the Intervention Specialist continues to foster a relationship, easing the youth's transition back into the community through frequent personal and telephone contact. This includes coordinating assistance from social services providers, probation officers, teachers, administrators, guidance counselors, hospital social workers, and other youth service professionals. This results in a network of wrap-around aid. The Intervention Specialist, on an ongoing basis, links the young person and his or her family with local resources that meet participants' basic needs and promote healthy, nonviolent lifestyles, such as:

- Medical coverage and follow-up care
- Educational programs
- Job training programs
- Employment opportunities
- Counseling
- Life skills training
- Legal assistance
- Recreational programs
- Substance abuse intervention
- Anger management classes
- Safe housing

The Specialist typically works with the youth and his/her family for six months, contacting the young person at least once a week.

The impact of this intervention has been measurable⁴⁵:

- More than 1,300 Oakland and Los Angeles youth and several thousand of their family members have been helped by CinC since 1994.
- In 2007, 100% of all active CinC participants avoided re-injury & 91% of CinC participants were not arrested.
- A study published in the *Journal of Adolescent Health* in March 2004 demonstrated that youth who participated in CinC were 70 percent less likely to get arrested and 60 percent less likely to have any criminal involvement than injured youth who were not involved in CinC. Results from a follow-up study demonstrating similar results were published in the *Journal of the American College of Surgeons* in November 2007.

Interested and passionate partners must be identified to construct, implement, evaluate and fund such an initiative in Louisville to include: leadership from University of Louisville Hospital where the majority of trauma victims are treated; KentuckyOne Health (which operates six area EDs) and other area hospitals/emergency departments; and a local not-for-profit coordinating agency to employ the Intervention Specialists.

An intervention with similarities to the CinC model is currently underway in Louisville that provides helpful lessons for replication. KentuckyOne Health currently partners with the Network Center for Community Change (NC3) and the Louisville Metro Department of Public Health & Wellness to employ three part-time “Peer Advisors” who follow a community health worker model to make regular home visits to support low-income patients discharged from Jewish Hospital and residing primarily in the 40211 and 40212 zip codes of urban Louisville. The Peer Advisors work in collaboration with a hospital-based nurse navigator who provides medical support and education of patients by phone. The program, which began in March 2012, is showing early promise of helping patients better self-manage their medical condition at home, prevent unnecessary hospital readmissions, and address the root causes of health disparities including social isolation and challenging multiple co-morbidities. REACH of Louisville is providing program evaluation services.

⁴⁵ National Network of Hospital-based Violence Prevention Programs. Youth Alive!: Oakland, CA. 31 July 2012. Web. <http://www.youthalive.org/caught-in-the-crossfire/>

A February 2012 briefing paper by Bob Bennett outlined a variety of funding sources available for hospital-based violence intervention programs.⁴⁶ It includes:

- Crime Victims Funding through US Department of Justice
- Federally Qualified Health Centers funding (only available by working through a FQHC)
- Early Periodic Diagnosis, Screening, and Treatment Funding
- Targeted Case Management funding
- SCHIP funding
- Medicaid Administrative Claiming

In many of the 19 NNHVIP sites, hospitals provide significant in-kind support with program oversight, collaboration in initiating case management, consenting patients, office space, etc.

TPS3: Domestic Violence Survivor Empowerment

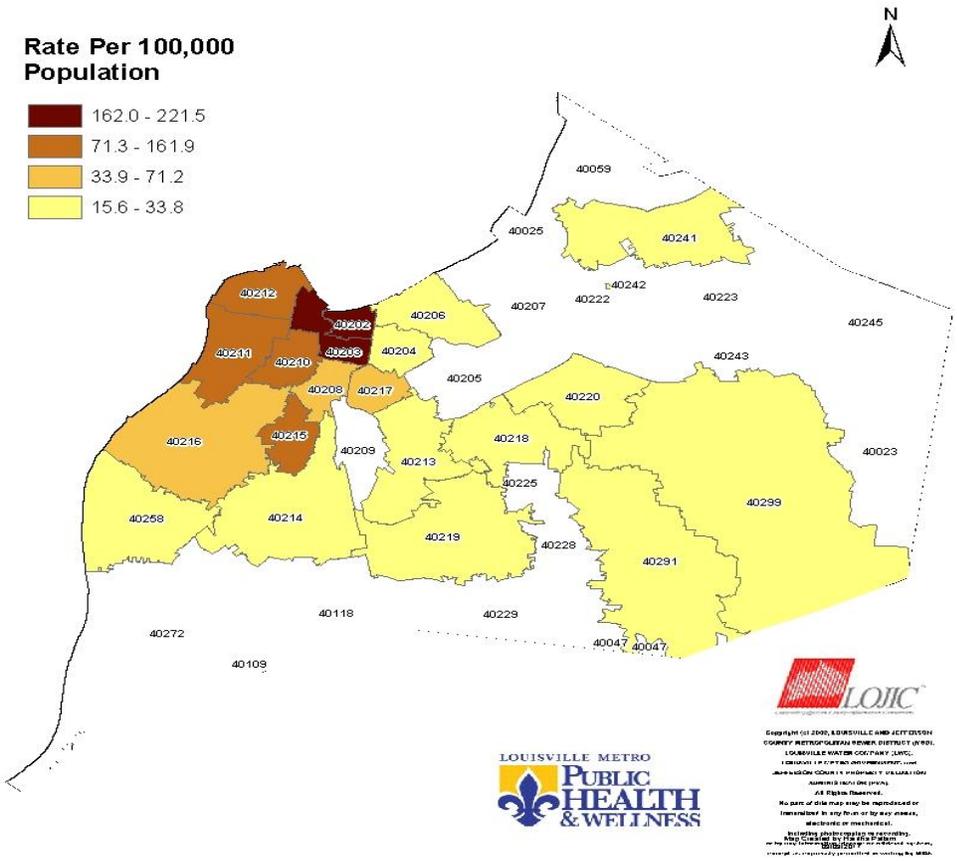
Individuals in our community are often quiet and “closed mouthed” about the issue of family domestic violence and abuse. There is a cloak of denial about the impact it has on the health and social welfare of our community. The first principle of recovery is the empowerment of the survivor. The survivors are the individuals in the community who are affected by family domestic violence and abuse. Valuing multiculturalism and diversity will help individuals in our community. Education is the key and it is paramount in the fight against family domestic violence and abuse. Education must begin in the primary level of education, K-12. Education of assessment, intervention and prevention of family domestic violence and abuse should be a part of the required curriculum. Men’s work and programs to educate men and boys should be a part of required training for para-professional and professional careers. Community organization programs should implement programs to teach children about the signs of abuse and how to protect themselves. Children and adults need classes that help them obtain the skills to help a friend or neighbor who is being abused. Staff who work with children should receive education about assessment, intervention and prevention of child abuse and neglect. Powerful educational public service announcements should be aired on television, on stations that are visited predominantly by the family.

To implement this strategy, individuals in leadership positions must be inclusive and respect the diversity of the community being facilitated to reach the goal and should involve and educate parents in the community as leaders. This group of leaders can work with the leadership of Jefferson County Public schools to develop a curriculum for K-12 to educate about healthy relationships. Once the curriculum is developed, Community Centers should be approached to organize programs that educate clients about family domestic violence and abuse education. Encourage community center leaders to engage parents in a healthy relationships program. In addition, community-based organizations, businesses, hospitals, mental health centers, community health centers, dentists, etc. should be encouraged to adopt programs or to partner

⁴⁶ Bennett, Bob. *Sustainability Opportunities for Hospital-based Violence Intervention Programs: A Briefing Paper*. Youth Alive! 31 July 2012. Web. <http://nnhvip.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/08/Sustainability-Briefing-Paper-Feb-2010.pdf>

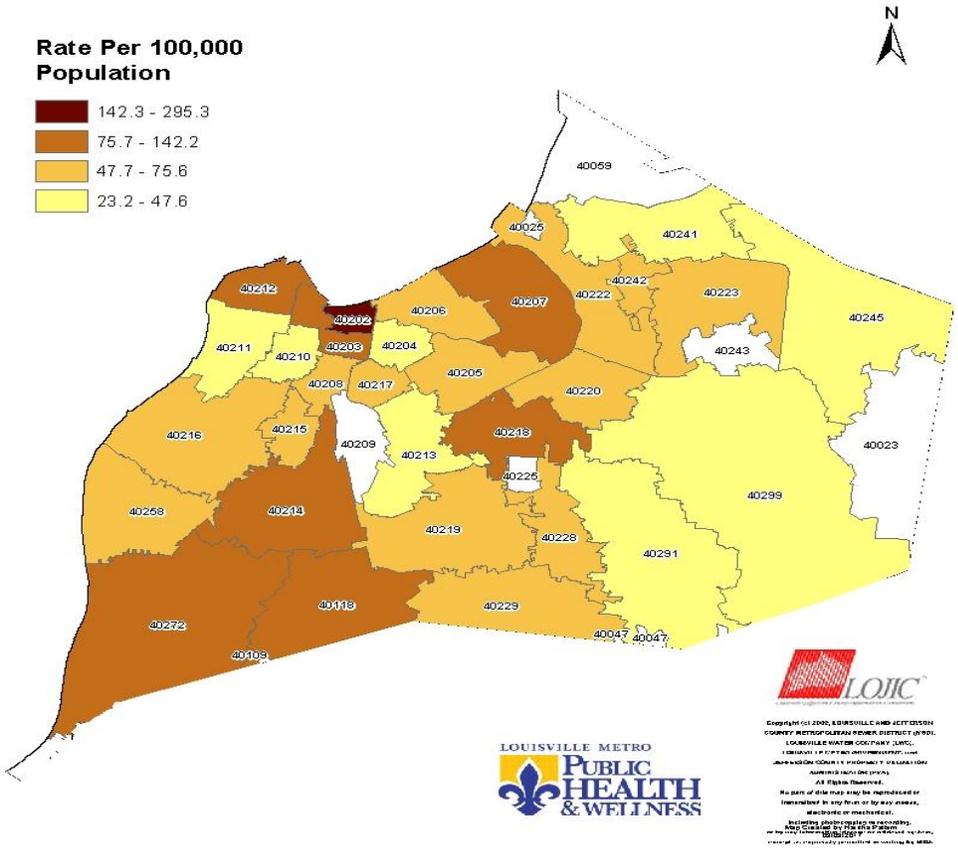
with others to educate about assessment, intervention and prevention of family domestic violence and abuse.

In-Patient Hospitalizations Due to Homicide or Assault by Zip Code Louisville-Jefferson County, 2010



Source: Louisville Metro In-patient Hospitalization Records, 2010
Office of Health Policy, Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services

In-Patient Hospitalizations Due to Suicide or Self Inflicted Injuries by Zip Code Louisville-Jefferson County, 2010



Source: Louisville Metro In-patient Hospitalization Records, 2010
 Office of Health Policy, Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services

VII JUVENILE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMITTEE

Committee Charge

As a subgroup of the Violence Prevention Work Group, the Juvenile and Criminal Justice Committee was charged with addressing how the adult and juvenile justice systems can positively impact the goal of reducing violent crime in targeted areas of the community. The committee was also asked to develop both short- and long-term recommendations for action. Since other committees of the Violence Prevention Work Group were specifically focused on issues related to prevention, the Juvenile and Criminal Justice Committee narrowed its focus to individuals who have had prior contact with the local criminal justice system.

Committee discussions therefore centered on interventions to reduce the likelihood of individuals who have entered the criminal or juvenile justice system from having further contact with the system; to reduce the likelihood that these individuals will re-engage in violent behavior; and to reduce the likelihood that first-time offenders deemed to be at risk will commit a violent offense.

Issues Identified by the Committee

Offender Recidivism:

Similar to findings in other large communities across the nation, data analyzed by the Louisville Metro Police Department suggests that the majority of young people who are committing violent offenses in the target areas have had prior contact with the local justice system. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, it has been estimated that two-thirds of all released prisoners will commit new offenses within three years of their release⁴⁷.

On the state level, The Kentucky Department of Corrections (DOC) released recidivism numbers in January 2011 indicating that the state's two- and three-year recidivism rates are at the lowest mark in recent years. The 24-month recidivism rate is now at a 10-year low—29.5%; however, the recidivism rate remains above 50% for young African-Americans. The Kentucky DOC three-year recidivism rate is 40.3% for the 2007 releases. Recidivism is defined as the percentage of individuals who are reincarcerated within 24 months of release and includes individuals incarcerated on a new offense and for technical violations. It does not include federal convictions, convictions in other states or convictions in Kentucky in which the person is probated and not incarcerated.

