



COMPREHENSIVE GANG MODEL

An Overview of Key Components



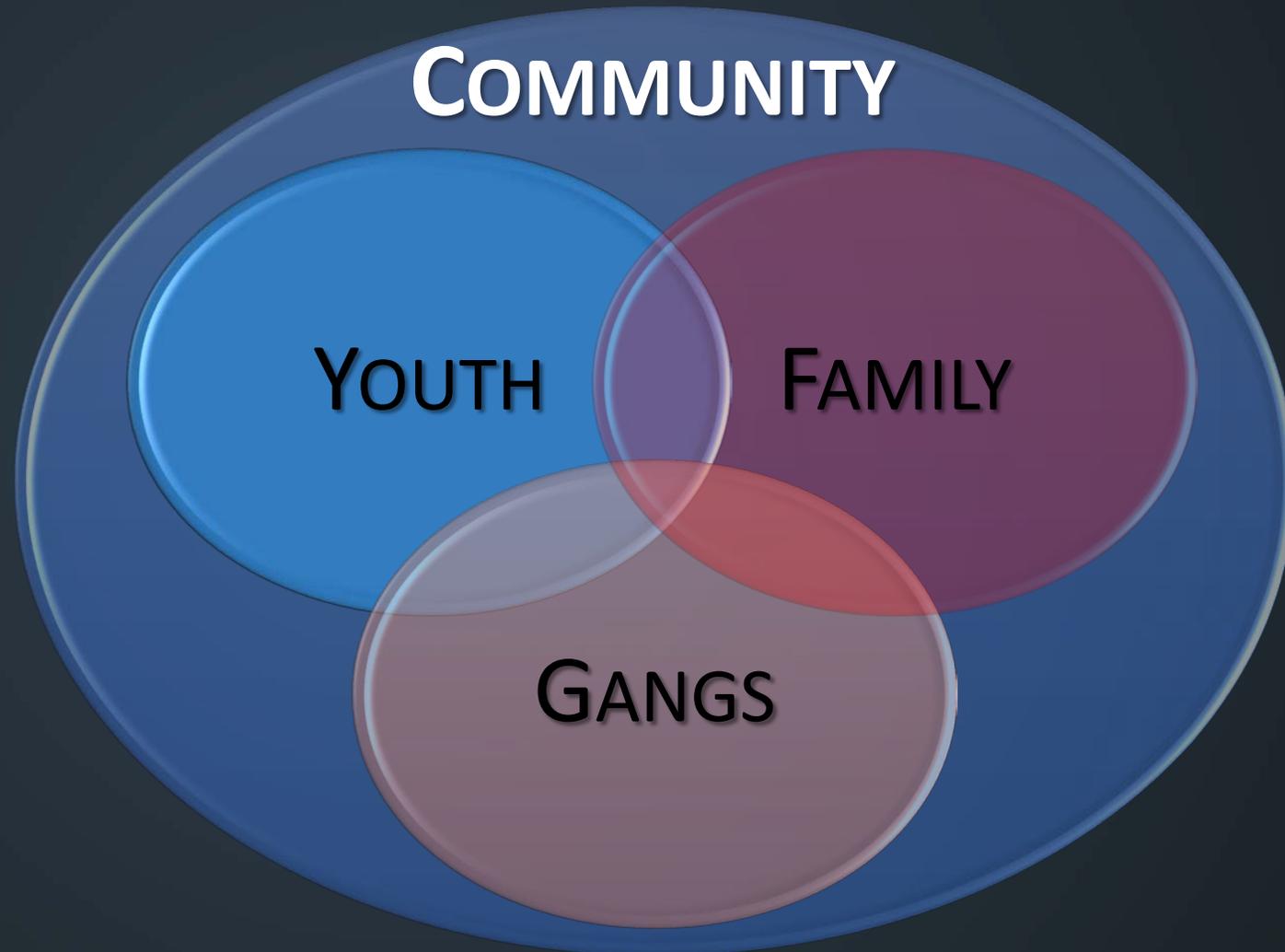
SESSION OBJECTIVES

- Summarize the key facts about Comprehensive Gang Model
- Understand the steps to implementing the Model
- Outline the basic structure of the Model
- Identify key roles and responsibilities of those who are directly involved in the gang reduction initiative

