



Office of Violence Prevention
Operation Ceasefire
Building Leaders and Building Community

August 2020

Final Local Evaluation Report

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Executive Summary

Project Purpose

This grant effort aimed to mobilize the community behind violence reduction in Stockton and allow the Leadership Council to become a community asset. In addition, the grant focused on expanding Operation Ceasefire to include a re-entry component along family support with the efforts of Friends Outside. Also, Faith in the Valley implemented community engagement efforts to spread a message of violence reduction and to build community support for Ceasefire.

Major Findings and Conclusions

The project successfully realized key goals and objectives, was able to dramatically increase partner support and engagement, increased training and education, increased the number of clients receiving supportive services, increased the percentage of clients who were employed, and was successful at reducing shootings.

Project Implementation

1. Did the project work as intended? Yes, the program worked as intended due to fact that the Office of Violence Prevention (OVP) was able to successfully collaborate with grant partners to implement a comprehensive array of grant activities (see logic model in Appendix).

Accomplishments

2. What were the project accomplishments? The project accomplishments included the following: Helping the high majority of clients avoid arrest, being shot, and being injured by gun violence during the program. Assisting clients and families with a range of supportive services including housing support and effectively working to expand program outreach.

Project Goals

3. What goals were accomplished? The three project goals were realized of expanding the implementation of Operation Ceasefire in order to implement a comprehensive violent crime prevention strategy in Stockton, California, improving successful outcomes for Ceasefire clients and their families, and increasing community participation in violence reduction efforts.

Problems and Barriers

4. What problems/barriers were faced and how where they addressed?
 - a. A major problem was the impact of COVID-19: the program team was able to switch to digital services where feasible to assist clients, however the effect on programming and our staff was substantial.
 - b. Locating housing and finding housing that was in a safe area for clients, and concerns regarding homelessness in the city were major challenges: We were able to outreach in order to increase housing partners and for assistance with clients and their credit history.
 - c. We experienced a challenge with collaborating with multiple groups that also aim to reduce violence in the city but this was focused on as an opportunity in to team up on this critically important work and share information.
 - d. There were challenges with obtaining valid contact information for clients but Peacekeepers worked closely with the OVP staff to assist with this.

Unintended Outcomes

What unintended outcomes (positive and negative) were produced? The programmatic offering from Friends Outside was able to reach different levels of the family to provide assistance. Moreover, family members reached out for services during times where the primary client may not have been consistently engaged. This helped client engagement because family members who were seeking assistance would encourage the client to participate in the program.

Lessons Learned

6. Where there any lessons learned? Small longer term incentives seemed to create more buy in on the client side. Being able to provide immediate assistance in emergency situations (i.e., paying a utility bill to either avoid shutoff or restore service) helped establish rapport with clients; likely more efficiently in these situations.

Project Description

Project Overview

The Operation Ceasefire partnership in Stockton has historically achieved successful outcomes and has created a Leadership Council with funds from the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Strengthening Grant. Leadership Council membership consists of clients who are at high risk of gun violence and who have made progress to become advisors and advocates. Through the new California Violence Intervention and Prevention (CalVIP) Grant, the Office of Violence Prevention (OVP) built on this previous successes. This grant effort aimed to mobilize the community behind violence reduction as well as to allow the Leadership Council to become a community asset. The CalVIP grant also focused on allowing community-based project partners at Friends Outside to expand Operation Ceasefire to include a Ceasefire Re-entry component along with Ceasefire Family Support. A consortium of faith-

based partners led by Faith in the Valley implemented community engagement efforts to spread a message of violence reduction and to build community support for Ceasefire.

Project Goals and Objectives

The project was focused on expanding the implementation of Operation Ceasefire in order to implement a comprehensive violent crime prevention strategy in Stockton, California, that included engaging with the re-entry population, clients' families, and by partnering with the faith-based community. The project had three goals. The first of these goals was to improve successful outcomes for Leadership Council participants. The objectives for this goal were to: increase the number of participants who are employed; to increase the number of participants in safe, permanent housing; and to have all participants complete the leadership development curriculum.