⁴⁷ "Offender Reentry: Correctional Statistics, Reintegration into the Community and Recidivism," updated July 2008, Congressional Research Service Report

The following chart includes a breakdown of Kentucky’s two-year recidivism data by age and race:

2008 Kentucky Recidivism Data by Age & Race

2008	Total Released	Total Recidivated	Total Under 21 Released	Total Under 21 Recidivated	Total 21-30 Released	Total 21-30 Recidivated
All Races	15021	4442 (29.6%)	274	137 (50%)	5555	1944 (34.9%)
White	10785	3176 (29.4%)	177	86 (48.6%)	3982	1418 (35.6%)
African American	3946	1215 (30.8%)	88	47 (53.4%)	1436	500 (34.8%)
Hispanic	175	18 (10.3%)	4	1 (25%)	85	6 (7.1%)

With regard to juvenile recidivism, information published by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention⁴⁸, reports that there is no national recidivism rate for juveniles, which is due in part to the variance of juvenile justice systems across and states and localities. It should be noted, however, that controlled trials of 7,300 juveniles over a 35-year-period concluded that formal interventions by the juvenile justice system increase the likelihood of delinquency across the board and fail to control crime.⁴⁹ Similarly, research findings suggest that just appearing before a judge increases the risk of a youth progressing into the juvenile justice system by approximately four times and being placed in secure detention increases the risk of a youth progressing into the system significantly—as much as 70% in some findings.

For the purpose of this report, juveniles are generally defined as youth under age seventeen with young adults in the category considered at high risk for crime ranging from age 18 to 29 years. According to *Crime in the U.S. 2010*, 29.6% of all crime was committed by those between the ages of 18-24; 44.4% of all crime was committed by those between 18-29 years; and 12.6% of crime was committed by those under the age of 18. Additionally, the national crime data can be broken down by race and age. In the category of persons under 18 years of age, 66.3% were White and 31.1% were Black. In the category of persons over 18 years of age, 69.9% were White and 27.5% were Black.

Linkage to Needed Programs and Services:

Based upon the premise that a significant portion of violent crime is committed by individuals who have had previous contact with the criminal justice system and who therefore may have served time in jail or prison or been under the supervision of the Kentucky Division of Probation and Parole, the committee raised questions regarding the extent to which these individuals are referred or court-ordered to needed treatment programs and services along with the availability and accessibility of those services.

⁴⁸ *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report*

⁴⁹ Campbell Collaboration, “*Formal System Processing of Juveniles: Effects on Delinquency*”

With knowledge that research over the years has consistently found that a significant number of persons entering the criminal justice have a history of substance abuse and/or experience some form of mental illness, access to effective treatment programs and services is even more critical. According to data reported by the Bureau of Justice Statistics in 2006, a survey of state and federal prisoners estimated that about 50% met criteria for drug abuse or dependence, and yet fewer than 20 percent who needed treatment received it.⁵⁰ Information included in an NIH Fact Sheet, entitled “Addiction and the Criminal Justice System,” indicated that criminal offenders have rates of substance abuse and dependence that are more than four times that of the general population.

Significant levels of substance abuse have also been reported within the juvenile justice system. Data reported by Puzzanchera indicated that approximately 10% of the estimated 2.1 million juvenile arrests were for drug abuse or underage drinking violations.⁵¹ It has also been estimated that nearly two-thirds of youth in detention may have a substance abuse disorder with females having higher rates of substance abuse than males.⁵²

On the national level, it is estimated that 10% of jail inmates have Serious and Persistent Mental Illness, with the caveat that the percentage may be higher in larger urban areas. According to information provided by the Louisville Metro Department of Corrections, it is estimated that 20-25% of the individuals incarcerated at LMDC are on psychotropic medications and a majority of the “revolving door” population is diagnosed with Serious and Persistent Mental Illness have co-occurring substance abuse disorders.

Restorative Justice Approaches:

Restorative justice is a process to involve, to the extent possible, those who have a stake in a specific offense and to collectively identify and address harms, needs and obligations, in order to heal and put things as right as possible.⁵³ It is victim-centered (individuals and communities) while simultaneously focusing on the rehabilitation of the juvenile offender – an approach that is dramatically different from the way the traditional criminal justice system works. The traditional criminal justice system asks what laws have been broken and what punishment is deserved by the offender. Restorative justice asks what harm has been done, who is responsible for repairing that harm, and how can that harm be repaired.

Evaluations of restorative justice programs, both in and out of the United States, have documented reductions in recidivism ranging from a slight decrease up to 26-34%. There is also research indicating that youth participating in restorative justice processes demonstrate better outcomes than youth participating in traditional criminal justice practices. These outcomes include a reduction in the number of future contacts with the juvenile justice system, less serious future offenses, and increased time until the next offense.

⁵⁰Chandler et al. 2009, cited in *Principles of Drug Abuse Treatment for Criminal Justice Populations*, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Revised January 2012

⁵¹ *Principles of Drug Abuse Treatment for Criminal Justice Populations*, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Revised January 2012

⁵² *Principles of Drug Abuse Treatment for Criminal Justice Populations*, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Revised January 2012

⁵³ Zehr, *The Little Book of Restorative Justice*, 2002

One of the most significant studies involves the implementation of Family Group Conferencing in New Zealand. In November 2009, Allan MacRae, Youth Justice Practice Advisor, visited Louisville and presented information about restorative justice practices in New Zealand. He described the Family Group Conference model to representatives of the criminal justice system, community and victim advocates. Changes were made in New Zealand to address the over-representation of Maori youth in the juvenile justice system and the results in New Zealand were staggering. After implementing the new program model, Mr. MacRae noted that the number of juvenile cases processed through the court was reduced by nearly 70% with an over 90% reduction in recidivism.

Offender Reentry:

The Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that each year more than 650,000 offenders are released into the community and almost five million ex-offenders are under some form of community-based supervision. As of 2011, there were over two million people incarcerated in our country and 95% of those individuals will be released back into their communities. In Kentucky, an estimated 17,000 individuals are released annually by the Kentucky Department of Corrections with a significant percentage of that total returning to our community. It was estimated in 2005 that nearly 22% of the Kentucky prison population derived from Louisville Metro with approximately 1,500 parolees and nearly 700 “serve outs” released back to the community each year. Since successful reintegration of these individuals is critical to community safety, the committee identified the need for a concerted community-wide effort to support offender reentry.

Individuals being released into the community following a period of incarceration face numerous challenges. These include finding employment; paying for the basic expenses of daily living such as food and clothing; obtaining access to needed medical and treatment services; securing housing; gaining access to transportation; and making court-ordered payments such as child support or restitution along with fees and fines. These individuals frequently have limited support systems, unstable or strained family relationships, and little support in navigating a fragmented service system.

Public Safety and Offender Accountability Act (H.B. 463)

The committee also discussed the recent legislative changes incorporated in the passage of the Public Safety and Offender Accountability Act during the 2011 session of the Kentucky General Assembly. The majority of the provisions were enacted on June 8, 2011. The focus of the legislation was on maintaining public safety and holding offenders accountable while reducing recidivism and criminal behavior. The law includes measures to reduce the incarceration of low-level offenders through increased supervision and the provision of community-based drug and alcohol treatment. As core concepts, the law provides for increased pretrial release (preference for non-financial conditions based on risk), alternatives to incarceration, and use of evidence-based practices such as an offender risk and needs assessment by state agencies. While not an exhaustive list, some of the highlights of the law include the following:

- Requires all supervision and treatment programs for defendants to utilize evidence-based practices to reduce the likelihood of future criminal behavior

- Requires supervision and treatment programs to be evaluated at regular intervals to measure and ensure reduction of criminal behavior by defendants in the criminal justice system
- Requires use of offender risk and needs assessments by the Kentucky Department of Corrections and inclusion of the finding in the presentence investigation report
- Estimated savings achieved through the implementation of H.B. 463 (reduction in the prison population) shall be used solely for expanding and enhancing treatment programs that employ evidence-based or promising practices designed to reduce the likelihood of future criminal behavior
- The Supreme Court shall require that a vendor or contractor providing supervision and intervention programs for adult criminal defendants use evidence-based practices and the Court shall measure the effectiveness of those programs (phased implementation from 2012-2016)
- The Department of Corrections shall ensure that programs are evidence-based for inmates, probationers and parolees (phased implementation from 2012-2016)

Categories for Committee Recommendations

In generating recommendations for action, the committee focused its attention on intervention in the following two categories:

- (1) Providing appropriate intervention for individuals at the time of the initial contact with the criminal justice system and for individuals identified as high risk for violent behavior; and
- (2) Promoting successful reintegration of individuals returning to the community following a period of incarceration in either prison or jail.

Intervention at the Time of Initial Contact

Although H.B. 463 mandated the implementation of evidence-based practices for state agencies such as the Kentucky Department of Corrections, the Division of Probation and Parole and the Division of Pretrial Services, the committee learned that their use on the local level remains limited. At the time of initial contact, research has identified the importance of using a validated and objective risk and needs assessment instrument to identify an individual's risk of re-offense and to identify individual needs that can be addressed through treatment programs and services. Findings from the risk and needs assessment can be used by judges to streamline decision-making, guide the sentencing process, and target appropriate interventions and sanctions for individuals who need them most thereby increasing effectiveness and lowering the number of persons who are incarcerated or treated unnecessarily. Additionally, treatment providers are held accountable for providing the requested services and demonstrating their effectiveness, allowing for ineffective interventions to be identified and reworked or discontinued.

Secondly, while it appears that there are a number of outstanding organizations in the community committed to assisting individuals in addressing the underlying issues that bring them into contact with the justice system, committee members heard testimony suggesting that access to services is limited by lack of awareness and information sharing about programs, limited funding

and personnel resources, and the unwillingness of service providers to coordinate and collaborate across programs, which has resulted in duplication and fragmentation in service delivery.

Without access to needed treatment for substance abuse treatment and mental health issues; training to assist with education and employment or programs to enhance parenting skills or change patterns of criminal thinking, offenders are frequently no better off when they exit the system than they were when they entered, resulting in an increased likelihood of re-offense. Additionally, while the courts are well aware that criminal behavior is a cyclical problem that unfortunately manifests itself within families from generation to generation, little is done to proactively address this problem.

Barriers to Successful Re-entry

Following the completion of their sentences for felony convictions, many ex-offenders make earnest efforts to lawfully re-enter the community, but find that those efforts are met with resistance and at times, hostility. It is the cumulative impact of these experiences that far too often leads to the frustration, rejection and anger that can propel these individuals back into the criminal justice system.

The key components for successful prisoner reentry address very basic needs: finding a place to live, a job, and transportation; reuniting successfully with family; and finding a cohort of supporters that will help them through rough times. But meeting these needs, while sounding very simple, is often extremely difficult. The Kentucky Department of Corrections provides pre-release preparation for offenders getting ready to leave prison, but this alone cannot solve the problem. The stigma of past actions, people's fear, and the blaring headlines of another's recidivism frequently promote isolation, desperation and failure.

Louisville's network of services for individuals leaving prison is fragmented. Although organizations providing services to ex-offenders continue to meet on a monthly basis to share information as members of the Louisville Metro Reentry Task Force, significant challenges remain. As an example, an inventory of services and resources compiled in 2006 (developed as part of a planning process for the Justice Reinvestment (JRI) Pilot Project in the Newburg Community) identified that providers tend to operate in isolation with little coordination or communication. Additionally, services typically are not located in areas where individuals released from jail or prison reside.

As found in communities across the country, individuals released from prison and jail are more likely to be concentrated in a few core neighborhoods. These areas generally display numerous indicators of being socially disadvantaged and have fewer resources to offer to those returning from prison or jail. Based on a mapping exercise conducted as part of the JRI planning process in 2005, 48% of the individuals released from prison to supervision resided in just six local zip codes (40203, 40211, 40218, 40216, 40210, and 40212) containing only 22% of the general population.

Along with the significant barriers faced in obtaining employment and housing, individuals with a felony conviction face restrictions in their ability to procure financial assistance for post-secondary education and enter employment apprenticeship programs. Additionally, despite

accepting responsibility for their crime, serving their sentence, and participating in available rehabilitative programs, individuals returning to the community remain disenfranchised.