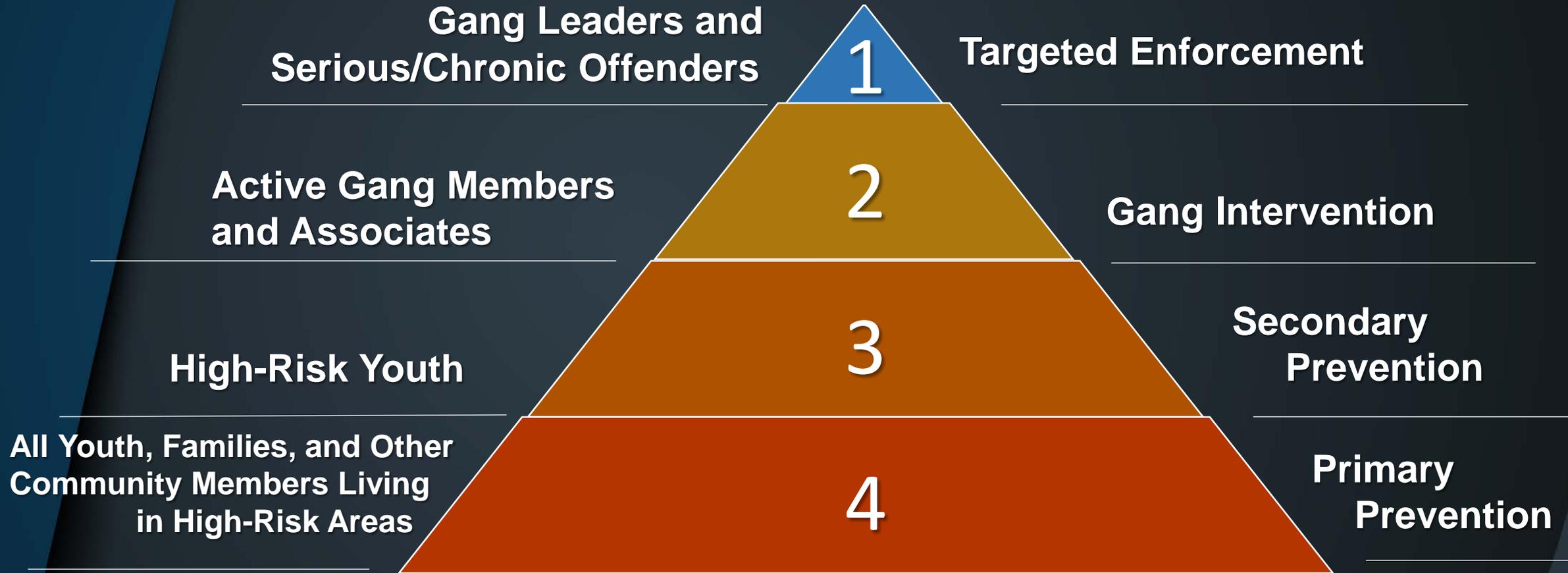
A **gang violence reduction model** that provides a framework for coordinated action to improve a community's capacity to respond to youth gangs, whether emerging or entrenched

- It is not a prescribed program; instead, it is an adaptable program that can be molded to fit the needs of the community
- It is designed for areas with serious/violent gang problems involving primarily adolescents and young adults
- It asks participating agencies to collaborate, enabling them to go beyond their traditional roles and build a cohesive prevention, intervention, suppression response
- Evaluated and tested since the early 1990s, it has demonstrated effectiveness in multiple sites in reducing gang-related violence

TARGETS OF THE MODEL



FOCUSING ANTI-GANG STRATEGIES



Adapted from Wyrick, 2006

CHANGE AGENTS

A key feature of the Model is that it spreads responsibility and accountability for resolving the gang problem throughout the community and among its service providers; therefore, the gang problem is no longer solely a law enforcement problem.

Who should be involved at the policy level?

