



SANTA CLARA COUNTY
NEIGHBORHOOD SAFETY
SERVICES UNIT

Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Report

ABOUT THE RESEARCHER

Applied Survey Research (ASR) is a social research firm dedicated to helping people build better communities by collecting meaningful data, facilitating information-based planning, and developing custom strategies. The firm was founded on the principle that community improvement, initiative sustainability, and program success are closely tied to assessment needs, evaluation of community goals, and development of appropriate responses.

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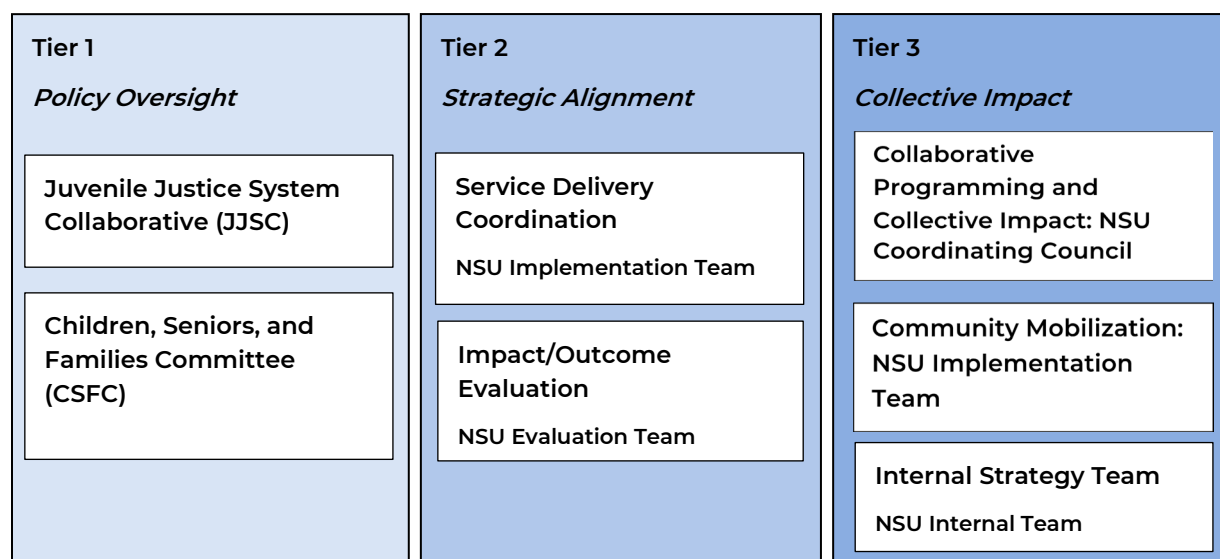
INTRODUCTION

The Neighborhood Safety/Services Unit (NSU) is a unique, place-based violence prevention initiative within the Justice Planning Services Division of the County of Santa Clara Probation Department. The NSU is currently operating in two neighborhoods in Santa Clara County: the 95122 and 95020 ZIP codes and will be expanding into a third neighborhood in Fiscal Year 2024. All NSU partner communities are identified through a collaborative, data driven process where public health and other system data, including crime trends and school suspensions/expulsions are used to determine the ideal location of the NSU in a particular neighborhood/community. The NSU approaches violence prevention through a public health lens and concentrates its resources in primary prevention. At the community level, our focus is to prevent violence before it occurs, by helping to strengthen relationships between residents in our partner communities and assisting them in identifying meaningful community action goals that aim to improve short- and long-term health and well-being outcomes for themselves and their neighbors.

NSU aims to strategically partner with a variety of sectors, including government (county, city, and local law enforcement agencies); community-based organizations, and resident leaders. Where there is a need to assist in developing resident coalitions, NSU invests significant resources in leadership development as way to build capacity in targeted neighborhoods to identify community action goals that improve community safety. The NSU also employs a multi-generational approach in funding pro-social services, where activities for both youth and adults may include, but are not limited to, health and wellness workshops, physical fitness classes, and access to sports and extracurricular activities during the school year and spring/summer breaks. The core components of the NSU include community engagement, violence prevention through pro-social programming, and collaboration with school districts to enhance school climate initiatives. NSU also partners with schools to ensure that youth who are presenting truant and/or at-risk behaviors are linked to prosocial and other violence prevention programs or activities.

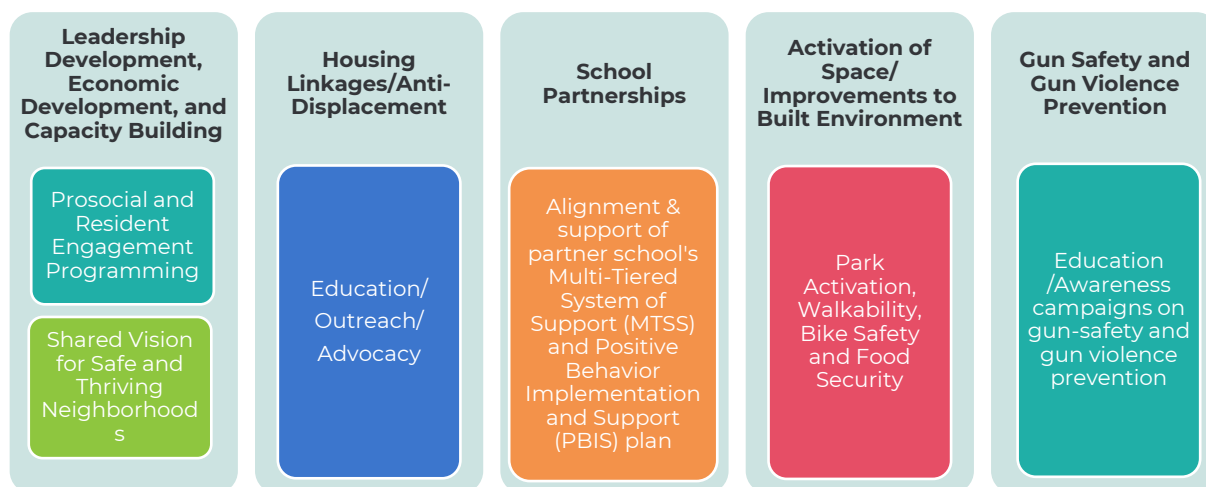
The NSU developed a tiered oversight structure, which ensures the goals of the NSU are met.

Exhibit 1. NSU Oversight Structure



There are five focus areas of the NSU: (1) Leadership development, economic development, and capacity building; (2) Housing linkage and anti-displacement; (3) School partnerships; (4) Activation of space and improvements to the built environment; and (5) Gun violence prevention in partner neighborhoods. NSU implements these program components by authentically creating and maintaining relationships in the community.

Exhibit 2. NSU Components and Key Strategies



Within each of these five focus areas, the NSU aims to achieve the following general program goals:

- 1. Assist residents in implementing a leadership development/economic development and/or capacity building initiative in their community:** NSU provides leadership training to residents to assist them in identifying meaningful community action goals that improve perceptions of safety. Therefore, NSU does not define the types of leadership development, economic development, or capacity building goals for the community. Rather, the community decides on what goals or projects they prefer to work on each year.
- 2. Pro-Social and Resident Engagement Services:** The NSU also employs a multi-generational approach in funding pro-social services, where activities for both youth and adults may include, but are not limited to, health and wellness workshops, physical fitness classes, and access to sports and extra-curricular activities during the school year and spring/summer breaks. Finally, the NSU partners with schools to ensure youth who are presenting truant and/or at-risk behaviors are linked to pro-social and other violence prevention programs or activities.
- 3. Increase capacity to address/reduce housing displacement through education, outreach, and resident engagement:** NSU seeks to improve residents understanding of how housing is developed in their communities, what affordable housing options are available to them, and how they can access these resources. NSU also seeks to build partnerships with local housing authorities so that residents not only understand their housing rights, but to also know how to exercise those rights, if necessary.
- 4. Build and maintain school to community partnerships –** NSU seeks to build a cohesive community-driven violence prevention framework. To avoid the duplication of efforts, the NSU partners with local schools and school districts to support the implementation of Multi-Tiered Systems of Support (MTSS) and Positive Behavior Intervention and Supports (PBIS) frameworks. NSU also supports the implementation of an annual school violence prevention plan using a model developed by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) School Violence Prevention Toolkit.

5. **Amplify space activation initiatives in both partner communities and work with residents to advocate for environmental improvements in their neighborhood.**
 - a. **Park Activation and Improving the Built Environment** – Residents guide all activation initiatives and efforts to improve their built environment. Examples of recent projects NSU has sponsored include: development of an enhanced crosswalk in East San Jose, and advocacy for an enlarged parking lot for San Ysidro Park.
 - b. **Increase food security** – Each NSU partner community has a program and/or partnership dedicated to food security. In Valley Palms, for example, the Valley Palms Unidos (VPU) has developed a partnership with the Second Harvest Food Bank to distribute monthly food bags to residents. This partnership is supported by the NSU but is now completely operated by the VPU. NSU’s ongoing role is to support and help amplify this model so other communities can explore how they can implement resident-led food insecurity initiatives.
6. **Build effective long-term strategies to reduce gun violence and increase gun safety.** In collaboration with the East San Jose PEACE Partnership’s Gun Safety Subcommittee, NSU seeks to reduce gun violence in our partner neighborhoods, currently focused in East San Jose and East Gilroy by providing gun violence prevention and gun safety trainings and campaigns to residents.

CONCEPTUAL ORIENTATION AND STRATEGIES

NSU’s strategy is best described as the intersection between a public health and criminal justice approach to improving community safety and promoting protective factors that increase social connection and community resilience. The unit employs research-informed approaches when implementing youth and community violence prevention programs or services. Relevant frameworks include: (1) the results-based accountability framework (RBA) which is used to align NSU to the larger system of change efforts; (2) the socioecological model, which emphasizes multiple levels of influence (individual, relationships, community and societal); and (3) the protective factors framework which “aims to reduce risk and promote healthy development and well-being of children and families.”

NSU’s role is to strengthen existing community assets and resiliency through improved connections between residents (Social Cohesion and Social Capital) and to develop and/or sustain capacity within each neighborhood to address racial and economic inequity through leadership development and root-cause analysis (Informal Collective Action and Collective Efficacy).

NSU’s day-to-day activities help to develop and strengthen individual, family, and community relationships. These activities are protective factors for adolescents, including prosocial opportunities; the presence and involvement of caring/supportive adults; and a safe, cohesive, and supportive neighborhood, are all part of the menu and variety of NSU activities. While no two neighborhoods have the same needs, research has shown there are specific neighborhood level characteristics that are linked to physical and psychological health, positive youth development, and violence prevention. These include collective

efficacy, informal collective action, social cohesion, and social capital. ¹ Consistent with the models and approaches described above, NSU's strategies address multiple levels of influence (e.g. individual, school, community) and further develop multiple protective factors in order to reduce youth violence and promote positive youth development.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

The NSU has identified three primary outcomes to achieve with our partner communities:

1. Reduce the disproportionate rate of BIPOC youth who are impacted by the Santa Clara County Juvenile Justice System who live and/or recreate in NSU partner communities.
2. Reduce the disproportionate rate of substantiated and unsubstantiated general neglect referrals to the Department of Family and Children Family Services (DFCS) for families who live in NSU partner communities.
3. Improve measures of school attendance and parent engagement.
4. Improve overall community safety and well-being measures.

NSU measures the following indicators of neighborhood safety:

- Strengthen and improve measures of collective efficacy. Collective efficacy describes a community with a shared objective consisting of individuals likely to intervene on behalf of the common good.
- Improve self-efficacy. Self-efficacy describes a community where residents feel their effort and collaboration with community members, neighbors, and police can make a positive difference.
- Create conditions for informal collective action. Informal collective action describes acts commonly defined as occurring outside of institutional contexts in informal groups or gatherings, tending to be more spontaneous and creative, and requiring the building of coalitions and consensus in the absence of a strong normative system. Informal collective action is commonly measured by the frequency by which residents (youth and adults) talk to friends, family, or neighbors about crime, or attend a community meeting in their neighborhood.
- Amplify social cohesion. Social cohesion is evident when high levels of connectedness among community members exist and where neighbors/residents are willing to help one another.
- Improve perception of neighborhood safety. Measures of neighborhood safety include how safe residents feel when using the amenities and resources available to them in their community, such as roads, walkways, parks, and other services.

¹ Collective efficacy: describes a community with a shared objective consisting of individuals likely to intervene on behalf of the common good. Informal Collective Action (more commonly referred to in the literature as "collective action"): describes acts commonly defined as occurring outside of institutional contexts in informal groups or gatherings, tending to be more spontaneous and creative, and requiring the building of coalitions and consensus in the absence of a strong normative system. Social cohesion: high level of connectedness among members of a community and a willingness to help out one another. Social capital: relations of trust, mutual expectations, and shared values.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: FIRST 5 FAMILY RESOURCE CENTER

The Valley Palms Family Resource Center (FRC) opened its doors to the Valley Palms community in February 2022. Since then, the Valley Palms FRC provides easy access to receive services, such as the monthly diaper distribution. Valley Palms FRC attracts children and adults alike. The Valley Palms community needs are at the center of all program design and implementation. The FRC has a “no wrong” door approach and will support an individual of any age or background. FRC staff ensure every individual is thriving and able to access additional resources, if needed. FRC staff have provided early ASQ screening, Storytime, youth development workshops, parenting workshops, linkage to community resources and referrals, utilities assistance, gas card assistance, vaccine clinics, toy drives during the holiday season, and various community events to strengthen community within Valley Palms. The FRC has provided drop-in support and referrals to support individual mental health needs. The FRC has partnered with the Bridge Library, California Family Resource Association, and FLY to bring additional resources to the community, such as a law program for youth to learn more about their rights. FRC staff understand the expressed need from community members of having more activities for youth within the community. FRC staff have held art enrichment activities and youth development workshops weekly. Additionally, community members have expressed financial hardship during the COVID-19 pandemic. FRC staff have provided families PG&E utilities assistance and gas cards to support in meeting the families’ basic needs.

A Success Story

Cristela Martinez, is a proud 57 year old, mother of 5 children, and now grandmother to 7 grandchildren. Out of those 7 grandchildren, she is currently taking care of two grandbabies, ages 2.5 y/o and 2-month-old infant. Cristela has lived in the Valley Palms community for 15 ½ years and as she has established great relationships with the current Valley Palms community, therefore as she continues to be informed of classes and workshops offered in the Valley Palms community.

Cristela Martinez found out about our 10 Steps to a Healthier You SPA workshop through Healthier Kids Foundation from another resident that also lives at Valley Palms, therefore, sparking her interest in joining the series. Currently, Cristela shares that as a grandmother, she wants to continue to learn on how to better support her grandchildren with healthy routines, and healthier eating habits at home. Cristela shares that attending the 3-series 10 Steps to a Healthier You workshop, educated her on new strategies on how to support her grandchildren with healthier eating habits and introducing them to healthier foods such as fruit and veggies at home along with positive routines to support learning at home.

Cristela shares that she is grateful of the support and education, while her two grandbabies also continue to also receive services at Valley Palms FRC as they obtain diapers monthly.

"Yo crie a mis 5 hijos, y en el pasado por cuestiones de trabajo, nunca tuve la oportunidad de participar en este tipo de classes, pero hoy estoy muy contenta de poder asistir, porque a mi me gusta seguir aprendiendo de nuevas formas en como ayudar a mis nietos en casa con su desarrollo y promover buenas rutinas." – Cristela

Cristela shares that when she raised her own 5 children, she didn't have the opportunity to attend classes in the past due to work, therefore, she is happy to be able to be a part of these workshops to help educate and teach her new ways to support the wellbeing of her grandchildren at home.



Bridge Library Program: Valley Palms
Family Resource Center (FRC)

NSU COVID-19 RECOVERY EFFORTS

In response to the global COVID-19 pandemic, NSU staff and resident leaders engaged in a variety of response and recovery efforts to assist families in navigating the impact of COVID-19. We focus our support for families/residents living in our two partner communities, East San Jose/Valley Palms and East Gilroy/San Ysidro Park. In partnership with multiple county agencies including the County of Santa Clara Public Health Department, Behavioral Health Services Department, and the District Attorney's Office, as well as the City of Gilroy, the City of San Jose, and many community-based organizations, NSU played a key role in supporting resident led COVID-19 recovery efforts through leveraging our partnerships and growing capacity of our resident leaders.

As described in Exhibit 3 below, during FY22, NSU collected a broader set of data to capture existing community response/recovery efforts, including new or expanded partnerships and "Individuals Served through COVID-19 response/recovery efforts." A refined set of metrics were established to collect more specific COVID-19 response/recovery data for FY22.

The "COVID-19 Recovery/Response Efforts" cited in the exhibits below include:

- ❖ Neighborhood-level COVID-19 testing, test kit distributions and vaccines administered,
- ❖ Food distributions, and
- ❖ Daily nutritional programs.

Exhibit 3. Summary of NSU COVID-19 Recovery Efforts in Valley Palms and East Gilroy

ZIP Code	Neighborhood Level COVID-19 Tests Distributed	Food Distributions/ Number of families served (duplicate)	Doses of COVID-19 Vaccine Administered	Individuals served through Daily Nutritional Program (duplicate)
95122	505	12/3,180	N/A	4,600
95020	8,327	24/3,025	22	N/A

PERFORMANCE DASHBOARD SUMMARY

NSU regularly collects and synthesizes both program and financial performance data into dashboards to monitor program performance throughout the year. These dashboards are provided to each service provider funded through the NSU and are discussed regularly during contract monitoring visits. Provider-specific dashboards are then synthesized into a broader ZIP code-level dashboard and are used to provide a month-to-month snapshot of program and financial performance for each of NSU's supported neighborhoods. Metrics such as the number of clients served, target vs. actual cost per unit, and spending trends are captured in these dashboards and shared with all three tiers in the NSU reporting structure. Each performance metric in the dashboard is aligned to the NSU logic model and is identified in the service provider's contract or scope of work. The broader purpose of the performance dashboard is to ensure NSU is accountable to its stated goals and has strong, easily accessible, and usable program monitoring tools to describe NSU's impact in the community.

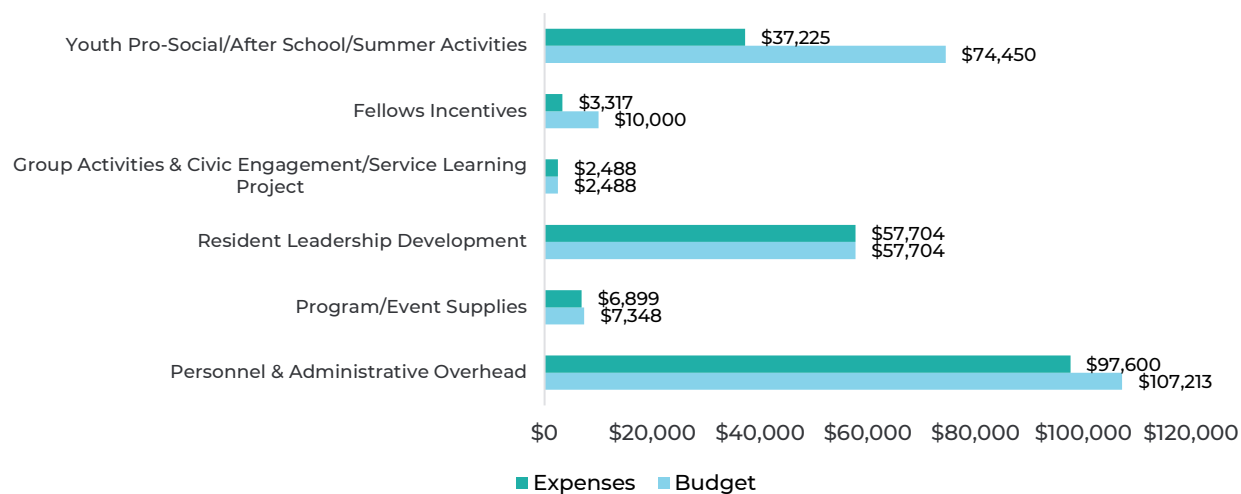
Below are examples of the tables and graphs that are included in the FY22 dashboards. The full dashboards are available upon request.

ZIP CODE 95122 (VALLEY PALMS)

BUDGETED FUNDS VS. EXPENDITURES

As illustrated on Exhibit 4, the NSU expenditures for 95122 for FY22 were close to what was budgeted, with the exception of the youth pro-social services and youth incentive expense categories.

Exhibit 4. NSU Budgeted Funds vs. Expenditures for 95122 (Valley Palms), FY22



FY22 presented several challenges for the NSU and community-based organizations in expending some of the funding allocated to delivering pro-social services and youth fellowship incentives. Throughout FY21 through FY22, the Valley Palms community experienced significant leadership growth, which presented various challenges in finding a

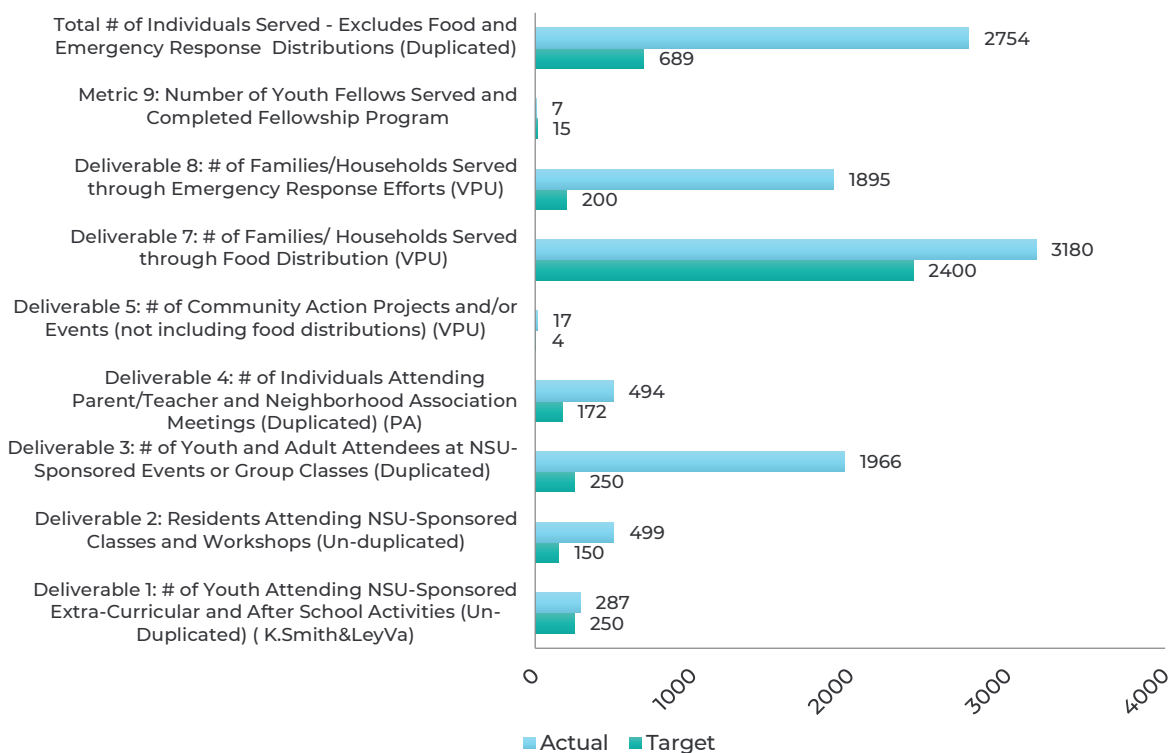
qualified provider to deliver pro-social services that matched the needs of the community. With the absence of a contracted provider, pro-social activities in FY22 were limited. This issue has since been resolved through an RFP process, which resulted in the identification of several key providers who will be delivering prosocial services for the Valley Palms and surrounding 95122 community beginning FY24.

Underspending in the NSU youth fellowship program incentive line was primarily due to limitations in recruitment and youth participation. Specifically, the provider served a total of nine out of the expected fifteen youth to successfully complete the NSU Youth Fellowship program. Barriers to recruitment included a slow ramp up for FY22 services due to the staffing shortages and capacity issues, leading to recruitment beginning in mid-QTR2 of FY22, when many youth are already engaged in activities or not receptive to joining new ones. While the provider has made significant progress in addressing staffing shortages and capacity issues, the issue of staffing is a not only a local issue, but a national phenomenon, which impacts service delivery across all employment sectors, including the non-profit community. The NSU's approach has been to remain flexible, provide support for recruitment and youth engagement, and assist the provider whenever possible to meet the performance goals of this program.

PERFORMANCE METRICS

While exceeding the number of duplicated individuals served (2,754 actual vs. 681 targeted), NSU exceeded performance for eight out of nine of the performance targets for 95122 in FY22. Performance during FY22 was achieved despite the ongoing challenges related to COVID-19 (refer to Exhibit 5).

Exhibit 5. NSU Performance Metrics for 95122 (Valley Palms), FY22

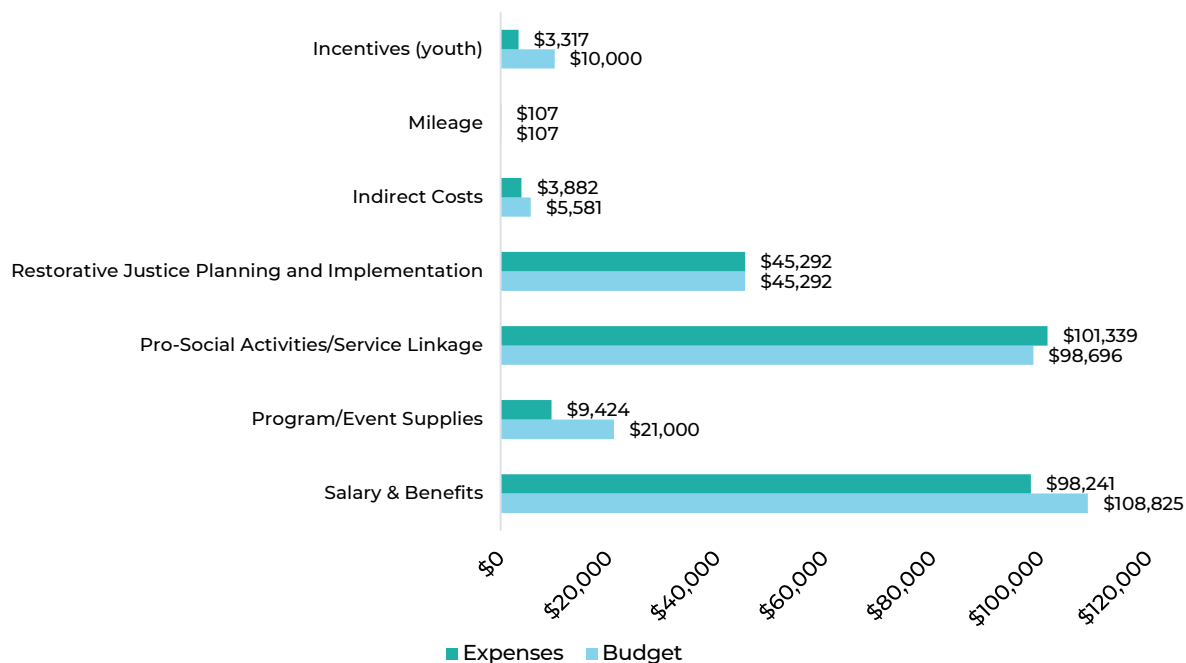


ZIP CODE 95020 (GILROY)

BUDGETED FUNDS VS. EXPENDITURES

As shown in the chart below, the NSU expenditures for 95020 for FY22 aligned with the targeted budget, with the exception of some underspending the youth incentive, personnel and event categories.

