



Los Angeles Urban League
Neighborhoods@Work®



Single Parent Homes

Low Rate of Re-Entry

Violent Crime

Active Gangs

Unsafe School
Grounds

Substance Abuse

Violent Crime

Neighborhoods@Work®: Theory of Change



For a neighborhood to change:

- Residents must have the **foundation** to take advantage of opportunities
 - Residents are **SAFE**
 - Residents are **HEALTHY**
 - Residents have stable **HOUSING**
- **Opportunities** should exist for residents to improve their lives
 - Youth receive first-class **EDUCATION**
 - Good **JOBS** are available for residents
- **Social Systems** support change
 - Local Leaders advance & sustain change
 - Formal and informal institutions support struggling residents
- Residents have **high expectations** that change is possible
 - There is a shared urgency for change
 - Residents believe in the change process

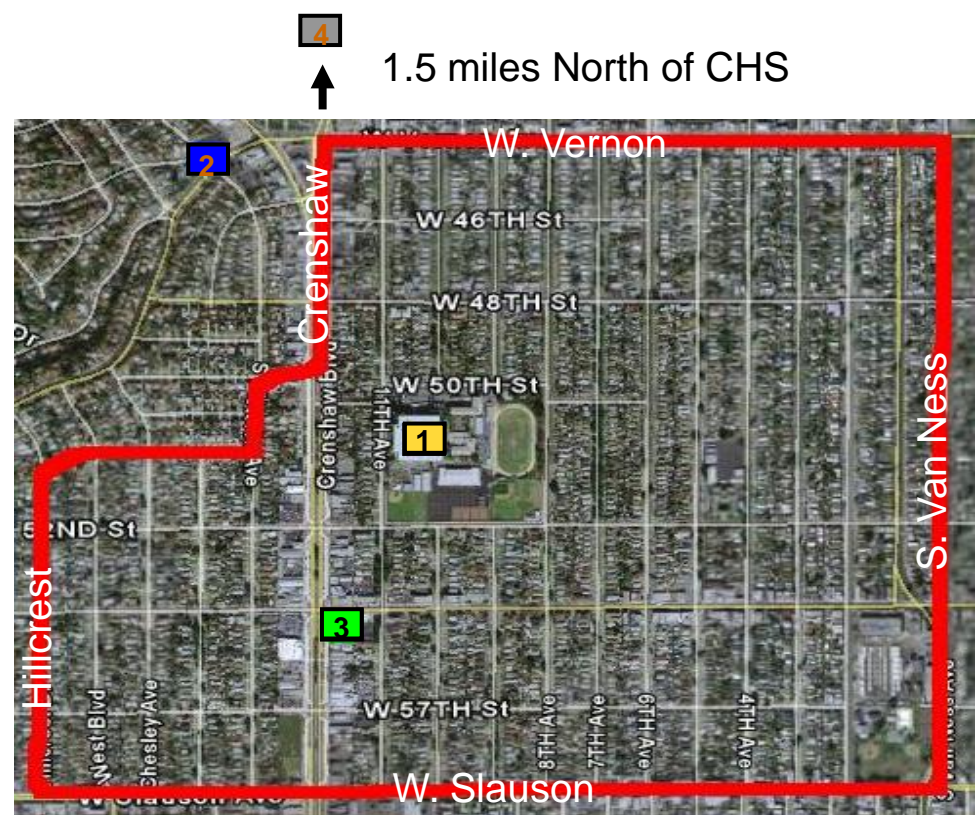
Neighborhoods@Work® – Key Strategies

- Build replicable 21st Century urban model
- Leverage strengths and programs of LAUL
- Focus on connections between disciplines
- Utilize 5+ year planning horizon
- Extensive collaboration (LAUL as “Convener”)
- Metrics-driven: Careful tracking of results

Neighborhoods@Work® The Role for LAUL

- **Articulate vision for success** – Develop definition of “success”
- **Define the neighborhood’s assets** – understand its strengths
- **Leverage best-in-breed models/programs** – Use existing services and community organizations (don’t reinvent the wheel)
- **Continuously revisit “buy-in”** – Continuously monitor and deeply engage community/residents in process
- **Attract funding** – Seek *multi-year* funding for full strategy
- **Coordinate implementation/collaboration/Community growth** -Connect with families and partners, build local leadership and institutions
- **Advocate** – Constantly advocate for the schools and residents
- **Monitor performance** – Set long range (aggressive) goals

70 Blocks Surrounding Crenshaw High School



The Rationale

- Crenshaw High School is focal point for strategy
- Near LAUL facilities and programs (leverage)
- Neighborhood has significant but addressable needs
- High African American concentration (65%+)

- 1 Crenshaw Senior High School
- 2 LAUL Headquarters
- 3 Milken Family Literacy Center
- 4 LAUL West Adams Worksource Center

Background

African Americans and LAPD history of adversarial relationship

- Watts Riots of 1965
- Flash Point: 1992 Civil Unrest
- Significant distrust (historically): “Driving while Black”
- Very limited collaboration
- LAUL as chief adversary of LAPD (John Mack vs. Darrell Gates)

Neighborhoods@Work: Safety

Impact: 2009-2011 Significant Improvements

Impact

- 52% of neighborhood residents report feeling safer

Data Source: 2009 N@W Community Survey (575 Respondents)

Outcomes

- Property & Violent Crimes 2009-10: 15% reduction from 2006-07 baseline year.
- Violent crime 2010-11 : 36% reduction from 2006-07 baseline year

Data Source: LAPD Comstat Unit (Crime Analysis Unit)

Neighborhoods@Work

Model Wide Outcomes

- **Innovative Partnerships & Collaborations:**
 - 165 Partners to date
 - Collaboratives launched in each discipline.
 - Driver of Change – Partnerships and Collaboration
- **Planning underway for year 4 & 5 full scale evaluation.**
- **Significant progress in all metrics**