The second goal was to improve successful outcomes for Ceasefire clients and their families. This goal connected with five objectives which were: to increase the number of Ceasefire clients who are employed; to increase the number of Ceasefire clients in safe, permanent housing; to increase the number of Ceasefire clients with access to daily meals; to increase the number of Ceasefire client families receiving supportive services; and to improve the percentage of Ceasefire clients feeling safe.

The third goal was to increase community participation in violence reduction efforts. The following four objectives connected with this goal: to increase the number of diverse community leaders and partners supporting the violence reduction efforts of Operation Ceasefire; to improve community, criminal justice, and civic leader relationships to create strategic responses to violence; to increase training and education to individuals and communities most impacted by violence; to increase community engagement through communication of evidence-based, anti-violence messaging to cultivate community ownership to reduce violence.

Data Collection

Plan for Collecting and Evaluating Baseline and Outcome Data

In order to evaluate the Operation Ceasefire – Building Leaders and Building Community Program, the Office of Violence Prevention partnered with a local evaluation non-profit organization, the San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op. The evaluation work included a process and outcome evaluation. Baseline and outcomes data collection included the following:

- Employment and housing status
- Whether clients have safe, permanent housing
- Status of leadership development curriculum completion
- Whether clients have access to daily meals
- Client families receipt of supportive services
- Whether clients feel safe
- Leaders and partners supporting the violence reduction efforts of Operation Ceasefire
- Community, criminal justice, and civic leader relationships in order to create strategic responses to violence
- Trainings and the education provided to individuals and communities most impacted by violence
- Description of community engagement and what types of communication and messaging that was used to cultivate community ownership to reduce violence

Data was collected on a quarterly basis. The data was collected by project staff via a hardcopy data tracking form. Data was then entered into an Excel database. Data for Leadership Council Members and for clients' families was also tracked. Data specific to project trainings was collected via monthly logs. Data centering on community support and engagement and training details for Faith in the Valley was tracked by the program team on a separate Excel spreadsheet; this data included information on neighborhood canvassing efforts, focus groups,

listening sessions, peace walks, one-on-one meetings, partnership table convenings, and the boot camps that were conducted. The project team also collected data on the number of clergy members that supported Ceasefire Call-ins during the course of the grant. Data collection included details on the mentoring that was provided (e.g., description of mentoring, list of mentors, and list of those of who received mentoring). The grant team also collected data on Leadership Council meetings, the list of Operation Ceasefire Call-in dates, Call-in types (general and Joint Custom), list of invitees, and a list of attendees.

Methods of Tracking Changes and Project Performance

In order to effectively track changes and project performance over time the local evaluation team remained in communication with the project team throughout the grant. Collaboration over the course of the project centered on working together to complete quarterly reports. In addition, the evaluator and project team collaborated on data collection and with respect to any data questions that arose. Quantitative data was analyzed via Excel and qualitative data was summarized with the use of overall totals and data patterns. There were challenges with the collection of data via hardcopy tracking forms and Excel. More specifically, it was not feasible to have a definitive up-to-date Excel for each and every data point given the complexities of using a hardcopy form for existing and new clients from one quarter to the next. Thus, the final data that is offered in this report represents the most comprehensive set of data that was possible.

Research Design

The evaluation for this work consisted of a descriptive evaluation design and included some pre and post variables. More specifically, data on grant measures were collected at baseline, over the course of multiple quarters, as well as at program completion. Evaluation components centered on a mixed method approach (mostly quantitative with some qualitative data collection). This design was selected as this was in direct alignment with the types of variables being used and the sample that was available. The sources of data included client demographics and program provided by the program team along with program documents such as training details. The timeline for data collection centered on client status at intake, enrollment data, and post program data that extended up until the client completed the project. The project team was responsible for obtaining and tracking baseline and program data. This data was then provided to the evaluation team on a quarterly basis for review and for reporting purposes. The data that was collected included data specific to homicides for the city as a whole as well as all of the baseline and outcomes variables listed above.

