

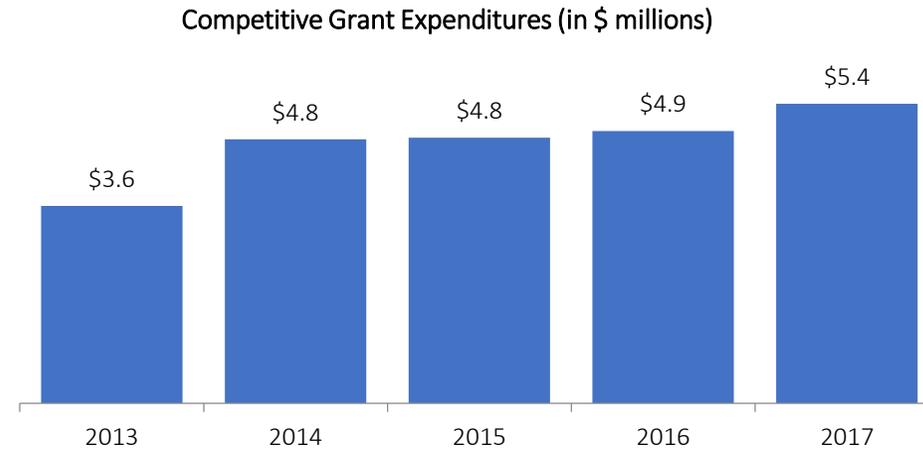
What has the Health Department done to increase its capacity for successfully seeking grants?

- A new staffing structure at the Health Department created a Manager of Administration and Deputy Commissioner. They are charged with assessing our current systems and processes to improve supports for staff seeking grant funding and evaluate patterns and opportunities.
- Some key components of successfully winning grants include:
 - Having and developing innovative ideas that address timely issues
 - Developing and nurturing community partnerships
 - Developing and nurturing writing skills among staff
 - Successfully managing current grants and deliverables
 - Developing and nurturing relationships with funders

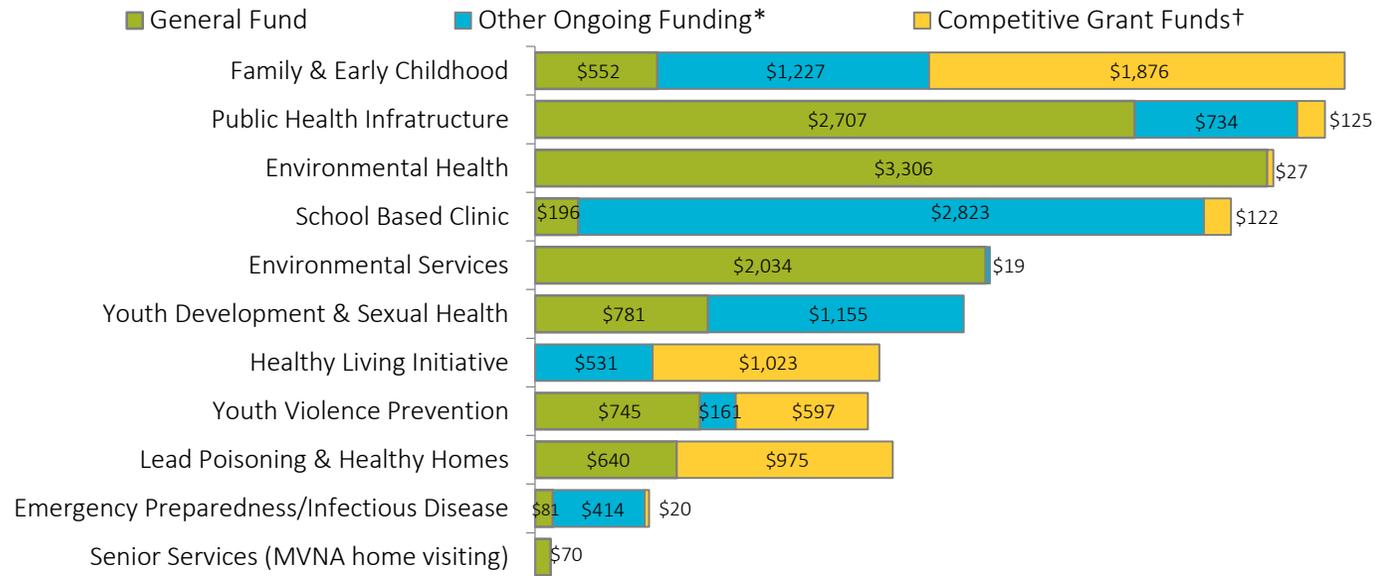
Several Health Department programs are highly dependent on securing competitive grant awards. How can we ensure that these programs will continue to operate given an uncertain future around grants and external funding?

- We have a limited carry-over fund with our State-funded Local Public Health grant to help support staff when we are in between grants.
- We have briefly discussed the business case with Finance for creating an enterprise fund that could serve this same purpose.
- Department divisions that are heavily grant funded and also serve a core function of the department and City may benefit from a designated flexible fund.
- Forecasting the ending of grants allows for proactive grant seeking.