Current Kentucky statutes on expungement are exceedingly restrictive and preclude felons (including juveniles tried as adults) from having their records cleared. The only felony convictions that may be expunged are Class D drug felonies. Although a felony charge that has been dismissed with prejudice or for a finding of not guilty may be expunged at any time, expungement for all other felonies is barred regardless of whether the charge is 20, 30, or even 40 years old. Additionally, the process for expungement of misdemeanor and violation records of conviction (as well as dismissed or amended charges) is complex and can take up to six months from the time a criminal record is retrieved until the order is received granting the expungement. Since expungement of the record costs \$100 per charge, the cost is likely prohibitive for most individuals.

Similarly, many of these individuals are unable to have their civil rights restored, including the most basic American right—the right to vote. Persons convicted of a felony in Kentucky lose the right to vote and it is restored only by receiving an executive pardon from the Governor. To be eligible for restoration of civil rights, applicants must have received a final discharge from parole or their sentence must have expired, whichever is applicable. Applicants must not be under felony indictment, must not have pending charges or owe any outstanding fines or restitution. The power to pardon is vested in the governor, who may grant either a full pardon or a restoration of citizenship (known as a “partial pardon”).

Only three states (Florida, Kentucky and Virginia) disenfranchise all felony offenders for life, unless and until they can successfully navigate an executive pardon or restoration process or obtain a judicial restoration order. Tennessee may be added to the list as a fourth state, insofar as it requires all persons convicted since 1996 to petition the governor or a court for a restoration order. Other states allow for automatic restoration after all time is served, including sentence “serve outs,” parole, and/or probation depending upon the state.

With knowledge that the vast majority of incarcerated individuals will be released at some point, the focus should be on promoting successful reintegration and assisting individuals to return as productive and contributing members of the community. Unfortunately, the practical barriers that ex-offenders face, along with the lifelong stigma that they must endure as a result of their past behaviors, are too frequently manifested in future criminal behavior.

Committee Recommendations

Based on the discussion held during meetings, information and data reviewed by the committee, and community input from the public forum, the members of the Juvenile and Criminal Justice Committee offer the following recommendations for consideration:

- (1) Promote access to comprehensive, accurate and up-to-date information on available community programs, services and providers that includes data on program outcomes for

judges, probation and parole officers, prosecutors, public defenders, and the defense bar (via the Louisville Bar Association).

An inventory of community youth service providers is currently being compiled by the Metro Office of Youth Development. Additionally, the Division of Probation and Parole maintains a local resource inventory and an on-line Reentry Resource Manual for Jefferson County. Directories should ideally include information on program purpose, population served, funding source, cultural relevance, and overall effectiveness.

- (2) Promote systemic use of validated and objective risk and needs assessments to drive referrals and programs placements for both juveniles and adults.

As an evidence-based practice, the use of validated and objective risk and needs assessment instruments have been proven reliable and valid by social science in predicting the likelihood of a particular event, i.e. whether an individual is likely to appear for trial, public safety risk to the community or the likelihood that an individual will commit another offense. Using proven actuarial methods can provide significant benefits--they can typically be administered quickly, are less subject to bias, and allow for consistency. Use of the same risk and needs assessment instrument across system decision points allows service providers to speak with a common language.

- (3) Encourage community funding sources to require that local programs incorporate evidence-based practices, demonstrate successful program outcomes, and ensure that programs are culturally relevant.

At the federal level, there has been a recent trend in the grant application and award process toward the requirement that grant funds be used to support implementation of evidence-based approaches and practices. The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) considers programs and practices to be evidence-based when their effectiveness has been demonstrated by causal evidence (generally obtained through one or more outcome evaluations). The strength of causal evidence is used to influence the degree to which OJP considers a program or practice to be evidence-based.

- (4) Support the work of groups like the Disproportionate Minority Confinement Advisory Board and the Jefferson County Commission on Racial Fairness which collect and evaluate data at key justice system decisions points to identify and address disparities in outcomes by gender, age and race.

In 2003, Louisville Metro launched a Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) reduction initiative with technical assistance from the W. Haywood Burns Institute (BI), a national leader in the field of juvenile justice reform. Louisville Metro was the ninth jurisdiction in the country to implement the BI model to reduce disproportionate minority confinement in youth detention. The DMC Advisory Board was created to convene a collaborative of interagency stakeholders to build the local capacity to address the problem of overrepresentation of youth of color in the juvenile justice system. The DMC Advisory Board continues to meet on a regular basis to collect, analyze and review data

to identify systemic factors contributing to racial and ethnic disparities at key decision points in the juvenile justice system.

The Jefferson County Commission on Racial Fairness was appointed in 2001 by the Kentucky Supreme Court to examine the judicial process in Jefferson County to determine whether racial bias or disparities exist and if so, recommend steps that can be taken to ensure equal treatment. The commission is composed of a diverse group of judges, lawyers, civil rights proponents and other leaders in the African-American community. In its nearly eleven years of work, the commission has found evidence of disparities or systemic bias regarding bail determinations, sentencing and jury selection. Some of the measures it has recommended to address the problems have been implemented through immediate policy changes and training initiatives.

- (5) Support expansion of the Juvenile Pilot Projects coordinated through Restorative Justice Louisville, Inc. as funding and resources permit.

The Restorative Justice Louisville Inc. (RJL) is a private nonprofit agency. The pilot project to divert cases from Juvenile Court was implemented in February 2011 by RJL and includes the use of the Family Group Conference (FGC) model in lieu of formal Juvenile Court proceedings for cases meeting the eligibility criteria.

The FGC entails a decision-making meeting led by a trained facilitator involving face-to-face contact between victims or their representatives and their support system along with offenders and their families or support system. The conference is designed to address the victim's needs; support offenders as they take responsibility and change their behavior; and empower the offender's family to play an important role in the process. The outcome of the conference is to provide a plan that will repair the harm experienced by the victim and the community. The Jefferson County Attorney's Office identifies eligible cases from the geographical areas of the 1st, 2nd and 4th LMPD Divisions.

RJL also developed a pilot project at the request of the Jefferson County Attorney that addresses children 10 years of age and younger who have been criminally charged. The pilot project also involves the participation of the Court Designated Worker's Office, Seven Counties Services, Inc., and Jefferson County Public Schools.

- (6) Develop a partnership between Louisville Metro Government and Restorative Justice Louisville, Inc. to support and facilitate the development of Community Accountability Boards for juvenile offenders in targeted crime areas.

Community Accountability Boards (CAB) are used to engage trained citizen volunteers in resolving low-level crime committed by juveniles at the neighborhood level. Using restorative justice approaches and based on the voluntary participation of the victim and offender, CABs focus on repairing the harm to individual victims and the community-at-large through the development of mutually agreeable reparation plans or contracts. Victims are given a voice in the process and offenders gain an understanding of the impact of the crime on the victim. Offenders are held accountable through payment of restitution, completion of community services projects, treatment participation or school

attendance. Benefits of the process can include preventing a juvenile from entering the juvenile justice system or facilitating reentry; community ownership; providing parties with assistance in obtaining necessary referrals; the development of meaningful, community-driven consequences; and cost-effectiveness as compared to the traditional justice system.

As a partner, Metro Government could provide assistance to RJL, Inc. in connecting to the community infrastructure, i.e. meeting locations, business associations, block watches, community service projects, and linkages to government agencies and services.

- (7) Work with the Administrative Office of the Courts and local justice system stakeholders to explore implementation of a Community Court Pilot Program for adult offenders in a targeted crime area.

Community courts are based on the proposition that courts can play a role in solving complex neighborhood problems and building stronger communities. Community courts typically focus on one neighborhood although several jurisdictions have created courts serving broader areas. Many community courts handle only criminal cases, focusing largely on quality-of-life offending, such as shoplifting, graffiti, illegal vending, and prostitution. Others tackle a broader range of criminal cases, such as auto theft, low-level felony drug possession, stalking and assault, while still others address non-criminal matters including juvenile delinquency, housing issues, environmental code violations, or offender reentry.

All community courts take a problem-solving and community-focused approach. In criminal cases, community courts combine punishment and help, requiring offenders to pay back the community by participating in restorative community service projects while also participating in individualized social service sanctions, such as drug treatment or mental health counseling. In civil cases, such as housing disputes, community courts bring new resources to help create long-lasting solutions. Community courts are shaped by the unique political, economic, and social landscapes in each community.

Since the opening of New York City's Midtown Community Court in 1993, dozens of cities have created community courts with approximately 37 currently in operation. Community courts have produced documented cost savings through the reduced use of incarceration and through community service work performed by defendants. Community courts have also helped boost public confidence in justice and provided an opportunity to test new approaches to public safety and evaluate their effectiveness.⁵⁴

- (8) Work with the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Division of Probation and Parole and local justice system stakeholders to explore implementation of a Reentry Court for adult offenders in a targeted crime area.

⁵⁴ *What is a Community Court: How the Model is Being Adapted Across the United States*, Center for Court Innovation, Bureau of Justice Assistance, 2011

The goal of reentry courts is to stabilize returning parolees in the initial phase of their reintegration by helping them to find jobs, secure housing, remain drug-free and assume familial and personal responsibilities. The court provides intensive judicial oversight, supervision and services to new parolees during the first six months following release from state prison. Following graduation, participants are transferred to traditional parole supervision, where they may continue to receive case management services voluntarily through the Reentry Court. There are presently at least two dozen specialized reentry courts operating nationwide.

The Harlem Parole Reentry Court was established in June 2001 in response to the high concentration of parolees returning to the East Harlem neighborhood of Manhattan. Research conducted on a pool of 20,750 parolees released in Manhattan from November 2002 through February 2008 indicates that Reentry Court parolees (including both graduates and failures) were less likely to be rearrested and reconvicted. Although Reentry Court parolees were more likely to be revoked and returned to prison, the parolees who completed the program experienced lower odds of rearrests and revocation.⁵⁵

- (9) Encourage support for continuation and expansion of Mental Health Courts as funding and resources permit.

In 2004, the Jefferson County Mental Health Court - Enhanced Supervision Docket (JCMHC-ESD) was implemented as a pilot project with funding from the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The court is also supported by Metro General Fund dollars allocated through the Metro Corrections budget. This funding supports case management and treatment services provided by the Community Treatment Alternatives (CTAP) Program operated by Seven Counties Services, Inc. The JCMHC-ESD typically supervises 30-35 individuals (at any one time) who meet Kentucky's criteria for Serious and Persistent Mental Illness. The average length of time in the program for participants is 18 months. The recidivism rate one year after completing the program is approximately 18% for participants.

More recently, a Felony Mental Health Court Pilot Program was implemented in 2012. The program is similar to the Misdemeanor Mental Health Court, but serves felony defendants and targets individuals convicted of non-violent Class D felonies who, due to their mental illness, would be unable to maintain compliance with the conditions of probation or who are currently on probation and unable to maintain compliance. Individuals accepted into the program plead guilty to the pending charges and receive supervised probation (up to 5 years) with the condition of successful completion of the program. Offenders currently on supervised probation and parole and accepted into the program are given successful completion of the program as an additional probation condition (which may continue for up to 5 years). The program capacity is 10-15 participants at any given time.

⁵⁵ *Do Reentry Courts Reduce Recidivism: Results from the Harlem Parole Reentry Court*, Center for Court Innovation, Zachary Hamilton, March 2010

On the juvenile level, the Juvenile Enhanced Treatment Supervision (JETS) Program is a court-monitored program for youth who are in need of enhanced coordination of their treatment and supervision services due to law violations that include the abuse of substances and mental health issues. The success of the program depends upon a strong collaboration among the JETS team members. The team consists of a judge, representatives from law enforcement, the Court Designated Worker's Office, the Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice, Louisville Metro Youth Detention Services, Jefferson County Public Schools, the Jefferson County Attorney's Office and community treatment representatives.

The JETS program was initiated in July 2009 and began accepting participants in October 2009. It was originally identified as a Juvenile Drug Court, but due to the loss of funding for all Juvenile and Family Drug Courts across the state, it was changed to JETS and able to be sustained with to grant funding that will end in March 2013. To date, over 100 referrals to the program have been received, although the number of juveniles who actually participate in the program is approximately half that total. There have been 15 graduates of the program.

- (10) Promote broad-based lobbying and advocacy for legislation to allow automatic restoration of civil rights for ex-offenders and simplify the process and allow for increased judicial discretion on record expungement.

Although there has been legislation filed to address these issues during previous legislative sessions, the proposals have been met with resistance and the efforts have been unsuccessful. The committee believes that passage of future legislation will require considerable public education and development of a broad-based constituency in support of these legislative changes.