Process Evaluation

In tracking the program process, evaluators collected data, information, and feedback about how the project was implemented over time. In addition, the process evaluation centered on comparing what was implemented with respect to the original theory of the program that was outlined in the program logic model. In doing so, the evaluation team determined the project was implemented as planned. Moreover, evaluators determined that services reached the target population. The data that was collected to address the process measures included the number of Call-ins and Joint Customs that were hosted and the number of Leadership Council meetings there were held.

The evaluation team collected data on whether the program team:

- Developed and/or obtained leadership curriculum
- Provided leadership training
- Completed Peacekeeper training programs
- Provided family support services including access to food
- Offered family support groups
- Developed and implemented a housing/relocation program
- Mobilized and engaged community members through churches, canvassing, focus groups, etc.
- Hosted partnership table convenings
- Facilitated boot camps
- Provided mentoring

In addition, evaluators assessed whether the program was able to successfully partner with Friends Outside in order to work with the re-entry population and clients' families and whether the program was able to successfully collaborate with the Faith in the Valley to spread the message of violence reduction and to build community support for Ceasefire.

Outcome Evaluation

Evaluators assessed the impacts of grant activities. The evaluation team worked with the project to learn if any unintended outcomes were produced. In assessing the impact of the grant, the evaluation team assessed whether project goals and objectives were achieved.

Project Outcomes:

- Short-Term
 - Increase in the number of diverse community partners supporting the violence reduction intervention
 - Improve collaborative relationships to create strategic responses to violence
 - Increase training and education to those most impacted by violence
 - Increase community engagement via communication of evidence-based, anti-violence messaging to cultivate community to reduce violence
 - Increase in the number of clients receiving supportive services
- Medium-Term
 - Increase the number of clients with access to daily meals
 - Increase the number of participants who are employed
 - Increase the number of participants in safe, permanent housing
 - Increase in the percentage of clients perceived as safe
- Long-Term
 - Reduce fatal shootings
 - Reduce non-fatal shootings
 - Reduce client recidivism

Results

Process Evaluation Findings

Collaboration and engagement

- The Office of Violence Prevention successfully collaborated with their core grant partners throughout the duration of the grant. These partners included Faith in the Valley, Friends Outside, the Stockton Police Department, along with other Call-in and Joint Custom partnering agencies.
- Faith in the Valley successfully engaged with clergy, churches, and community members.
 - In doing so, Faith in the Valley conducted community canvassing activities, hosted Partnership Tabletop convenings, facilitated focus groups, etc.

Outreach and enrollment

- 6 call-ins were held with clients
- 39 Joint Custom meetings were held with clients

Training and curriculum

- The following trainings were provided to OVP staff members:
 - Trauma-informed care
 - Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
 - Hospital Intervention Training Program
 - Street Outreach Working Training Course

Services and support

- A total of 139 clients who were at a very high risk for gun violence were served as part of the program.
- 31 Leadership Council meetings were held.
- All clients that were served during the grant were connected to one or more supportive services (including being connected to the OVP team).
- Clients taking part in the program were provided with an array of services including:
 - Job readiness coaching and financial support
 - Education coaching and support
 - Support specific to access to food
 - Assistance with housing and/or relocation
 - The provision of family support groups

Outcomes Evaluation Findings

- The grant team was able to dramatically increase the number and diversity of partners supporting their violence reduction efforts.
- The grant team was able to improve collaborative relationships to enhance their strategic response to violence.
 - This included the use of Joint Custom convenings as well as the relationships that were maintained and formed by Faith in the Valley.
- The grant team increased training and education to those most impacted by violence.
- Levels of community engagement were increased specific to the communication of evidenced based, anti-violence messaging that focused on reducing violence.
- 139 clients were enrolled in the program and received supportive services.
- The percentage of clients who had access to daily meals increased from 87.0% to 91.3% from (n=46); the percentage of clients with access to three meals a day also increased.
- Out of a sample of 38 clients, the percentage who were employed full-time increased from 15.8% at program intake to 47.4% at program exit.
- Out of a sample of 115 clients, 17.4% received supplemental housing assistance.
- From a sample of clients (n=41) the percentage of clients who indicated that they felt safe before and after taking part in the program increased from 56.1% to 78.0%.
- 80% of clients were not arrested during the course of the program.
- Approximately 85% of participating clients were not shot at during the course of the program.
- Approximately 85% of clients were not injured from gun violence during their involvement in the program.
- During the time that the program was implemented (the following data does not include January to April of 2020), the number of homicides in Stockton decreased from 55 in 2017 to 34 in 2019:
 - 2017: 55
 - 2018: 33
 - 2019: 34