Exhibit 6. NSU Budgeted Funds vs. Expenditures for 95020 (Gilroy), FY22

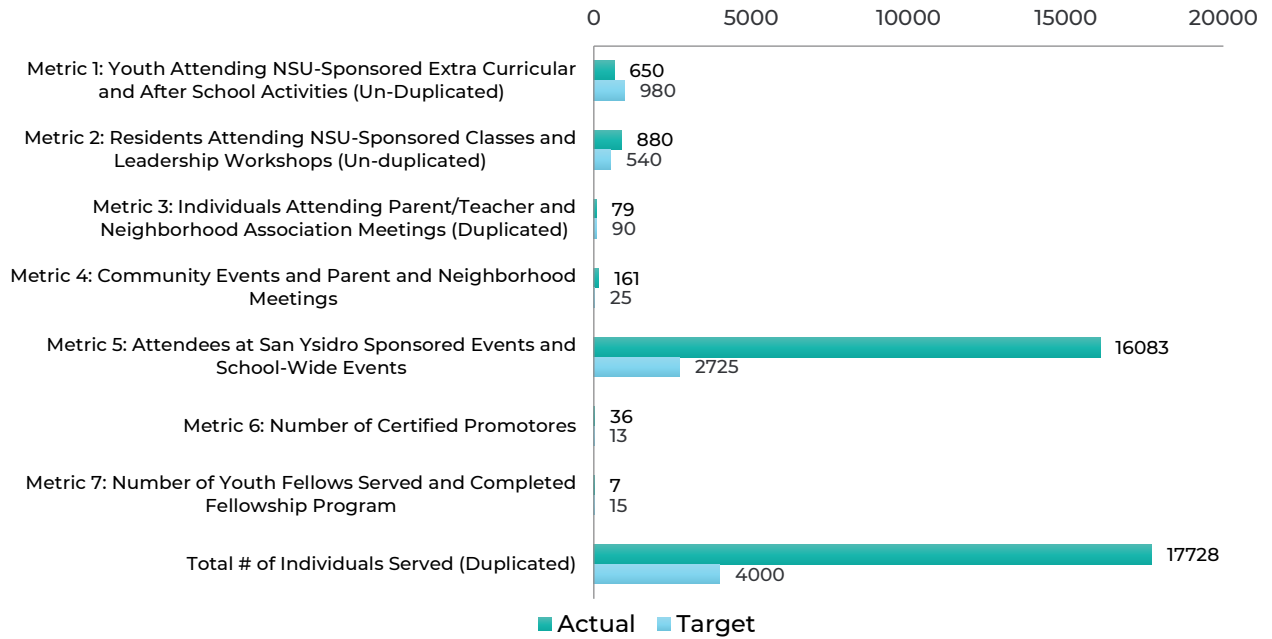


Similar to 95122, the same provider that serves the NSU 95122 community, also serves the 95020 NSU partner community. Like 95122, underspending in the NSU youth fellowship program incentive line was primarily due limitations in recruitment and youth participation in the 95122 East Gilroy community as well as provider staffing shortages. In addition, access to students who attend Gilroy High school was limited as a result of a district policy change, resulting in additional barriers to recruitment for the Youth Fellowship program.

PERFORMANCE METRICS

NSU served 17,728 individuals in 95020 (duplicated) in FY22, far surpassing its goal of 4,000 individuals served. NSU met six of its seven FY22 performance deliverables for pros-social enrollments and community events/gatherings, and fell short on the number of youth fellows who completed the NSU Fellowship Program (see Exhibit 7).

Exhibit 7. NSU Performance Deliverables for 95020 (Gilroy), FY22



COMMUNITY SAFETY SURVEY

The Community Safety Survey is conducted with residents at each of the NSU sites to assess community-level constructs such as perceived community safety, social cohesion, and collective efficacy. Because data on the same indicators has been gathered each year since the launch of the survey in 2016, the NSU has assessed trends in the results by looking at independent snapshots of the general population served, the results are a valuable opportunity for “taking the pulse” of the two communities based on feedback from both adults and youth.

As part of NSU’s ongoing commitment to research and evaluation, small changes have been made to the survey over the years to continue improving the tool’s capacity to provide valuable and relevant results. Thus:

- ❖ In 2018, changes were made that enhanced the ability to gather information on the frequency of gun-related incidents and shootings, perceptions of gun use, and access to guns.
- ❖ In 2019, based on a literature review that grounded NSU’s work within the body of research on place-based initiatives aimed at curbing community violence and increasing feelings of safety, a measure related to family communication was added to the survey.
- ❖ In 2020, in response to the global COVID-19 pandemic, new questions were added to the survey (e.g., COVID-19 testing, COVID-19 vaccines) to gather valuable resident feedback about the impact of COVID-19 and the use of services and supports to address those impacts.
- ❖ In 2021, efforts to support COVID-19 vaccinations was also conducted by NSU, thus, this service was included in the survey to tap into residents’ engagement with this resource.

WHAT THE COMMUNITY SAFETY SURVEY MEASURES

An overview of the key domains measured by the Community Safety Survey, including a description of each construct, example items, and how many years of data has been gathered for each domain is provided in Appendix A.

2022 SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

While a summary of this year's sample size as well as a comparison of sample sizes across multiple years of data collection is provided in the next section, the following is an overview of the 2022 survey administration efforts.

This year's data was gathered between July and September 2022.

- ❖ Like previous years, adult (over 18 years old) and youth (13 to 18 years old) versions of the surveys were used; the surveys match with a few exceptions (e.g., questions for youth about support from adults).
- ❖ The adult survey was offered in Spanish, English, and Vietnamese, while the youth survey was offered in English only.
- ❖ Data was gathered online using Survey Monkey, or via a paper/pencil survey that was completed in person at community events, food distributions, COVID-19 testing sites, Cafécito meetings, back-to-school nights, and National Night Out.
- ❖ Overfelt High School students completed the online survey during their homeroom class.

Differences in Sampling Across Years

NSU relies heavily upon its personal connections with community partners (e.g., schools, leaders, and residents) to gather data in person at popular events, workshops, trainings, meetings, and gatherings. Collecting data in person has not only led to high levels of engagement and participation in the survey but has also contributed to higher survey completion rates over the years. However, the era of COVID necessitated changes in data collection methods.

CHANGES IN THE DATA COLLECTION PROCESS SINCE 2020

The need for social distancing because of COVID-19 shifted data collection efforts in the following ways:

- ❖ **Gathering Community Safety Survey Data Online:** In 2020, an online version of the Community Safety Survey was developed and made available in English for youth and adults, and in Spanish for adults only.
- ❖ **Paper/pencil survey option:** This option was still offered as in previous years but was adapted to adhere to COVID-19 social distancing safety regulations while gathering data at food distribution sites, school events, the 2021 National Night Out, and through the efforts of resident leaders (e.g., Promotoras).

CHANGES IN THE SAMPLING OF SUB-GROUPS IN RECENT YEARS

The effects of COVID-19 on NSU partners' capacity to support data collection efforts, in addition to necessary changes in NSU's data collection strategy due to COVID-19 contributed to differences in the sampling of sub-groups in recent years, including:

- ❖ While both the online and paper/pencil versions of the survey were offered to both communities, a larger proportion of Valley Palms residents completed the paper/pencil version, compared to residents in Gilroy.
- ❖ A significant increase occurred in youth data in 2021, followed by a drop in the amount of youth data in 2022.
- ❖ Data was gathered from Overfelt High School students in 2019 and in 2021, but not in 2020 and 2022 due to challenges related to COVID-19 and staffing shortages.

Presentation of the Community Safety Survey Results from FY22

The Community Safety Survey results presented in the next sections of the report include:

- ❖ Demographic profiles of the 2022 sample, including those for Valley Palms, Gilroy, and for residents who live in the areas surrounding Valley Palms,
- ❖ In-depth findings for Valley Palms and Gilroy adults and youth, including:
 - Trends across several years of data (2016/2017 to 2022), including significant trends from 2021 to 2022,
 - Qualitative findings that provide insight into what changes residents would like to see in their neighborhood,
 - Significant differences in community safety indicators in 2022 between youth and adults living in the same neighborhood, and
 - A summary of the responses of adults and youth regarding why people carry guns, gun-related incidents, and access to guns.
- ❖ In addition, a summary of results is provided for adults and youths living in the neighborhoods surrounding Valley Palms, including:
 - Mean scores across community indicators, and
 - Significant differences in community indicator mean scores among youth and adults.

In addition to the presentation of these results, the full item-level results for each major indicator for Valley Palms and Gilroy youth and adults are found in Appendix B.

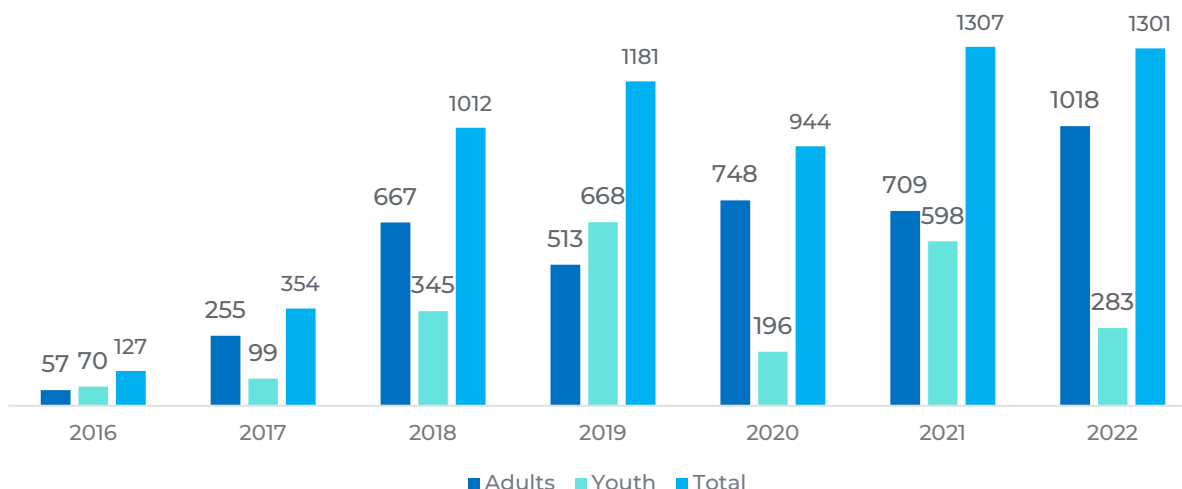
SURVEY RESULTS

COMMUNITY SAFETY SURVEY DATA OVERVIEW, 2016-2022

Community Safety Survey Data Collection Over Time

While Community Safety Survey data increased significantly from 2016 to 2019, the number of total surveys gathered decreased in 2020 (n = 944), and then increased in 2021 (n = 1307) and 2022 (n = 1301; see Exhibit 8).

Exhibit 8. Total Community Safety Survey Data Gathered, 2016 - 2022

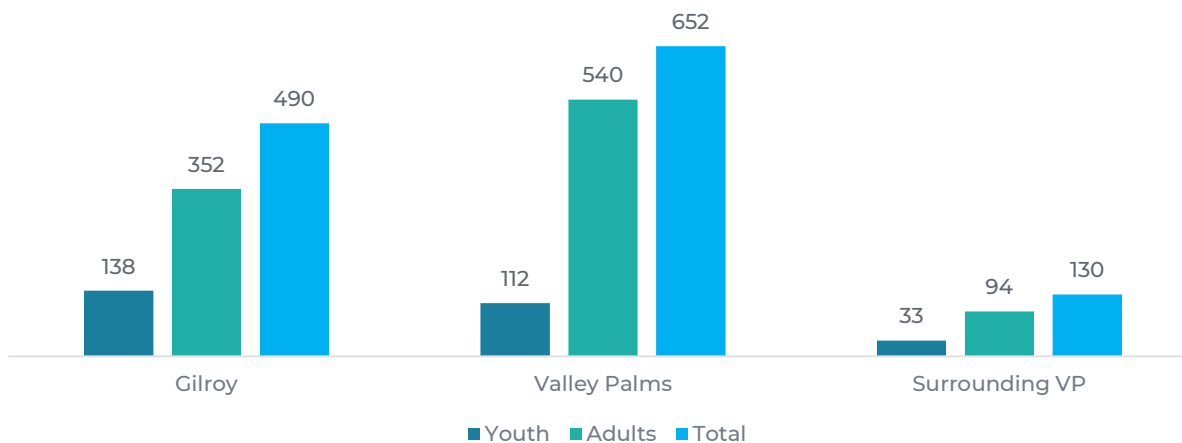


Note: Reasons for the decrease in 2020 include restrictions to in-person data collection and engagement due to COVID-19, and the effects the pandemic had on the time, resources, and the data gathering capacity of NSU's key partners, including Overfelt High School which was able to gather data in 2019 and 2021, but not in 2020.

Community Safety Survey Data by Community and by Adult/Youth

This year, the NSU gathered 652 total surveys from Valley Palms residents, including 540 adult surveys and 112 youth surveys. For Gilroy, the NSU gathered a total of 490 surveys, including 352 adult surveys and 138 youth surveys. This year's data set also included surveys from 130 residents living in areas surrounding Valley Palms, including 33 youth surveys whose data was gathered at Overfelt High School, and 97 adults gathered during Back-to-School Nights at partnering schools (e.g., Katherine Smith Elementary School and LeyVa Middle School), and at food distributions (refer to Exhibit 9).

Exhibit 9. Community Safety Survey Data by Community and by Adult/Youth, FY22



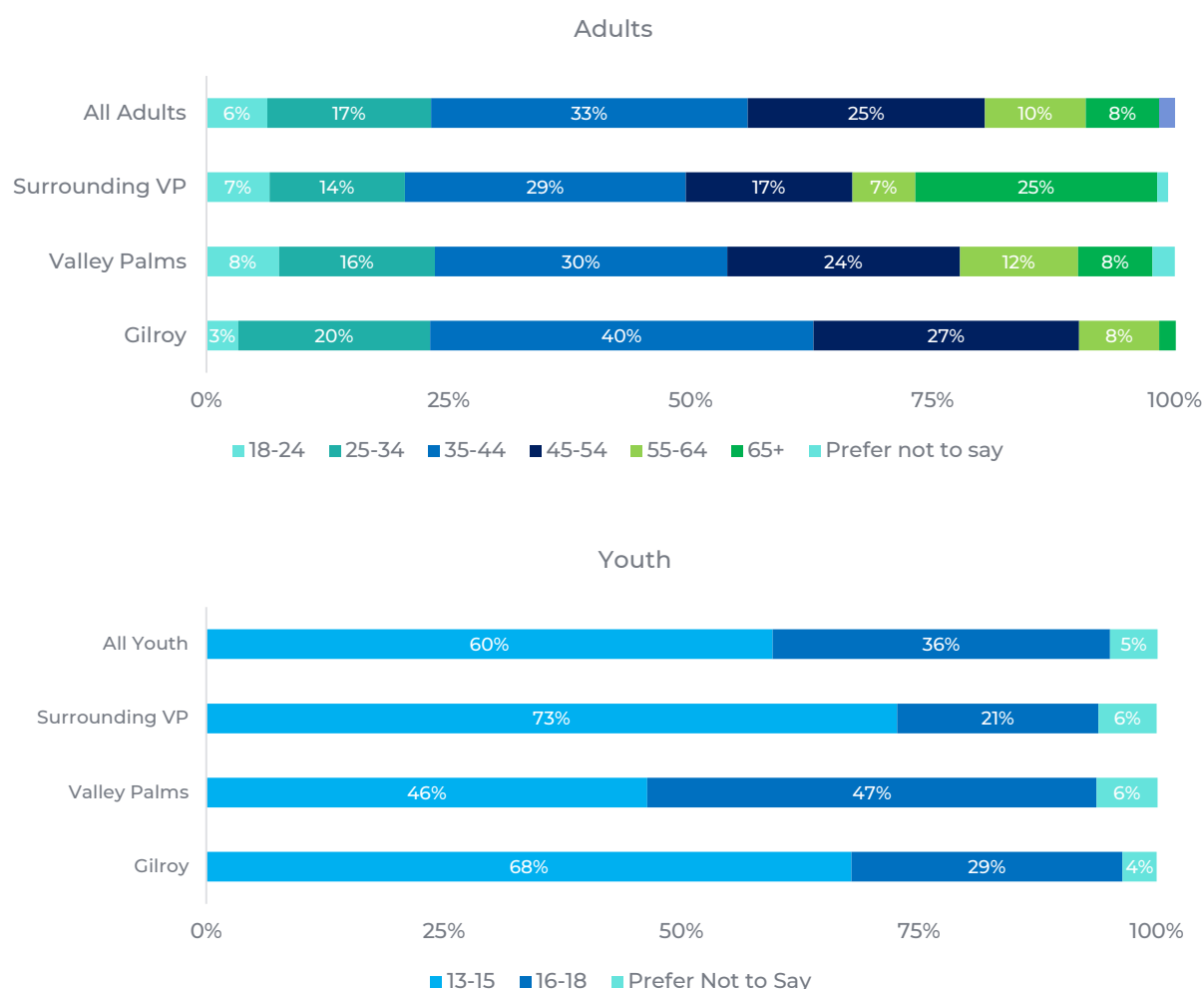
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE SURVEY SAMPLE IN FY22

Percentage of Adult and Youth Respondents by Age

As depicted on Exhibit 10, among all adult respondents, roughly one-third (33%) were 35-44 years of age, one-quarter (25%) were 45-54 years of age, and one-sixth (17%) were 25-34 years of age. Gilroy had a larger percentage of respondents 45 years of age or younger than Valley Palms and the greater Valley Palms area.

Among all youth respondents, 60% were 13 to 15 years of age. There was a higher proportion of younger youth (13 to 15 years old) compared to those 16 to 18 years of age in Gilroy and surrounding Valley Palms areas. However, in Valley Palms the proportion of youth aged 13-15 was almost identical to those who were 16-18 years old.

Exhibit 10. Percentage of Adult and Youth Respondents by Age

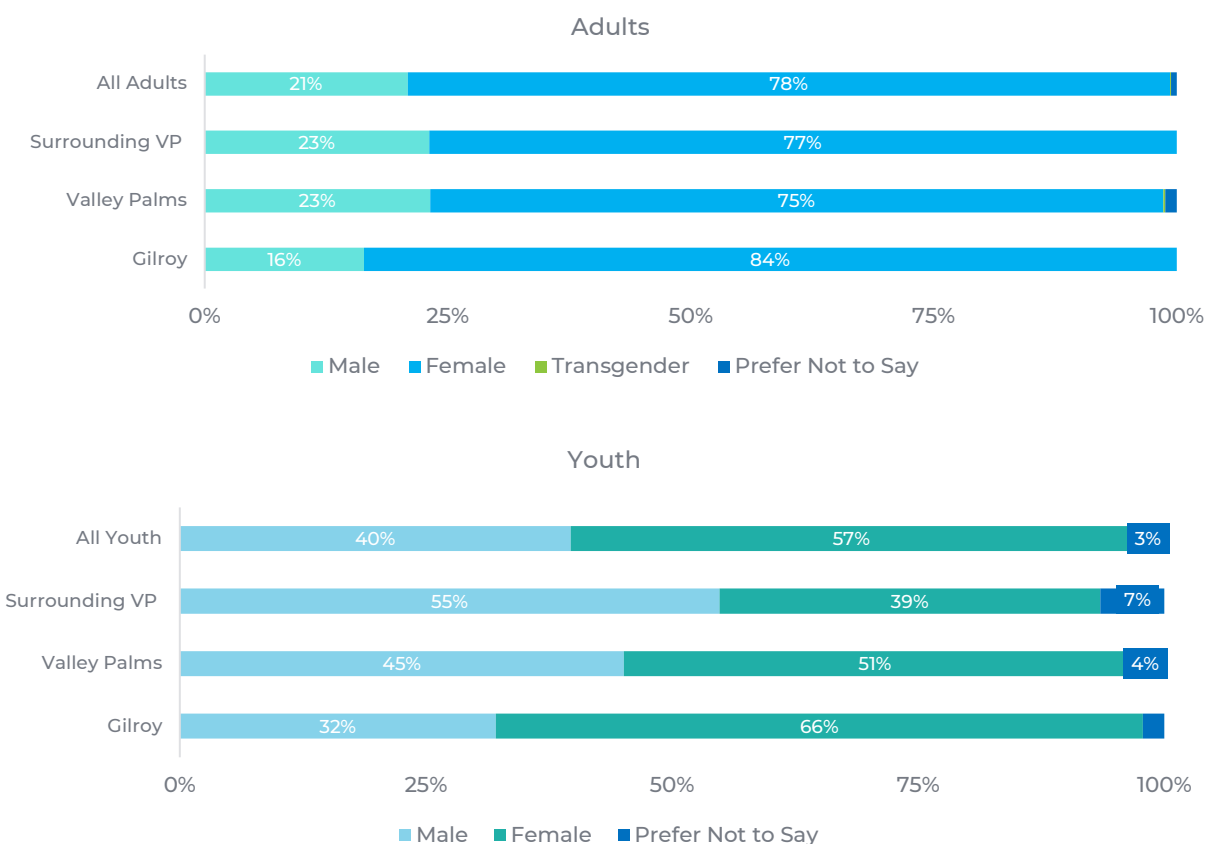


All Adults = 958; Valley Palms Adults = 533; Gilroy Adults = 303; Surrounding VP Adults = 93; All Youth = 282; Valley Palms Youth = 102; Gilroy Youth = 137; Surrounding VP Youth = 33. Percentages <3% are not displayed.

Percentage of Adult and Youth Respondents by Gender

Among adult respondents, over 70% of respondents were female across all participant groups from whom data was collected (75% to 83%). Among all youth respondents, 57% were female, with a higher proportion of female youth respondents in Gilroy (66%) and Valley Palms (51%), compared to surrounding Valley Palms areas (38%). A detailed breakdown can be found on Exhibit 11.

Exhibit 11. Percentage of Adult and Youth Respondents by Gender



All Adults = 947; Valley Palms Adults = 483; Gilroy Adults = 348; Surrounding VP Adults = 91; All Youth = 272; Valley Palms Youth = 102; Gilroy Youth = 137; Surrounding VP Youth = 31. Percentages <3% are not displayed. Transgender was an option for youth but was not selected.

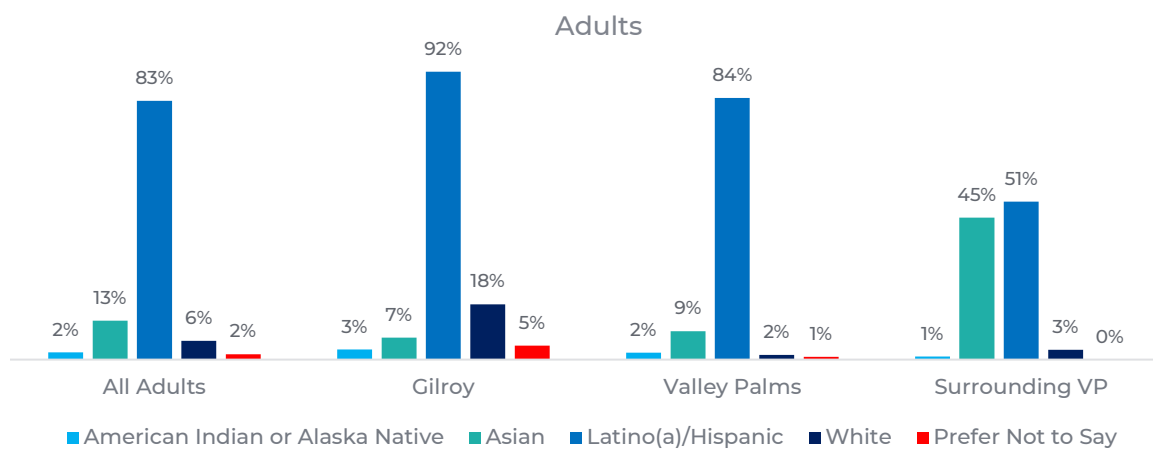
Percentage of Adult and Youth Respondents by Race/Ethnicity

As illustrated on Exhibits 12 and 13, most adult respondents (50% to 92%) identified as Latino(a)/Hispanic. Both in Gilroy and Valley Palms over 80% of respondents were Latino(a)/Hispanic, with only slightly over 50% of the respondents in surrounding Valley Palms identifying as such (50%). Meanwhile only a small percentage of residents in those areas identified as White (1%, 3% and 17% for Valley Palms, Surrounding Valley Palms and Gilroy respectively).

Over 80% of participating youth (82%) also identified as Latino(a)/Hispanic. While 85% of Gilroy and 88% of Valley Palms youth were Latino(a)/Hispanic, only 50% of youth in Surrounding VP

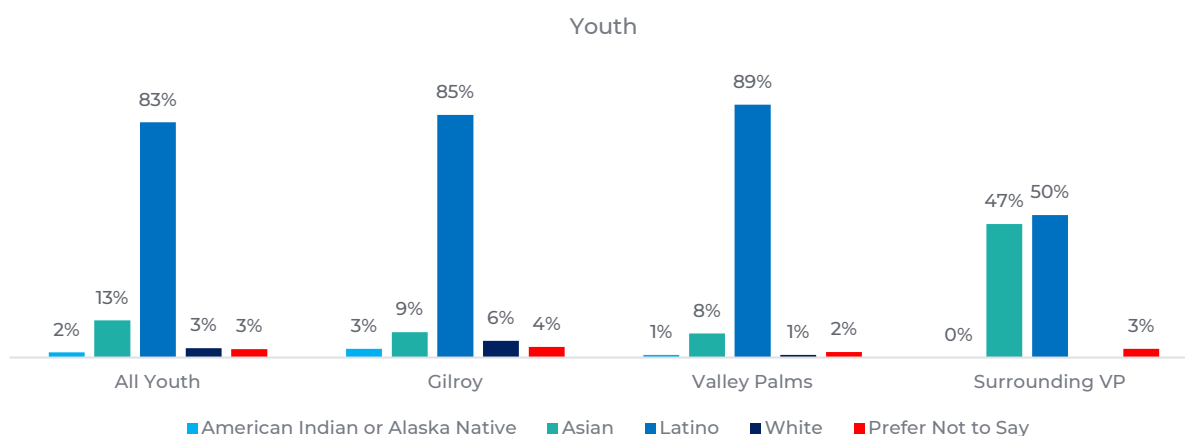
areas identified this way. Additionally, only 5% of Gilroy and 0.9% of Valley Palms youth identified as White. No one in Surrounding Valley Palms identified as White.

Exhibit 12. Percentage of Adult Respondents by Race/Ethnicity



All adults = 1012; Gilroy= 346; Valley Palms =540; Surrounding VP =97.

Exhibit 13. Percentage of Youth Respondents by Race/Ethnicity

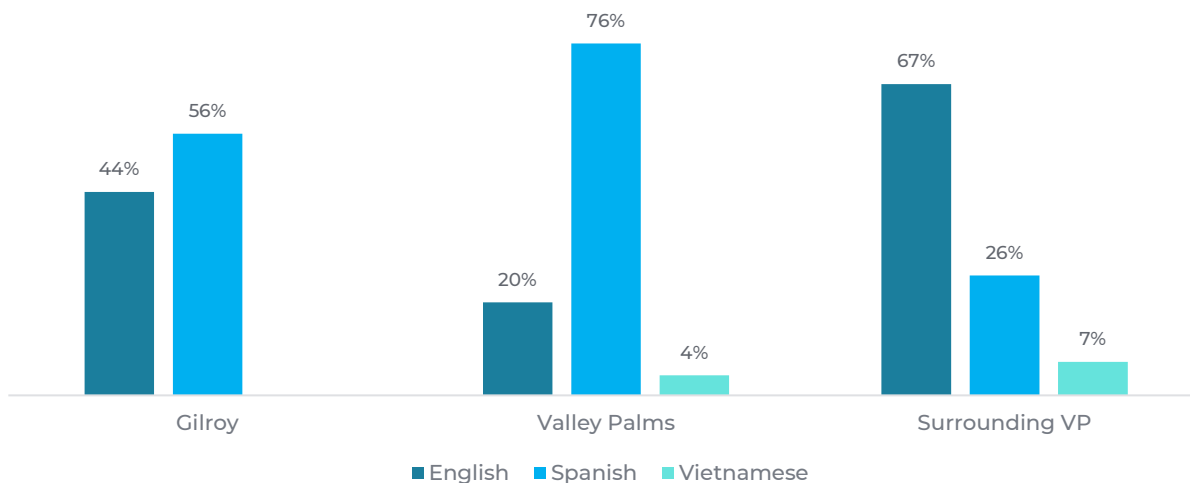


All youth = 276; Gilroy =135; Valley Palms =107; Surrounding VP =32.

Percentage of Adult Respondents by Survey Language

While the youth survey was offered in English only, the adult survey was offered in multiple languages. Fifty six percent (56%) of Gilroy, 76% of Valley Palms, and 26% of residents in surrounding Valley Plans areas completed the survey in Spanish. In addition, 4% of surveys in Valley Palms and 7% in surrounding Valley Palms areas were completed in Vietnamese (see Exhibit 14).

