The Community we depend on, depends on these children
Peace and prosperity of our community depends on Safe Passage.

These disadvantaged kids, despite the challenges they face, make a transformative difference to a micro-community. This is not some lofty goal—it is our mission. The first 4000 days of a child’s life sets their future and Safe Passage is there for them.

The community we depend on, depends on the future of Safe Passage children.

When crimes change and when the needs of a community change, then so must our police strategy.

Today’s two policing questions are:

- How can we help make positive social change?
- How can we reduce youth gang recruitment?

Safe Passage participating organizations believe in young minds and give the gift of possibilities. This anti-violence community policing formula is counter to the trend in the 1990’s and early 2000 norms of attempting to stop the proliferation of gangs by primarily incarcerating troubled youth. These children are up for grabs, gangs or the community as a whole can influence them.

“WHEN A CHILD IS SAFE & SUPPORTED BY THE POLICE, EVEN IN THE WORST SOCIO ECONOMIC SITUATION, THEY CAN BE THE CHANGE

THE MEAT AND POTATOES

All of the children served by Safe Passage are from extremely low income households and live in two micro-communities that consist of multifamily apartment and condominium housing.

Local gangs have been deep rooted in these two communities for over 30 years. Police officers work daily identifying criminal influencers and isolating the gang members from the effects they have on the community and kids as a whole.

Monday through Saturday over 100 Safe Passage kids attend two youth centers which are located right where they live in their apartment and condominium complex. The kids are assisted by Conejo Recreation and Park District (CRPD) counselors, volunteers and police staff to complete their homework.

They are each mentored, fed a nutritious snack, and partake in daily classes focusing in Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, Math, and the Outdoors.

For most, this is their only access to internet, academic references and thus Safe Passage increases their ability to keep up in school with learning.
SOLUTIONS

The risk and protective factors of youth gang involvement can span multiple domains from the individual level (aggressiveness) to the peer (delinquent siblings), school (academic failure), and community levels (poverty). Risk factors encourage or increase the likelihood of youth participating in gangs; whereas a protective factor to give SAFE PASAGE from kinder into teen years acts as a buffer in the presence of risk factors.

GANG AND DRUG FACTORS

- Early initiation of violent behavior
- Academic failure
- Lack of school connectedness
- Truancy and school dropout
- Delinquent siblings and peers
- Child maltreatment
- Parent-child separation
- Frequent school transitions
- Peer gang membership
- Poverty

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

- CRPD youth mentors
- Police daily involvement
- Literacy support
- Coping (interpersonal skills),
- Positive social connections,
- Exposure to higher education
- 6 day a week program
- Field visits away from home
- Community stability

Home is more than living in a dwelling. Home is where one can see a future.

RESEARCH  Early initiation of violent behavior.

Research has shown that early onset of violence and delinquency is associated with more serious and chronic violence as a teen and adult. Studies found that one-half of boys adjudicated delinquent for a violent offense between age 10 and age 16 were convicted of a violent crime by age 24.

- Beliefs and Attitudes. Children in gang influenced micro-communities can develop deviant or antisocial behavior attitudes between K-6th grades. Dishonesty, antisocial beliefs and attitudes favorable to violence, and hostility toward police have been found to predict later violence among disadvantaged children.

- Poverty. Being raised in poverty has been found to contribute to a greater likelihood of involvement in crime and violence. Felony assault and robbery have been found to be twice as common among youth living in poverty as among middleclass youth (Elliott, Huizinga, and Menard, 1989). Low family income predicted teen violence and convictions for violent offenses in several studies (Farrington, 1989; Wikström, 1985; Hogh and Wolf, 1983; Henry et al., 1996).

- Crime. Children who know many adult criminals are more likely to engage in violent behavior by age 18 (Maguin 1995).
2018 FIELD STUDIES

- 1/15/18 - Getty Villa Museum Field Study (FINE ART)
- 1/20/18 - T.O Arts "My Father's Dragon" (THEATRICAL ART)
- 2/16/18 – Science Discovery Center Field Study (TECHNOLOGY)
- 2/24/18 – 6/2/18 – Saturday STEAMO Program (ART & MATH)
- 4/2/18 – Pepperdine University Field Study (HIGHER EDUCATION)
- 4/19/18 – Los Robles Hospital Field Study (SCIENCE)
- 6/8/18 – 6/9/18 – Wildwood Outdoor School Campout (NATURE)
- 6/11/18—6/14/18–Moorpark College Camp (FULL STEM DAILY)
- 6/18 – 8/18 – 8-Week Summer Camp Enrichment Program (STEAMO)
- 8/20/18 – School Supplies & Backpack Event (TOOLS TO LEARN)
- 9/19/18 – V. County Natural History Museum Field Study (GEOLOGY)
- 9/19/18 Marine Field Study (MARINE BIOLOGY)
- 10/01/18—12/15/18 Saturday Science Classes STEAMO Program

2018

- 175 After School Events
- 8 weeks of Summer Day Camp
- 36 STEAMO Classes
- 810 Lunches Served
- 13,125 Mentoring Contacts