As has been seen in Boston, Oakland, Baltimore, and now multiple times in Stockton, Operation Ceasefire has been to be a major factor in the reduction of gun violence and homicides by reaching out to the most high risk individuals in the city and providing support and services to change the trajectory of violence. In addition, during this most recent implementation of the program, the Office of Violence Prevention successfully partnered with Faith in the Valley in order to intensify the collaboration and partnership with the community and Friends Outside to provide clients and their families with additional case management support.

Program Data

Demographics

There were 139 total clients that took part in the program. With respect to age, 5 (3.6%) clients were 15-16, 14 (10.1%) were 17-18, 29 (20.9%) were 19-21, 42 (30.2%) were 22-25, 48 (34.5%) were 26-44, and 1 (< 1%) was 45 or older. Almost all clients were male (98.0%) and 2.0% were female. With respect to race/ethnicity, 45.3% of clients were Black or African American, 35.3% were Hispanic or Latinx, and 10.1% were Asian. In addition, 6.5% were another race/ethnicity, 1.4% were White, less than 1.0% were Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and less than 1.0% were Middle Eastern or North African (Table 1.1).

Employment Status

At intake, 15.8% of clients were employed full-time, 7.9% were employed part-time, 57.9% were unemployed and looking for work, 15.8% were unemployed and not looking for work, and 2.6% were disabled. At program exit, almost half of clients were employed full time (47.4%), 5.3% remained employed part-time, 18.4% were unemployed and looking for work, 13.2% were unemployed and not looking for work, 5.3% were disabled, and 10.5% were classified as 'other' (Figure 1.1).

Table 1.1 Demographics

Characteristics		
	Count	%
Total # of Clients	139	
Age		
15-16	5	3.6%
17-18	14	10.1%
19-21	29	20.9%
22-25	42	30.2%
26-44	48	34.5%
45 or older	1	< 1%
Gender		
Female	3	2.0%
Male	136	98.0%
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0.0%
Asian	14	10.1%
Black or African American	63	45.3%
Hispanic, Latino or Spanish	49	35.3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1	< 1.0%
Middle Eastern or North African	1	< 1.0%
White or Caucasian	2	1.4%
Other race/ethnicity	9	6.5%