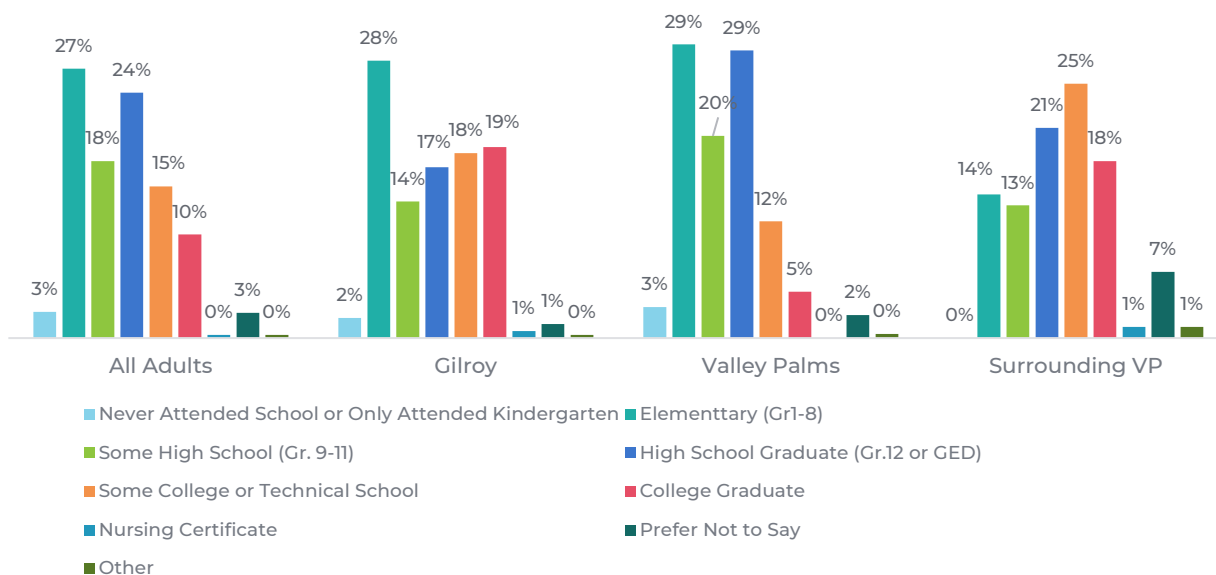
Exhibit 14. Percentage of Adult Respondents by Survey Language



Gilroy = 352; Valley Palms = 540; Surrounding VP = 97.

Exhibit 15 provides a breakdown of adults' level of education by area. About half of all adult respondents graduated high school or advanced education (experience in college, technical school, or nursing; 52%). A higher proportion of Gilroy residents (21%) reported receiving an advanced education (38%) compared to residents of Valley Palms (17%) and surrounding Valley Palms (19%).

Exhibit 15. Percentage of Adults by Level of Education

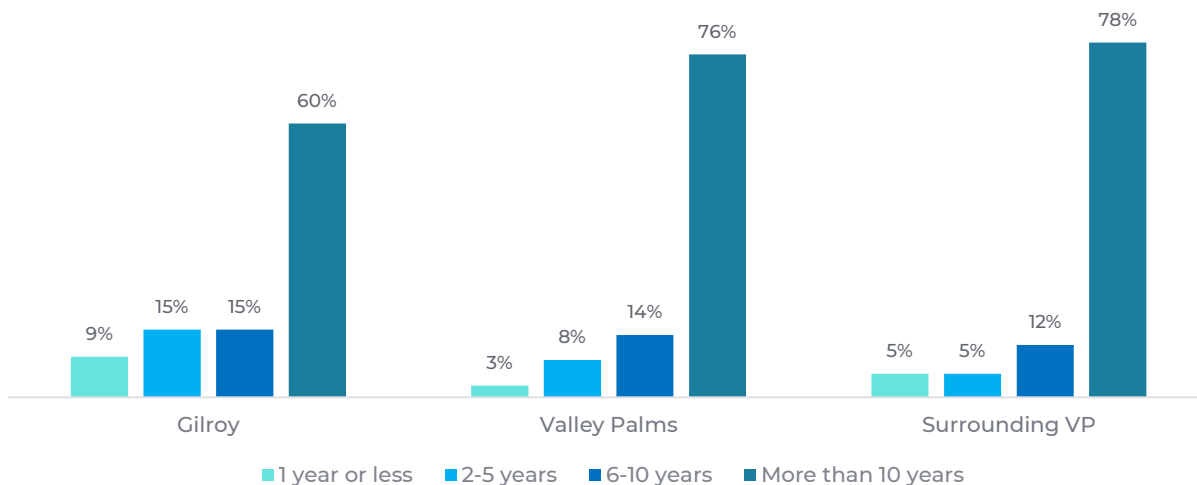


All adults = 928; Gilroy = 494; Valley Palms = 517; Surrounding VP = 91.

Percentage of Adults and Youth by Number of Years Lived in Their City

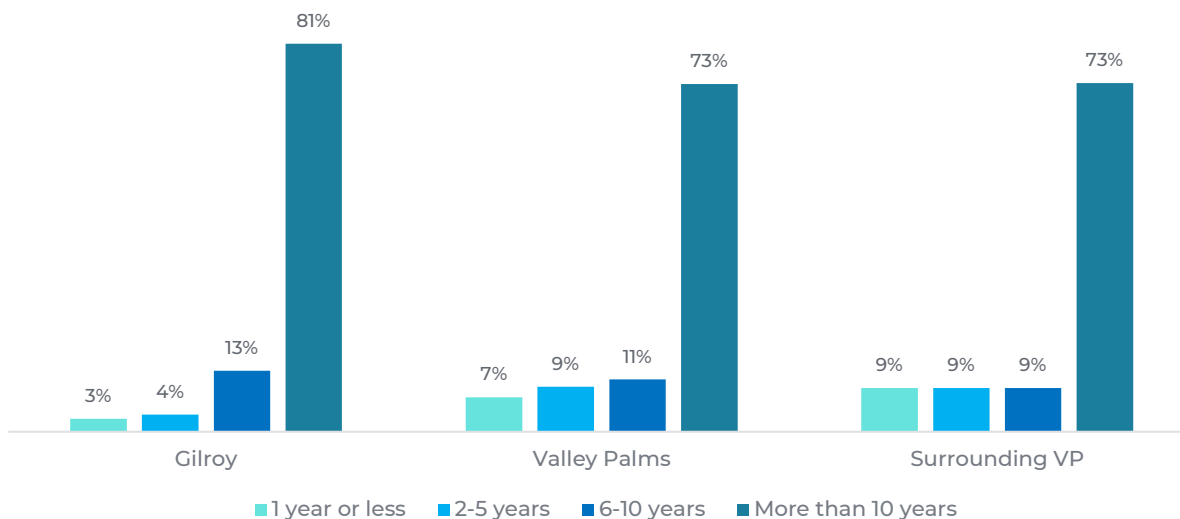
From 60 to 81% of adult and youth respondents in Gilroy, Valley Palms, and Surrounding Valley Palms reported having lived in their city for more than 10 years (refer to Exhibits 16 and 17).

Exhibit 16. Percentage of Adults by Number of Years Lived in their City



Gilroy Adults: 1 Year or Less = 34, 2-5 Yrs. = 52, 6-10 Yrs. = 52, >10 Yrs. = 210; Valley Palms Adults: 1 Year or Less = 14, 2-5 Yrs. = 44, 6-10 Yrs. = 73, >10 Yrs. = 403; Surrounding VP: 1 Year or Less = 5, 2-5 Yrs. = 5, 6-10 Yrs. = 11, >10 Yrs. = 75.

Exhibit 17. Percentage of Youth by Number of Years Lived in their City

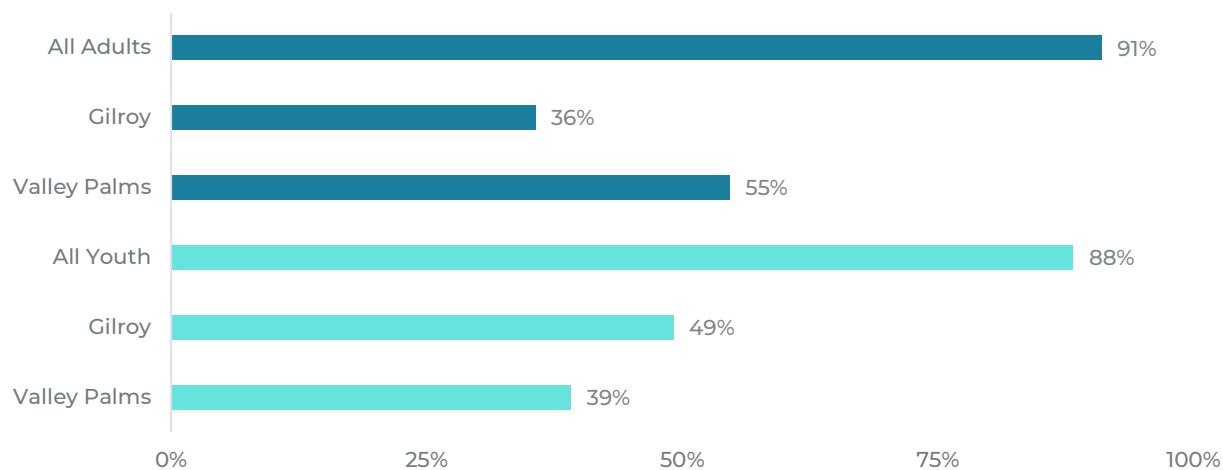


Valley Palms Youth: 1 Year or Less = 3, 2-5 Yrs. = 4, 6-10 Yrs. = 14, >10 Yrs. = 89; Gilroy Youth: 1 Year or Less = 10, 2-5 Yrs. = 13, 6-10 Yrs. = 15, >10 Yrs. = 100; Surrounding VP Youth: 1 Year or Less = 3, 2-5 Yrs. = 3, 6-10 Yrs. = 35, >10 Yrs. = 24

Percentage of Adults and Youth Living in Project Area

As depicted on Exhibit 18, 91% of adult respondents reported living in NSU's project areas; 55% of those respondents live in Valley Palms and 36% live in Gilroy. Additionally, 88% of youth respondents live in NSU's project areas, of which 39% live in Valley Palms and 49% live in Gilroy.

Exhibit 18. Percentage of Adults and Youth Living in Project Area



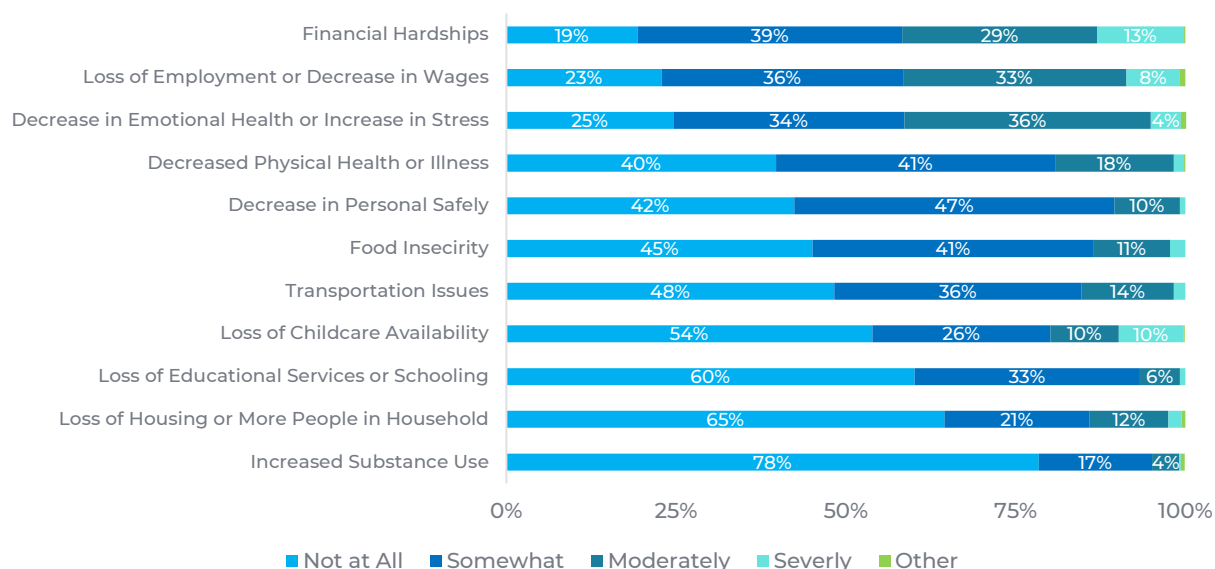
All Adults = 989; Gilroy Adults = 352; Valley Palms Adults = 540; All Youth = 281; Gilroy Youth = 138; Valley Palms Youth = 110.

VALLEY PALMS ADULTS

Valley Palms Adults: Impact of COVID-19

Exhibit 19 provides a breakdown of how Valley Palms adults were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. About 40% of Valley Palms adult respondents reported that COVID-19 had a moderate to severe impact regarding *loss of employment or decrease in wages* (40%), *decrease in emotional health, or increase in stress* (40%), and *financial hardship* (39%), but less than 10% of the respondents reported the same degree of impact on *increased substance use* (4%) and *loss of education services and schooling* (6%). Additionally, slightly over 10% also reported COVID-19 having moderate to severe impact on the *decrease in personal safety* (10%).

Exhibit 19. Valley Palms Adults: Impact of COVID-19

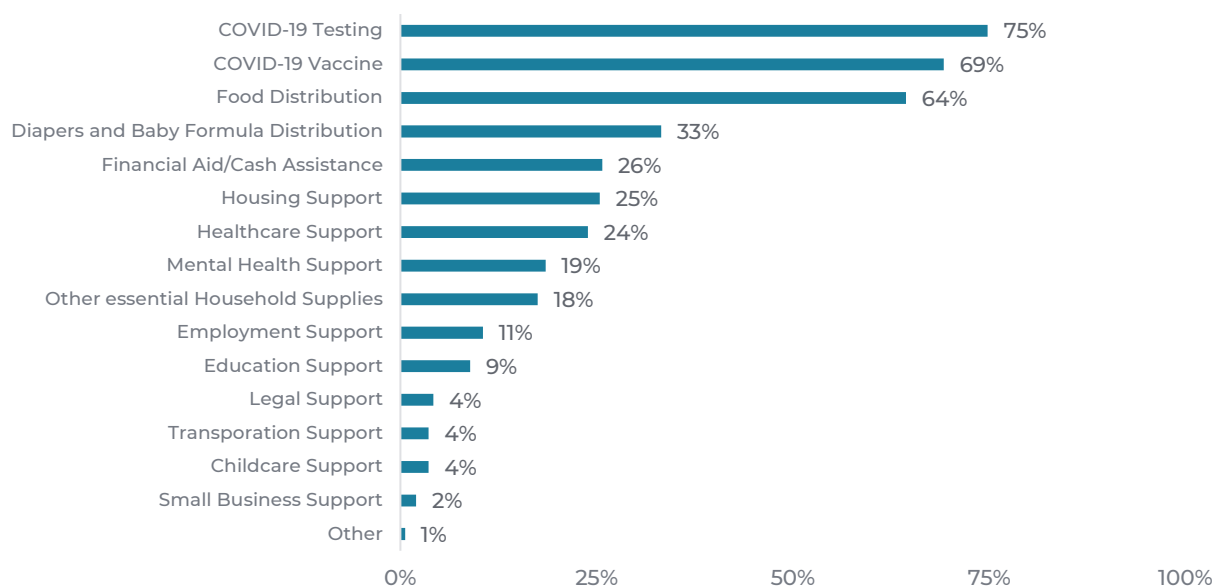


N=472-540. Percentages <3% are not displayed.

Valley Palms Adults: Services Accessed to Help with Impact of COVID-19

Valley Palms adult respondents were asked to indicate the types of services and supports they had accessed to help with the impact of COVID-19. Two-thirds or more of respondents reported accessing COVID-19 testing (75%), COVID-19 vaccines (69%), and/or food distribution (64%). A detailed breakdown of those services is provided on Exhibit 20.

Exhibit 20. Valley Palms Adults: Services Accessed Due to Covid-19

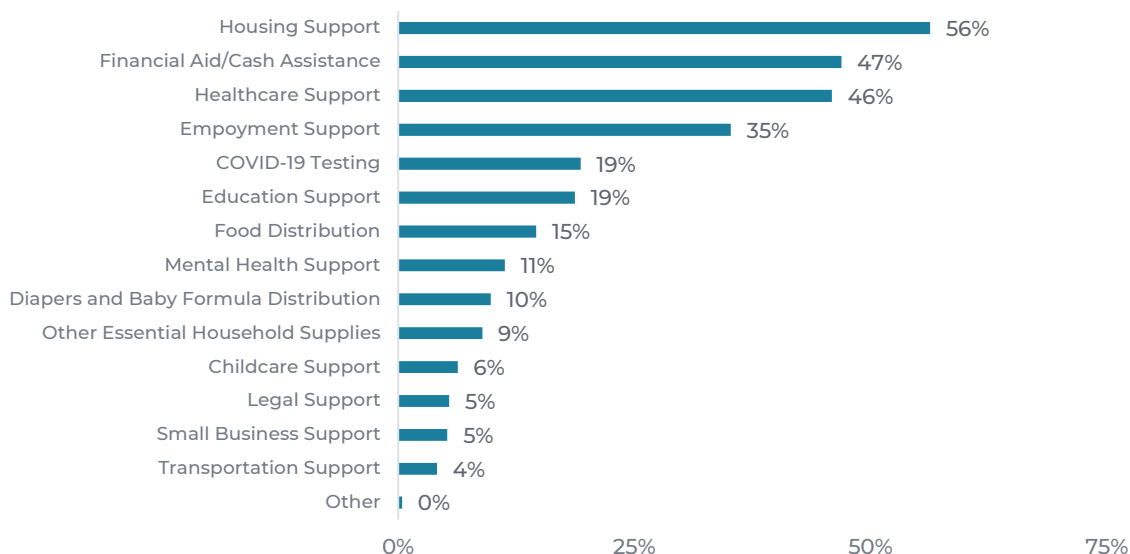


N=503.

Valley Palms Adults: COVID-19 Services Needed for Undocumented Community Members

When asked to prioritize the COVID-19 services most needed for undocumented community members, Valley Palms adults rated *housing support* (56%), *financial aid/cash assistance* (47%), *healthcare support* (46%), and *employment support* (35%) among the most needed services (see Exhibit 21).

Exhibit 21. Valley Palms Adults: COVID-19 Services Needed for Undocumented Community Members



N=540. Not shown on the graph: COVID-19 vaccine = 0%

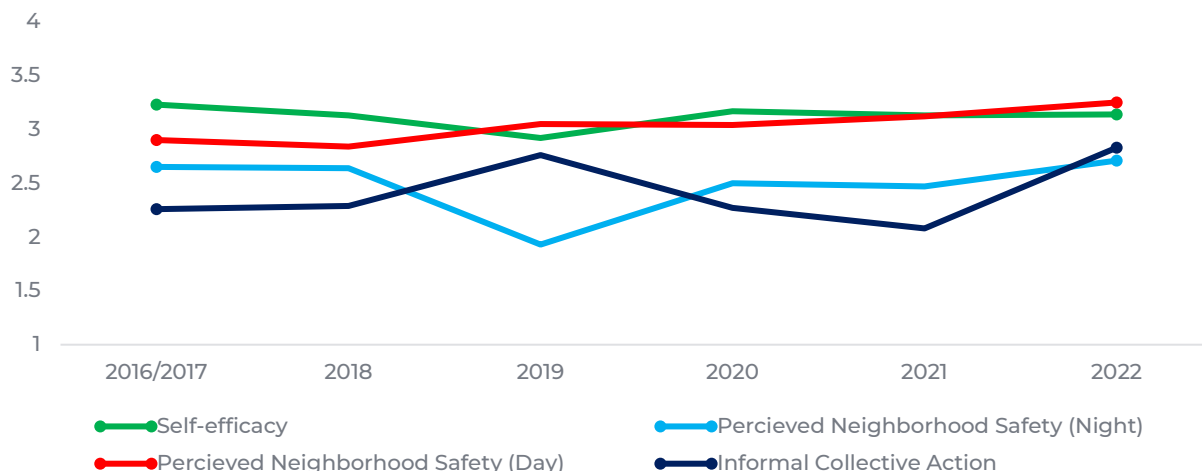
Valley Palms Adults: Trend Data, 2016 – 2022

Though it is important to keep in mind sampling differences across the last several years, plotting the means for all community safety indicators from 2016 through 2022 for Valley Palms adults revealed several overall trends over a seven-year period (with years 2016 and 2017 combined). For instance, there has been an overall increase in *Perceived Neighborhood Safety During the Day* starting the year 2018. Additionally, several slight u-shaped patterns suggest a return to more positive views of community safety. For instance, *Perceived Neighborhood Safety at Night* showed a significant decrease between years 2018 and 2019, followed by an increase thereafter. Similarly, there was significant increase in *Informal Collective Action* between 2018 and 2019, followed by decrease from 2019 and 2021. However, an increase in this community safety indicator has been observed in the last year.

An opposite pattern was observed for *Family Communication about Safety, Crime and Violence*, which showed an increase between 2019 and 2020, followed by a slight decrease thereafter. Additionally, *Problems in the Neighborhood* showed a decrease between 2019 and 2021, followed by an increase in the last year. Described trends are illustrated on Exhibits 22 and 23.

Valley Palms Adult Positive Trends FY21 to FY22: Findings revealed several significant positive trends from FY21 to FY22, including a significant increase in *Perceived Neighborhood Safety both during the day and at night* and *Informal Collective Action*.

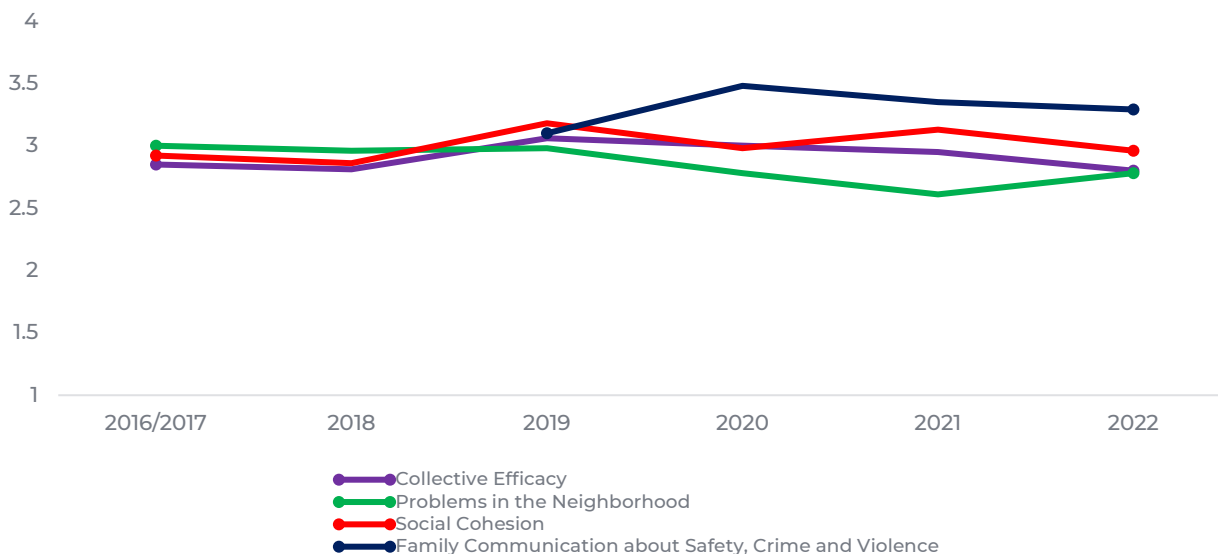
Exhibit 22. Valley Palms Adults: Significant Positive Changes from FY21 to FY22



Note: All findings significant at p < .05. Higher scores indicate more of the indicator.

Valley Palms Adult Negative Trends: There were also several significant negative trends between FY21 and FY22, including a decrease in *Social Cohesion*, *Collective Efficacy*, and an increase in *Problems in the Neighborhood*.

Exhibit 23. Valley Palms Adults: Significant Negative Changes from FY21 to FY22



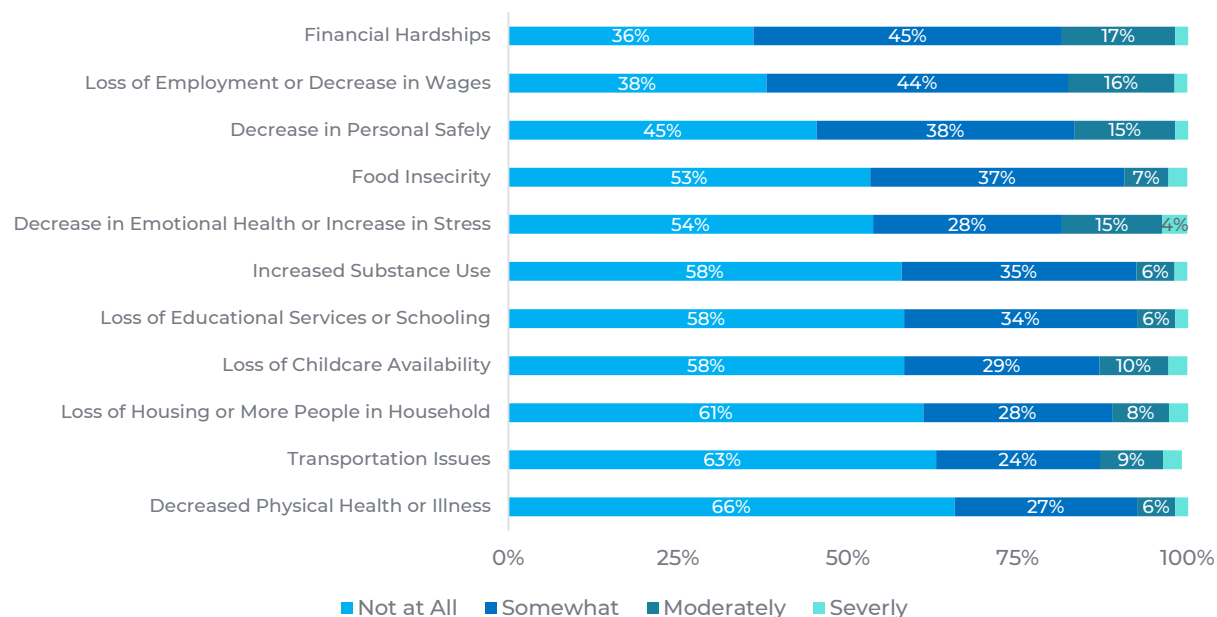
Note: All findings significant at p < .05. Higher scores indicate more of the indicator. First year of data gathered on Family Communication was 2019. First year of data gathered on Family Communication was 2019.

VALLEY PALMS YOUTH

Valley Palms Youth: Impact of COVID-19

Valley Palms youth did not report as significant an impact of COVID-19 this year, compared to Valley Palms adults. The areas of most *moderate to severe* impact for Valley Palms youth were *financial hardships* (18%), *decrease in emotional health or increase in stress* (18%), as well as *loss of employment or decrease in wages* (17%; see Exhibit 24).

Exhibit 24. Valley Palms Youth: Impact of COVID-19

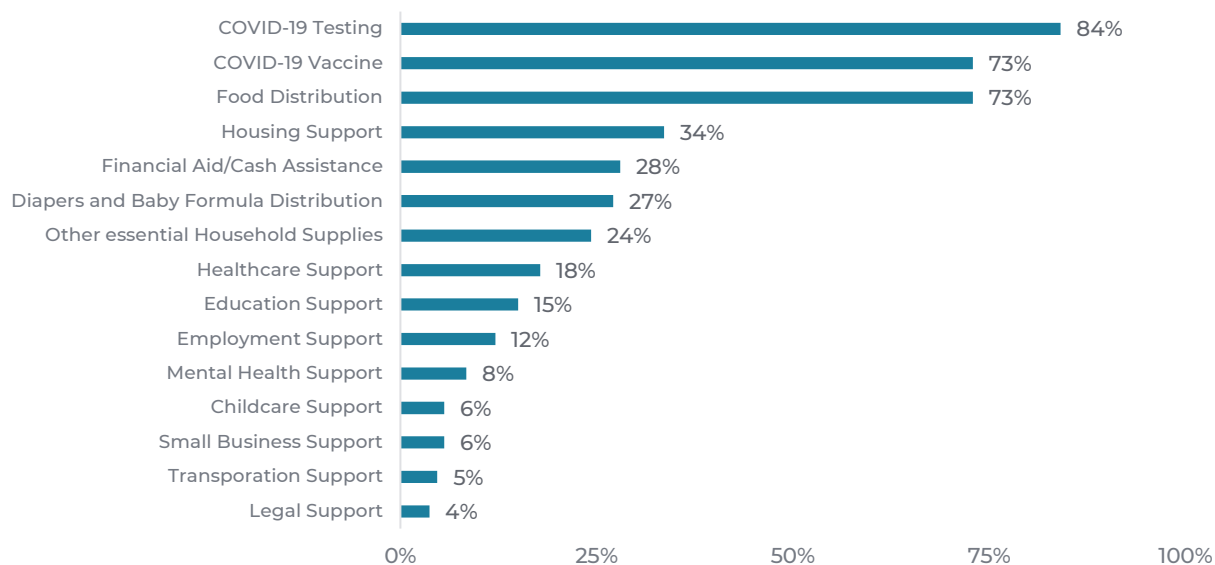


N=107-108. Percentages <3% are not displayed.