- (11) Provide job training and develop access to employment opportunities in the public and private sectors for at risk youth and reentry populations.

Although employment has been correlated with reductions in recidivism, obtaining gainful employment frequently represents a major barrier for reentry populations. Many employers exclude convicted felons from consideration. Convicted felons may also be precluded from holding occupational licenses or certificates. Access to employment opportunities, job training and development of employability skills are critical.

- (12) Encourage community referrals and the provision of court-ordered parenting classes when indicated.

Parent education programs focus on decreasing parenting practices and behaviors associated with child abuse and neglect. Participating parents develop and practice positive discipline techniques, learn age-appropriate child development skills, and receive support in increasing positive play and interaction with their children. Research has indicated that teaching parents to positively interact with their child and to practice with

their child during programs were more likely to be found in successful programs and relate to better parent outcomes.⁵⁶

- (13) Engage schools and expand access and participation in after-school programs for at risk youth through community- and court-based referrals when indicated.

In November 2010, Louisville Metro Government, Metro United Way and Jefferson County Public Schools issued the YouthPrint Report which focused on creating a coordinated system for the enhancement of youth services in Louisville. The report cites information that young people who actively participate in quality out-of-school time (OST) programs are much more likely to stay in school, stay on grade level and graduate on time. Of note, based on a JCPS student survey, the report indicates that only one-third of their high school students participate in after-school activities (34% in sport and 32% in non-sport activities). This percentage drops for at-risk youth.

- (14) Promote expansion of the Shakespeare Behind Bars Program, which operates within the prison system, to include a community-based program for offenders.

Now in its 17th year, Shakespeare Behind Bars (SBB) is the oldest program of its kind in North America. SBB programming serves incarcerated adults and youth using exclusively the works of William Shakespeare. The mission of Shakespeare Behind Bars is to offer theatrical encounters with personal and social issues to the incarcerated, allowing them to develop life skills that will ensure their successful reintegration into society. The program reports a 5.4% recidivism rate.

The Shakespeare Behind Bars program allows each participant the opportunity to: develop a lifelong passion for learning; develop literacy skills; develop decision making, problem solving, and creative thinking skills; develop empathy, compassion, and trust; nurture a desire to help others; increase self-esteem and develop a positive self-image; take responsibility for the crime(s) committed; become a responsible member of a group, community, and family; learn tolerance and peaceful resolution of conflict; relate the universal human themes contained in Shakespeare's works to themselves including their past experiences and choices, their present situation, and their future possibility; relate the universal themes of Shakespeare to the lives of other human beings and to society at-large; and return to society as a contributing member.

- (15) Support LMPD in the development of objective criteria for identifying the most dangerous and violent offenders and utilize this information to target and focus limited resources and guide appropriate system intervention to promote community safety and the safety of witnesses necessary for successful prosecution.

As a component of the recently awarded 2012 Project Safe Neighborhoods grant targeting the Parkland neighborhood, high risk individuals known as “stadouts” will be identified by LMPD based on data analysis and the development of objectively based criteria. The term “stadout” derives from the Boston, Massachusetts, Operation

⁵⁶ *Parent Training Programs: Insight for Practitioners*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009

Ceasefire model that is an evidence-based practice and has been replicated across the country. Much like the names and photographs of flagrant child support offenders are publicized, perhaps LMPD could consider publication of the most violent offenders in our community.

APPENDIX 1: WORK GROUP MEMBERS AND STAFF SUPPORT

Violence Prevention Work Group Members

Christopher 2X
Darrell Aniton
Merv Aubespain
Pedro Basden
Kenton Buckner
Kevin Cosby
Bob Cunningham
Raoul Cunningham
Ralph de Chabert
Judge Sean Delehanty
Waymon Eddings
Judge Brian Edwards, Chair, Juvenile and Criminal Justice Committee
Dr. Blaine Hudson, Chair, Violence Prevention Work Group
Tad Hughes
Dana Jackson-Thompson, Co-Chair, Education Committee
Councilmember David James
Rev. Vincent James
Dr. Ricky Jones, Co-Chair, Education Committee
Eleanor Jordan, Chair, Community Building Committee
James Leavell
Dr. Renee Mapp
John Marshall
Rhonda Mathis
Dr. LaQuandra Nesbitt, Chair, Health and Social Wellness Committee
Representative Darryl Owens
Troy Pitcock
Neal Robertson
Christina Shadle
Councilmember David Tandy
Steve Tarver
Sam Watkins, Chair, Employment and Economic Development Committee
Lavel White
Richard Whitlock
Jack Will
Aubrey Williams, Sr.
Sylvia Wright
Dr. Anthony “Fony” Zipple

Staff Support

Kim Allen
Dr. Anneta Arno
Faith Augustine
Danielle Gantt
Tony Peyton
Carolyn Miller-Cooper

Resources

Tim Barry
Michael Gritton
Mike Heitz
Bennett Knox
Anthony Williams
U of L Justice Administration

Additional Members by Committee

Community Building

Paul Beasley
Carlos Coffey
Adrienne Ewing-Roush
Rus Funk
Swannie Jett
Doug Lattimore
Julian McCrary
Dr. Donald McNary, Sr.
Anthony Smith
Richard Smith
Carla Wallace
LaQuita Washington
Diane Whitlock

Education Committee

Tomarra Adams
Barbara Boyd
Dewey Clayton
Asa Dew
Petia Edison
Mikal Forbush
Barry Goodall
Gwen Kelly
Keith Look
Deborah Mapp
Bernard Minnis
Tom Moffett
Ben Payne

Employment and Economic Development

Steve Davis
Kevin Fields
Ta'Londa Holland
Megan Robinson
Rider Rodriguez
LaRosa Shelton
La'Quita Washington
Dr. Kwane Watson

Health and Social Wellness

Alice Bridges
Ta'Londa Holland
Dr. Donald McNary, Sr.
Fausta Luchini
Bill Sheets
Karen Sheets-Mobley
Dr. Wayne Tuckson

Juvenile and Criminal Justice

Lonita Baker
Antoine Bland
Patricia Davidson
Sena Jeter Naslund
Dr. Theresa Rajeck-Talley

APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY YOUTH PROGRAM SURVEY RESULTS

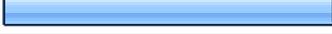
1. Organization Contact Information

	Response Percent	Response Count
Organization Name:	100.0%	94
Contact Person/Title	100.0%	94
Address:	97.9%	92
Organization Website:	78.7%	74
Email Address:	97.9%	92
Phone Number:	96.8%	91
	answered question	94
	skipped question	5

2. Does your organization run background checks on all staff and volunteers

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	79.6%	74
No	20.4%	19
	answered question	93
	skipped question	6

3. Organization Type (check all that apply)

		Response Percent	Response Count
community-based		69.9%	65
civic organization		12.9%	12
faith-based		21.5%	20
501©(3) non profit		73.1%	68
school-based		15.1%	14
education/training provider		49.5%	46
business/employer		6.5%	6
workforce development		19.4%	18
national affiliate organization		12.9%	12
other		19.4%	18
		answered question	93
		skipped question	6

4. How many distinct locations do you have that offer programs for youth?

	Response Count
	91
answered question	91
skipped question	8

5. Total capacity (number of youth that could be served) of programs at all locations:

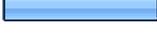
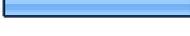
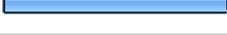
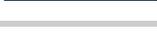
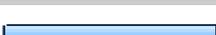
	Response Count
	85
answered question	85
skipped question	14

6. What are the hours of operation of your programs?

	Response Count
	91
answered question	91
skipped question	8

7. Zip codes served (check all that apply):

		Response Percent	Response Count
40023		15.4%	12
40025		14.1%	11
40047		15.4%	12
40059		23.1%	18
40109		15.4%	12
40118		16.7%	13
40177		11.5%	9
40201		25.6%	20
40202		39.7%	31
40203		62.8%	49
40204		35.9%	28
40205		34.6%	27
40206		39.7%	31
40207		41.0%	32
40208		44.9%	35
40209		29.5%	23
40210		64.1%	50
40211		74.4%	58
40212		66.7%	52
40213		41.0%	32
40214		43.6%	34
40215		43.6%	34
40216		55.1%	43

40217		33.3%	26
40218		52.6%	41
40219		43.6%	34
40220		34.6%	27
40221		23.1%	18
40222		28.2%	22
40223		33.3%	26
40225		17.9%	14
40226		17.9%	14
40227		17.9%	14
40228		23.1%	18
40229		28.2%	22
40241		29.5%	23
40242		24.4%	19
40243		21.8%	17
40245		26.9%	21
40258		32.1%	25
40272		32.1%	25
40291		30.8%	24
40299		33.3%	26
Other (please specify)			20
answered question			78
skipped question			21

8. Neighborhoods served (check all that apply):

		Response Percent	Response Count
Community-Wide		67.1%	57
Algonquin		14.1%	12
Auburndale		1.2%	1
Audubon Park		3.5%	3
Beechmont		5.9%	5
Buechel		7.1%	6
Butchertown		2.4%	2
California		16.5%	14
Clifton		1.2%	1
Crescent Hill		3.5%	3
Douglass Hills		1.2%	1
Fairdale		8.2%	7
Fern Creek		7.1%	6
Germantown		4.7%	4
Graymoor-Devondale		1.2%	1
Highlands		8.2%	7
Highview		1.2%	1
Hikes Point		4.7%	4
Hurstbourne		4.7%	4
Iroquois		8.2%	7
Jeffersontown		5.9%	5
Lyndon		1.2%	1
Middletown		4.7%	4

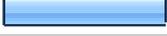
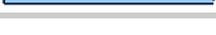
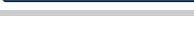
Minor Lane Heights		1.2%	1
Newburg		18.8%	16
Okolona		7.1%	6
Old Louisville		12.9%	11
Park DuValle		21.2%	18
Park Hill		20.0%	17
Parkland		23.5%	20
Phoenix Hill		7.1%	6
Pleasure Ridge Park		8.2%	7
Poplar Level		5.9%	5
Portland		22.4%	19
Russell		21.2%	18
Shawnee		31.8%	27
Shelby Park		10.6%	9
Shively		18.8%	16
Smoketown		14.1%	12
St. Matthews		3.5%	3
Valley Station		8.2%	7
West Buechel		5.9%	5

Other (please specify) 16

answered question 85

skipped question 14

9. Educational/Academic Support:

		Response Percent	Response Count
Educational Services		57.1%	40
General education/training		31.4%	22
Alternative education		24.3%	17
Dropout prevention		35.7%	25
Adult basic education/GED		20.0%	14
Tutoring/academic support		61.4%	43
Test preparation		30.0%	21
Study skills		48.6%	34
Literacy support		31.4%	22
Endorsed Every1Reads More site		28.6%	20
Math Support		35.7%	25
General homework help		45.7%	32
English/ESL support		22.9%	16
Environmental Awareness		30.0%	21
	Other (please specify)		39
		answered question	70
		skipped question	29

10. Career and College Readiness:

		Response Percent	Response Count
Career research and planning		66.7%	34
College research and planning		64.7%	33
Interests and skills assessments		54.9%	28
Career fairs/days		51.0%	26
Job shadowing/rotation		35.3%	18
College exploration & readiness activities		72.5%	37
Financial aid/scholarships		37.3%	19
	Other (please specify)		17
		answered question	51
		skipped question	48

11. Health/Wellness:

		Response Percent	Response Count
Counseling – general		40.8%	29
Counseling – substance abuse		18.3%	13
Mental health services		21.1%	15
Pregnant and parenting youth support		25.4%	18
Anger Management		45.1%	32
Conflict Resolution		64.8%	46
Drug/Alcohol Prevention		39.4%	28
Tobacco Prevention		26.8%	19
Suicide Prevention		21.1%	15
HIV/Aids Awareness		18.3%	13
Self-Esteem Building		77.5%	55
Nutrition		47.9%	34
Obesity Prevention		28.2%	20
Sex Education		32.4%	23
	Other (please specify)		27
answered question			71
skipped question			28

12. Work-Based Learning & Employment:

		Response Percent	Response Count
Paid Internships		32.7%	17
Unpaid Internships		63.5%	33
Cooperative learning (co-ops)		9.6%	5
Occupational training		21.2%	11
Apprenticeships		11.5%	6
Year-round employment		28.8%	15
Summer employment		46.2%	24
Work-study		19.2%	10
	Other (please specify)		12
		answered question	52
		skipped question	47