Figure 1.1 Employment Status (n=38)*

*Sample sizes vary depending on the data available

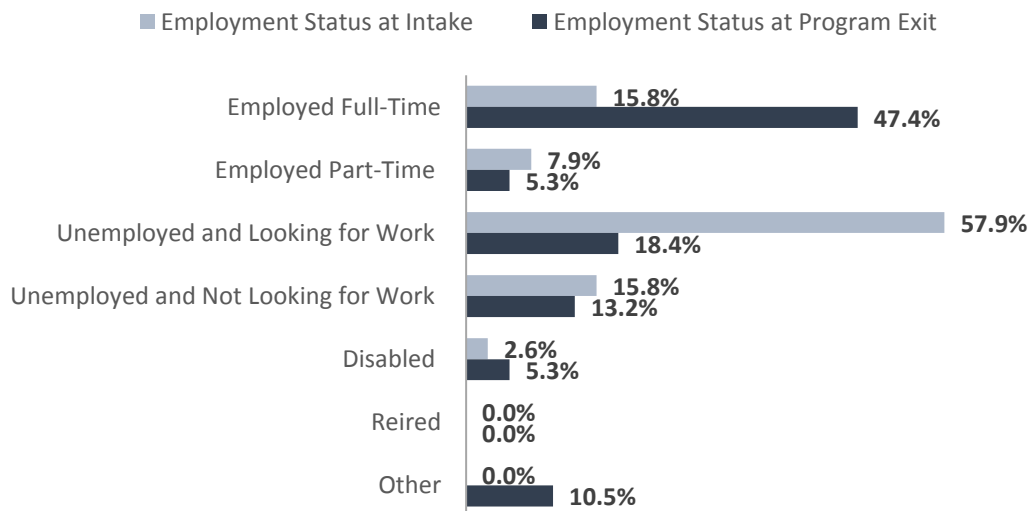
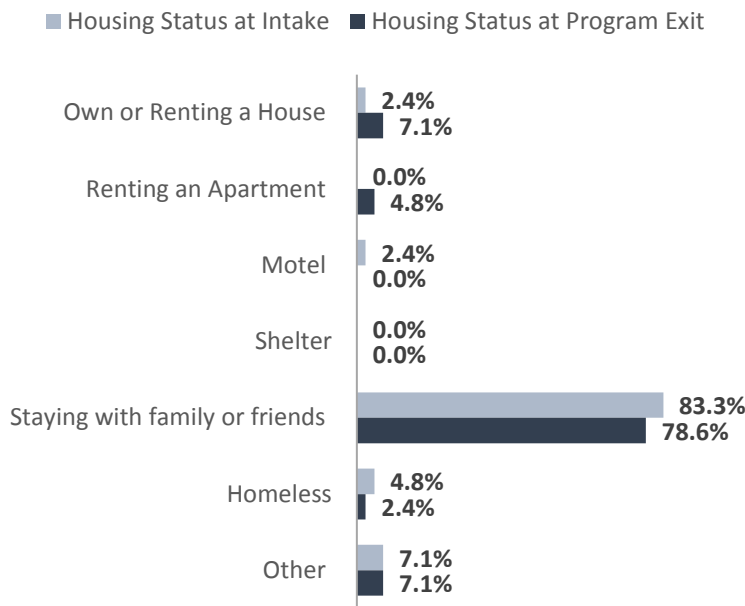


Figure 1.2. Housing Status (n=42)



Housing Status

At intake, 2.4% of clients owned or rented a house, 2.4% were living in a motel, 83.3% were staying with family or friends, 4.8% were homeless, and 7.1% had ‘other’ housing circumstances. At program exit, 7.1% of clients owned or rented a house, 4.8% were renting an apartment, 78.6% were staying with family or friends, 2.4% were homeless, and 7.1% had ‘other’ housing circumstances (Figure 1.2). In addition, 70.0% of clients had safe and permanent housing at intake and 30.0% did not (Figure 1.3).

Services

Out of 115 clients, 17.4% received supplemental housing assistance (Figure 1.4). Additionally, 33.9% were in imminent risk of gun violence and received rapid relocation services (Figure 1.5).

Figure 1.3. Did client have safe and permanent housing at intake? (n=40)

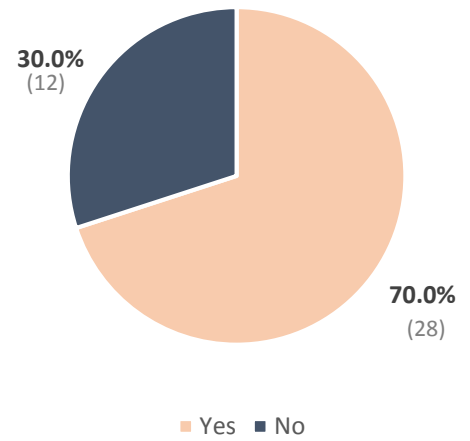


Figure 1.4. Did client receive supplemental housing assistance? (n=115)