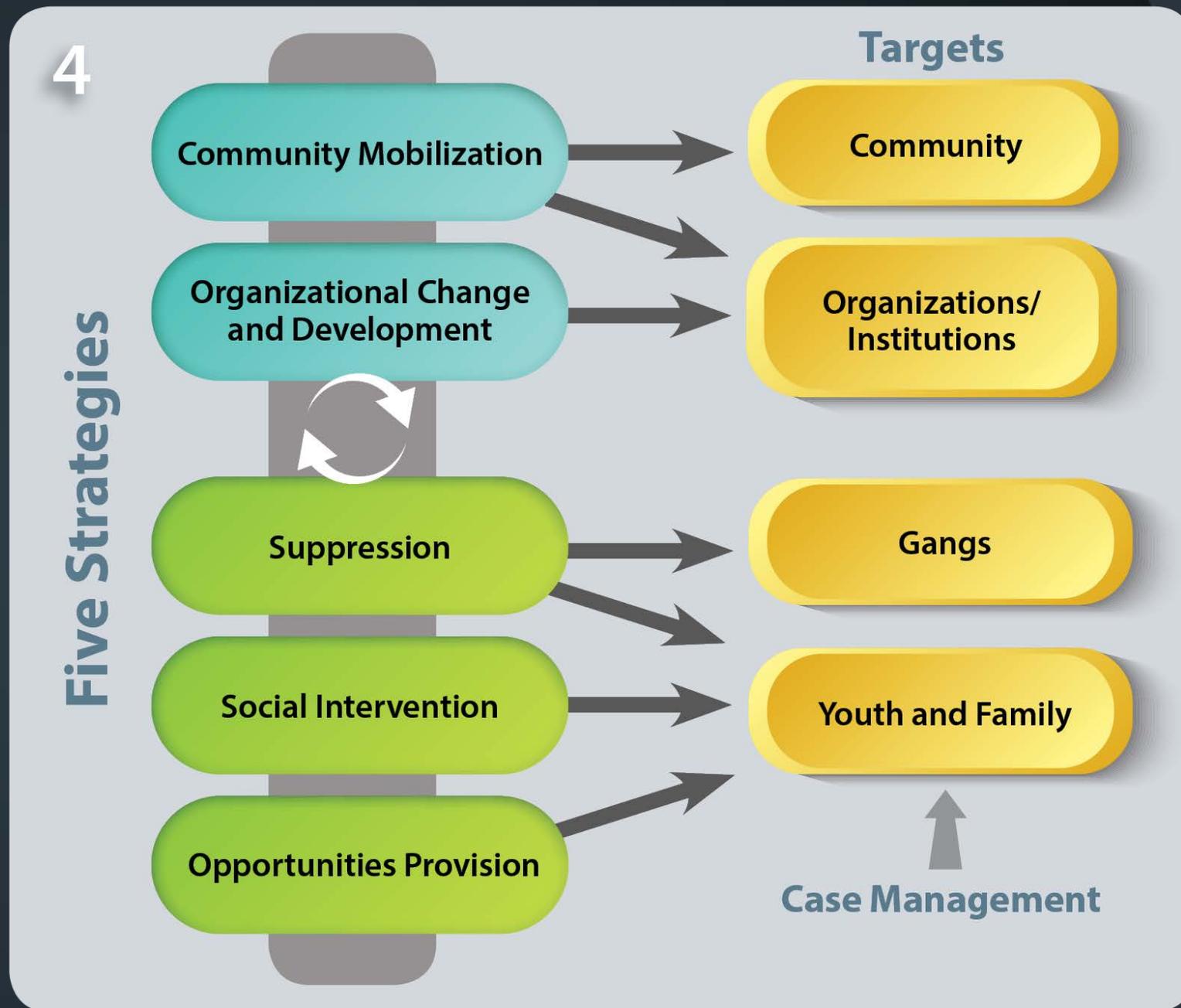


GETTING STARTED



- Acknowledge the problem
- Gain agreement among stakeholders
- Form a Steering Committee, an Assessment Work Group, and engage a Project Coordinator
- Conduct a thorough assessment
- Create a plan to implement the Model based on findings