13. Recreational/Sports Activities:

		Response Percent	Response Count
Aerobics		40.0%	14
Skating (hockey, ice, in-line, roller)		22.9%	8
Ballgames (baseball, softball, basketball, football, rugby, soccer, tennis, etc.)		94.3%	33
Impact Sports (boxing, martial arts, wrestling)		14.3%	5
Track & Field (relays, hurdles, olympic-type, weight training)		20.0%	7
X-treme sports (bicycle, motorbikes, skateboard, etc.)		8.6%	3
	Other (please specify)		21
	answered question		35
	skipped question		64

14. Mentoring:

		Response Percent	Response Count
School-based		32.4%	22
Community-based		60.3%	41
Individual		57.4%	39
Small group		54.4%	37
	Other (please specify)		7
	answered question		68
	skipped question		31

15. Civic Engagement:

		Response Percent	Response Count
Community Service Learning		55.9%	38
Civic/political activities		26.5%	18
Youth Advocacy		57.4%	39
Volunteerism		82.4%	56
Teen Empowerment		61.8%	42
	Other (please specify)		6
		answered question	68
		skipped question	31

16. Leadership Development:

		Response Percent	Response Count
Individual		76.7%	46
Small group		76.7%	46
	Other (please specify)		6
		answered question	60
		skipped question	39

17. Cultural Activities:

		Response Percent	Response Count
Art		73.3%	33
Drama		51.1%	23
Band		6.7%	3
Orchestra		4.4%	2
Drums		20.0%	9
Choir		22.2%	10
Writing		62.2%	28
Dance/Cheer		44.4%	20
Acting/Theatre		42.2%	19
	Other (please specify)		16
		answered question	45
		skipped question	54

18. Special Needs:

		Response Percent	Response Count
Court Referrals		55.6%	20
Disabilities		50.0%	18
English as a Second Language		36.1%	13
Developmental Disabilities		61.1%	22

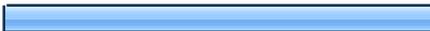
Other (please specify) 9

answered question	36
skipped question	63

19. Other:

		Response Percent	Response Count
Delinquency Prevention		25.7%	18
Emergency Shelter		15.7%	11
Gang Prevention		24.3%	17
Life Skills Training		72.9%	51
Peer Mediation		32.9%	23
Spiritual Development		21.4%	15
Summer Day Camp		32.9%	23
Summer Residential Camp		8.6%	6
Summer only program		5.7%	4
Violence Prevention		42.9%	30
Youth Ministry		21.4%	15
Girls Only		11.4%	8
Boys Only		12.9%	9
GLBQTT		2.9%	2
	Other (please specify)		7
		answered question	70
		skipped question	29

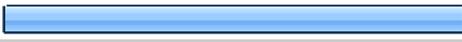
20. What age group do you serve?

		Response Percent	Response Count
0-5 years		33.8%	27
6-10 years		65.0%	52
11-14 years		83.8%	67
15-18 years		82.5%	66
19-21 years		55.0%	44
22+ years		43.8%	35
	Other (please specify)		20
		answered question	80
		skipped question	19

21. Are there any specific criteria or eligibility requirements for participation in this program?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		51.8%	44
No		48.2%	41
	If Yes, please explain:		48
		answered question	85
		skipped question	14

22. Are there any costs to participate in this program?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		32.9%	28
No		69.4%	59
If Yes, do you offer financial assistance?		12.9%	11
If Yes, do you use a sliding scale?		12.9%	11
	If Yes, what is the cost?		34
answered question			85
skipped question			14

Q1. Organization Contact Information

1

Organization Name:	SPAVA	Jul 13, 2012 10:10 PM
Contact Person/Title	Ela Edward, Board Director	Jul 13, 2012 10:10 PM
Address:	1939 Goldsmith Lane, Suite 139, Louisville, KY 40218	Jul 13, 2012 10:10 PM
Organization Website:	www.spava.us	Jul 13, 2012 10:10 PM
Email Address:	ela.edwards@yahoo.com	Jul 13, 2012 10:10 PM
Phone Number:	5023146798	Jul 13, 2012 10:10 PM

2

Organization Name:	Refuge Community Development	Jul 9, 2012 11:50 PM
Contact Person/Title	Barbara Lew	Jul 9, 2012 11:50 PM
Address:	207 South Hancock	Jul 9, 2012 11:50 PM
Email Address:	misskpickett@yahoo.com	Jul 9, 2012 11:50 PM
Phone Number:	5025830116	Jul 9, 2012 11:50 PM

3

Organization Name:	Jewish Family and Career Services	Jul 9, 2012 2:08 PM
Contact Person/Title	Ellen Shapira	Jul 9, 2012 2:08 PM
Address:	3587 Klempner Way, Louisville, Ky. 40205	Jul 9, 2012 2:08 PM
Organization Website:	www.jfclsouville.org	Jul 9, 2012 2:08 PM
Email Address:	eshapira@jfclsouville.org	Jul 9, 2012 2:08 PM
Phone Number:	502 452 6341	Jul 9, 2012 2:08 PM

4

Organization Name:	St. Lawrence Catholic Church	Jul 2, 2012 10:40 AM
Contact Person/Title	Karl Dolson, Coordinator of Youth Ministry	Jul 2, 2012 10:40 AM
Address:	1925 Lewiston Dr., Louisville, KY 40216	Jul 2, 2012 10:40 AM
Organization Website:	www.stl-lawrence.org	Jul 2, 2012 10:40 AM
Email Address:	stlkarl@gmail.com	Jul 2, 2012 10:40 AM
Phone Number:	502-448-2122	Jul 2, 2012 10:40 AM

5

Q1. Organization Contact Information

Organization Name:	Kentuckiana Youth for Christ	Jul 1, 2012 9:49 PM
Contact Person/Title	Gregg McMullen / Executive Director	Jul 1, 2012 9:49 PM
Address:	4102 W. Market Street	Jul 1, 2012 9:49 PM
Organization Website:	kyanayfc.org	Jul 1, 2012 9:49 PM
Email Address:	kyanayfc@gmail.com	Jul 1, 2012 9:49 PM
Phone Number:	502-635-7607	Jul 1, 2012 9:49 PM

6

Organization Name:	St. Joseph Catholic Church	Jun 29, 2012 5:05 PM
Contact Person/Title	Kristina Vogt	Jun 29, 2012 5:05 PM
Address:	1406 E. Washington St. Louisville KY 40206	Jun 29, 2012 5:05 PM
Organization Website:	www.sjosephcatholic.org	Jun 29, 2012 5:05 PM
Email Address:	kvogt@sjosephcatholic.org	Jun 29, 2012 5:05 PM
Phone Number:	5025837401	Jun 29, 2012 5:05 PM

7

Organization Name:	Watson PSC/ BMW Investments	Jun 29, 2012 10:21 AM
Contact Person/Title	Kwane Watson	Jun 29, 2012 10:21 AM
Address:	2500 West Broadway	Jun 29, 2012 10:21 AM
Organization Website:	www.westlouisvilledental.com	Jun 29, 2012 10:21 AM
Email Address:	kwanewatson@hotmail.com	Jun 29, 2012 10:21 AM
Phone Number:	502-523-2347	Jun 29, 2012 10:21 AM

8

Organization Name:	Best of Friends Enrichment Ct	Jun 28, 2012 3:00 PM
Contact Person/Title	Regina Mitchell	Jun 28, 2012 3:00 PM
Address:	908 South 32nd	Jun 28, 2012 3:00 PM
Email Address:	msunnyangels@aol.com	Jun 28, 2012 3:00 PM
Phone Number:	(502)772-1604	Jun 28, 2012 3:00 PM

9

Q1. Organization Contact Information

Organization Name:	BMW Investments/Watson PSC	Jun 28, 2012 1:17 PM
Contact Person/Title	Kwane Watson	Jun 28, 2012 1:17 PM
Address:	2500 West Broadway	Jun 28, 2012 1:17 PM
Organization Website:	www.westlouisvilledental.com	Jun 28, 2012 1:17 PM
Email Address:	kwanewatson@hotmail.com	Jun 28, 2012 1:17 PM
Phone Number:	502	Jun 28, 2012 1:17 PM

10

Organization Name:	Louisville Urban League	Jun 27, 2012 4:37 PM
Contact Person/Title	Anita McGruder	Jun 27, 2012 4:37 PM
Address:	1535 West Broadway	Jun 27, 2012 4:37 PM
Organization Website:	www.lul.org	Jun 27, 2012 4:37 PM
Email Address:	amcgruder@lul.org	Jun 27, 2012 4:37 PM
Phone Number:	502 566 3414	Jun 27, 2012 4:37 PM

11

Organization Name:	Kentuckianaworks Youth Career Ctr	Jun 16, 2012 11:28 AM
Contact Person/Title	Lorena Lasky program coord	Jun 16, 2012 11:28 AM
Address:	510 w broadway ave	Jun 16, 2012 11:28 AM
Organization Website:	Kentuckianaworks.org	Jun 16, 2012 11:28 AM
Email Address:	arlene.fuller@kentuckianaworks.org	Jun 16, 2012 11:28 AM
Phone Number:	5025744115	Jun 16, 2012 11:28 AM

12

Organization Name:	Youth Leadership Development Seminar/ UofL	Jun 15, 2012 12:43 PM
Contact Person/Title	Dr. Thomas H. Crawford, Director	Jun 15, 2012 12:43 PM
Address:	Office of Community Engagement, UofL	Jun 15, 2012 12:43 PM
Email Address:	Thcraw01@louisville.edu	Jun 15, 2012 12:43 PM
Phone Number:	502-599- 4472	Jun 15, 2012 12:43 PM

13

Q1. Organization Contact Information

Organization Name:	The Advisory Board for Parkland	Jun 15, 2012 1:11 AM
Contact Person/Title	Waymen Eddings	Jun 15, 2012 1:11 AM
Address:	PO Box 32232	Jun 15, 2012 1:11 AM
Organization Website:	www.tabparkland.org	Jun 15, 2012 1:11 AM
Email Address:	volunteer@tabparkland.org	Jun 15, 2012 1:11 AM

14

Organization Name:	So Focused Inc.	Jun 14, 2012 10:41 AM
Contact Person/Title	Aubrey R. Williams	Jun 14, 2012 10:41 AM
Email Address:	iamsocused@gmail.com	Jun 14, 2012 10:41 AM
Phone Number:	502-533-9220	Jun 14, 2012 10:41 AM

15

Organization Name:	Jefferson County 4-H	Jun 14, 2012 10:37 AM
Contact Person/Title	Willie Howard	Jun 14, 2012 10:37 AM
Address:	810 Barret Ave., Louisville, Ky. 40204	Jun 14, 2012 10:37 AM
Organization Website:	http://ces.ca.uky.edu/jefferson/	Jun 14, 2012 10:37 AM
Email Address:	whowardj@uky.edu	Jun 14, 2012 10:37 AM
Phone Number:	502.569.2344	Jun 14, 2012 10:37 AM

16

Organization Name:	Young Diamonds Dance Team	Jun 13, 2012 11:01 AM
Contact Person/Title	April Rouson	Jun 13, 2012 11:01 AM
Email Address:	arouson06@yahoo.com	Jun 13, 2012 11:01 AM
Phone Number:	5023860768	Jun 13, 2012 11:01 AM

17

Organization Name:	Seven Counties Services, Inc	Jun 13, 2012 9:34 AM
Contact Person/Title	Marsha Wilson, VP Adult Services	Jun 13, 2012 9:34 AM
Address:	758 S. 1st St	Jun 13, 2012 9:34 AM
Organization Website:	sevencounties.org	Jun 13, 2012 9:34 AM

Q1. Organization Contact Information

Email Address: mwilson@sevencounties.org Jun 13, 2012 9:34 AM

Phone Number: 502-589-8926 Jun 13, 2012 9:34 AM

18

Organization Name: The Freedom School Jun 13, 2012 5:43 AM

Contact Person/Title Carmen Weathers-Washington Jun 13, 2012 5:43 AM

Address: 4602 W. Market St. Jun 13, 2012 5:43 AM

Phone Number: (502)494-3788 Jun 13, 2012 5:43 AM

19

Organization Name: The Food Literacy Project at Oxmoor Farm Jun 12, 2012 11:29 AM