Valley Palms Youth: Services Accessed to Help with Impact of COVID-19

Among the most accessed services to help with the impact of COVID-19 among Valley Palms youth were *COVID-19 testing* (84%), *COVID-19 vaccines* (73%), and *food distributions* (73%). A breakdown of those services can be found on Exhibit 25.

Exhibit 25. Valley Palms Youth: Services Accessed to Help with Impact of COVID-19

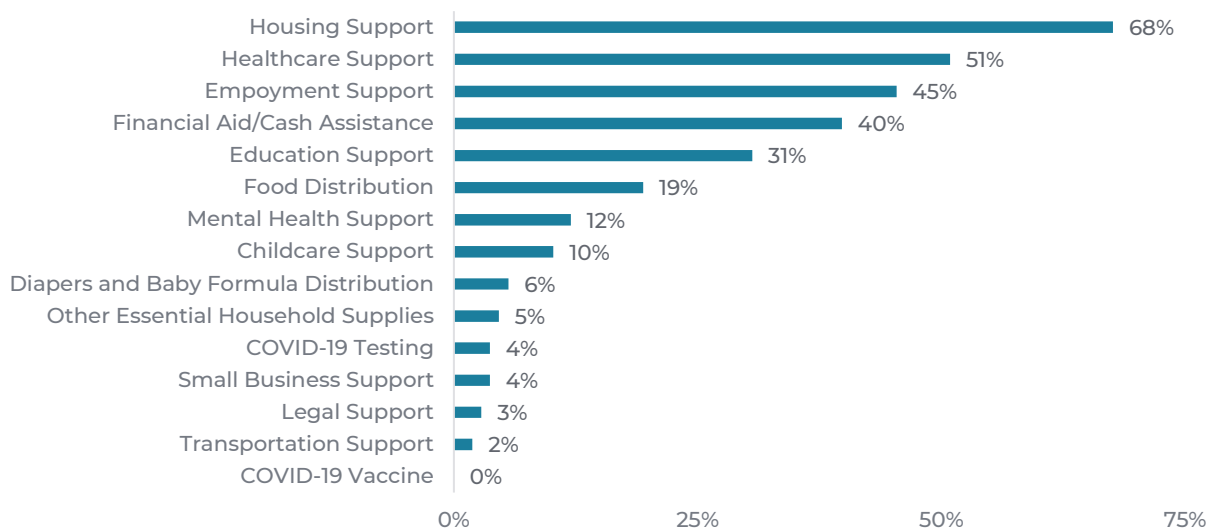


N=107.

Valley Palms Youth: Most Needed COVID-19 Services for Undocumented Community Members

Valley Palms youth reported that *housing support* (68%), *healthcare support* (51%), *employment support* (45%), *financial aid/cash assistance* (40%), as well as *education support* (31%) were the most needed COVID-19 services for undocumented community members. Exhibit 26 lists those services in detail.

Exhibit 26. Valley Palms Youth: Most Needed COVID-19 Services for Undocumented Community Members



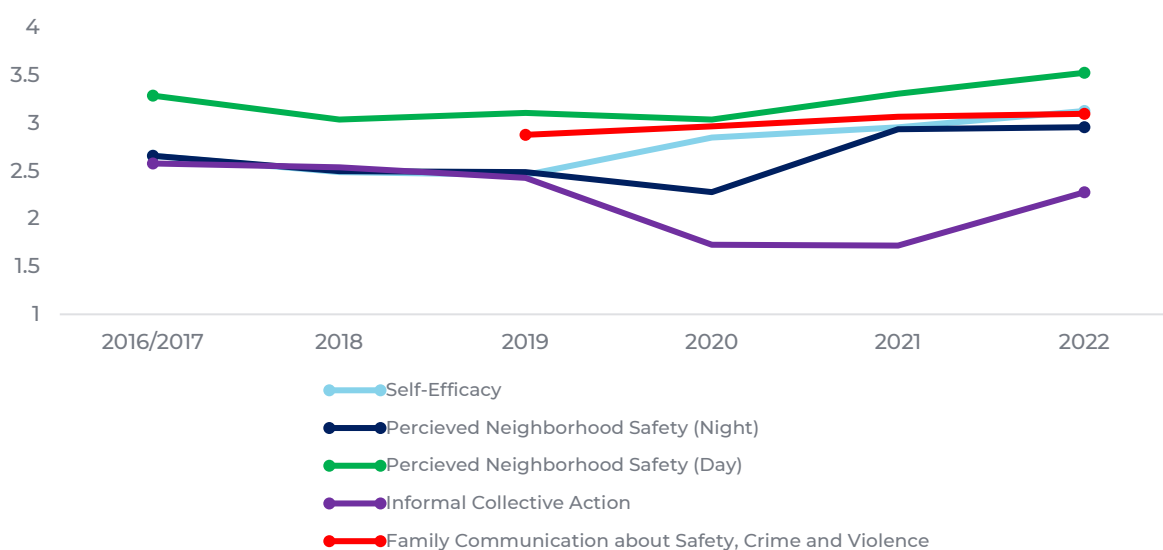
N=108-110.

Valley Palms Youth: Trend Data, 2016/2017 -2022

Plotting the mean scores for all community safety indicators from FY16 to FY22 for Valley Palms youth revealed several overall trends over a seven-year period. For example, there was an overall increase in *Perceived Safety During the Day and Family Communication*. Several other interesting patterns were also observed, including a decrease in *Informal Collective Action* between FY19 and FY20, followed for a slight increase thereafter. Additionally, inconsistencies were observed in *Collective Efficacy* with a slight drop from FY16/FY17 to FY19, followed by a sharp increase until FY20, which was then followed by a significant drop throughout the last two years. An illustration of those trends can be found on Exhibits 27 and 28.

Valley Palms Youth Positive Trends: Findings revealed a significant positive trends from FY21 to FY22, including a significant increase in *Self-Efficacy*.

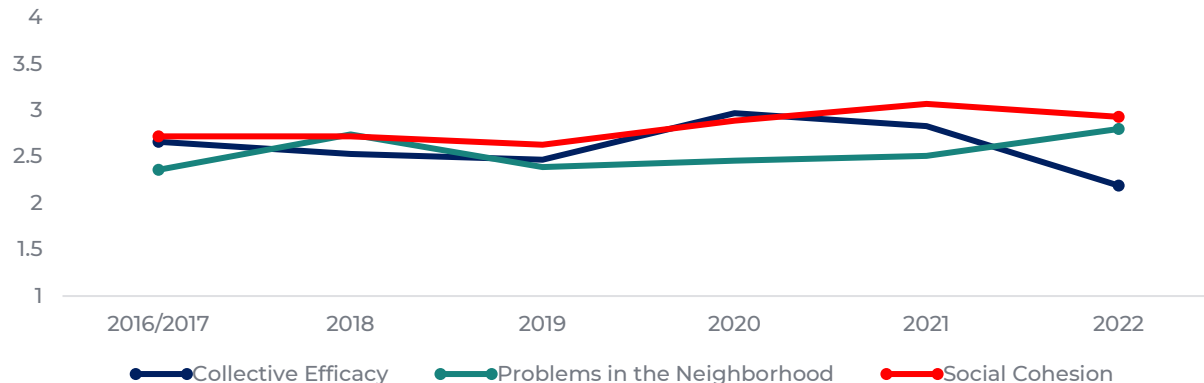
Exhibit 27. Valley Palms Youth: Significant Positive Changes from FY21 to FY22



*Note: **All findings are significant at $p < .05$. Higher scores indicate more of the indicator. Family Communication data was first collected in 2019.*

Valley Palms Youth Negative Trends: There were two significant negative differences between FY21 and FY22, including a decrease in *Collective Efficacy* and an increase in *Neighborhood Problems*.

Exhibit 28. Valley Palms Youth: Significant Negative Changes from FY21 to FY22



Valley Palms Youth: What Other Activities Would You Like to Have in Your Neighborhood?

All youth respondents were asked what other activities they would like to have in their neighborhood; 12 Valley Palms youth provided feedback. Responses included wanting *opportunities to play sports* (58%), *social events* (25%), and *arts and recreational activities* (8%). An additional 8% also indicated that no activities were needed (refer to Exhibit 29).

Exhibit 29. Valley Palms Youth: Other Activities They Would Like to Have

Response	Examples	N	%
Sports (skatepark, basketball, dance, soccer, pool, volleyball)	Skatepark, basketball, dance, soccer, swimming, sports tournaments	7	58.4%
Social events	Games, fun activities	3	25.0%
Art/games/recreation	Drawing and painting	1	8.3%
No activities needed	I like these activities	1	8.3%
TOTAL		12	100%

Valley Palms Youth: What Would You Like to Change About Your Neighborhood?

The 12 Valley Palms youth also provided feedback about what they would like to change about their neighborhood. Four youth (34%) related to again needing more sports activities including self-defense, while two youth (17%) indicated needing more security and public events. Another two youth (17%) mentioned not needing any changes (see Exhibit 30).

Exhibit 30. Valley Palms Youth: Feedback about their Neighborhood

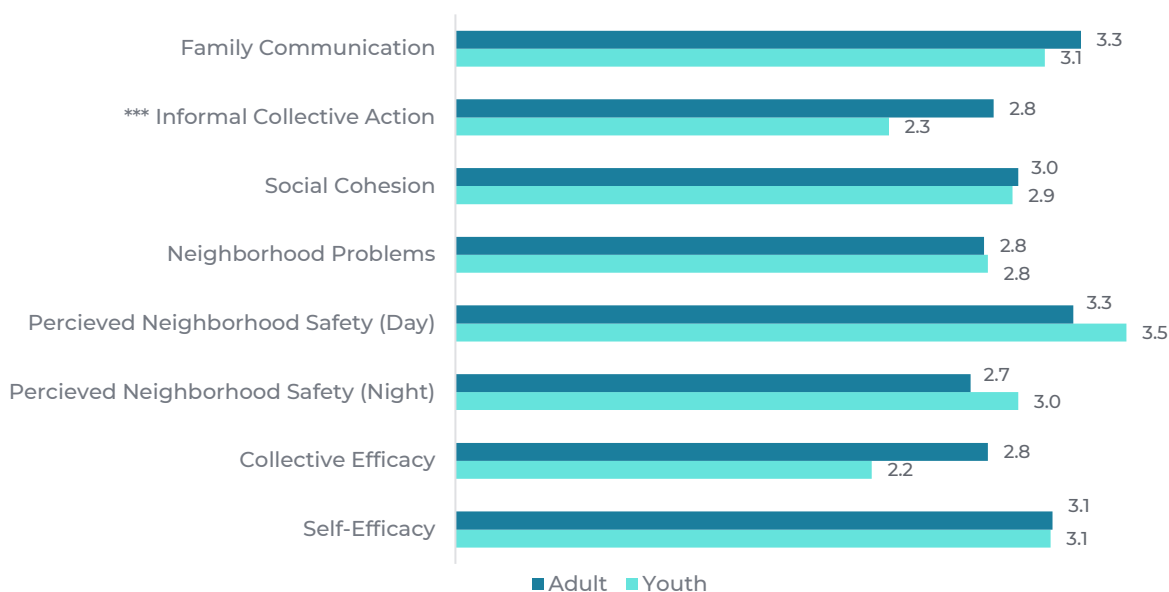
Response	Examples	N	%
Sports/self-defense	Sports and self-defense; sport classes	4	33.3%
Public events	More public events	2	16.7%
Security	More security around town; not let people in who don't live here	2	16.7%
Other	Pick up after pets	2	16.7%
No changes needed	Nothing so far	2	16.7%
TOTAL		12	100%

VALLEY PALMS ADULTS AND YOUTH

Significant Differences in Valley Palms Adult and Youth Perceptions in FY22

There were several significant differences found between Valley Palms adults and youth in FY22. Valley Palms adults reported significantly higher *Informal Collective Action* compared to Valley Palms youth. Mean differences are plotted in Exhibit 31.

Exhibit 31. Valley Palms Adults and Youth: Significant Differences in FY22



Note: *** = $p < .001$. Higher scores indicate more of the indicator. For Self-Efficacy, Family Communication, Social Cohesion, and Neighborhood Problems 1 = Strongly Disagree and 4 = Strongly Agree. For Perceived Safety During the Day/At Night 1 = Very Unsafe and 4 = Very Safe. For Collective Efficacy 1 = Very Unlikely and 4 = Very Likely. For Informal Collective Action 1 = Never and 5 = More than once a week.

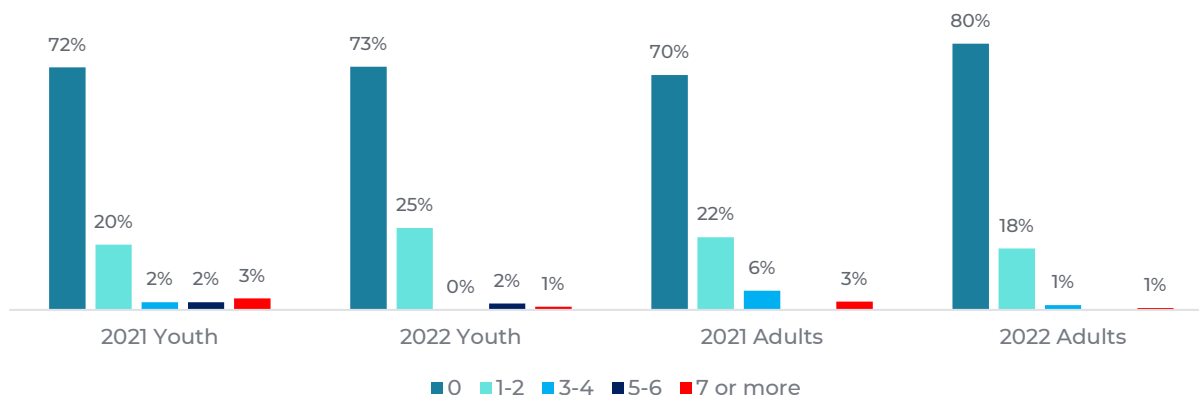
VALLEY PALMS GUN-RELATED DATA

Shootings and Incidents Involving Guns

Exhibit 32 provides a breakdown of the number of gun-related incidents reported by Valley Palm residents in 2021 and 2022. The results for Valley Palms adults related to shootings and incidents involving guns indicate a higher proportion of respondents reporting no gun-related incidents in 2022 (80%) compared to 2021 (70%). This year 18% of adult residents reported 1-2 shootings and gun-related incidents in their neighborhood compared to 22% in 2021. Additionally, only 1% of residents reported 3–4-gun related incidents this year, compared to 5% in 2021.

The reported number of shootings or incidents involving guns that was reported by Valley Palms youth in 2022 was very similar to the 2021 results with roughly 72% of respondents reporting zero incidents. This year 25% of youth reported 1-2 gun-related incidents, compared to 20% last year. Additionally, only a small number of youth (0.9% to 3%) reported more than 3-gun related incidents during both 2021 and 2022 assessments.

Exhibit 32. Valley Palms Adults and Youth: Shootings and Incidents Involving Guns, FY21–FY22



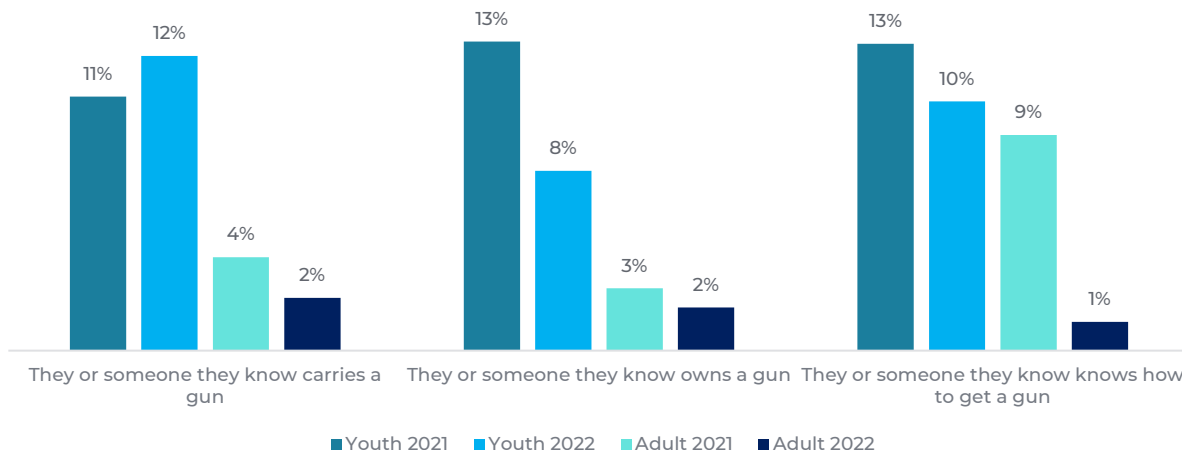
2021 Youth = 87; 2022 Youth = 106; 2021 Adults = 157; 2022 Adults = 503.

Access to Guns

For Valley Palms adults, there was a significant decrease in the numbers of adults who reported that *they or someone they know knows how to get a gun*. Additionally, although a decrease in the numbers of those who reported that *they or someone they know carries a gun and owns a gun* was observed, those differences were not significant.

Reports from Valley Palms youth showed slight but not statistically significant decreases in the proportion of those who reported that *they or someone they know owns a gun and know how to get a gun*. In addition, the proportion of youth who responded that *they or someone they know carries a gun* increased slightly since 2021, but this change is also not statistically significant. Refer to Exhibit 33 for a breakdown of those numbers.

Exhibit 33. Valley Palms Adults and Youth: Access to Guns, FY21–FY22



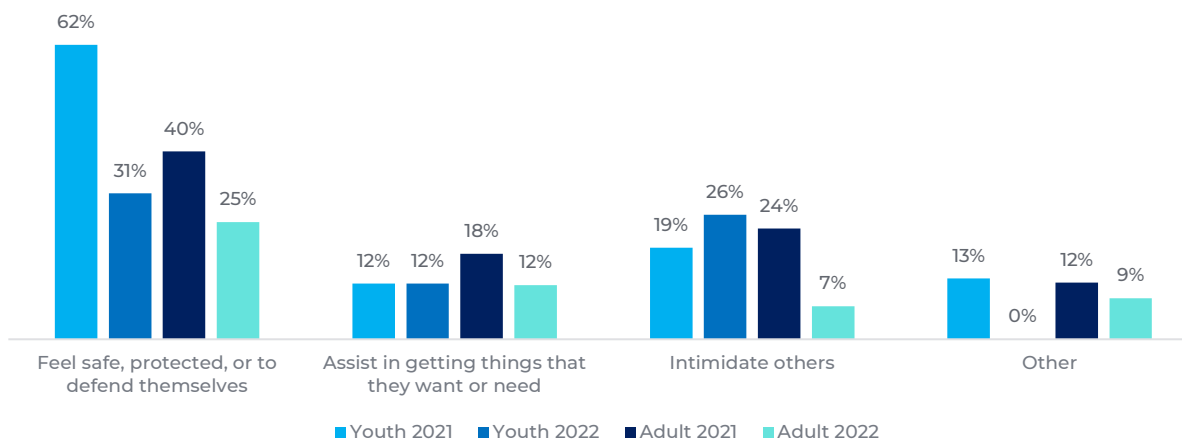
2021 Youth = 85-86; 2022 Youth = 106; 2021 Adults = 154-156; 2022 Adults = 500-509.

Reasons Why People Carry Guns as Reported by Valley Palms Adults and Youth

There was a decrease in the proportion of Valley Palms adult residents who think people carry guns to assist them in getting things they want or need, to feel safe, protected, or to defend themselves, to intimidate others, and for other reasons (e.g., police, I don't know, to harm someone, to look cool).

For youth, on the other hand, there was a significant decreased in the proportion of respondents who think that people carry guns to feel safe, protected, or to defend themselves (from 62% to 31%), and an increase in the proportion of those who think that people carry guns to intimidate others (from 19% to 26%). The proportion of those who indicated that people carry guns to assist in getting things that they want, or need had remained the same across time (11%, see Exhibit 34).

Exhibit 34. Valley Palms Adults and Youth: Reasons Why People Carry Guns, FY21 – FY22



2021 Youth = 93; 2022 Youth = 110; 2021 Adults = 166-169; 2022 Adults = 183-540.

RESIDENTS LIVING IN NEIGHBORHOODS SURROUNDING VALLEY PALMS

Community Safety Survey data was also gathered from 97 adults and 33 youth living in the neighborhoods surrounding Valley Palms; the youth sample was comprised of students attending Overfelt High School.

Community Safety Survey Mean Scores for Adults Living in Neighborhoods Surrounding Valley Palms

As depicted on Exhibit 35, in 2022, adult respondents living in neighborhoods surrounding Valley Palms reported relatively high levels of *Self-Efficacy*, *Perceived Safety During the Day*, and *Family Communication about Neighborhood Safety, Crime, and Violence*, but relatively lower levels of *Informal Collective Action*.

Exhibit 35. Community Safety Indicators for Adults Living in Neighborhoods Surrounding Valley Palms, FY22



Note: N = 45-97. Higher scores indicate more of the indicator. For Self-Efficacy, Family communication, Social Cohesion, and Neighborhood Problems 1 = Strongly Disagree and 4 = Strongly Agree. For Perceived Safety During the Day/At Night 1=Very Unsafe and 4 = Very Safe. For Collective Efficacy 1= Very Unlikely and 4 = Very Likely. For Informal Collective Action 1 = Never and 5 = More than once a week.

Community Safety Survey Mean Scores for Youth Living in Neighborhoods Surrounding Valley Palms

In 2022, youth respondents living in the area around Valley Palms reported relatively high levels of *Perceived Safety During the Day*, *Self-Efficacy*, and *Family Communication about Neighborhood Safety, Crime, and Violence*, but relatively lower levels of *Informal Collective Action*. Means are presented on Exhibit 36.

Exhibit 36. Community Safety Indicators for Youth Living in Neighborhoods Surrounding Valley Palms, FY22

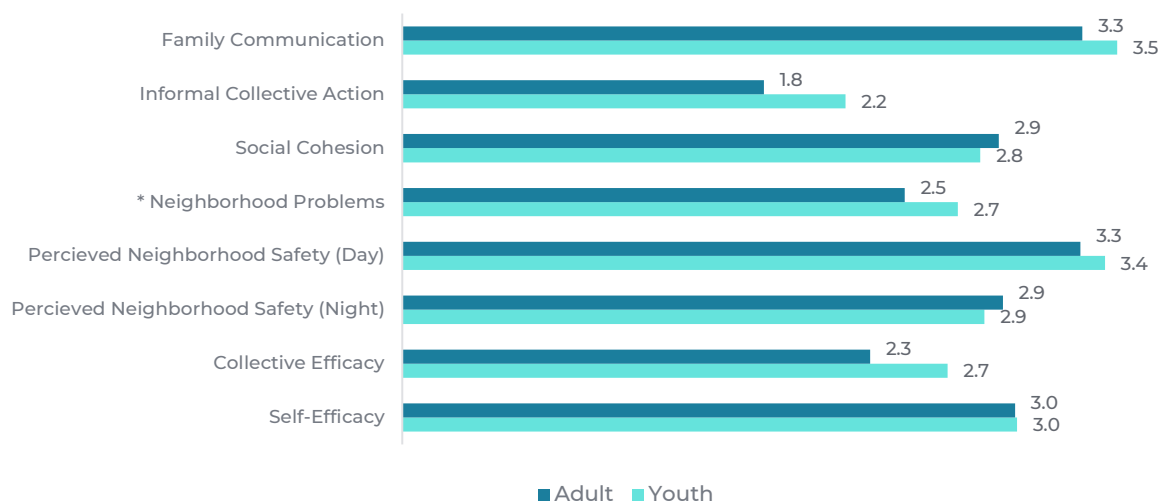


Note: N = 468. Higher scores indicate more of the indicator. For Self-Efficacy, Family Communication, Social Cohesion, and Neighborhood Problems 1 = Strongly Disagree and 4 = Strongly Agree. For Percieved Safety During the Day/At Night 1=Very Unsafe and 4 = Very Safe. For Collective Efficacy 1= Very Unlikely and 4 = Very Likely. For Informal Collective Action 1 = Never and 5 = More than once a week.

Comparison of Mean Scores Among Adults and Youth Living in Neighborhoods Surrounding Valley Palms

The following exhibit shows the mean scores of youth and adults living in the neighborhoods surrounding Valley Palms. One significant difference between these two groups were found, such that adults reported significantly more *Problems in the Neighborhood*, compared to youth living in the same geographic area. Mean scores for each area are presented on Exhibit 37.

Exhibit 37. Comparison of Mean Scores for Adults and Youth Living in Neighborhoods Surrounding Valley Palms, FY22

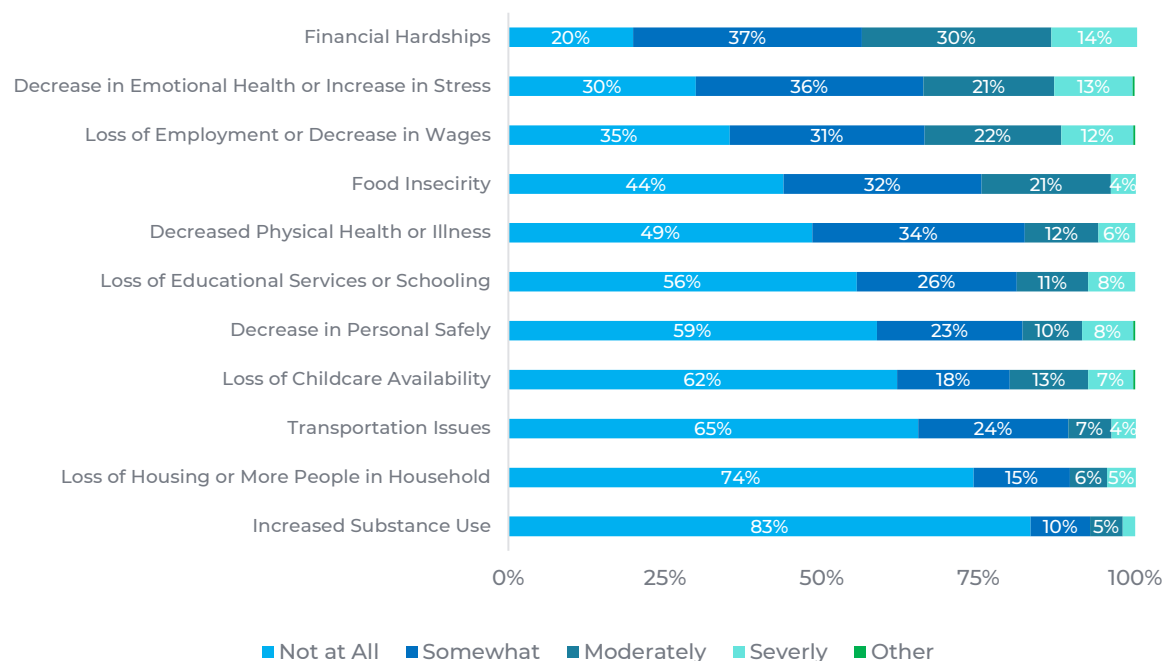


GILROY ADULTS

Gilroy Adults: Impact of COVID-19

Exhibit 38 provides a breakdown of how Gilroy adults were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Gilroy adults reported that the most *moderate to severe* impact of COVID-19 was related *financial hardship* (44%), *decrease in emotional health or increase in stress* (34%) and *loss of employment or decrease in wages* (34%).

