

Gun Violence Prevention – Small Grant Initiative

- Planning and Implementation Grant or just Implementation
 - Planning refers to engaging and asking those impacted what they need
- Funding for Prevention and Intervention Activities
 - **Primary Prevention** = the action of stopping something from happening or arising, e.g. focus on health
 - **Secondary Prevention or Intervention** = addressing those at high risk and those showing early warning signs (linkage with DJJ)
 - **Tertiary Prevention** = for people with established problems or conditions and working to return them to an improved level of functioning (including those on probation and with CJ involvement)
- Eligible programs include:
 - Pilot projects that conceptually show promise to impact key factors of gun violence
 - Implementation of proven, evidence-based programs or services
 - Based on the public health model – address risk and protective factors
- RFA Evaluation Committee
 - Include Subject Matter Experts
 - Include those directly impacted by Gun Violence
 - Include those at risk of Gun Violence
- Deliverables
 - How Much = numbers of provided, e.g., contacts, groups, sessions, people
 - How Well = % that attended multiple sessions/groups, % of staffing per contract, % participants reporting positive interaction with staff
 - Better Off = % of participants reporting positive motivation, % of participants reporting positive behavior change, % of participants reporting feeling safer after participating
 - How Much, How Well and Better Off would be individualized for each program
- Evaluation
 - Primary Prevention projects need to include pre and post surveys
 - What did you learn?
 - Did it make you think differently?
 - Did it or will it influence your decision making?
 - Secondary Prevention projects need to evaluate
 - Change in risk behaviors
 - Improvement in early warning signs
 - Tertiary Prevention projects need to evaluate
 - Change in pre and post conditions, measure of improvement
- Funding Available - \$50,000.00, Maximum Award \$10,000.00,
- Other things
 - No application due date, leave it open for proposals to an extended date
 - Urban Core and Rural Impacts and Needs Maybe Different
 - Address suicide and domestic violence
 - More suicides by firearms than murders (Pew Institute 2021)

According to the US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs

The individual brings a unique biological and psychological vulnerability to stress that can lead to violent behavior. Individual biological factors that can contribute to violence include adverse prenatal experiences, maternal alcohol or substance abuse or inadequate nutrition, parental neglect, and brain injury. Individual psychological risk factors include a history of early aggression, attributing hostility to others, paranoia, limited cognitive abilities, impulsiveness, and shame. **Specific risk factors include the abuse of alcohol, actual and perceived inequality of treatment, exposure to violence in the media, gang association, accessibility of weapons, and child abuse of various types. Most often violence is due to a combination of risk factors that will have varying degrees of influence in contributing to violent behavior.**

According to the National Institute of Health

There were 266 participants who reported engaging in gun violence at one or more assessments. Gun carrying was a significant predictor of future gun violence; however, nearly half (49%) of the juveniles who reported gun carrying across the repeated assessments did not report engaging in gun violence. Besides gun carrying, several risk (i.e., drug dealing, heavy drinking, rewards for crime, gang membership, peer gun carrying) and **protective (i.e., concern for others, aspirations for work/family, religious beliefs, adult social supports) factors significantly predicted gun violence, after controlling for their co-occurrence** (Risk factor odds ratios = 1.18-1.50; Protective factor odds ratios = .44-.87; $ps < .05$).