Contact Person/Title Angelique Perez, Program Director Jun 12, 2012 11:29 AM

Address: 9001 Limehouse Lane, Louisville, KY 40222 Jun 12, 2012 11:29 AM

Organization Website: www.foodliteracyproject.org Jun 12, 2012 11:29 AM

Email Address: angelique@foodliteracyproject.org Jun 12, 2012 11:29 AM

Phone Number: 502-491-0072 Jun 12, 2012 11:29 AM

20

Organization Name: Seven Counties Services, Inc. Jun 12, 2012 8:44 AM

Contact Person/Title David Weathersby, VP Child & Family Jun 12, 2012 8:44 AM

Address: 101 W.Muhammad Ali Blvd. Jun 12, 2012 8:44 AM

Organization Website: sevencounties.org Jun 12, 2012 8:44 AM

Email Address: dweather@sevencounties.org Jun 12, 2012 8:44 AM

Phone Number: 587-8833 Jun 12, 2012 8:44 AM

21

Organization Name: Peace Education Program Jun 11, 2012 5:23 PM

Contact Person/Title Eileen Blanton, Director Jun 11, 2012 5:23 PM

Address: 318 West Kentucky Jun 11, 2012 5:23 PM

Organization Website: www.peaceeducationprogram.org Jun 11, 2012 5:23 PM

Email Address: Eileen@peaceeducationprogram.org Jun 11, 2012 5:23 PM

Q1. Organization Contact Information

Phone Number: 502-589-6583 Jun 11, 2012 5:23 PM

22

Organization Name: Burnett Avenue Teen Summit Jun 11, 2012 3:23 PM

Contact Person/Title: Joan Cole/Teen Summit Director Jun 11, 2012 3:23 PM

Address: 511 E. Burnett Avenue, Louisville, KY 40217 Jun 11, 2012 3:23 PM

Organization Website: <http://www.burnettavebapt.com> Jun 11, 2012 3:23 PM

Email Address: burnetteave@aol.com Jun 11, 2012 3:23 PM

Phone Number: (502) 637-2705 Jun 11, 2012 3:23 PM

23

Organization Name: Portland Promise Center Jun 8, 2012 5:54 PM

Contact Person/Title: Drew Watkins, Communications/IT/Development Jun 8, 2012 5:54 PM

Address: 1831 Baird Street Jun 8, 2012 5:54 PM

Organization Website: www.portlandpromise.org Jun 8, 2012 5:54 PM

Email Address: dwatkins@portlandpromise.org Jun 8, 2012 5:54 PM

Phone Number: 502-776-2635 Jun 8, 2012 5:54 PM

24

Organization Name: C.H.O.I.C.E. Inc. (Children Have Options In Choosing Experiences) Jun 8, 2012 1:49 PM

Contact Person/Title: Liz Sias-Shannon, Executive Director Jun 8, 2012 1:49 PM

Address: 3715 Bardstown Road, Suite 303, Louisville, KY 40218 Jun 8, 2012 1:49 PM

Organization Website: www.choicelouisville.org Jun 8, 2012 1:49 PM

Email Address: choiceinc@bellsouth.net Jun 8, 2012 1:49 PM

Phone Number: 502-456-5137 Jun 8, 2012 1:49 PM

25

Organization Name: Boys and Girls Clubs of Kentuckiana Jun 8, 2012 10:03 AM

Contact Person/Title: Tina Hood Director of Operations Jun 8, 2012 10:03 AM

Address: 1201 Story Ave. Suite 250 Jun 8, 2012 10:03 AM

Organization Website: www.bgckyana.org Jun 8, 2012 10:03 AM

Q1. Organization Contact Information

Email Address: thood@bgckyana.org Jun 8, 2012 10:03 AM

Phone Number: 502 585-5437 Jun 8, 2012 10:03 AM

26

Organization Name: Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. Jun 8, 2012 9:46 AM

Contact Person/Title Nakia Strickland Jun 8, 2012 9:46 AM

Address: P.O. Box 783, 40201 Jun 8, 2012 9:46 AM

Organization Website: www.dstlouisville.org Jun 8, 2012 9:46 AM

Email Address: n0stri01@louisville.edu Jun 8, 2012 9:46 AM

Phone Number: 502-587-1913 Jun 8, 2012 9:46 AM

27

Organization Name: Louisville Visual Art Association Jun 8, 2012 9:45 AM

Contact Person/Title Shannon Westerman Jun 8, 2012 9:45 AM

Address: 3005 River Road Jun 8, 2012 9:45 AM

Organization Website: www.louisvillevisualart.org Jun 8, 2012 9:45 AM

Email Address: shannon@louisvillevisualart.org Jun 8, 2012 9:45 AM

Phone Number: 502.896.2146 x111 Jun 8, 2012 9:45 AM

28

Organization Name: Louisville Metro Community Action Partnership Jun 8, 2012 9:12 AM

Contact Person/Title Elizabeth McConnell Jun 8, 2012 9:12 AM

Address: 810 Barret Avenue Jun 8, 2012 9:12 AM

Organization Website: Louisvilleky.gov/CSR Jun 8, 2012 9:12 AM

Email Address: elizabeth.mcconnell@louisvilleky.gov Jun 8, 2012 9:12 AM

Phone Number: 5025746128 Jun 8, 2012 9:12 AM

29

Organization Name: Parkland Neigborhood Improvement Jun 8, 2012 7:56 AM

Contact Person/Title Eleanor Eddings Jun 8, 2012 7:56 AM

Address: 2822 West Kentucky Street Jun 8, 2012 7:56 AM

Q1. Organization Contact Information

Organization Website: none Jun 8, 2012 7:56 AM

Email Address: none Jun 8, 2012 7:56 AM

Phone Number: 502 569 1742 Jun 8, 2012 7:56 AM

30

Organization Name: Project One Inc. Jun 7, 2012 6:42 PM

Contact Person/Title Dr. Charles J. King, Jr. Jun 7, 2012 6:42 PM

Address: 2600 West Broadway Suite 301 Louisville, Kentucky 40211 Jun 7, 2012 6:42 PM

Organization Website: project1inc.org Jun 7, 2012 6:42 PM

Email Address: kingcmep1@aol.com Jun 7, 2012 6:42 PM

Phone Number: office:502-778-1003 cell:502-494-5366 Jun 7, 2012 6:42 PM

31

Organization Name: West Louisville Tennis Club - Next Generation Quickstart Tennis Jun 6, 2012 1:24 PM

Contact Person/Title Freddie Hanner Jun 6, 2012 1:24 PM

Address: 1827 W. Broadway St. Jun 6, 2012 1:24 PM

Organization Website: Facebook/Westlouisvilletennis Jun 6, 2012 1:24 PM

Email Address: freddie.hanner@gmail.com; ninawilson827@gmail.com Jun 6, 2012 1:24 PM

Phone Number: 5023561809 Jun 6, 2012 1:24 PM

32

Organization Name: LMCAP Jun 6, 2012 11:55 AM

Contact Person/Title Ciceley Bishop Jun 6, 2012 11:55 AM

Address: 810 Barret Ave Jun 6, 2012 11:55 AM

Organization Website: www.louisvilleky.gov Jun 6, 2012 11:55 AM

Email Address: ciceley.bishop@louisvilleky.gov Jun 6, 2012 11:55 AM

Phone Number: 502-574-7303 Jun 6, 2012 11:55 AM

33

Organization Name: Family & Children's Place Jun 6, 2012 11:32 AM

Contact Person/Title Adrienne Ewing-Roush, Team Leader West Office Jun 6, 2012 11:32 AM

Q1. Organization Contact Information

Address:	703 S. 31st St. Louisville, KY 40211	Jun 6, 2012 11:32 AM
Organization Website:	familyandchildrensplace.org	Jun 6, 2012 11:32 AM
Email Address:	AEwing-Roush@famchildplace.org	Jun 6, 2012 11:32 AM
Phone Number:	502-776-4200	Jun 6, 2012 11:32 AM

34

Organization Name:	Nativity Academy at Saint Boniface	Jun 4, 2012 7:38 PM
Contact Person/Title	Meghan Weyland, principal	Jun 4, 2012 7:38 PM
Address:	529 E. Liberty St.	Jun 4, 2012 7:38 PM
Organization Website:	www.nativitylouisville.org	Jun 4, 2012 7:38 PM
Email Address:	mweyland@nativityacademy.org	Jun 4, 2012 7:38 PM
Phone Number:	502-855-3300	Jun 4, 2012 7:38 PM

35

Organization Name:	7th Street PAL Coalition	Jun 4, 2012 10:21 AM
Contact Person/Title	Nancy Carrington	Jun 4, 2012 10:21 AM
Address:	610 So. 4th St., #701, Lou., KY	Jun 4, 2012 10:21 AM
Organization Website:	centerforneighborhoods.org	Jun 4, 2012 10:21 AM
Email Address:	nancyc@centerforneighborhoods.org	Jun 4, 2012 10:21 AM
Phone Number:	502.589.0343	Jun 4, 2012 10:21 AM

36

Organization Name:	Neighborhood House	Jun 1, 2012 11:21 AM
Contact Person/Title	Kelly C. Garvey, Associate ED	Jun 1, 2012 11:21 AM
Address:	201 N. 25th	Jun 1, 2012 11:21 AM
Organization Website:	www.nhky.org	Jun 1, 2012 11:21 AM
Email Address:	kgarvey@nhky.org	Jun 1, 2012 11:21 AM
Phone Number:	774.2322	Jun 1, 2012 11:21 AM

37

Organization Name:	Dare to Care Food Bank	Jun 1, 2012 9:22 AM
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Q1. Organization Contact Information

Contact Person/Title	Annette Ball/Programs Director	Jun 1, 2012 9:22 AM
Address:	5803 Fern Valley Road	Jun 1, 2012 9:22 AM
Organization Website:	www.daretocare.org	Jun 1, 2012 9:22 AM
Email Address:	annette@daretocare.org	Jun 1, 2012 9:22 AM
Phone Number:	502-379-2981	Jun 1, 2012 9:22 AM
	38	
Organization Name:	New Roots	May 31, 2012 9:56 PM
Contact Person/Title	Karyn Moskowitz	May 31, 2012 9:56 PM
Address:	1510 E Breckinridge St	May 31, 2012 9:56 PM
Organization Website:	www.newrootsproduce.org	May 31, 2012 9:56 PM
Email Address:	Kmoskowitz@sbcglobal.net	May 31, 2012 9:56 PM
Phone Number:	502-475-8979	May 31, 2012 9:56 PM
	39	
Organization Name:	Upward Bound Program(s)	May 31, 2012 7:15 PM
Contact Person/Title	Mary Thorpe, Director	May 31, 2012 7:15 PM
Address:	205 Stricker Hall (West)	May 31, 2012 7:15 PM
Email Address:	mdthor01@louisville.edu	May 31, 2012 7:15 PM
	40	
Organization Name:	Community Action Partnership	May 31, 2012 4:15 PM
Contact Person/Title	Dianne Gooch/Program Supervisor	May 31, 2012 4:15 PM
Address:	810 Barret Ave.	May 31, 2012 4:15 PM
Email Address:	dianne.gooch@louisvilleky.gov	May 31, 2012 4:15 PM
Phone Number:	574-6082	May 31, 2012 4:15 PM
	41	
Organization Name:	NorthWest Neighborhood Place	May 31, 2012 1:07 PM
Contact Person/Title	Charmaine M. Smith, Administrator	May 31, 2012 1:07 PM
Address:	4018 West Market Street	May 31, 2012 1:07 PM

Q1. Organization Contact Information

Email Address:	charmaine.smith@louisvilleky.gov	May 31, 2012 1:07 PM
Phone Number:	502.485.7232	May 31, 2012 1:07 PM
42		
Organization Name:	LOUISVILLE URBAN LEAGUE	May 31, 2012 10:23 AM
Contact Person/Title	ANITA MCGRUDER	May 31, 2012 10:23 AM
Address:	1535 W BROADWAY	May 31, 2012 10:23 AM
Organization Website:	WWW.LUL.ORG	May 31, 2012 10:23 AM
Email Address:	AMCGRUDER@LUL.ORG	May 31, 2012 10:23 AM
Phone Number:	502.566.3414	May 31, 2012 10:23 AM
43		
Organization Name:	ECHO Exploited Children's Help Organization	May 31, 2012 9:28 AM
Contact Person/Title	Laura Grubbs, Chairperson Board of Directors	May 31, 2012 9:28 AM
Address:	1500 Poplar Level Rd., #2 Lou,KY 40217	May 31, 2012 9:28 AM
Organization Website:	www.echolou.org	May 31, 2012 9:28 AM
Email Address:	publiceduecho@aol.com	May 31, 2012 9:28 AM
Phone Number:	502-636-3670	May 31, 2012 9:28 AM
44		
Organization Name:	Boys and Girls Clubs of Kentuckiana	May 30, 2012 8:46 PM
Contact Person/Title	Tina Hood	May 30, 2012 8:46 PM
Address:	1306 Oak Ridge Court	May 30, 2012 8:46 PM
Organization Website:	www.bgckyana.org	May 30, 2012 8:46 PM
Email Address:	thood@bgckyana.org	May 30, 2012 8:46 PM
Phone Number:	502 585-5437	May 30, 2012 8:46 PM
45		
Organization Name:	Canaan Community Development Corporation	May 30, 2012 4:56 PM
Contact Person/Title	Terra Leavell, Executive Director	May 30, 2012 4:56 PM
Address:	2840 Hikes Lanes, Louisville KY 40218	May 30, 2012 4:56 PM