Exhibit 38. Gilroy Adults: Impact of COVID-19

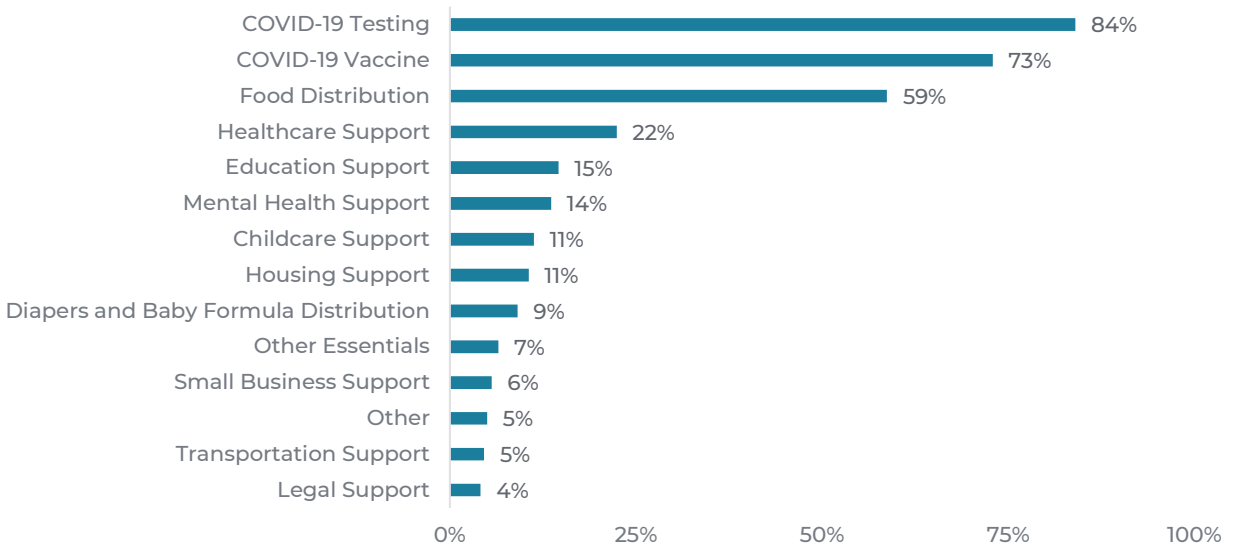


N=301-352. Percentages <3% are not displayed.

Gilroy Adults: Services Accessed to Help with Impact of COVID-19

Gilroy adults reported on the extent to which they accessed supports to help with the impact of COVID-19. The most accessed supports were related to COVID-19 testing (84%), COVID-19 vaccines (73%), and food distributions (59%). A breakdown on these services can be found on Exhibit 39.

Exhibit 39. Gilroy Adults: Services Accessed to Help with Impact of COVID-19

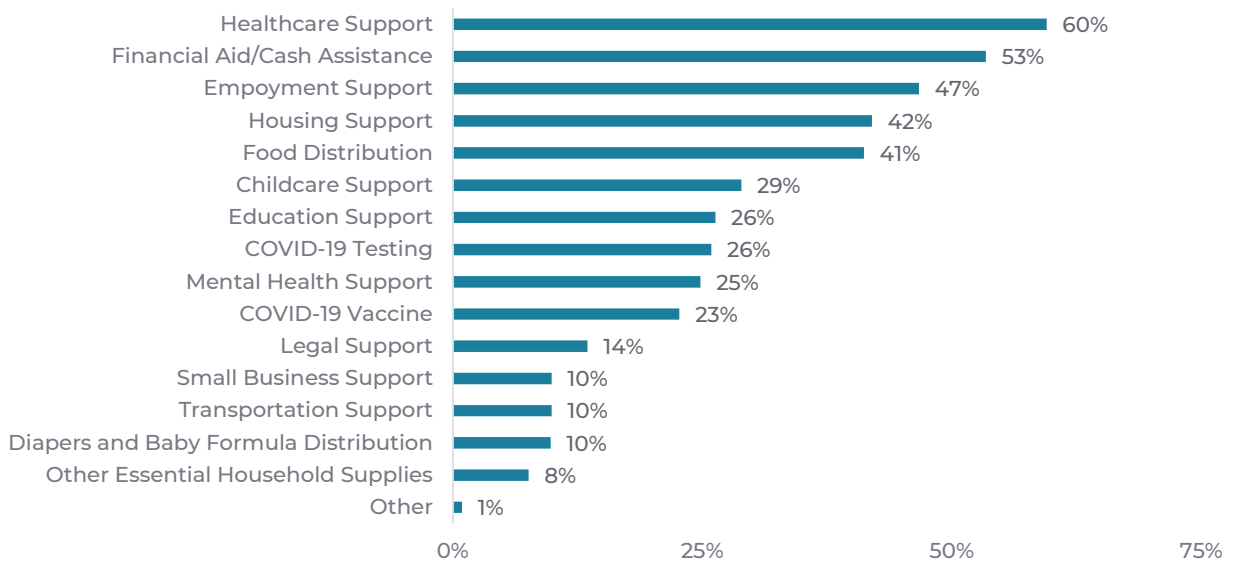


N=196-262.

Gilroy Adults: Most Needed COVID-19 Services for Undocumented Community Members

According to Gilroy adult respondents, the most needed COVID-19 services for undocumented community members included *healthcare support* (60%), *financial aid/cash assistance* (53%), and *employment support* (47%). Exhibit 40 presents a list of those services.

Exhibit 40. Gilroy Adults: Most Needed COVID-19 Services for Undocumented Community Members



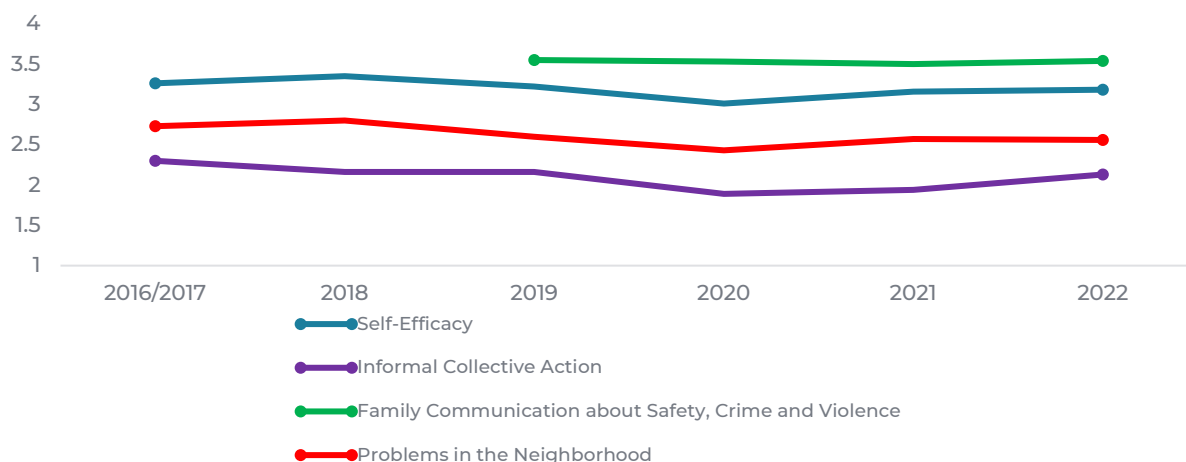
N=219-262.

Gilroy Adults: Trend Data 2016/2017- 2022

Plotting the mean scores for all community safety indicators from 2016/2017 to 2022 as shown in the exhibit below showed several overall trends for Gilroy adults over a seven-year period. For instance, while most community safety indicators show relative stability across the years with slight differences, there was a significant increase in *Neighborhood Problems* between 2016/2017 and 2018, followed by a relatively stable pattern over the next few years. An illustration of those trends can be found on Exhibits 41 and 42.

Gilroy Adults Positive Trends: Compared to 2021, Gilroy adult respondents reported significantly higher *Informal Collective Action* in 2022.

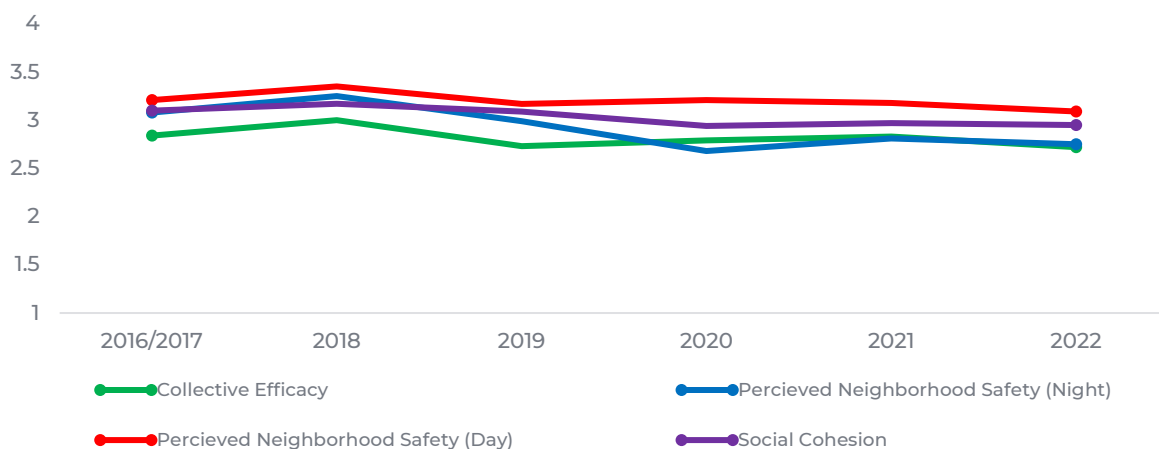
Exhibit 41. Gilroy Adults: Significant Positive Changes from FY21 to FY22



Note: All findings significant at p < .05. Higher scores indicate more of the indicator.

Gilroy Adults Negative Trends: Although all four indicators declined slightly, no significant negative trends were observed between 2021 and 2022 for *Collective Efficacy*, *Perceived Neighborhood Safety (Day and Night)*, and *Social Cohesion*.

Exhibit 42. Gilroy Adults: Trend Data, 2016/2017-2022



Note: All findings significant at p < .05. Higher scores indicate more of the indicator.

Gilroy Adults: Anything Else You Would Like to Share about Your Neighborhood?

While all adult respondents were asked if there was anything they would like to share about their neighborhood, 24 Gilroy adults provided their feedback. One-third (33%) of those responses referred to *general safety and drug problems in their neighborhoods*, while 20% were concerned about *homelessness*. An additional 16% also mentioned the need for more police surveillance (refer to Exhibit 43).

Exhibit 43. Gilroy Adults: Feedback about their Neighborhood

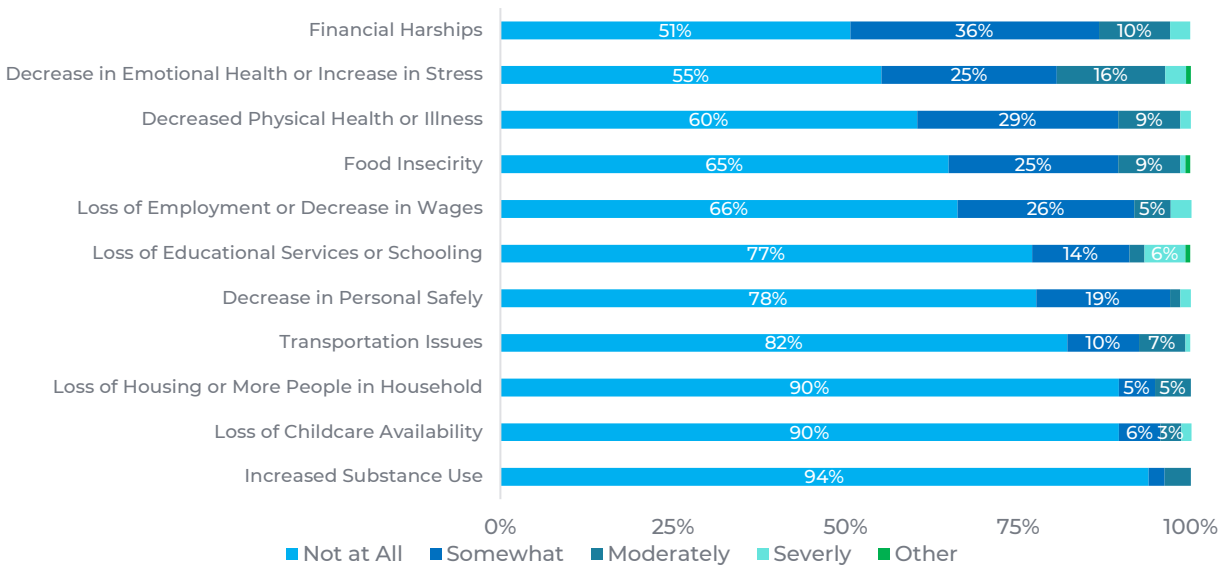
Response	Examples	N	%
General safety/drug problems	"I have called the police so many times about drug houses, stolen vehicles and child abuse but GPD does absolutely nothing about it." The neighborhood is safest when people have housing, wellness, and stability. Resources should be directed to those things to improve community safety.	8	33.3%
Homelessness	Homelessness at local parks has grown	5	20.1%
Police	Police target only certain people and don't come out when it is necessary. More police surveillance.	4	16.6%
Safe streets	We need a streetlight by Eliot School, stop signs, and to curb car racing at nights.	3	12.5%
Stray animals	Too many cats in the neighborhood	1	4.2%
Fireworks	Too many fireworks are being set off year-round	1	4.2%
Outdated community rules	We live in a manufactured park with outdated rules for a time when it was mostly retirees. I would like to see these rules and amenities change with time.	1	4.2%
More awareness of community events	Be more aware of community news/ events by signing up for city of Gilroy monthly news/emails/alerts.	1	4.2%
TOTAL		24	100%

GILROY YOUTH

Gilroy Youth: Impact of COVID-19

When asked about the impact of COVID-19, Gilroy youth respondents reported that the greatest impact of COVID-19 was related to *decrease in emotional health or increase in stress* (18%), *financial hardship* (13%) and *decreased physical health or illness* (10%; see Exhibit 44).

Exhibit 44. Gilroy Youth: Impact of COVID-19

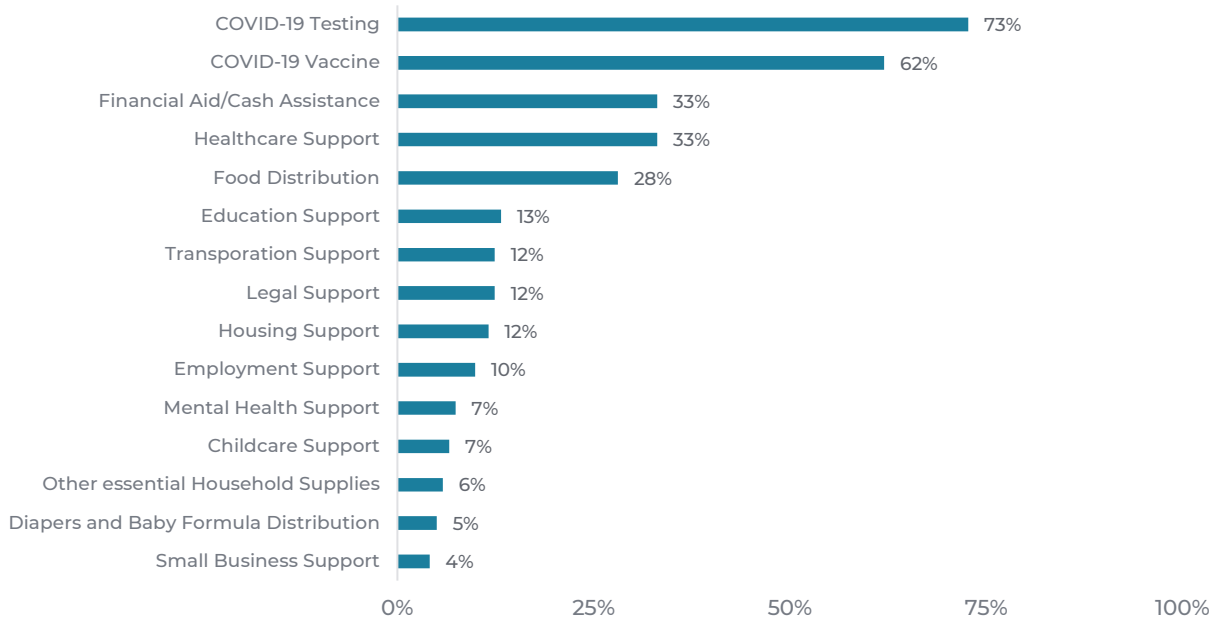


N=132-136. Percentages <3% are not displayed.

Gilroy Youth: Services Accessed to Help with Impact of COVID-19

Gilroy youth respondents reported having accessed COVID-19 testing (73%), and COVID-19 vaccines (62%), as well as financial aid/cash assistance (33%) and healthcare support (33%). A detailed list of above-mentioned services can be found on Exhibit 45.

Exhibit 45. Gilroy Youth: Services Accessed to Help with Impact of COVID-19

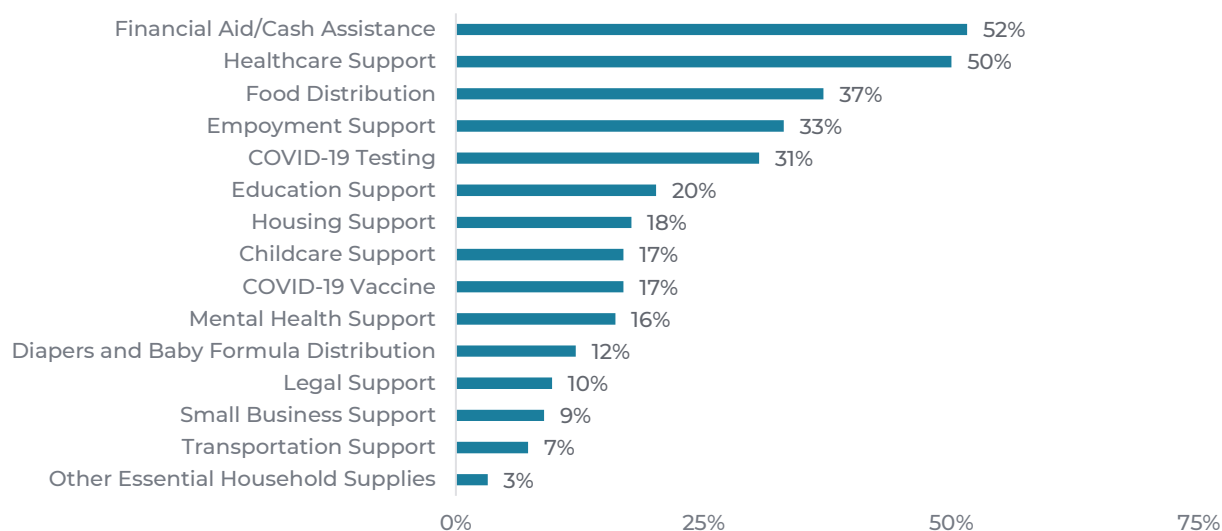


N=121.

Gilroy Youth: Most Needed COVID-19 Services for Undocumented Community Members

Gilroy youth respondents rated *financial aid/cash assistance* (52%), *healthcare support* (50%), *food distribution* (37%), *employment support* (33%), and *COVID-19 testing* (30%) among the most needed COVID-19 services for undocumented community members. See Exhibit 46 for the list of services.

Exhibit 46. Gilroy Youth: Most Needed COVID-19 Services for Undocumented Community Members



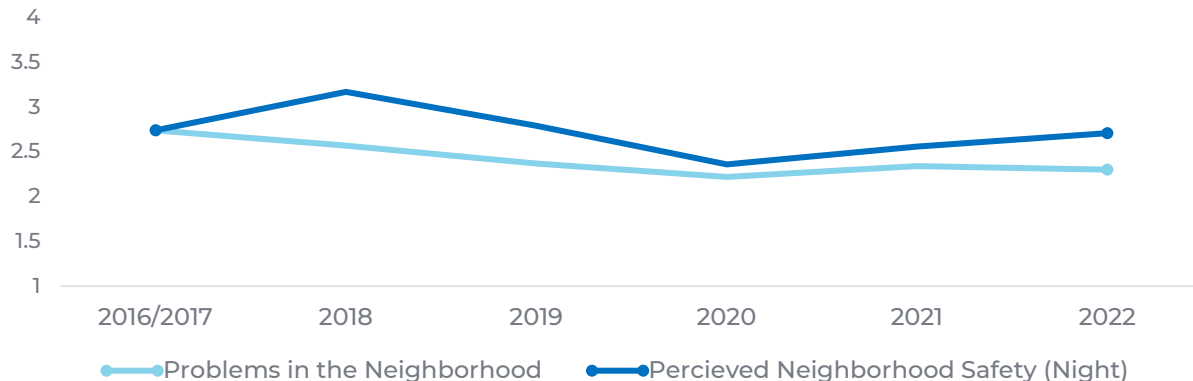
N=124-138.

Gilroy Youth: Trend Data, 2016/2017 - 2022

Plotting the mean scores for all community safety indicators from 2016/2017 to 2022 as shown in the exhibit below showed several overall trends for Gilroy youth over a seven-year period. For instance, there was a marked drop in *Problems in the Neighborhood* between 2016/17 and 2020, followed by a slight increase in 2021, which decreased slightly but not significantly in the last year. Additionally, there was a visible decrease in *Perceived Neighborhood Safety at Night* between 2018 and 2020, followed by a slight increase thereafter. A consistent drop in *Informal Collective Action* observed in 2020 remained stable. The means for each year are plotted on Exhibits 47 and 48.

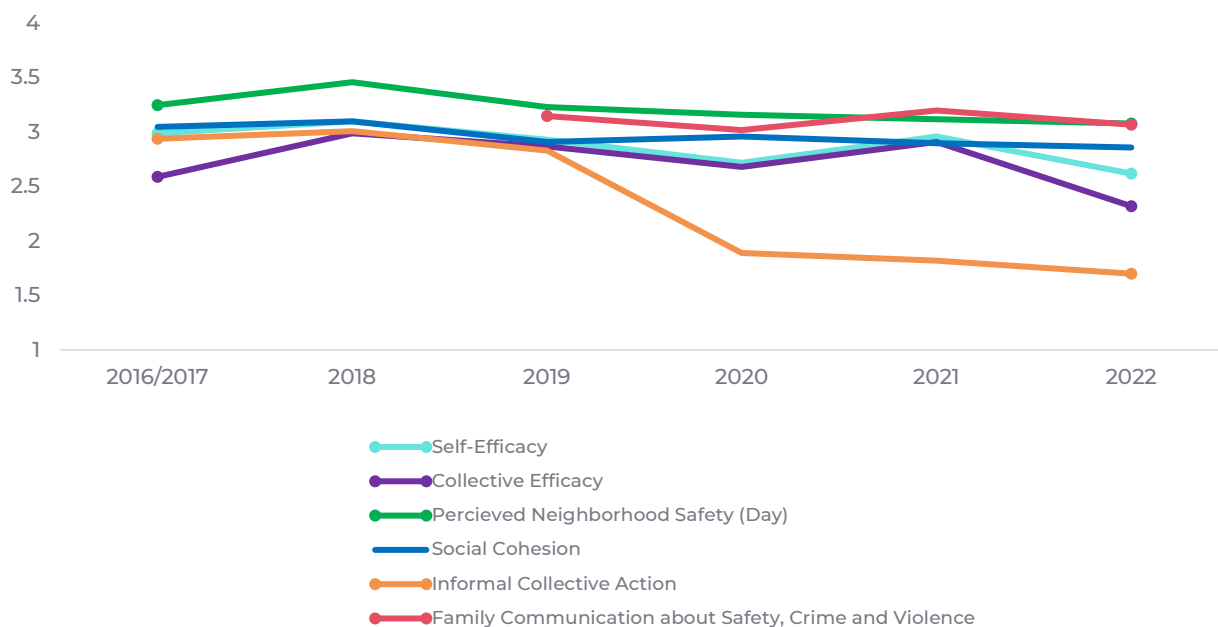
Gilroy Youth Positive Trends: Although two indicators moved in a more positive direction, no significant positive differences were observed between 2021 and 2022.

Exhibit 47. Gilroy Youth: Positive Trend data 2016/2017 to 2022



Gilroy Youth Negative Trends: Although five indicators declined, there were no significant negative trends among Gilroy youth from 2021 to 2022.

Exhibit 48. Gilroy Youth: Negative Trend Data 2016/2017 to 2022



Gilroy Youth: What Activities Would You Like to Have in Your Neighborhood?

Thirty-six Gilroy youth provided feedback about the kinds of activities they would like to have in their neighborhood. Most responses had to do with *wanting more sports activities* (41%), and *community events* (36%). Example responded are presented in Exhibit 49.

Exhibit 49. Gilroy Youth: Other Activities They Would Like to Have

Response	Examples	N	%
Sports (basketball, pool)	Basketball, pool, outdoor sports, sports	15	41.7%
Community activities/events	Community library, community garden, youth activities	13	36.1%
Parks/playgrounds	Skate parks, playgrounds	2	5.6%
Show/party	Firework show, block parties	2	5.5%
Traveling	Traveling	1	2.8%
Other activities	Homework help, environmental safety, driving lessons	3	8.3%
TOTAL		36	100%

Gilroy Youth: What Would You Like to Change About Your Neighborhood?

All respondents were asked what they would like to change about their neighborhood. Fifty-six Gilroy youth provided responses, of which around 25% related to wanting *more safety in the neighborhood*, whereas another 14% indicated that their *neighborhood was generally safe* (see Exhibit 50).

Exhibit 50. Gilroy Youth: Feedback about their Neighborhood

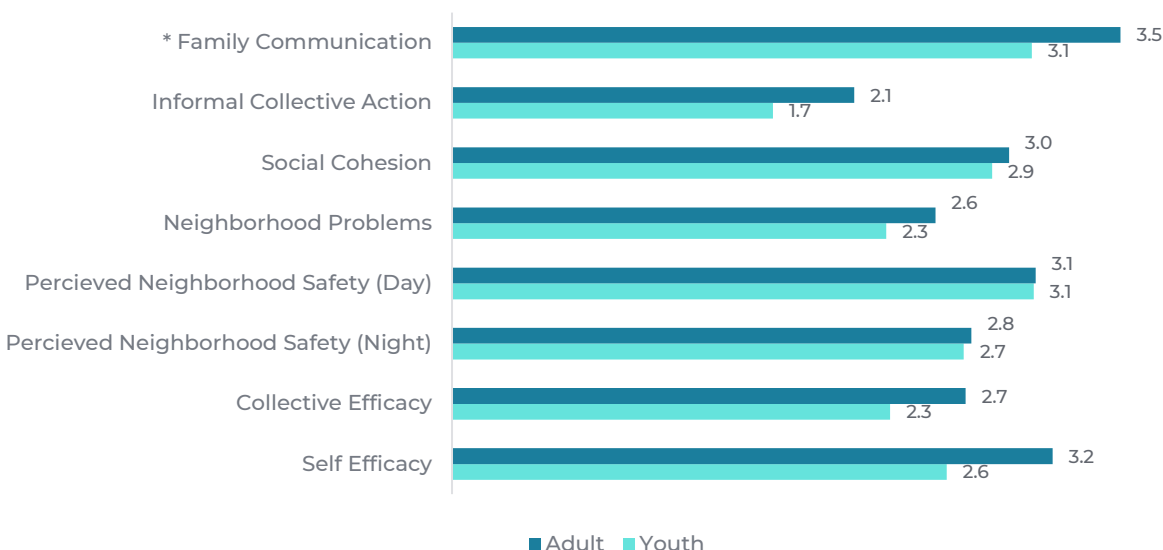
Response	Examples	N	%
Safe driving/neighborhood safety	A slow down sign, better streetlights	14	25.0%
Neighborhood is safe	I feel safe; I like my neighborhood	8	14.3%
Activities/games/sports/gatherings	Gatherings for everyone	7	12.5%
Less violence	No more shootings; less access to illegal fireworks	6	10.7%
Programs/activates for youth		4	7.1%
Nothing/No change	I would do nothing; I don't think my neighborhood needs any change	4	7.1%
No homelessness	Clean up homelessness	3	5.4%
Police	More police at night	3	5.4%
Other	Treat everyone with peace	3	5.3%
Emotional support/help	Emotional support	2	3.6%
Playground	Playgrounds	1	1.8%
I don't know	I don't know, I don't talk to my neighbors	1	1.8%
TOTAL		56	100%

GILROY ADULTS AND YOUTH

Significant Differences in Gilroy Adult and Youth Perceptions in FY22

In 2022 Gilroy adult respondents reported significantly higher *Family Communication About Neighborhood Safety, Crime, and Violence* compared to youth respondents (refer to Exhibit 51).