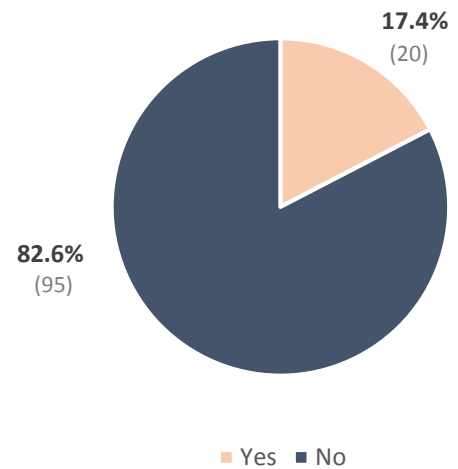
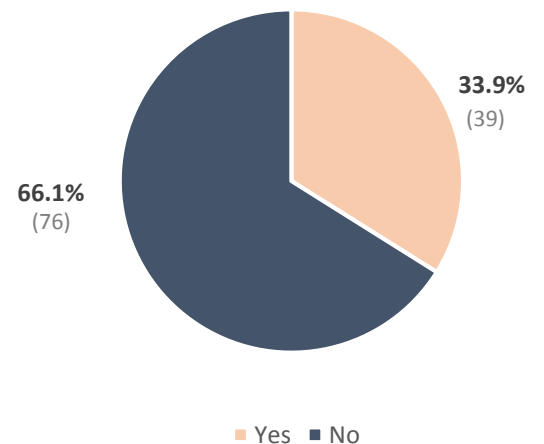


Figure 1.5. Was client in imminent risk of gun violence and did they receive rapid relocation services? (n=115)



Daily Meals

At intake, 87.0% of clients had access to daily meals and 13.0% did not. At program exit, 91.3% had access to daily meals and 8.7% did not (Figure 1.7). The average number of daily meals at intake ranged from 1 to 3 or more, with 57.5% of clients having three meals a day. At program exit, the average number of daily meals ranged from 2 to 3 or more, with 66.7% of clients having 3 meals a day (Table 1.2).

Program Data

Of 41 clients, half (51.6%) felt safe at intake. This increased to over three-quarters (78.0%) feeling safe at program exit (Figure 1.6).

Figure 1.6. Do you feel safe (Pre/Post)? (n=41)

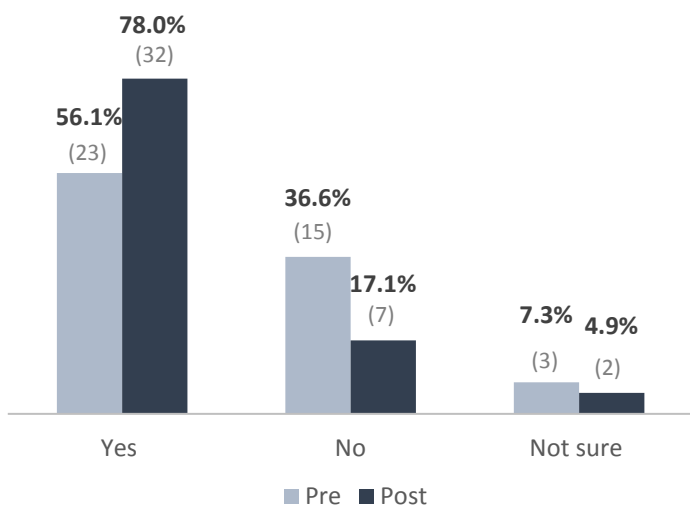


Figure 1.7. Daily meals (n=46)

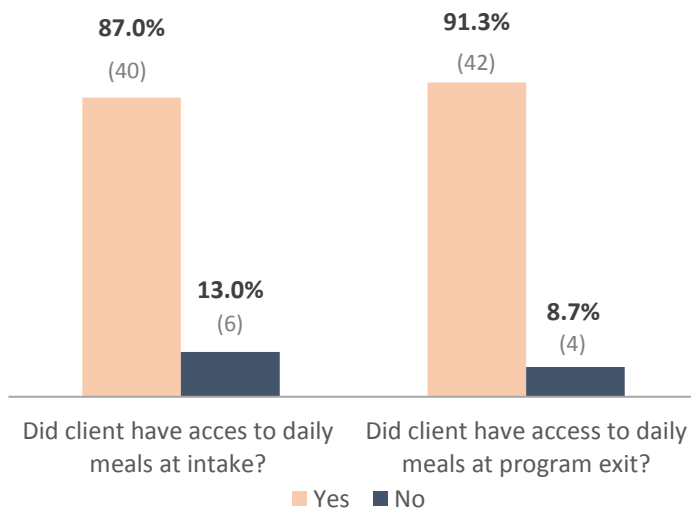


Table 1.2. Daily meals

Characteristics		
	Count	%
Average # of daily meals at intake		
1	2/40	5.0%
2	3/40	7.5%
2 to 3	3/40	7.5%
3	23/40	57.5%
3+	9/40	22.5%
Average # of daily meals at program exit		
2 to 3 meals	1/36	2.8%
3	24/36	66.7%
3+	11/36	30.6%