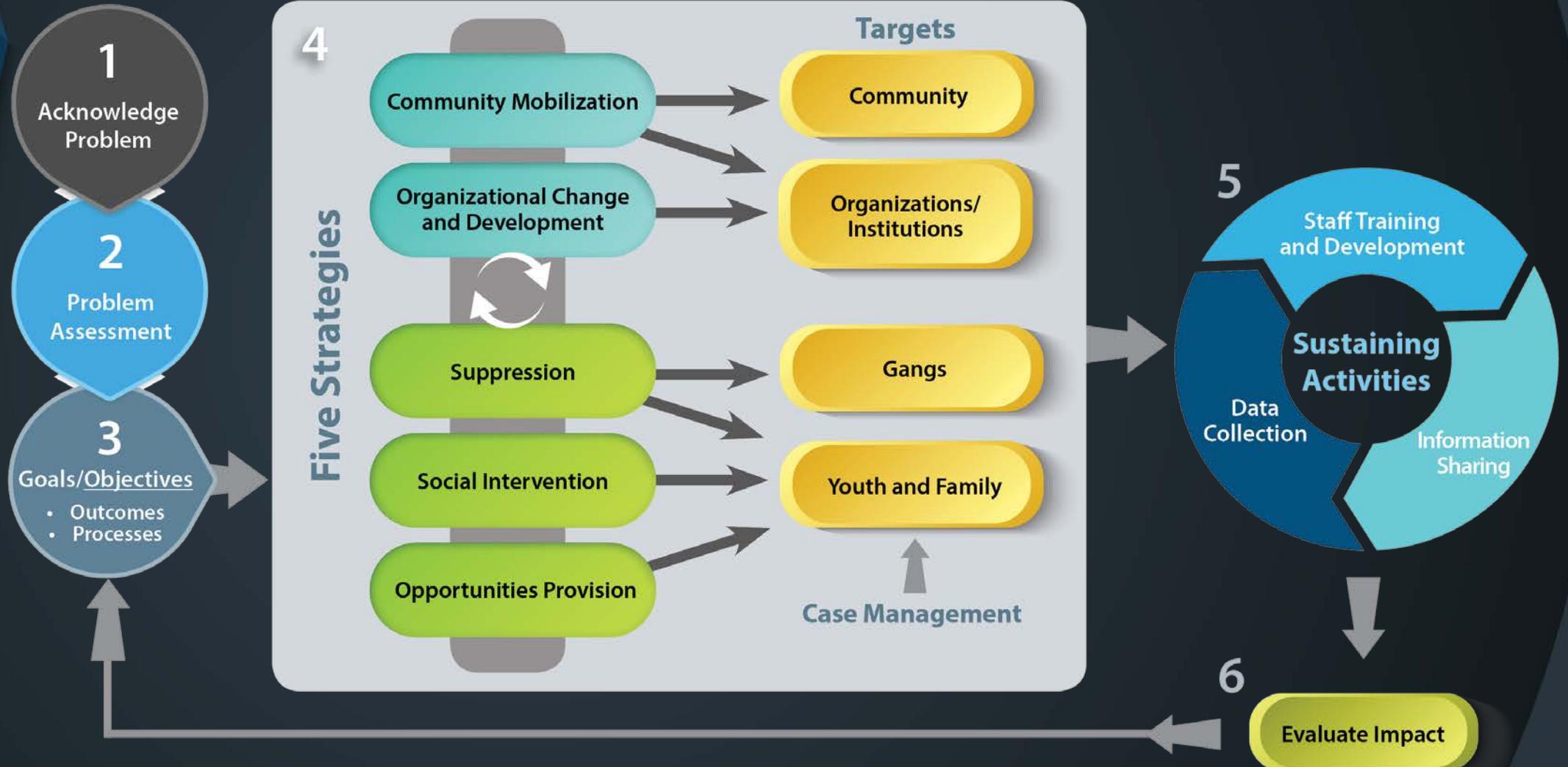
ORGANIZE BY FIVE CORE STRATEGIES



BUILD LONG-TERM IMPACT



THE COMPREHENSIVE GANG MODEL



SAMPLE CGM ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



STEERING COMMITTEE

Comprised of decision-makers representing several key agencies—engaged and appointed early in the process