Exhibit 51. Gilroy Adults and Youth: Significant Differences in FY22



Note: *= $p < .05$, Higher scores indicate more of the indicator. For Self-Efficacy, Family communication, Social Cohesion, and Neighborhood Problems 1 = Strongly Disagree and 4 = Strongly Agree. For Perceived Safety During the Day/At Night 1=Very Unsafe and 4 = Very Safe. For Collective Efficacy 1= Very Unlikely and 4 = Very Likely. For Informal Collective Action 1 = Never and 5 = More than once a week.

GILROY GUN-RELATED DATA

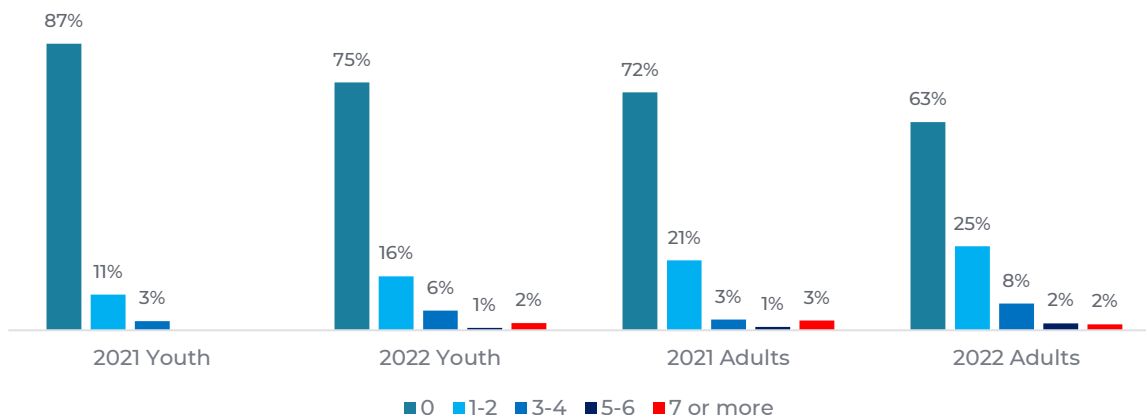
The following section presents gun-related data for Gilroy youth and adults, including a comparison of the results from FY21 and FY22 for both groups.

Shootings or Incidents Involving Guns

The percentage of Gilroy adults' reporting no gun-related incidents decreased from 72% in 2021 to 63% in 2022. Thus, more adults reported having gun-related incidents in 2022 with 25% of adults reported one or two gun-related incidents, and another 8% reported three to four gun-related incidents.

Youth reporting no gun-related incidents mirrored adults in that incidents decreased from 87% in 2021 to 75% in 2022, with 16% youth reporting one to two gun-related incidents, and 6% reporting three to four gun-related incidents in the last year. A detailed breakdown of these numbers can be found on Exhibit 52.

Exhibit 52. Gilroy Adults and Youth: Shootings or Incidents Involving Guns, FY21 – FY22

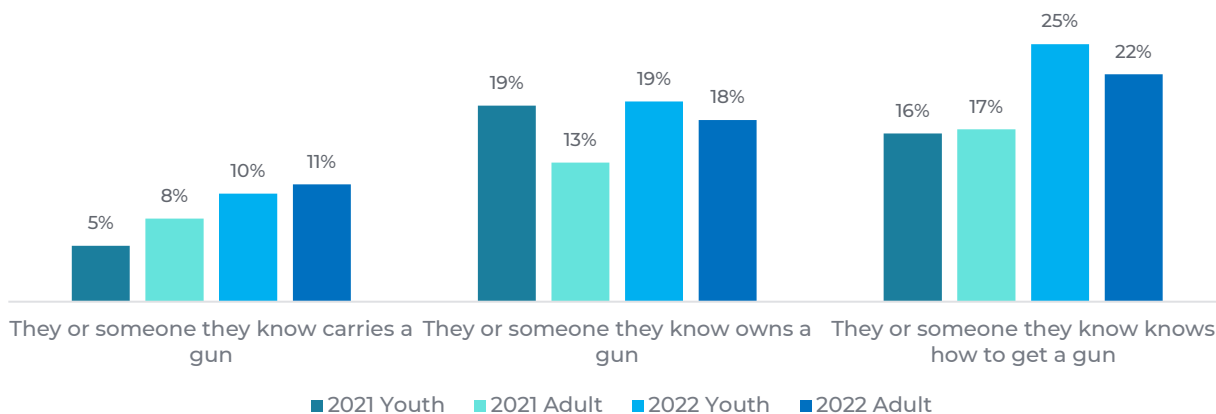


2021 Youth = 37; 2022 Youth = 135; 2021 Adults = 157; 2022 Adults = 285.

Access to Guns

As illustrated on Exhibit 53, the proportion of Gilroy adults and youth who reported that *they or someone they know carry a gun, own a gun, or know how to get a gun* increased in 2022 compared to 2021, although the change is not statistically significant.

Exhibit 53. Gilroy Adults and Youth: Access to Guns, FY21 – FY22



2021 Youth = 37; 2022 Youth = 133-135; 2021 Adults = 397-401; 2022 Adults = 291-292.

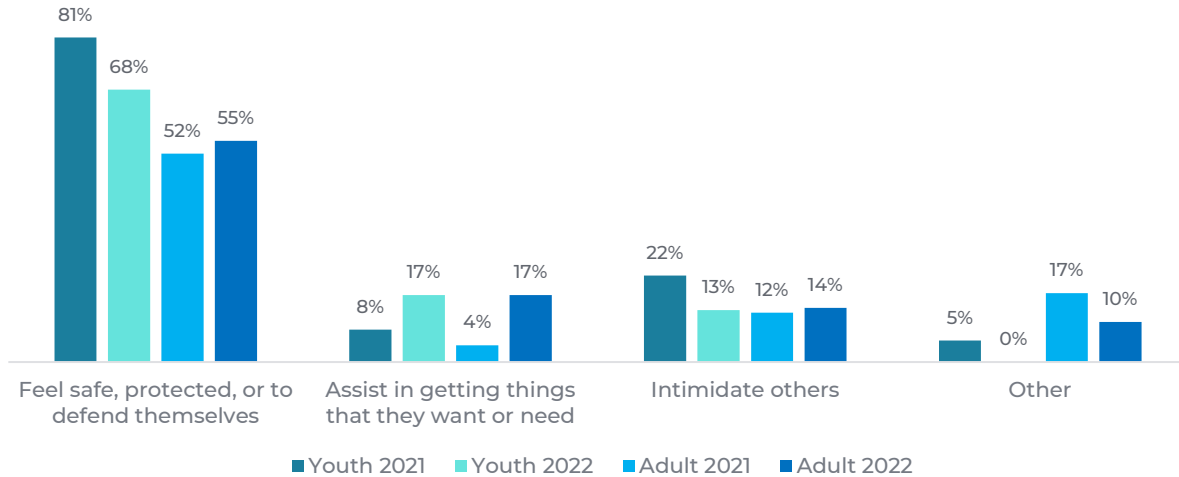
Reasons Why People Carry Guns

In 2022, the proportion of Gilroy adults who think that people carry guns to *feel safe, protected or to defend themselves* has increased from 52% to 55%. Similarly, the proportion of adults who indicated that people carry gun to *intimidate others* increased from 12% to 14%. A higher increase was observed in the proportion of those who indicated that people carry gun to *assist in getting things that they want or need* (from 4% to 17%). Additionally, proportion of adults

who indicated other reasons for carrying guns (e.g., hunting, jobs) decreased from 17% to 10% in 2022.

For Gilroy youth, there was a decrease in the proportion of those who think that *people carry guns to feel safe, protected, or to defend themselves and to intimidate others*. However, the proportion of youth who think that *others carry guns to assist them in getting things that they want or need* doubled from 2021 to 2022 (from 8% to 17%; see Exhibit 54).

Exhibit 54. Gilroy Adults and Youth: Reasons Why People Carry Guns, FY21 – FY22



2021 Youth = 37; 2022 Youth = 138; 2021 Adults = 424; 2022 Adults = 120-352.

APPENDIX A. COMMUNITY SAFETY SURVEY KEY DOMAINS

CSS Key Domains	What is Measured?	Example Item	Years of Data
Social cohesion	Willingness to cooperate with each other	"People in my neighborhood take care of each other"	6 years
Caring adults (youth)	Youth feel supported & cared for by adults	"If I had a personal problem, I could ask an adult in my family for help"	6 years
Willingness to intervene	How willing neighbors are to intervene when there are problems in the neighborhood	"... if someone was trying to break into a house"	6 years
Neighborhood safety	How safe residents feel being alone in the neighborhood at night/day	"... In local parks", "On public buses or trains"	6 years
Neighborhood problems	Perceived presence of crime, violence, drug activity, & safety in the neighborhood	"Crime is a problem in my neighborhood"	6 years
School support (youth)	Youth feel safe and supported at school	"I feel safe at school"	6 years
Self-efficacy	Feeling of being able to make a difference	"I know I can make a difference in my neighborhood"	6 years
Informal collective action	How often residents talk with family, friends, and neighbors about crime	"I talked with friends or family about crime issues"	6 years
Shootings & other incidents involving guns	Perceived frequency within the past 3 months	"How many shootings or other incidents involving guns have taken place in the past 3 months?"	6 years
Access to guns	Does a participant or someone they know carry, own, or know how to get a gun?	"Do you or people you know in your neighborhood know how to get a gun?"	6 years
Reasons for carrying guns	"I think people I know carry guns to..."	"Feel safe, protected, or to defend themselves"	4 years
Family communication	Family communication about safety, crime, & violence	"I am interested in talking with my child", "I have the communication skills I need to talk to my child"	4 years
Effects of COVID-19	Impact of, services accessed, & supports needed for community members due to COVID-19	"COVID-19 has impacted me and my family in the following areas... (e.g., financial hardship)"	3 years

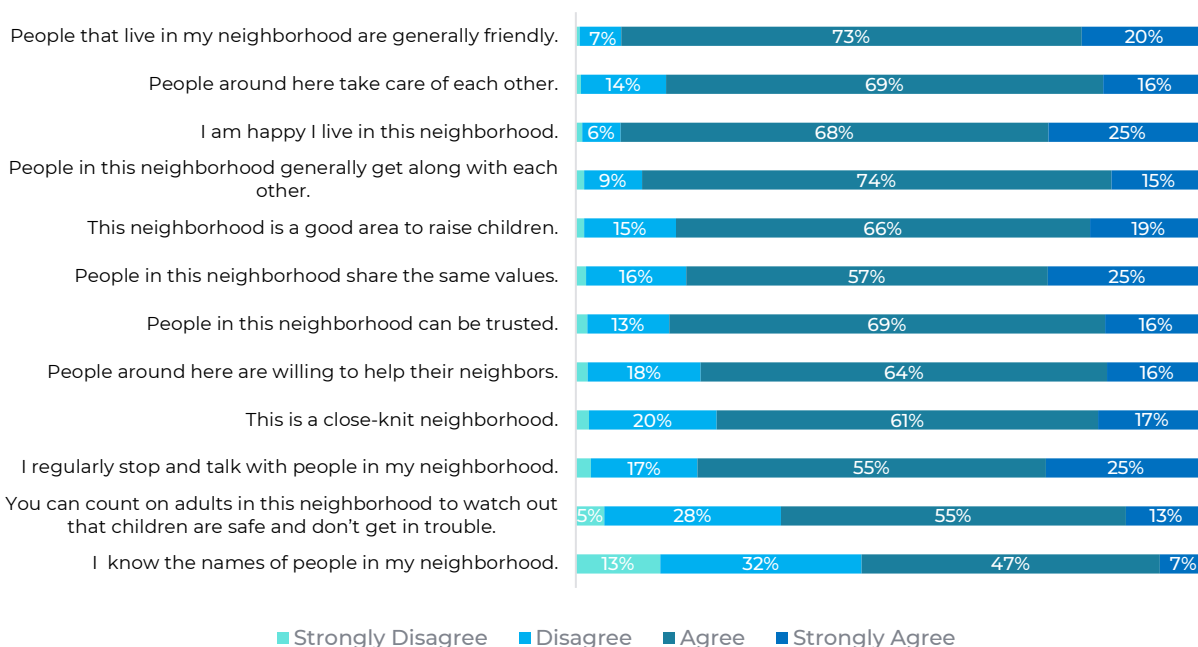
APPENDIX B. ITEM-LEVEL COMMUNITY SAFETY SURVEY RESULTS

VALLEY PALMS ADULTS

Social Cohesion

The majority of Valley Palms adults *agree* or *strongly agree* that there is a sense of social cohesion in their community, especially that *people that live in their neighborhood are generally friendly* (93%), that *they are happy they live in their neighborhood* (93%) and that *they generally get along with each other* (89%, see Exhibit 55).

Exhibit 55. Valley Palms Adults: Social Cohesion Survey Items

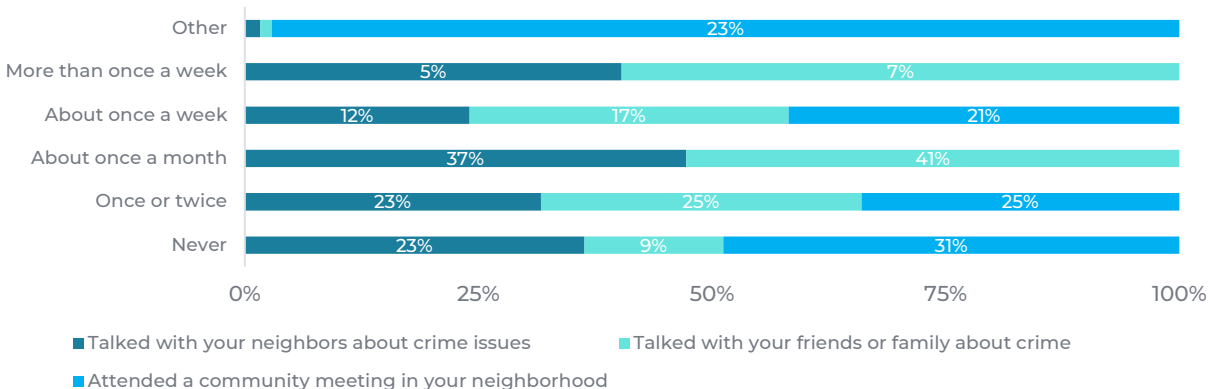


N=499-522. Percentages < 3% are not displayed.

Informal Collective Action

As presented on Exhibit 56, more than half of Valley Palms adult respondents talked to friends/family (66%) and neighbors (54%) about crime issues *about once a month or more*. Fewer number of residents, however, reported attending a community meeting in their neighborhood *about once a month or more* (21%).

Exhibit 56. Valley Palms Adults: Informal Collective Action Items

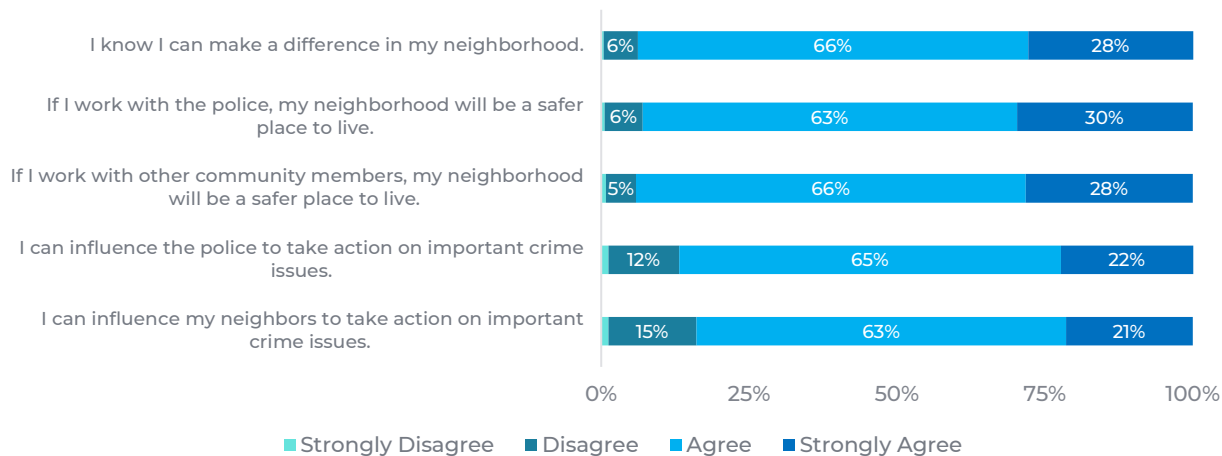


N=502-518. Percentages < 3% are not displayed.

Self-Efficacy

Most Valley Palms adults (84% to 94%) *agree* or *strongly agree* that their effort and collaboration with community members, neighbors, and police can make a difference (refer to Exhibit 57).

Exhibit 57. Valley Palms Adults: Self-Efficacy Survey Items

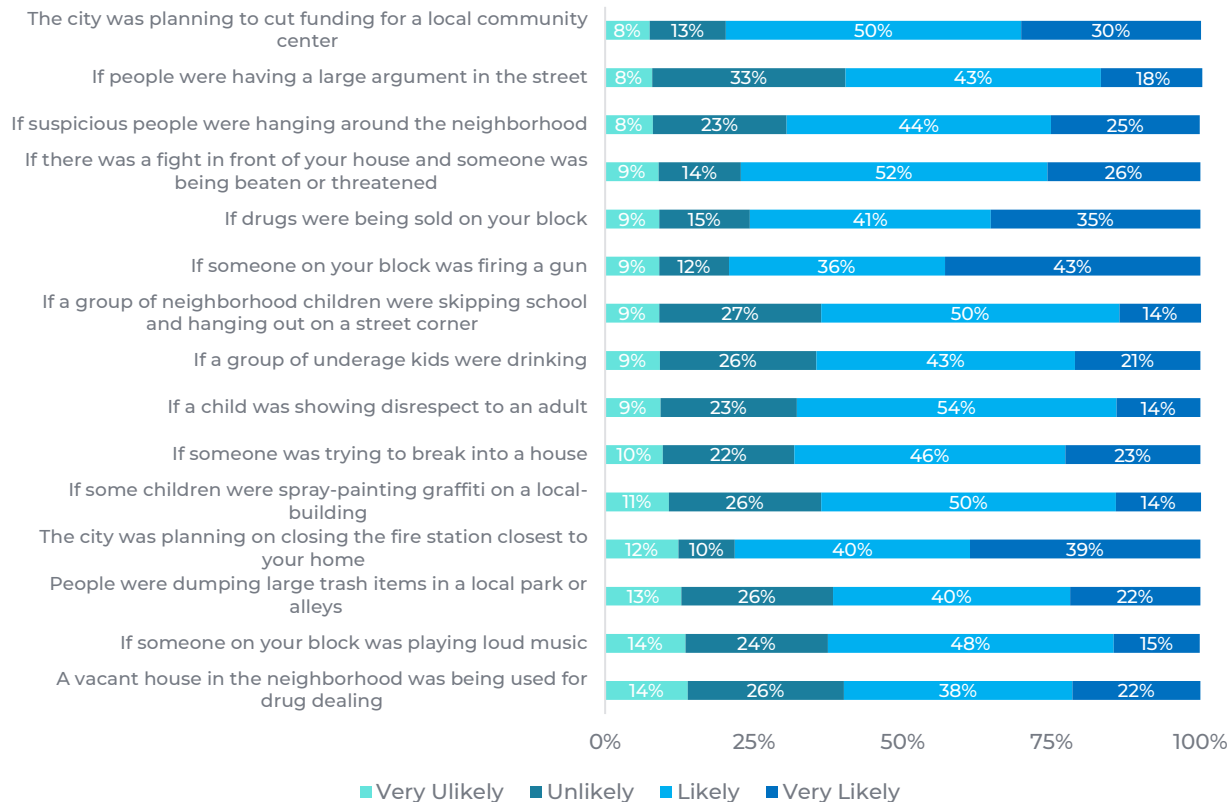


N=501-517. Percentages < 3% are not displayed.

Collective Efficacy

As illustrated on Exhibit 58, the majority of Valley Palms adults (60% to 80%) reported that their neighbors are *likely* or *very likely* to intervene for the common good of the community. For instance, 80% of residents reported that their neighbors are *likely* or *very likely* to intervene if the city was planning to cut funding for a local community center, while another 79% stated that their neighbors are *likely* or *very likely* to intervene if someone on their block was firing a gun.

Exhibit 58. Valley Palms Adults: Collective Efficacy Survey Items

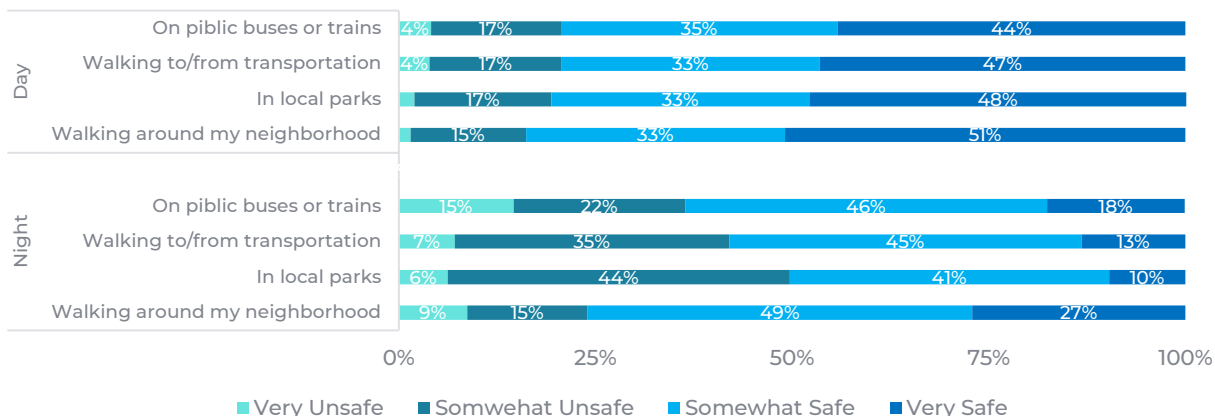


N=489-540.

Perceived Neighborhood Safety

While most Valley Palms adults (79% to 84%) reported feeling *somewhat safe* to *very safe* in their neighborhood during the day, fewer (50% to 76%) felt the same degree of safety in these same places at night. See Exhibit 59 for a detailed breakdown.

Exhibit 59. Valley Palms Adults: Neighborhood Safety Survey Items

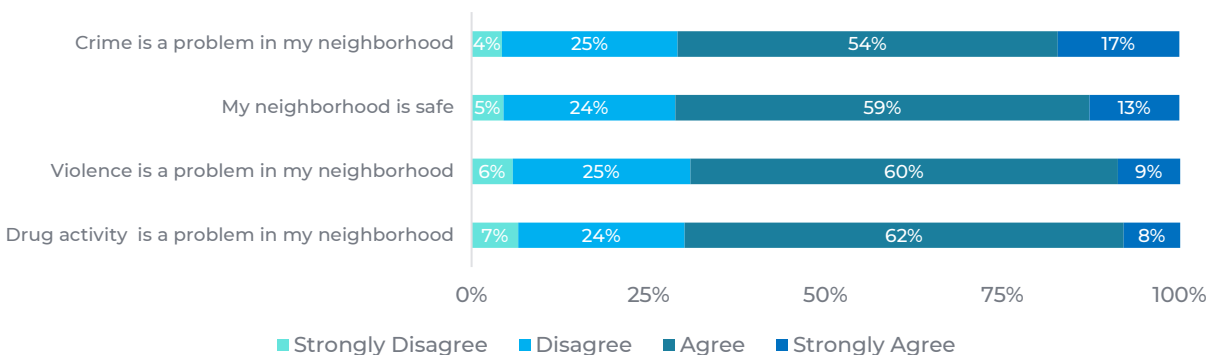


N=503-528. Percentages <3% are not displayed.

Problems in the Neighborhood

Though 71% of Valley Palms adults *agree* or *strongly agree* that their neighborhood is safe, about an equal proportion of adults also *agreed* or *strongly agreed* that crime (70%), violence (69%), and drug activity (70%) are problems in their neighborhood (see Exhibit 60).

Exhibit 60. Valley Palms Adults: Problems in the Neighborhood Survey Items

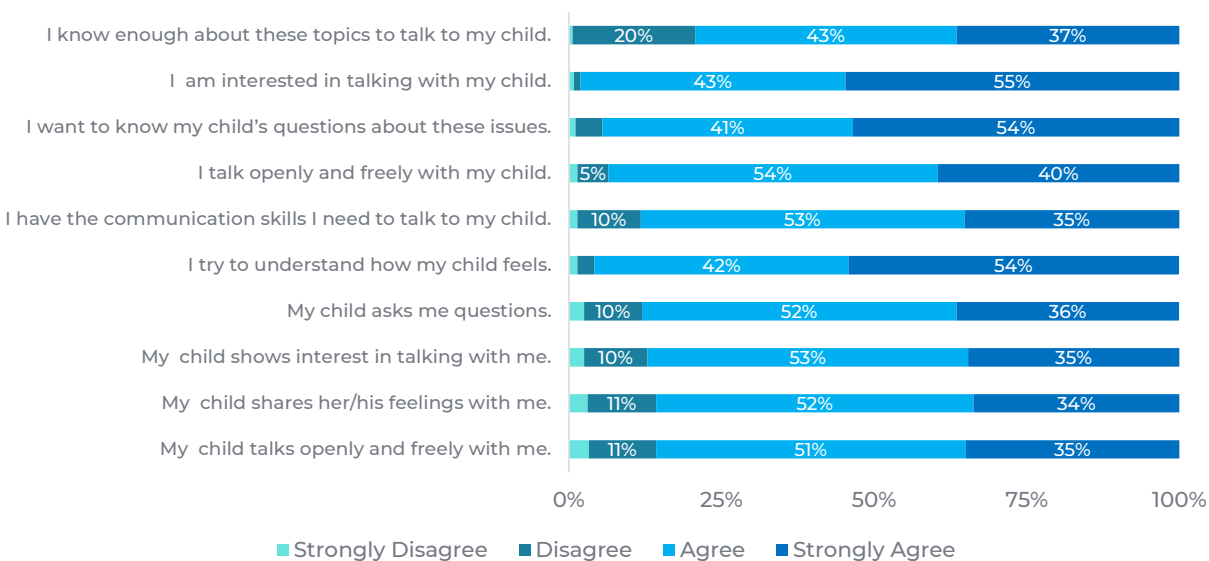


N=502-512.

Family Communication about Neighborhood Safety, Crime, & Violence Items

As demonstrated on Exhibit 61, the vast majority of Valley Palms adult respondents (79% to 98%) reported very positive family communication about neighborhood safety, crime, and violence. Specifically, 98% of Valley Palms adults *agreed* or *strongly agreed* that they were interested in talking with their child, and 95% *agreed* or *strongly agreed* that they try to understand how their child feels.

Exhibit 61. Valley Palms Adults: Family Communication about Neighborhood Safety, Crime, & Violence Items



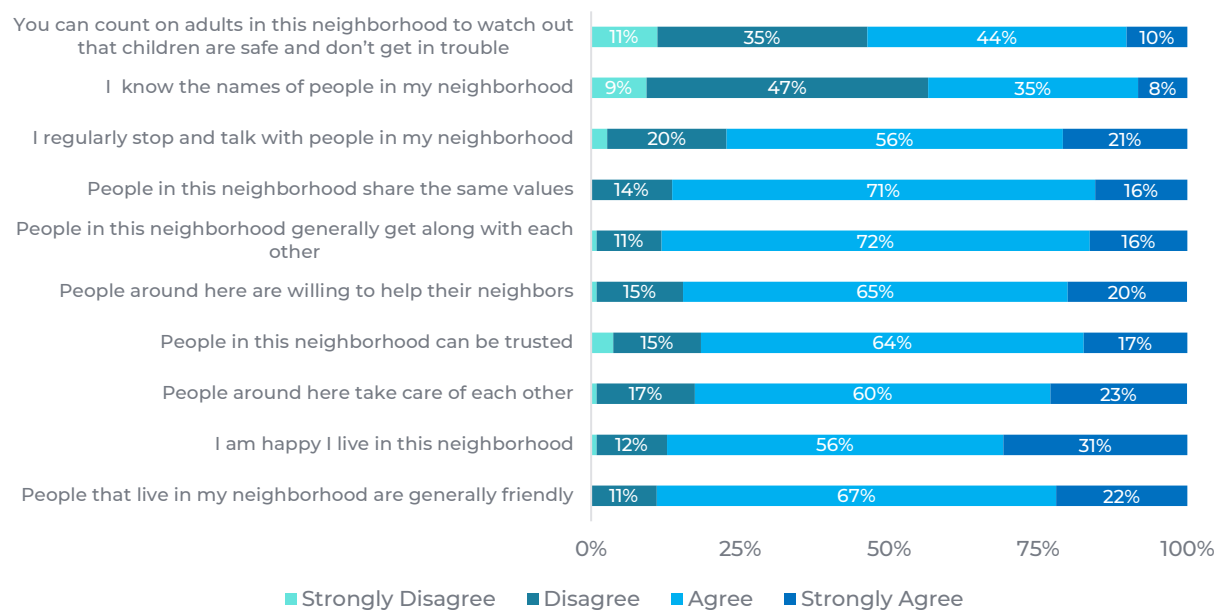
N=348-369. Percentages <3% are not displayed.