Q1. Organization Contact Information

Organization Website: www.ccdcky.org May 30, 2012 4:56 PM

Email Address: tleavell@ccdcky.org May 30, 2012 4:56 PM

Phone Number: 502-776-6369 May 30, 2012 4:56 PM

46

Organization Name: Louisville Grows May 30, 2012 4:48 PM

Contact Person/Title Valerie Magnuson Assistant Director May 30, 2012 4:48 PM

Address: 1931 W Main Lou KY 40203 May 30, 2012 4:48 PM

Organization Website: www.louisvillegrows.org May 30, 2012 4:48 PM

Email Address: valerie@louisvillegrows.org May 30, 2012 4:48 PM

Phone Number: 502-681-5106 May 30, 2012 4:48 PM

47

Organization Name: JFCS May 30, 2012 4:17 PM

Contact Person/Title Bob Tiell, Director of Career and Workforce Development May 30, 2012 4:17 PM

Address: 2821 Klempner Way 40205 May 30, 2012 4:17 PM

Organization Website: www.jfcsloisville.org May 30, 2012 4:17 PM

Email Address: btiell@jfcsloisville.org May 30, 2012 4:17 PM

Phone Number: 452-6341 May 30, 2012 4:17 PM

48

Organization Name: Big Brothers Big Sisters of Kentuckiana May 30, 2012 3:05 PM

Contact Person/Title Alici Hurle, Program Coordinator May 30, 2012 3:05 PM

Address: 1519 Gardiner Lane Suite B Lou, Ky 40218 May 30, 2012 3:05 PM

Organization Website: www.bbbsky.org May 30, 2012 3:05 PM

Email Address: bbbsky@bbbsky.org May 30, 2012 3:05 PM

Phone Number: 502-587-0494 May 30, 2012 3:05 PM

49

Organization Name: Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence May 30, 2012 2:10 PM

Contact Person/Title Carol Edelen, Community Support Coordinator May 30, 2012 2:10 PM

Q1. Organization Contact Information

Address:	c/o 271 W. Short St. Suite 202, Lexington KY 40507	May 30, 2012 2:10 PM
Organization Website:	www.prichardcommittee.org	May 30, 2012 2:10 PM
Email Address:	cmedelen@bellsouth.net	May 30, 2012 2:10 PM
Phone Number:	502-454-7445	May 30, 2012 2:10 PM

50

Organization Name:	Natural Areas Division/Jefferson Memorial Forest	May 30, 2012 2:08 PM
Contact Person/Title	Bennett Knox	May 30, 2012 2:08 PM
Address:	11311 Mitchell Hill Road, Fairdale, KY 40118	May 30, 2012 2:08 PM
Organization Website:	www.memorialforest.com	May 30, 2012 2:08 PM
Email Address:	bennett.knox@louisvilleky.gov	May 30, 2012 2:08 PM
Phone Number:	502.366.2913	May 30, 2012 2:08 PM

51

Organization Name:	Presbyterian Community Center	May 30, 2012 1:31 PM
Contact Person/Title	Lawrence Wilbon/Director	May 30, 2012 1:31 PM
Address:	701 South Hancock Street	May 30, 2012 1:31 PM
Organization Website:	www.pcclouisville.com	May 30, 2012 1:31 PM
Email Address:	lwilbon@pcclouisville.com	May 30, 2012 1:31 PM
Phone Number:	502-584-0201	May 30, 2012 1:31 PM

52

Organization Name:	Louisville Free Public Library	May 30, 2012 12:57 PM
Contact Person/Title	Kate Schiavi - Coordinator of Children's Services	May 30, 2012 12:57 PM
Address:	301 York St. 40203	May 30, 2012 12:57 PM
Organization Website:	www.lfpl.org	May 30, 2012 12:57 PM
Email Address:	kate@lfpl.org	May 30, 2012 12:57 PM
Phone Number:	502-574-1626	May 30, 2012 12:57 PM

53

Organization Name:	Berrytown Family YMCA	May 30, 2012 12:54 PM
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Q1. Organization Contact Information

Contact Person/Title	Melanie Cox, Branch Executive Director	May 30, 2012 12:54 PM
Address:	1300 Heafer Rd.	May 30, 2012 12:54 PM
Organization Website:	www.ymcalouisville.org	May 30, 2012 12:54 PM
Email Address:	mcox@ymcalouisville.org	May 30, 2012 12:54 PM
Phone Number:	(502) 244 - 6187	May 30, 2012 12:54 PM

54

Organization Name:	St. Anthony Community Outreach Center, Inc	May 30, 2012 12:16 PM
Contact Person/Title	Sis Von Kanel	May 30, 2012 12:16 PM
Address:	2234 W. Market St.	May 30, 2012 12:16 PM
Email Address:	sis.outreach@insightbb.com	May 30, 2012 12:16 PM
Phone Number:	502 776-9126	May 30, 2012 12:16 PM

55

Organization Name:	Americana Community Center	May 30, 2012 10:46 AM
Contact Person/Title	Edgardo Mansilla, Executive Director	May 30, 2012 10:46 AM
Address:	4801 Southside Drive Louisville, KY 40214	May 30, 2012 10:46 AM
Organization Website:	www.americanacc.org	May 30, 2012 10:46 AM
Email Address:	info@americanacc.org	May 30, 2012 10:46 AM
Phone Number:	502-366-7813	May 30, 2012 10:46 AM

56

Organization Name:	PACT in Action/Center for Women and Families	May 30, 2012 9:50 AM
Contact Person/Title	Melissa Paris, PACT in Action Communications Administrator	May 30, 2012 9:50 AM
Address:	927 S. 2nd St	May 30, 2012 9:50 AM
Organization Website:	www.pactinaction.org	May 30, 2012 9:50 AM
Email Address:	PACT@PACTinAction.org	May 30, 2012 9:50 AM
Phone Number:	502-438-8336	May 30, 2012 9:50 AM

57

Organization Name:	ETA Teen Center Inc.	May 30, 2012 9:46 AM
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Q1. Organization Contact Information

Contact Person/Title	Rose Walton	May 30, 2012 9:46 AM
Address:	724 West Breckinridge St	May 30, 2012 9:46 AM
Organization Website:	www.exceptionalteensadults.org	May 30, 2012 9:46 AM
Email Address:	rose@exceptionalteensadults.org	May 30, 2012 9:46 AM
Phone Number:	502-290-1585	May 30, 2012 9:46 AM

58

Organization Name:	SPEAC - Signature Partnership Education Access Center	May 30, 2012 9:23 AM
Contact Person/Title	Kathleen Mandlehr Director	May 30, 2012 9:23 AM
Address:	1018 South 7th Street, 40203	May 30, 2012 9:23 AM
Email Address:	speac.15@gmail.com or ktmand01@louisville .edu	May 30, 2012 9:23 AM
Phone Number:	502-852-5000	May 30, 2012 9:23 AM

59

Organization Name:	Kentuckiana Works Youth Carer Center	May 30, 2012 9:03 AM
Contact Person/Title	Dallas Thornton, /Career Developer	May 30, 2012 9:03 AM
Address:	510 W Broadway, Suite 700	May 30, 2012 9:03 AM
Email Address:	dallas.thornton@kentuckianaworks.org	May 30, 2012 9:03 AM
Phone Number:	572-574-4115 ext. 4177	May 30, 2012 9:03 AM

60

Organization Name:	Village United Inc.	May 30, 2012 8:57 AM
Contact Person/Title	Curtis Sears	May 30, 2012 8:57 AM
Address:	4907 Lunenburg Drive	May 30, 2012 8:57 AM
Email Address:	curtisesears@yahoo.com	May 30, 2012 8:57 AM
Phone Number:	502-644-5990	May 30, 2012 8:57 AM

61

Organization Name:	The Center for Women and Families	May 30, 2012 8:32 AM
Contact Person/Title	Jessy Haywood	May 30, 2012 8:32 AM
Address:	P.O. Box 2048	May 30, 2012 8:32 AM

Q1. Organization Contact Information

Organization Website: www.thecenteronline.org May 30, 2012 8:32 AM

Email Address: jessy.haywood@cwfempower.org May 30, 2012 8:32 AM

Phone Number: (502) 581-7200 May 30, 2012 8:32 AM

62

Organization Name: Cubs to Bruins YSC May 30, 2012 8:32 AM

Contact Person/Title Yvonne Riggs May 30, 2012 8:32 AM

Address: 7507 Farmhouse Lane May 30, 2012 8:32 AM

Email Address: yvonne.riggs@jefferson.kyschools.us May 30, 2012 8:32 AM

Phone Number: 502-339-8783 May 30, 2012 8:32 AM

63

Organization Name: Trinity Family Life Center May 29, 2012 7:36 PM

Contact Person/Title Shenita Rickman/President CEO May 29, 2012 7:36 PM

Address: 3811 Hale Ave May 29, 2012 7:36 PM

Organization Website: trinityfamilylifecenter3811.com May 29, 2012 7:36 PM

Email Address: www.trntylifecenter@aol.com May 29, 2012 7:36 PM

Phone Number: 502-774-1893 May 29, 2012 7:36 PM

64

Organization Name: Harbor House of Louisville Inc May 29, 2012 5:50 PM

Contact Person/Title Phil Kremer May 29, 2012 5:50 PM

Address: 2231 Lower Hunters Trace Louisville Ky 40216 May 29, 2012 5:50 PM

Organization Website: www.hhlou.org May 29, 2012 5:50 PM

Email Address: pkremer@hhlou.org May 29, 2012 5:50 PM

Phone Number: 502-719-0072 May 29, 2012 5:50 PM

65

Organization Name: YouthBuild Louisville May 29, 2012 5:24 PM

Contact Person/Title lynn rippy May 29, 2012 5:24 PM

Address: 800 S Preston Street May 29, 2012 5:24 PM

Q1. Organization Contact Information

Organization Website: www.youthbuildlouisville.org May 29, 2012 5:24 PM

Email Address: lynnrippy@youthbuildlouisville.org May 29, 2012 5:24 PM

Phone Number: (502) 290-6122 May 29, 2012 5:24 PM

66

Organization Name: Service For Peace/MAN UP May 29, 2012 5:14 PM

Contact Person/Title MeShorn Daniels-Chairman May 29, 2012 5:14 PM

Address: PO Box 17006 Louisville KY 40217 May 29, 2012 5:14 PM

Organization Website: www.serviceforpeace.org May 29, 2012 5:14 PM

Email Address: manup@serviceforpeace.org May 29, 2012 5:14 PM

Phone Number: 502-303-2984 May 29, 2012 5:14 PM

67

Organization Name: Kentucky Center for the Arts/ArtsReach May 29, 2012 5:00 PM

Contact Person/Title Julia Youngblood, Dir. of ArtsReach May 29, 2012 5:00 PM

Address: 501 West Main St. May 29, 2012 5:00 PM

Organization Website: www.kentuckycenter.org May 29, 2012 5:00 PM

Email Address: jyoungblood@kentuckycenter.org May 29, 2012 5:00 PM

Phone Number: 502-562-0754 May 29, 2012 5:00 PM

68

Organization Name: Louisville Metro Police Department May 29, 2012 4:05 PM

Contact Person/Title Lieutenant Andrea Brown May 29, 2012 4:05 PM

Address: 633 W. Jefferson Street May 29, 2012 4:05 PM

Email Address: andrea.brown@louisvilleky.gov May 29, 2012 4:05 PM

Phone Number: 502 574-2134 May 29, 2012 4:05 PM

69

Organization Name: The Learning Center @ The Valley May 29, 2012 3:41 PM

Contact Person/Title Jo-Ann Harris, Director May 29, 2012 3:41 PM

Address: 9621 Dixie Highway May 29, 2012 3:41 PM

Q1. Organization Contact Information

Email Address: joannharris9910@aol.com May 29, 2012 3:41 PM

Phone Number: 502-937-1233 May 29, 2012 3:41 PM

70

Organization Name: St. George's Community Center May 29, 2012 3:30 PM

Contact Person/Title Arthur Cox/ Executive Director May 29, 2012 3:30 PM

Address: 1205 South 26th Street May 29, 2012 3:30 PM

Organization Website: stgeorgeslouisville.episcopalky.org May 29, 2012 3:30 PM

Email Address: stgeorgesky@gmail.com May 29, 2012 3:30 PM

Phone Number: 5027756232 May 29, 2012 3:30 PM

71

Organization Name: Cabbage Patch Settlement May 29, 2012 3:06 PM

Contact Person/Title Rod Napier, Director of Programs & Facilities May 29, 2012 3:06 PM