THE LEAD AGENCY

Serves as the point of administration; does not “own”
the program



THE PROJECT COORDINATOR

- The project coordinator is the single most important factor in the success or failure of multistrategy programs
- Implementing the Model requires a full-time project coordinator to coordinate among the key agencies and the activities that are being implemented



THE ASSESSMENT WORK GROUP

Law
Enforcement

Probation/Parole

Social
Service
Agencies



Corrections

Schools

City/County
Government

Decision-Makers

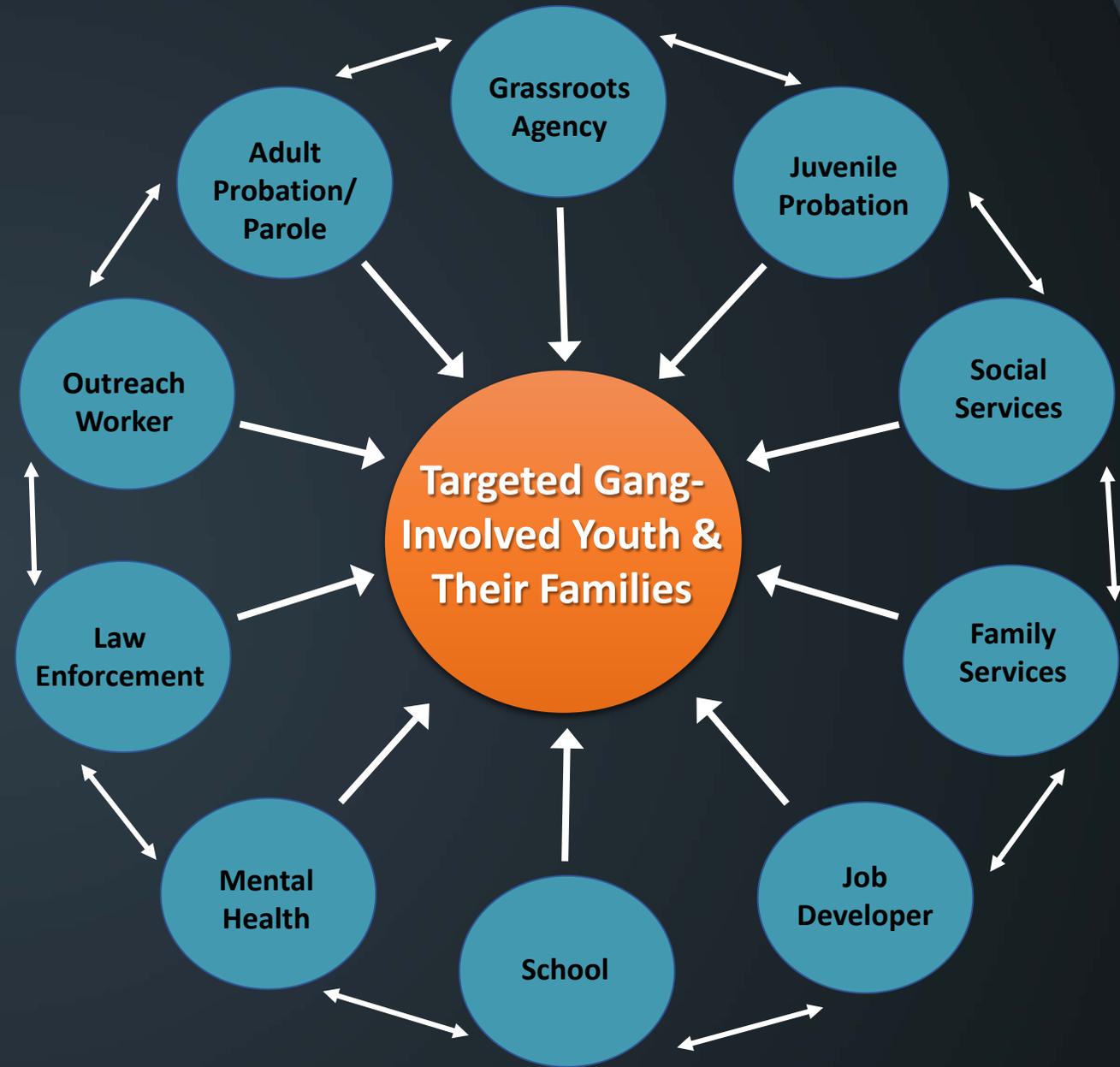
Line Staff

THE RESEARCH PARTNER

- Exhibits expertise in data collection protocols
- Skilled in handling and analyzing law enforcement data
- Assists in all phases of data collection



Who should engage in team-based intervention services?