VALLEY PALMS YOUTH

Social Cohesion

As presented on Exhibit 62, the majority of Valley Palms youth respondents *agree* or *strongly agree* that they experience a sense of social cohesion, especially when it comes to thinking people in the neighborhood are generally friendly (89%) and being happy to live in the neighborhood (87%). A lower number of youth, however, *agreed* and *strongly agreed* that they knew the names of people in their neighborhood (43%) and that they could count on adults in their neighborhood to watch out that children are safe and don't get in trouble.

Exhibit 62. Valley Palms Youth: Social Cohesion Survey Items

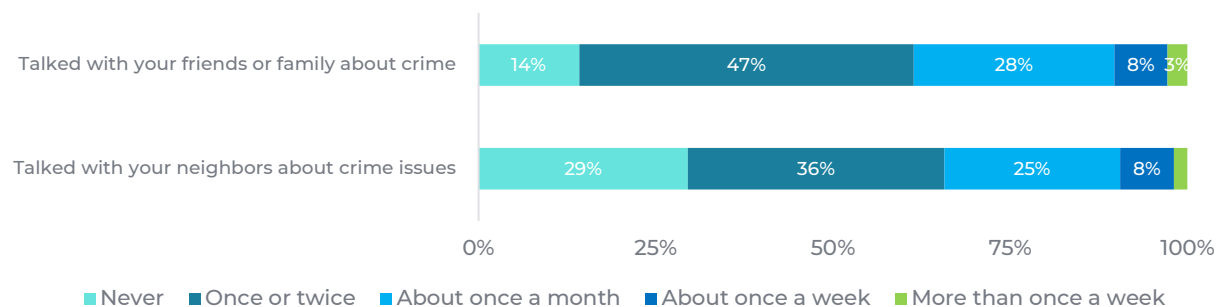


N=108-110. Percentages <3% are not displayed.

Informal Collective Action

While 33% of Valley Palms youth reported talking with their neighbors about crime issues *about once a month* or more, 38% of these respondents talked with friends or family about crime this often (see Exhibit 63).

Exhibit 63. Valley Palms Youth: Informal Collective Action Items

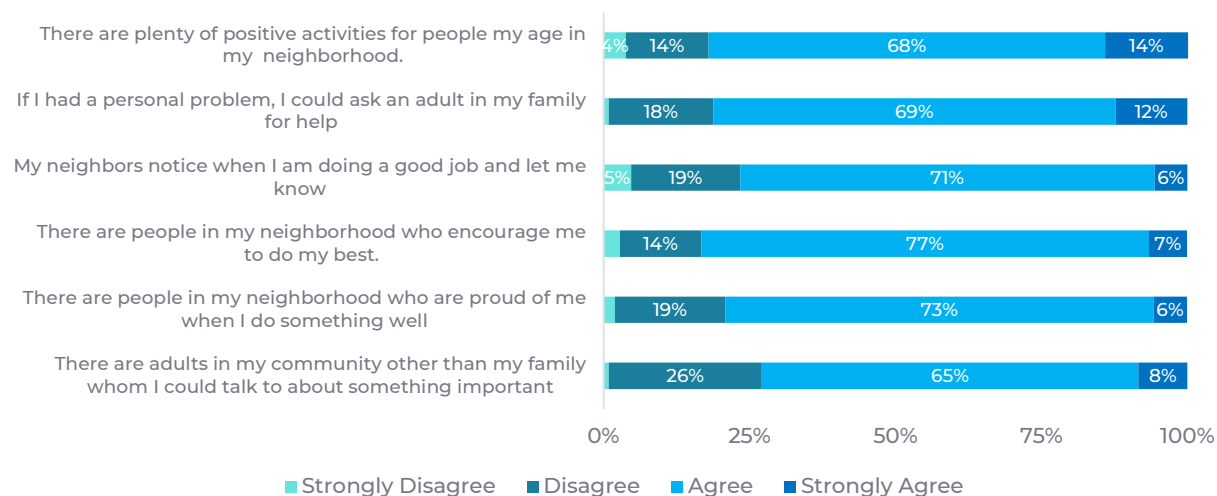


N=106. Percentages < 3% are not displayed.

Adult Support of Youth

More than 80% of Valley Palms youth respondents *agree* or *strongly agree* that there are people in their neighborhood who encourage them to do their best (83%), that there are plenty of positive activities for people their age in their neighborhood (82%), and if they had a problem, they could ask an adult in the family for help (81%; refer to Exhibit 64).

Exhibit 64. Valley Palms Youth: Adult Support of Youth

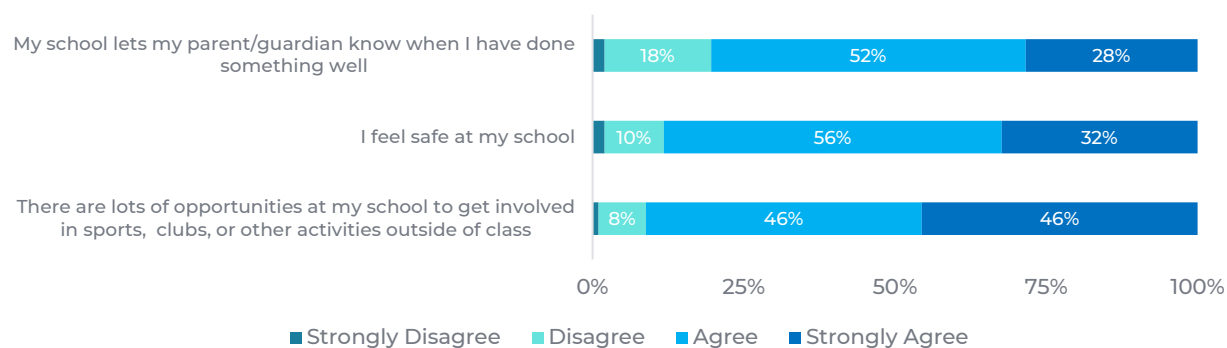


N=105-107. Percentages <3% are not displayed.

School Support of Youth

Most Valley Palms youth respondents *agree* or *strongly agree* that there are lots of opportunities to get involved in prosocial activities outside of class (91%), they feel safe at school (88%), that and that their school shares their successes with their parent/guardian (80%, see Exhibit 65).

Exhibit 65. Valley Palms Youth: School Support of Youth



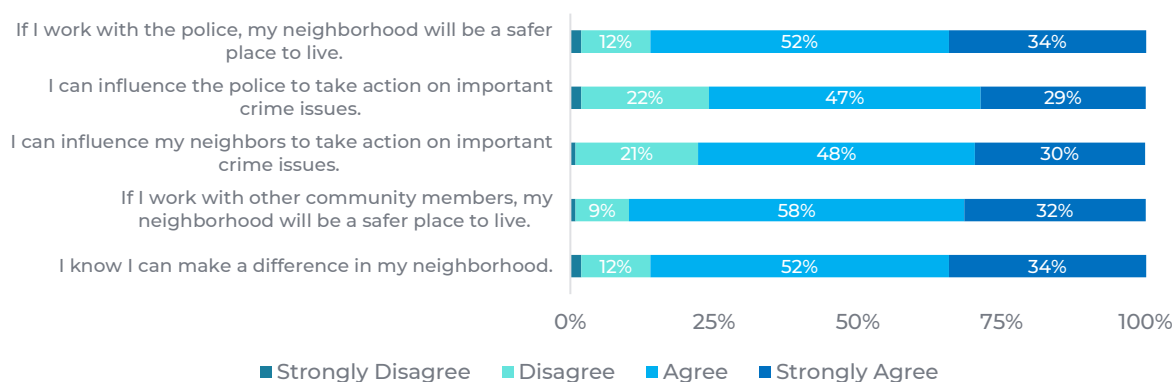
N=102-103. Percentages <3% are not displayed.

Self-Efficacy

It can be seen on Exhibit 66 that the majority of Valley Palms respondents *agree* or *strongly agree* that working with community members will help make their neighborhood safer (90%),

that working with the police will help make the neighborhood a safer place to live (86%), and that they can make a difference in their neighborhood (86%).

Exhibit 66. Valley Palms Youth: Self-Efficacy Survey Items

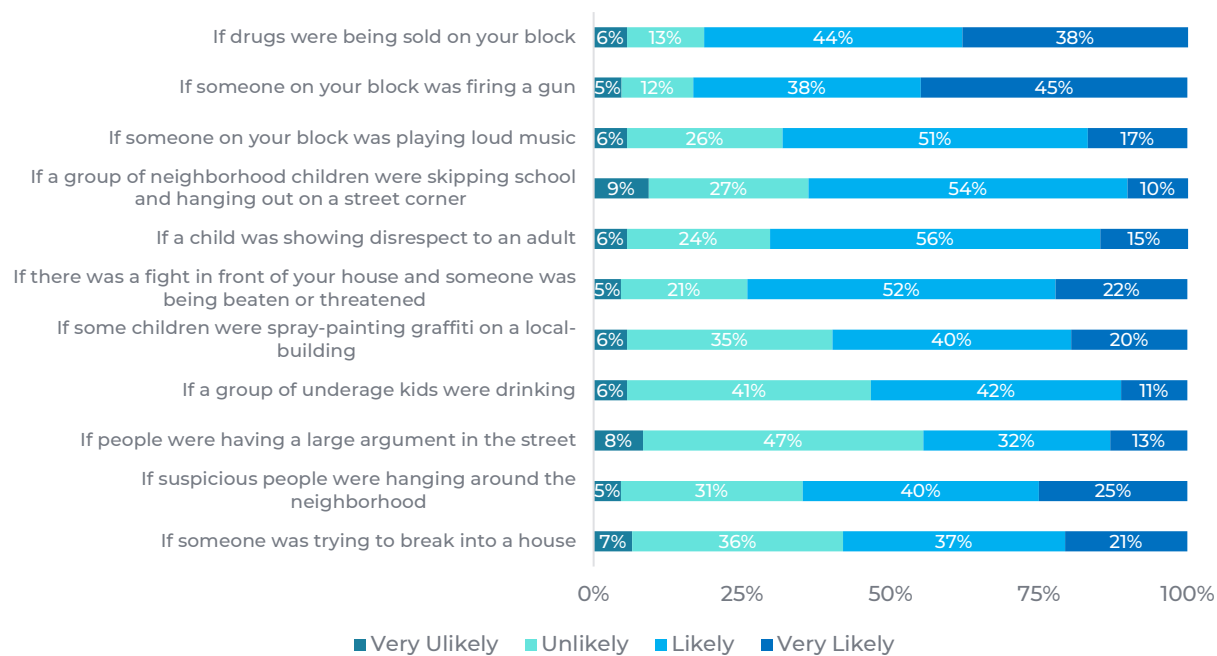


N=108. Percentages <3% are not displayed.

Collective Efficacy

The majority of Valley Palms youth respondents reported that neighbors were *likely* or *very likely* to intervene in some cases, such as if someone on your block was firing a gun (83%), but less likely to intervene in other cases, such as if people were having a large argument on the street (45%; refer to Exhibit 67).

Exhibit 67. Valley Palms Youth: Collective Efficacy Survey Items

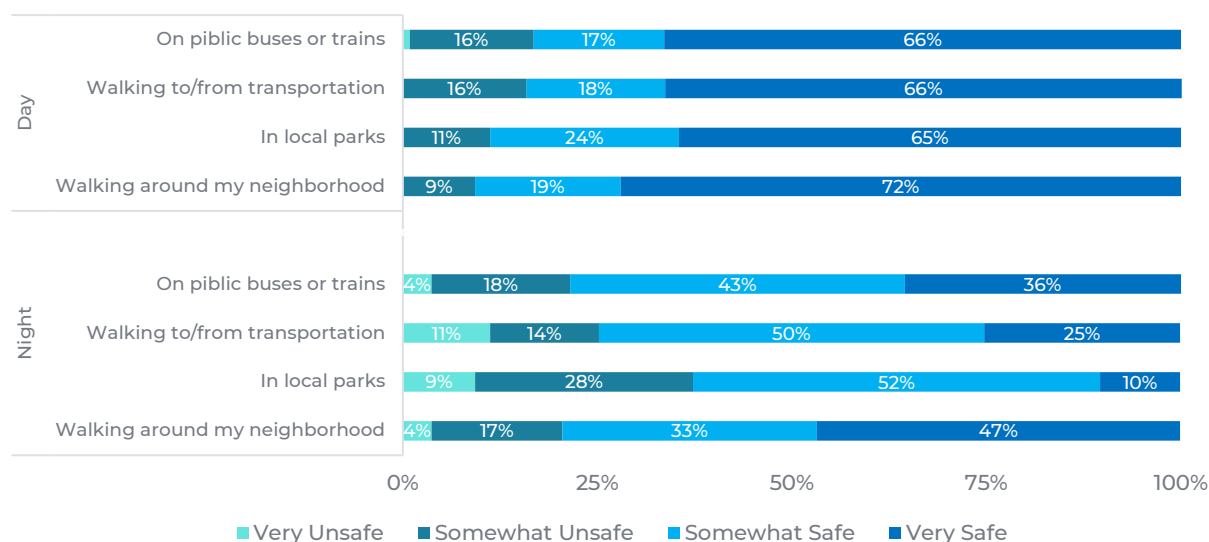


N=107-108.

Perceived Neighborhood Safety

The majority of Valley Palms youth respondents reported feeling *somewhat safe to very safe* in their neighborhood during the day (83% to 91%) but felt less safe in these same spots at night (62% to 79%). A breakdown of those numbers can be found on Exhibit 68.

Exhibit 68. Valley Palms Youth: Neighborhood Safety Survey Items

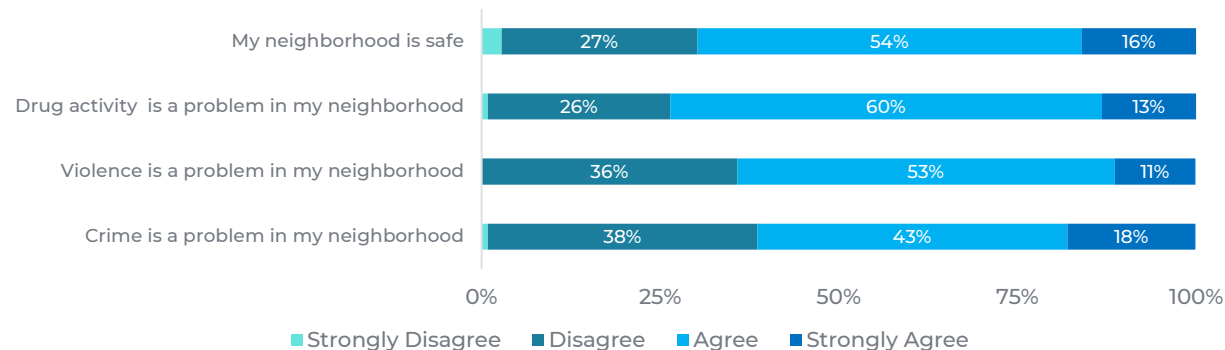


N=107. Percentages <3% are not displayed.

Problems in the Neighborhood

While 70% of Valley Palms youth *agree or strongly agree* that their neighborhood is safe between 61% and 74% also *agreed to strongly agreed* that crime, violence, and drug activity are problems in their neighborhood. Refer to Exhibit 69 for a detailed breakdown.

Exhibit 69. Valley Palms Youth: Problems in the Neighborhood Survey Items



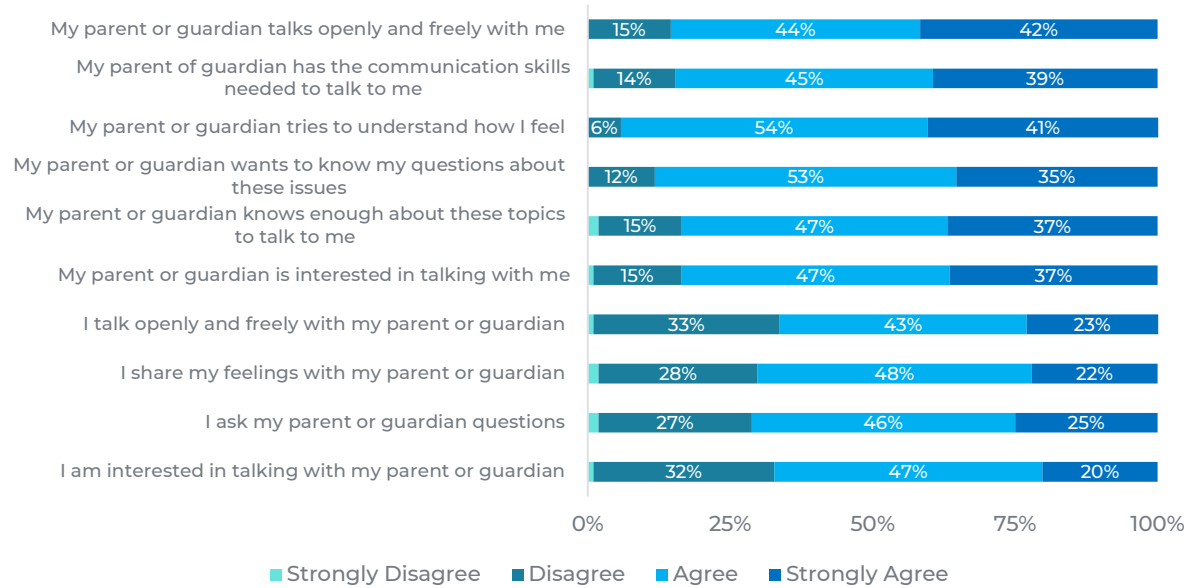
N=106. Percentages <3% are not displayed.

Family Communication about Neighborhood Safety, Crime, and Violence

As presented on Exhibit 70, most of responding Valley Palms youth (94%) *agree or strongly agree* that their parent or guardian tries to understand how they feel, and 88% *agreed or strongly agreed* that their parent or guardian wants to know about their issues. However,

fewer respondents *agreed* or *strongly agreed* that they are interested in talking with their parent or guardian (67%) and that they talk openly with their parent or guardian (66%).

Exhibit 70. Valley Palms Adults: Family Communication about Neighborhood Safety, Crime, & Violence Items



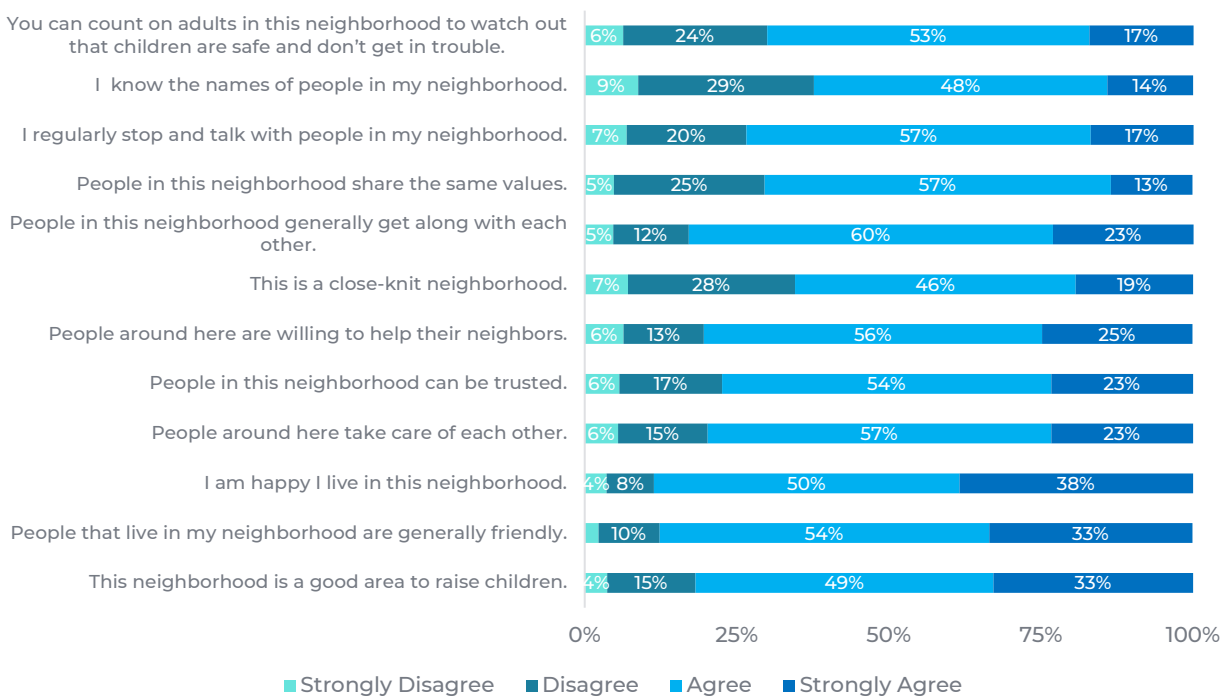
N=102-104. Percentages <3% are not displayed.

GILROY ADULTS

Social Cohesion

Most Gilroy adults *agree* or *strongly agree* that they experience social cohesion in their neighborhood, especially when it comes to people in the neighborhood being happy to live in that neighborhood (88%), being generally friendly (87.6%), and generally getting along with each other (83%; see Exhibit 71).

Exhibit 71. Gilroy Adults: Social Cohesion Survey Items

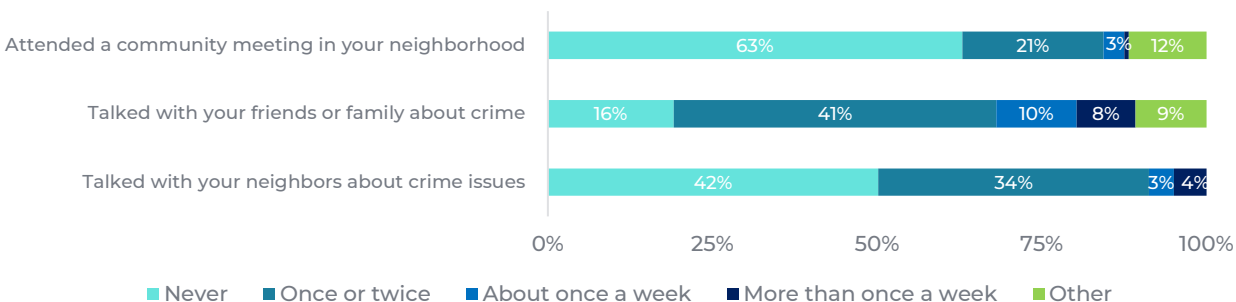


N=281-299. Percentages <3% are not displayed.

Informal Collective Action

Between 25% and 43% of Gilroy adults talked to friends and neighbors about crime issues about *once a month or more*. However, only 5% of them attended a community meeting in their neighborhood that often. Refer to Exhibit 72 for a full breakdown of those numbers.

Exhibit 72. Gilroy Adults: Informal Collective Action Survey Items

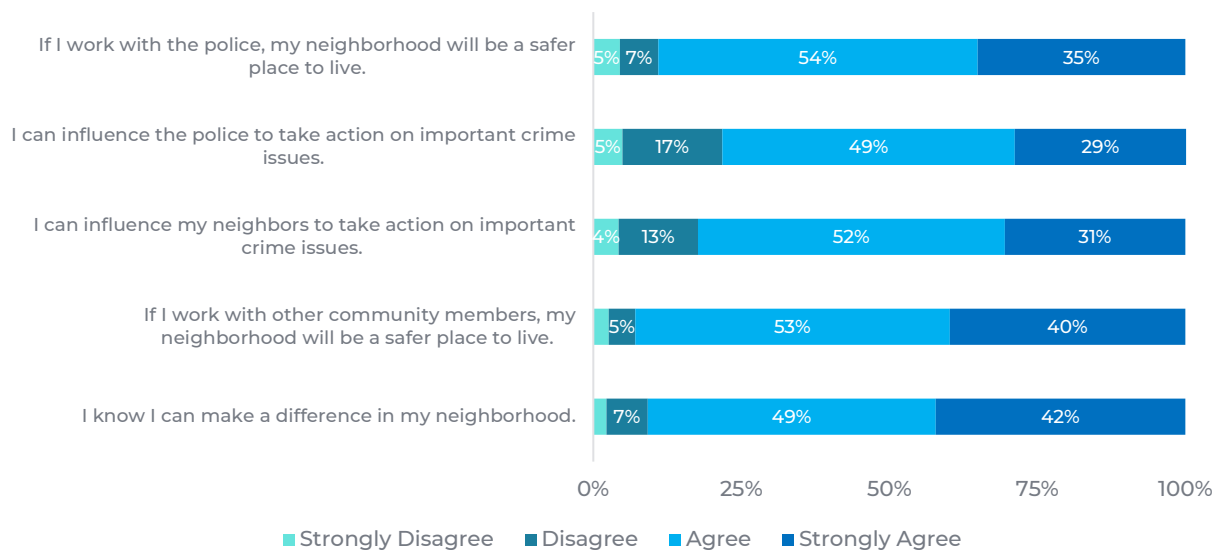


N=291-194. Percentages <3% are not displayed.

Self-Efficacy

As presented on Exhibit 73, 93% of Gilroy adult respondents *agree* or *strongly agree* that if they work with other community members, their neighborhood will be a safer place to live, and 91% reported knowing that they can make a difference in their neighborhood.

Exhibit 73. Gilroy Adults: Self-Efficacy Survey Items

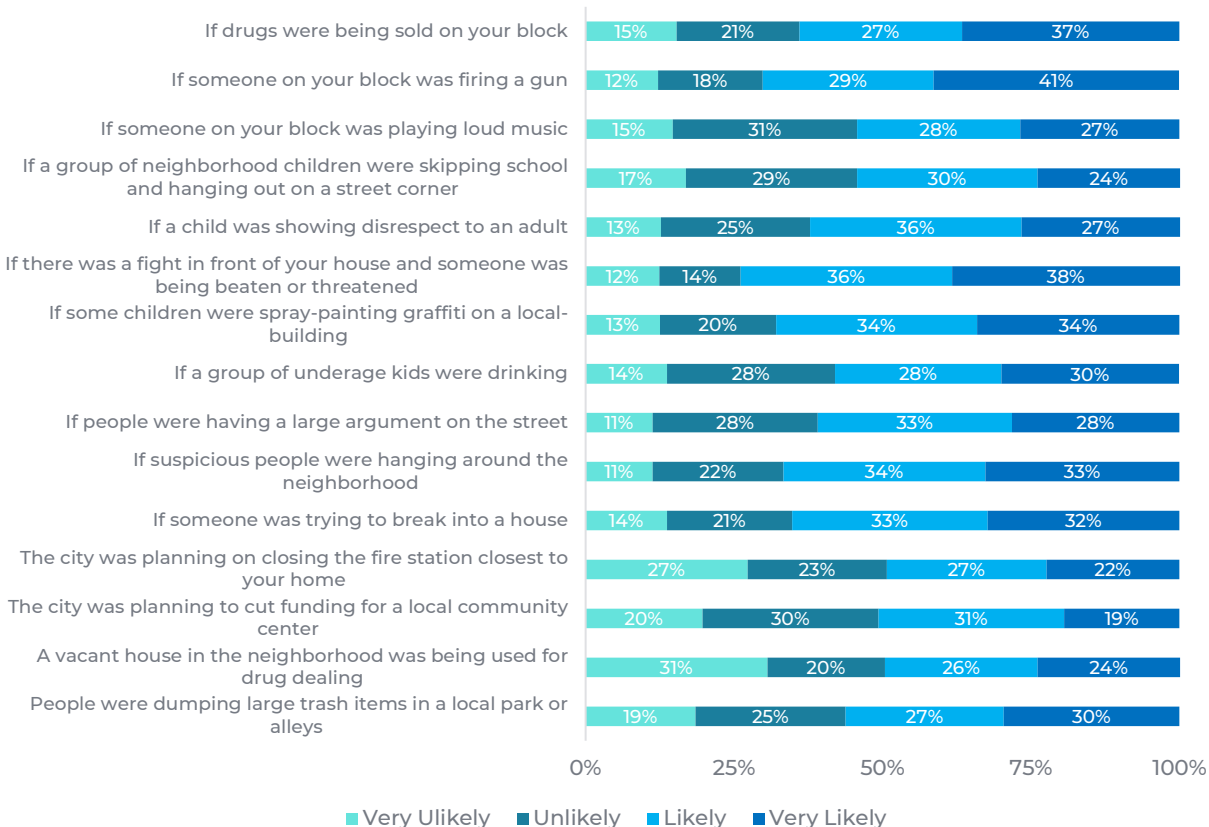


N=305-313. Percentages <3% are. Not displayed,

Collective Efficacy

More than 70% of Gilroy residents reported that it is *likely* or *very likely* that their neighbors would intervene in some instances, such as if there was a fight in front of their house and someone was being beaten or threatened (74%), and if someone on their block was firing a gun (70%). However, they did not feel that neighbors would be as likely to intervene in other circumstances, such as if a vacant house in the neighborhood was being used for drug dealing (49%), or if a vacant home in the neighborhood was being used for drug dealing (50%; refer to Exhibit 74).