Address: 1413 South 6th Street May 29, 2012 3:06 PM

Organization Website: www.CabbagePatch.Org May 29, 2012 3:06 PM

Email Address: RNapier@CabbagePatch.Org May 29, 2012 3:06 PM

Phone Number: 502-753-4447 May 29, 2012 3:06 PM

72

Organization Name: New Directions Housing Corporation May 29, 2012 2:30 PM

Contact Person/Title Shannon Sellers May 29, 2012 2:30 PM

Address: 1000 E. Liberty St, 40204 May 29, 2012 2:30 PM

Organization Website: www.ndhc.org May 29, 2012 2:30 PM

Email Address: shannons@ndhc.org May 29, 2012 2:30 PM

Phone Number: 502-719-7107 May 29, 2012 2:30 PM

73

Organization Name: Dreams With Wings, Inc. May 29, 2012 2:06 PM

Contact Person/Title Carolyn Bunton May 29, 2012 2:06 PM

Address: 1579 Bardstown Road, 40205 May 29, 2012 2:06 PM

Q1. Organization Contact Information

Organization Website:	www.dreamswithwings.org	May 29, 2012 2:06 PM
Email Address:	cbunton@dreamswithwings.org	May 29, 2012 2:06 PM
Phone Number:	502-459-4647	May 29, 2012 2:06 PM

74

Organization Name:	Center for Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention	May 29, 2012 1:50 PM
Contact Person/Title	Susan Barnett, PhD	May 29, 2012 1:50 PM
Address:	332 W. Broadway, Suite 404 Louisville, KY 40202	May 29, 2012 1:50 PM
Organization Website:	www.capp-ky.org	May 29, 2012 1:50 PM
Email Address:	s.barnett@capp-ky.org	May 29, 2012 1:50 PM
Phone Number:	502-587-5001	May 29, 2012 1:50 PM

75

Organization Name:	Home of the Innocents	May 29, 2012 1:32 PM
Contact Person/Title	Sharon Osborne, Child Dev. Specialist	May 29, 2012 1:32 PM
Address:	1100 East Market Street, Louisville, KY 40206	May 29, 2012 1:32 PM
Organization Website:	www.homeoftheinnocents.org	May 29, 2012 1:32 PM
Email Address:	sosborne@homeoftheinnocents.org	May 29, 2012 1:32 PM
Phone Number:	(502) 596-1210	May 29, 2012 1:32 PM

76

Organization Name:	SDFS/Student Relations JCPS	May 29, 2012 1:30 PM
Contact Person/Title	Jackie Wisman - Director	May 29, 2012 1:30 PM
Address:	900 South Floyd Street Room 219	May 29, 2012 1:30 PM
Organization Website:	www.jefferson.k12.ky.us	May 29, 2012 1:30 PM
Email Address:	jackie.wisman@jefferson.kyschools.us	May 29, 2012 1:30 PM
Phone Number:	502 485-3803	May 29, 2012 1:30 PM

77

Organization Name:	Lighthouse Community Center	May 29, 2012 1:14 PM
Contact Person/Title	Ophelia Scott. Director	May 29, 2012 1:14 PM

Q1. Organization Contact Information

Address:	5312 Shepherdsville Road	May 29, 2012 1:14 PM
Organization Website:	www.thelighthousecenter.org	May 29, 2012 1:14 PM
Email Address:	light316@insightbb.com	May 29, 2012 1:14 PM
Phone Number:	502-964-5909	May 29, 2012 1:14 PM

78

Organization Name:	Americana Community Center	May 29, 2012 1:00 PM
Contact Person/Title	Kristin Burgoyne / Programs Director	May 29, 2012 1:00 PM
Address:	4801 Southside Drive	May 29, 2012 1:00 PM
Organization Website:	americanacc.org	May 29, 2012 1:00 PM
Email Address:	kristin@americanacc.org	May 29, 2012 1:00 PM
Phone Number:	(502) 366-7813	May 29, 2012 1:00 PM

79

Organization Name:	Jewish Community of Louisville/JCC	May 29, 2012 12:37 PM
Contact Person/Title	Sara Wagner COO	May 29, 2012 12:37 PM
Address:	3600 Dutchmans Lane	May 29, 2012 12:37 PM
Organization Website:	jewishlouisville.org	May 29, 2012 12:37 PM
Email Address:	swagner@jewishlouisville.org	May 29, 2012 12:37 PM
Phone Number:	502-2382779	May 29, 2012 12:37 PM

80

Organization Name:	Wesley House Community Services	May 29, 2012 12:18 PM
Contact Person/Title	Dr. Renee Campbell	May 29, 2012 12:18 PM
Address:	5114 Preston Highway	May 29, 2012 12:18 PM
Organization Website:	www.wesleyhouseky.net	May 29, 2012 12:18 PM
Email Address:	rcampm@insightbb.com	May 29, 2012 12:18 PM
Phone Number:	502-968-8231	May 29, 2012 12:18 PM

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Organization Name:	Catholic Enrichment Center	May 29, 2012 12:06 PM
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Q1. Organization Contact Information

Contact Person/Title	Audrey Penman, Community Outreach Coordinator	May 29, 2012 12:06 PM
Address:	3146 West Broadway	May 29, 2012 12:06 PM
Email Address:	apenman@archlou.org	May 29, 2012 12:06 PM
Phone Number:	502-776-0262	May 29, 2012 12:06 PM

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Organization Name:	Lighthouse Promise, Inc.	May 29, 2012 11:54 AM
Contact Person/Title	Robert C. Farrar President and Volunteer and Nancy Parker	May 29, 2012 11:54 AM
Activity Director		
Address:	5312 Shepherdsville Road	May 29, 2012 11:54 AM
Organization Website:	thelighthousecenter.org	May 29, 2012 11:54 AM
Email Address:	almn4p@bellsouth.net	May 29, 2012 11:54 AM
Phone Number:	502-964-5909	May 29, 2012 11:54 AM

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Organization Name:	Louisville Central Community Centers, Inc.	May 28, 2012 10:29 PM
Contact Person/Title	Kevin Fields	May 28, 2012 10:29 PM
Address:	1300 W. Muhammad Ali Blvd.	May 28, 2012 10:29 PM
Organization Website:	www.lcccnews.org	May 28, 2012 10:29 PM
Email Address:	kfields@lcccnews.org	May 28, 2012 10:29 PM
Phone Number:	502-583-8821	May 28, 2012 10:29 PM

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Organization Name:	Americans Who Tell the Truth	May 28, 2012 8:40 PM
Contact Person/Title	Michele Hemenway	May 28, 2012 8:40 PM
Address:	2032 Lakeside Drive	May 28, 2012 8:40 PM
Organization Website:	www.americanswhotellthetruth.org	May 28, 2012 8:40 PM
Email Address:	michele@americanswhotellthetruth.org	May 28, 2012 8:40 PM
Phone Number:	502 459-7968	May 28, 2012 8:40 PM

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Organization Name:	GETTINGALLPEOPLE Partnership	May 28, 2012 8:08 PM
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Q1. Organization Contact Information

Contact Person/Title	Richard Whitlock Jr.	May 28, 2012 8:08 PM
Address:	3500 Algonquin Pkwy.	May 28, 2012 8:08 PM
Email Address:	gettingalp@yahoo.com	May 28, 2012 8:08 PM
Phone Number:	502-609-9877	May 28, 2012 8:08 PM

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Organization Name:	YMCA Safe Place Services	May 28, 2012 2:57 PM
Contact Person/Title	Matt Reed, Executive Director	May 28, 2012 2:57 PM
Address:	2400 Crittenden Drive; 40217	May 28, 2012 2:57 PM
Organization Website:	www.ymcasafeplaceservices.org	May 28, 2012 2:57 PM
Email Address:	mreed@ymcalouisville.org	May 28, 2012 2:57 PM
Phone Number:	502-635-5233	May 28, 2012 2:57 PM

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Organization Name:	UofL Talent Search Program	May 27, 2012 10:33 PM
Contact Person/Title	Tish Duvall	May 27, 2012 10:33 PM
Address:	205 Strickler Hall	May 27, 2012 10:33 PM
Organization Website:	www.louisville.edu/communityengagement	May 27, 2012 10:33 PM
Email Address:	tish.duvall@louisville.edu	May 27, 2012 10:33 PM
Phone Number:	502-852-6719	May 27, 2012 10:33 PM

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Organization Name:	The Potter's House Scholastic Chess Club	May 27, 2012 2:29 PM
Contact Person/Title	Corbin Seavers, Director	May 27, 2012 2:29 PM
Address:	314 South Wenzel	May 27, 2012 2:29 PM
Organization Website:	www.pottershousechess.com	May 27, 2012 2:29 PM
Email Address:	urbanlouisvillechess@yahoo.com	May 27, 2012 2:29 PM
Phone Number:	(502) 584-8742	May 27, 2012 2:29 PM

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Organization Name:	The V.O.V	May 27, 2012 1:37 PM
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Q1. Organization Contact Information

Contact Person/Title Fundeer May 27, 2012 1:37 PM

Address: 517 east jefferson st apt 201 May 27, 2012 1:37 PM

Organization Website: non at this time May 27, 2012 1:37 PM

Email Address: louisvillevov@yahoo.com May 27, 2012 1:37 PM

Phone Number: 502-365-3002 May 27, 2012 1:37 PM

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Organization Name: family healing inc May 26, 2012 7:32 PM

Contact Person/Title brenda johnson May 26, 2012 7:32 PM

Address: 3808 pflanz ave May 26, 2012 7:32 PM

Organization Website: na have not open May 26, 2012 7:32 PM

Email Address: bjjohnson_1a@yahoo.com May 26, 2012 7:32 PM

Phone Number: 5024164571 May 26, 2012 7:32 PM

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Organization Name: Family Scholar House, Inc. May 26, 2012 12:52 PM

Contact Person/Title Cathe Dykstra/President & CEO May 26, 2012 12:52 PM

Address: office: 403 Reg Smith Circle, Louisville, KY 40208/west May 26, 2012 12:52 PM
Louisville service address: 1205 S. 26th St., Louisville, KY
40210

Organization Website: www.FamilyScholarHouse.org May 26, 2012 12:52 PM

Email Address: cdykstra@familyscholarhouse.org May 26, 2012 12:52 PM

Phone Number: Direct: (502) 813-3088; Cell: (502) 905-8048 May 26, 2012 12:52 PM

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Organization Name: Kentucky Basketball Foundation May 25, 2012 5:17 PM

Contact Person/Title Shannon Sheehan May 25, 2012 5:17 PM

Address: 10100 Mary Dell Ln May 25, 2012 5:17 PM

Organization Website: www.leaguelineup.com/truthelite May 25, 2012 5:17 PM

Email Address: shannondsheehan@gmail.com May 25, 2012 5:17 PM

Phone Number: 5022913286 May 25, 2012 5:17 PM

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Organization Name:	Network Center for Community Change	May 25, 2012 4:37 PM
Contact Person/Title	Anthony	May 25, 2012 4:37 PM
Address:	334 East Boradway	May 25, 2012 4:37 PM

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Organization Name:	River City Drum Corp	May 25, 2012 2:25 PM
Contact Person/Title	Ed White	May 25, 2012 2:25 PM
Address:	Chaucey Ave	May 25, 2012 2:25 PM
Email Address:	www.rivercitydrumcorp.com	May 25, 2012 2:25 PM
Phone Number:	502-7727660	May 25, 2012 2:25 PM