A sharing process increases collective capacity to address the long-term consequences of gang-involvement.



FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE COMPREHENSIVE GANG MODEL

Gang Model Overview

OJJDP
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model

A Guide to Assessing Your Community's Youth Gang Problem

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
May 2009

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OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model

Planning for Implementation

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
May 2009

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OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model

A Law Enforcement Official's Guide to the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model

National Gang Center

A guide to provide law enforcement leaders with an overview of the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model—a framework for addressing youth gang problems.

National Gang Center Outreach Worker Safety Tips

OJJDP
National Gang Center

- Always let your supervisor or instructor know your schedule, provide the client's name and location of service.
- Make sure that your phone is on and charged at all times. Program emergency numbers.
- Cross casually and avoid wearing colors identified as gang colors.
- Be aware of recent violence in the community. Work with another outreach worker, especially when there are "hot" neighborhoods, meetings and activities until situations are under control.
- Be aware of your surroundings. Observe carefully what is happening in the neighborhood. Trust your instincts and avoid areas where there is unusual activity.
- When you leave your vehicle unattended, lock up items containing personal information and withhold client information.
- Only visit clients' homes, avoid front porch or the side of the door when ringing the bell or knocking.
- Always find out whether a client's phone or someone else is in the home.
- If there is a domestic partner at the home or in the vicinity of your contact with the client, do not attempt to mediate the dispute.
- Do not give out personal information, phone numbers, addresses, etc. Do not talk about your own personal issues with youth.
- Maintain professional boundaries with clients and their families. Do not engage in activities with clients outside of nonbusiness hours.
- Discuss matters pertaining to youth and service work-related information outside the presence of clients.
- Use the escalation techniques to handle conflict with a client or community member. Remember to actually listen and acknowledge the other person's feelings and point of view.
- Get people on the streets and into your services. Introduce yourself and your role. Ask for feedback. Explain the services offered by your program. Identify yourself with an ID badge or card.
- Recognize high ethical standards on and off the job. The community will pay particular attention to the interactions between outreach workers and youth, especially in a new program.
- Be trustworthy and follow through on what you say you will do. Do not make promises you will not keep or cannot keep.
- Take care of yourself physically and mentally. Debrief with your supervisor, instructor, and others you trust.

Best Practices To Address Community Gang Problems

OJJDP's Comprehensive Gang Model

OJJDP
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The best practices were identified through a review of the literature and interviews with experts in the field. The best practices are organized into three categories: assessment, intervention, and evaluation. The best practices are intended to provide a framework for developing and implementing a comprehensive gang model in a community.

NYGC Bulletin

Multidisciplinary Gang Intervention Teams

Introduction

Community-based multidisciplinary teams (CBMTs) are a promising approach to addressing the complex and multifaceted nature of gang problems. These teams bring together law enforcement, social service, and other community-based organizations to provide a comprehensive and coordinated response to gang-related issues. This bulletin provides an overview of the benefits and challenges of CBMTs and offers recommendations for their development and implementation.

Goals of Team-Based Gang Intervention

- Each gang member is a unique individual who joined the gang for unique reasons and who needs a customized response.
- Each gang member who is affected by gang-related issues needs a tailored response.
- Only individuals who are personally invested in the success of the intervention can be most effective.
- Each individual responsibility remains to be met.

NATIONAL GANG CENTER BULLETIN

Street Outreach and the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model

Introduction

Street outreach is a critical component of the Comprehensive Gang Model. It involves direct contact with gang members and their families in their own neighborhoods. This approach allows outreach workers to build trust, provide support, and connect individuals to services. This bulletin discusses the importance of street outreach and provides guidance on how to effectively implement it within the framework of the Comprehensive Gang Model.