Exhibit 74. Gilroy Adults: Collective Efficacy Survey Items

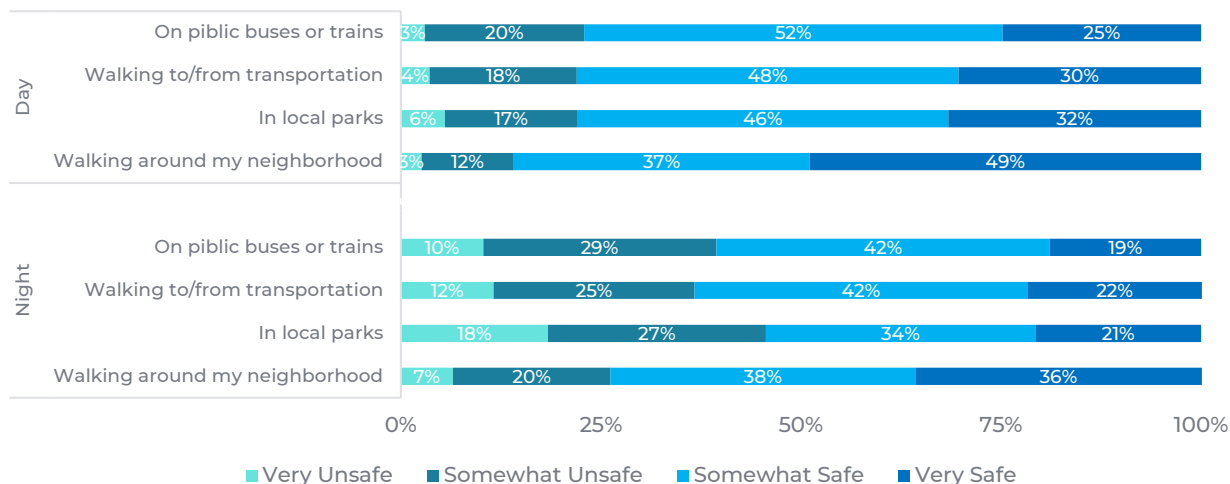


N=383-421.

Perceived Neighborhood Safety

The majority of Gilroy adults reported feeling *somewhat safe* to *very safe* in their neighborhood during the day (77% to 86%), but less so at night (54% to 74%). See Exhibit 75 for more details.

Exhibit 75. Gilroy Adults: Neighborhood Safety Survey Items

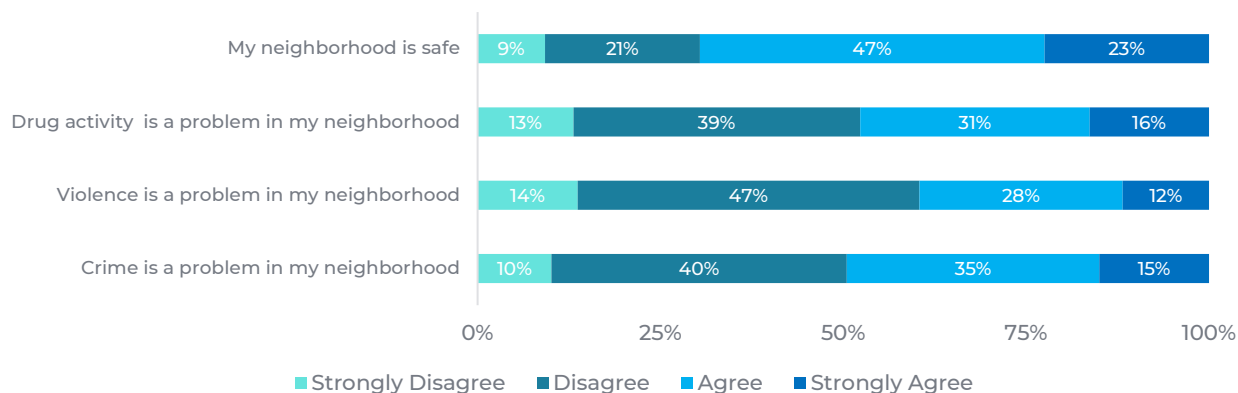


N=302-310. Percentages <3% are not displayed.

Problems in the Neighborhood

As illustrated on Exhibit 76, 70% of Gilroy adults *agree* or *strongly agree* that their neighborhood is safe. However, a lower percentage of them *agree* and *strongly agree* that crime (50%), violence (40%), and drug activity (48%) were a problem in their neighborhood.

Exhibit 76. Gilroy Adults: Problems in the Neighborhood Survey Items

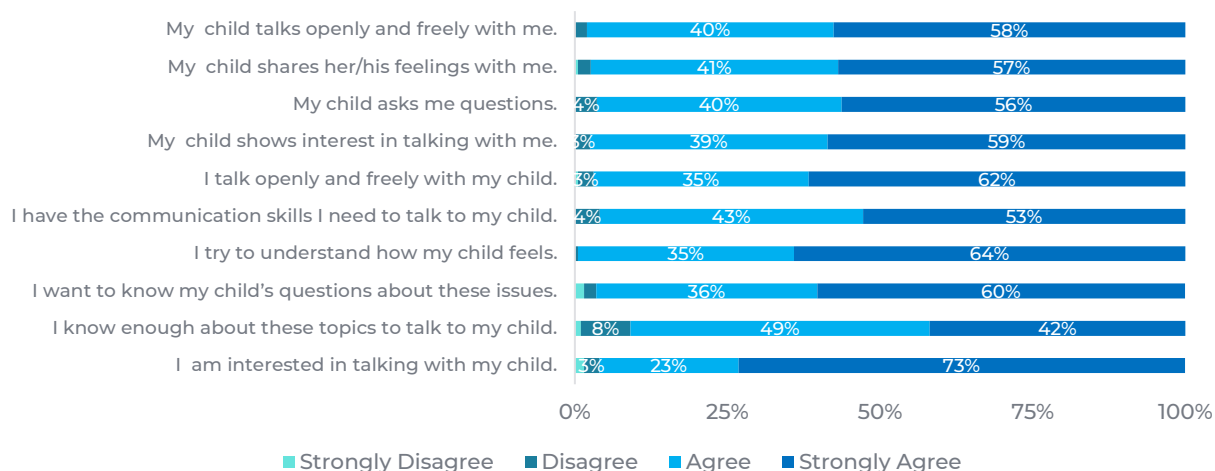


N=306-307.

Family Communication about Neighborhood Safety, Crime, and Violence

Gilroy adults overwhelmingly reported having positive family communication about neighborhood safety, crime, and violence with their child(ren). For example, 99% of Gilroy adults *agree* or *strongly agree* that they are interested in talking with their child and 99% reported trying to understand how their child feels (refer to Exhibit 77).

Exhibit 77. Gilroy Adults: Family Communication about Neighborhood Safety, Crime, & Violence Items



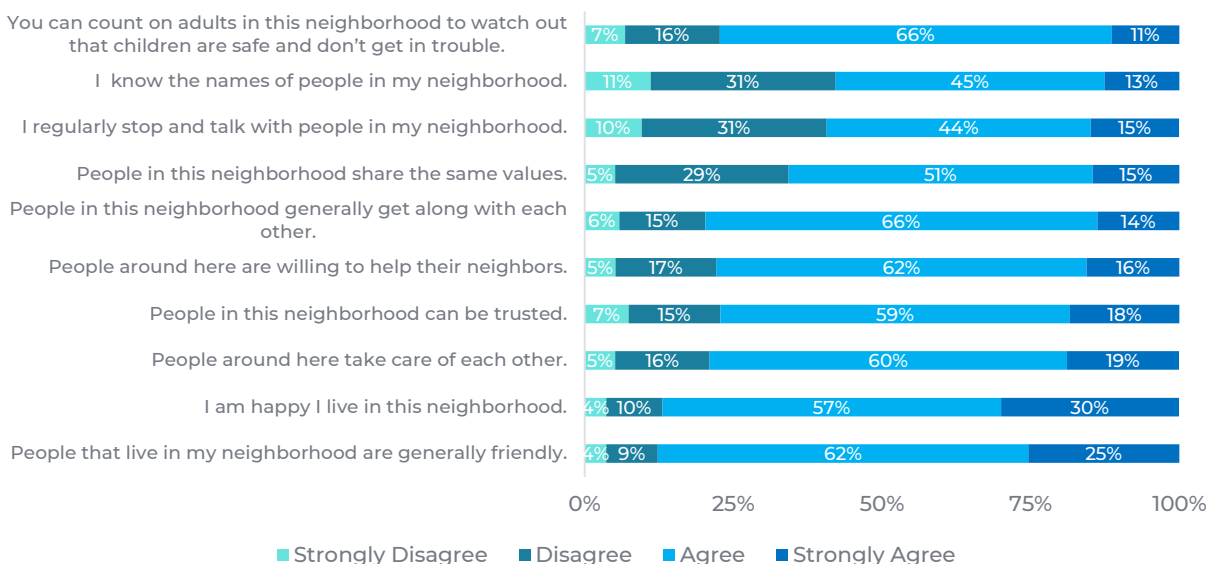
N=196-198. Percentages <3% are not displayed.

GILROY YOUTH

Social Cohesion

Most Gilroy youth *agree* or *strongly agree* that they experience social cohesion in their neighborhood, especially when it comes to people in the neighborhood being generally friendly (88%) and being happy to live in that neighborhood (87%). However, less than 60% also *agree* or *strongly agree* that people in their neighborhood regularly stop and talk to others in the neighborhood (59%) and know the names of others' in the neighborhood (58%). Refer to Exhibit 78 for more details.

Exhibit 78. Gilroy Youth: Social Cohesion Survey Items

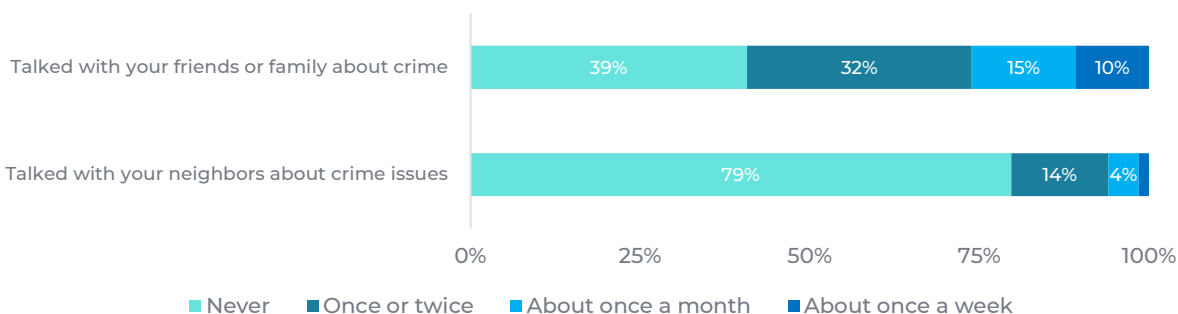


N=132-138.

Informal Collective Action

As presented on Exhibit 79, 29% of Gilroy youth reported talking with their friends or family about crime about *once a month* or more, but only 7% of respondents reported talking with neighbors about crime this often.

Exhibit 79. Gilroy Youth: Informal Collective Action Items

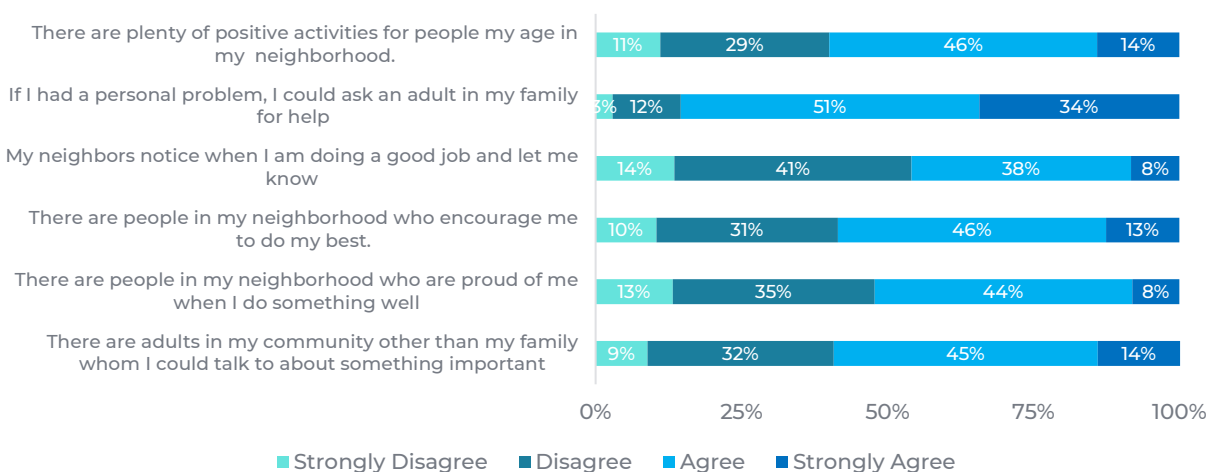


N=135.

Adult Support of Youth

While 85% of Gilroy youth *agreed* or *strongly agreed* that if they had a personal problem, they could ask an adult in their family for help, far fewer *agreed* or *strongly agreed* that there are people in the neighborhood who are proud of them when they do something well (52%), and that their neighbors notice when they're doing a good job and let them know (46%; see Exhibit 80).

Exhibit 80. Gilroy Youth: Adult Support of Youth

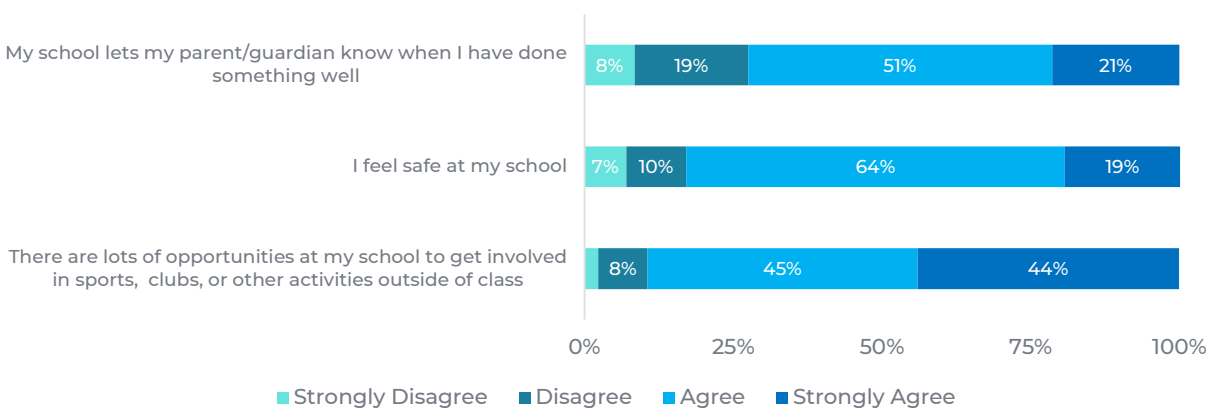


N=133-136. Percentages <3% are not displayed.

School Support of Youth

When it comes to school safety and connectedness, the majority of Gilroy youth *agree* or *strongly agree* that that there are lots of prosocial opportunities to get involved in sports/clubs/activities outside of class (89%), and that they feel safe at school (83%), though slightly fewer youth felt that that school let's their parent/guardian know when they have done something well (73%; refer to Exhibit 81).

Exhibit 81. Gilroy Youth: School Support of Youth

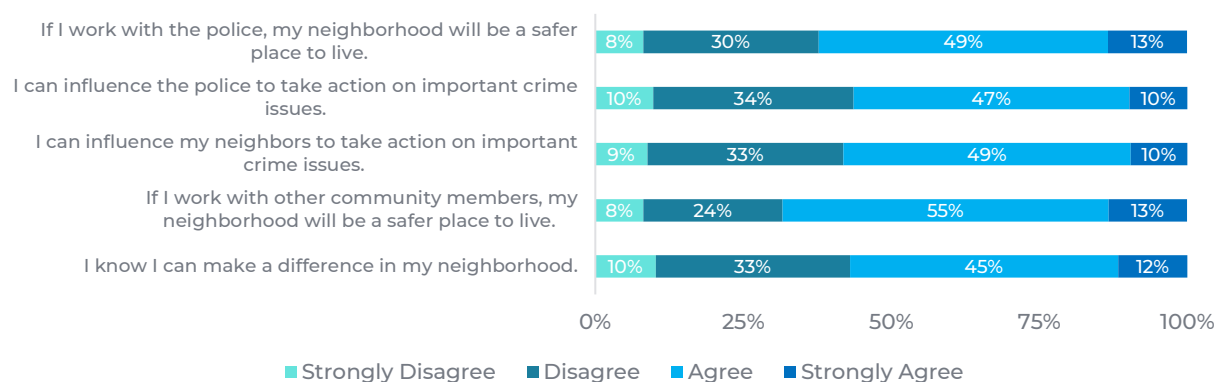


N=129-131. Percentages <3% are not displayed.

Self-Efficacy

Approximately 70% of Gilroy youth *agree* or *strongly agree* that if they work with other community members, their neighborhood will be a safer place to live (68%), fewer respondents felt that same sense of self-efficacy with regard to influencing the police to take action on important crime issues (56%) and being able to make a difference in their neighborhood (57%; refer to Exhibit 82).

Exhibit 82. Gilroy Youth: Self-Efficacy Survey Item

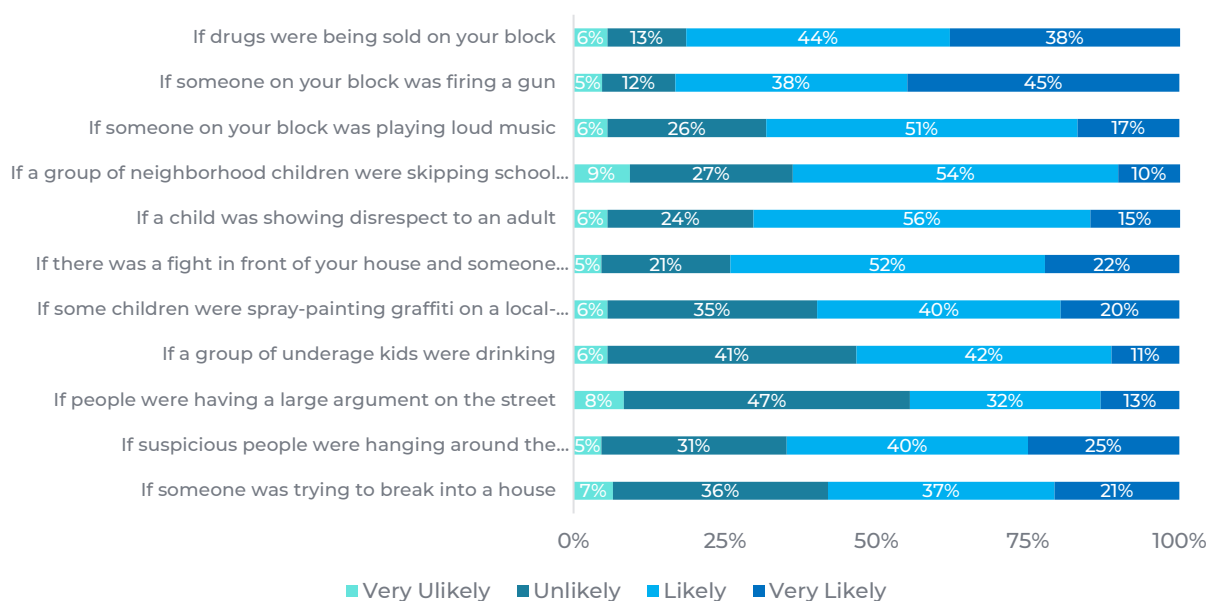


N=37.

Collective Efficacy

As illustrated on Exhibit 83, while the majority of Gilroy youth respondents think that their neighbors are *likely* or *very likely* to intervene in certain circumstances, such as if someone on their block was firing a gun (83%), and if drugs were being sold on their block (82%), they felt that it was much less likely that neighbors would interfere if people were having a large argument on the street (45%).

Exhibit 83. Gilroy Youth: Collective Efficacy Survey Items

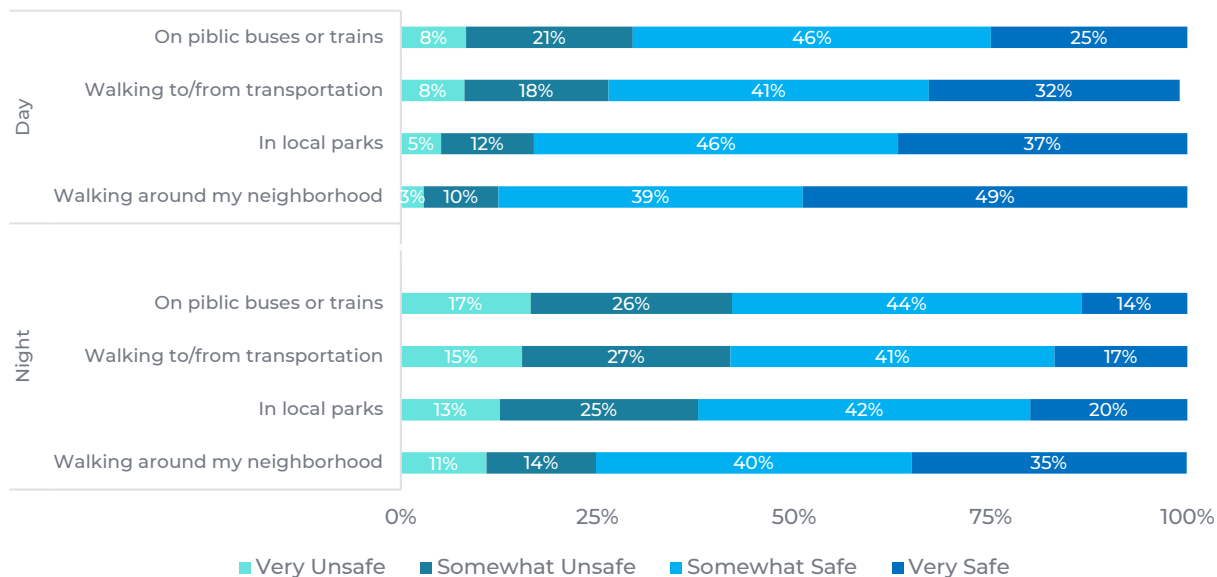


N=135-138.

Perceived Neighborhood Safety

Gilroy youth reported feeling *somewhat safe* to *very safe* in their neighborhood during the day (71 % to 88 %) but felt less safe at night (58% to 75%). See Exhibit 84 for more details.

Exhibit 84. Gilroy Youth: Neighborhood Safety Survey Items

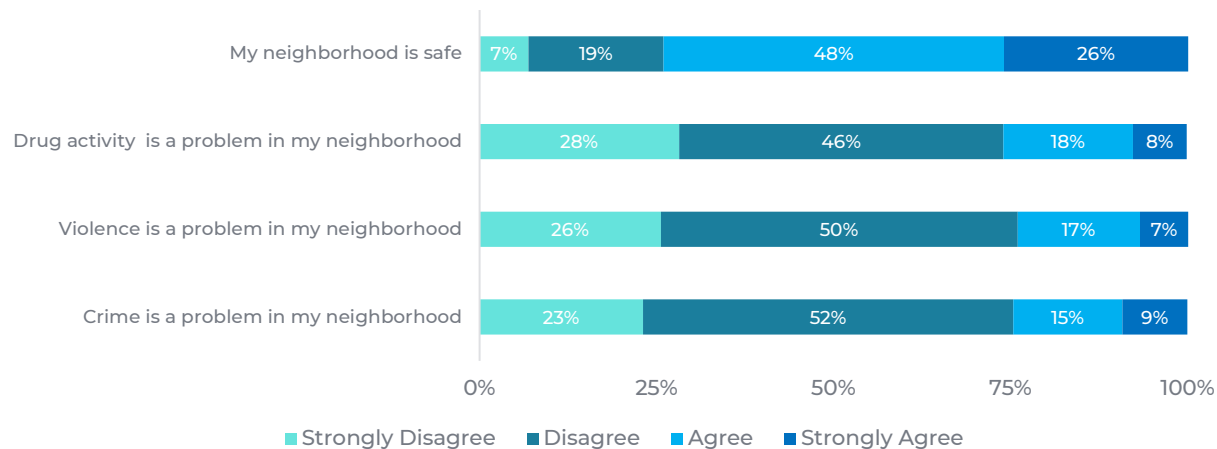


N=132-137.

Problems in the Neighborhood

The majority of Gilroy youth *agree* or *strongly agree* that their neighborhood is safe (74%). Far fewer (24% to 26%) *agree* or *strongly agree* that drug activity, crime, and violence are problems in their neighborhood (see Exhibit 85).

Exhibit 85. Gilroy Youth: Problems in the Neighborhood Survey Items

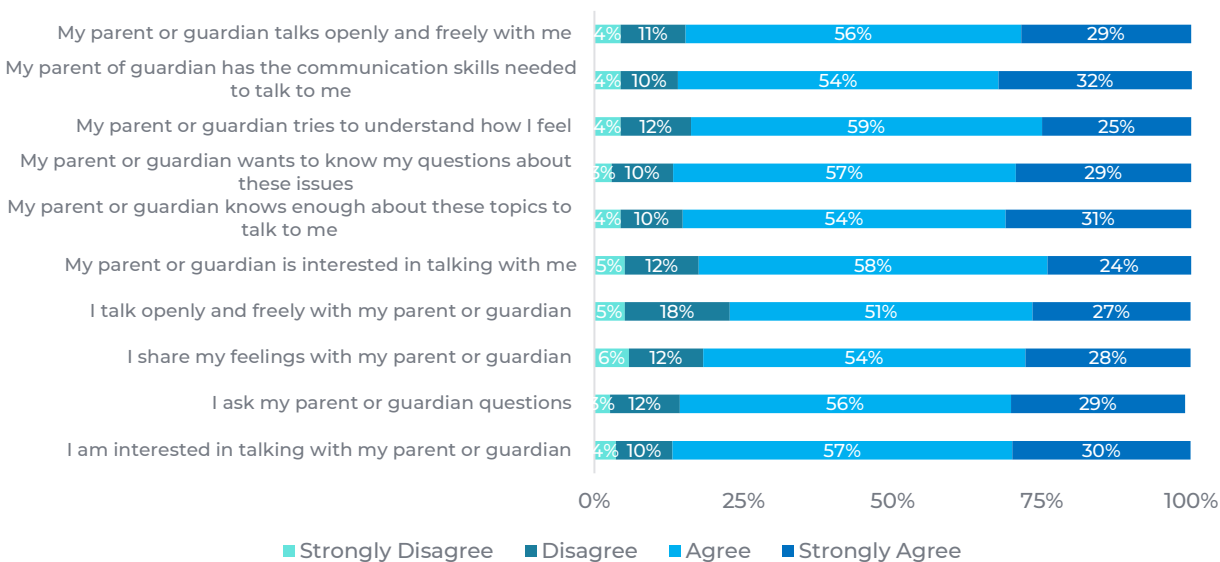


N=130-131.

Family Communication about Neighborhood Safety, Crime, & Violence Items

Most Gilroy youth respondents *agreed* or *strongly agreed* that they engage in positive family communication about neighborhood safety, crime, and violence with their parent or guardian. Over 80% of youth residents *agreed* or *strongly agreed* that they are interested in talking to their parent or guardian (87%), and that their parents or guardians have the communication skills needed to talk to them (86%; see Exhibit 86).

Exhibit 86. Gilroy Youth: Family Communication about Neighborhood Safety, Crime, & Violence Items



N=136-137.