2018 Health Department deep dive: Competitive grant awards



Competitive Grant Budget for 2018 (in \$ Thousands) based on budget book projections



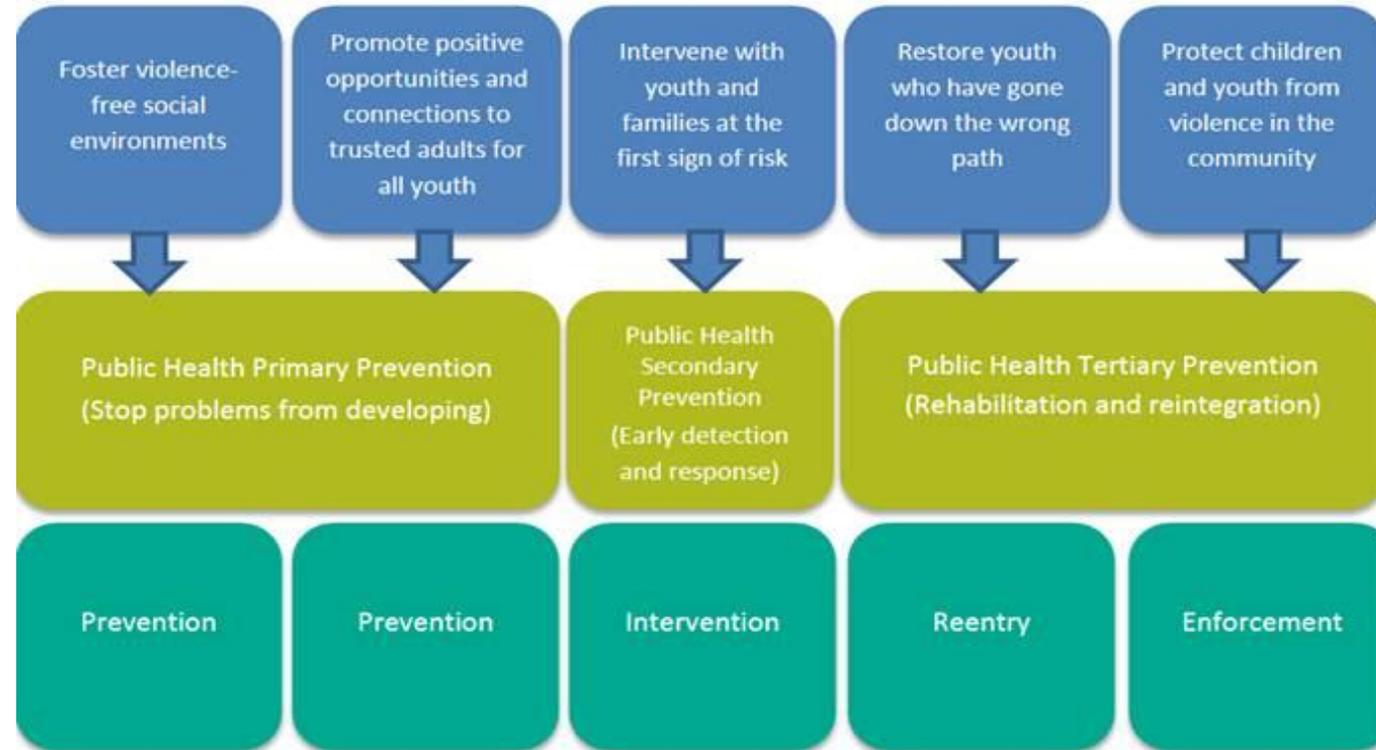
2018 Health Department deep dive: Youth violence prevention through a public health lens

The Blueprint to Prevent Youth Violence addresses three levels of prevention. Which components of the Blueprint are strongest? Which are less developed? What is being done to capitalize on the strengths and fill in any gaps?

- The Blueprint to Prevent Youth Violence is organized around the three levels of prevention: primary, secondary, and tertiary. (see graphic showing alignment of goals and levels of prevention on the next page)
- One of the Core Functions of public health is “assurance” which translates to filling gaps in what is not adequately present in the community. This can be done through advocacy, funding or delivering the service directly. This function has guided our mix of primary, secondary and tertiary approaches.
- Secondary prevention was a gap we initially focused on and we continue to invest resources there.
- Data in 2014 showed two divergent data trends – fewer incidents of violence among younger teens and growing violence among 18-24 year olds. This supported the development of the GVI program and Next Step (tertiary approaches).
- As a whole, our community has had a fairly strong focus on primary prevention. With continuing and worsening cuts to afterschool programs, this may no longer be the case. Our CDC grant which includes Coaching Boys to Men is a primary/secondary strategy we added in the last couple years.
- More could be done to develop across-enterprise resources, assigning specific responsibilities, and a narrative that integrates prevention, intervention and response from the City as a whole.

2018 Health Department deep dive: Youth violence prevention through a public health lens

Levels of Youth Violence Prevention



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How has the Health Department historically thought about outcome measurement with this program? What actions need to be taken to make it more robust?

- Initially data was collected for community-wide surveillance. Recently it has also included some program outcomes. In order to more completely reflect the overall impact more needs to be done to capture stories and weave the data into a coherent narrative.
- The GVI program has developed integrated data analysis with the National Network for Safe Communities and John Jay College. This has given us real time data and problem analysis.
- The expansion of Next Step to two Trauma I hospitals will allow for better data collection about the long-term impact of the program on future hospitalizations.
- A growing partnership with the Big Cities Health Coalition may result in data that looks at outcomes across several cities nationally.
- Development of a data dashboard would be helpful as would a more integrated effort with other cities in the metro area.
- As Minneapolis leverages its national leadership in youth violence prevention to become a recognized regional leader, additional opportunities for grants and comparisons on impact may emerge.

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Group Violence Intervention Outcomes