Out of 128 clients, most (91.4%) were assigned to an outreach worker and 8.6% were not (Figure 1.8). Of 115 clients, 85.2% were assigned to a case manager and 14.8% were not (Figure 1.9). In addition, 79.5% of clients agreed to enroll in supportive services (Figure 1.10). The number of supportive services that clients enrolled in ranged from 1 to 6, with 45.2% of clients enrolling in 1 supportive service and 39.3% enrolling in 2 supportive services (Table 1.3).

Services that clients enrolled in included but were not limited to:

- Friends Outside (23)
- Employment Assistance Programs (21)
- Youth & Family Services (17)
- Driver’s license, birth certificate, California ID (12)
- Tattoo Removal (12)
- Housing Services (12)
- Forklift Certification (10)
- Trauma Recovery Center (10)
- Healthy, Wealthy, Wise (6)
- DUI Programs (5)
- California Conservation Corps (20)

Figure 1.8. Was the client assigned to an outreach worker? (n=128)

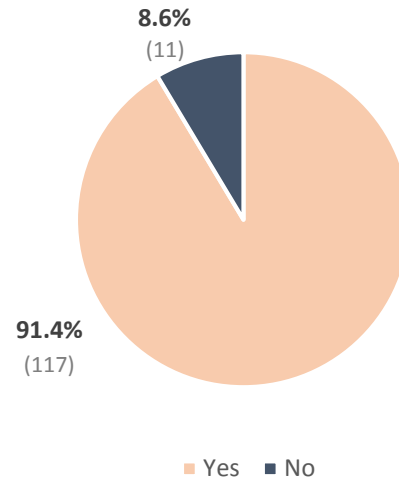


Figure 1.9. Was the client assigned to a case manager? (n=115)

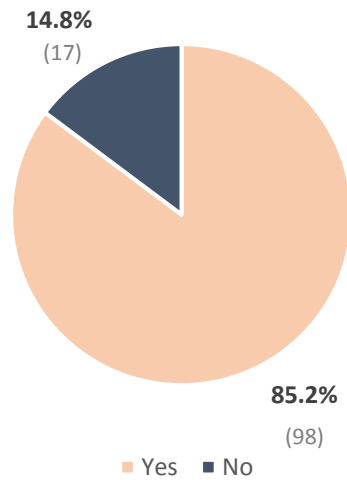


Figure 1.10. Did the client agree to enroll in supportive services? (n=117)

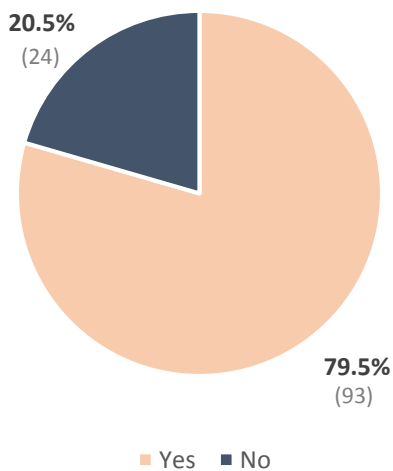


Table 1.3. Supportive Services

Characteristics		
	Count	%
# of supportive services enrolled in		
1	38/84	45.2%
2	33/84	39.3%
3	8/84	9.5%
4	3/84	3.6%
5	1/84	1.2%
6	1/84	1.2%

Incentives

Of 124 clients, most (92.7%) received incentives (Figure 1.11).

Client incentives included but were not limited to:

- \$50 gift card for attending joint custom/ceasefire event (82)
- Food (groceries, meals, COVID-19 meals) (64)
- Work supplies/assistance (21)
- Driver's license, birth certificate, California ID (21)
- Tattoo removal (8)

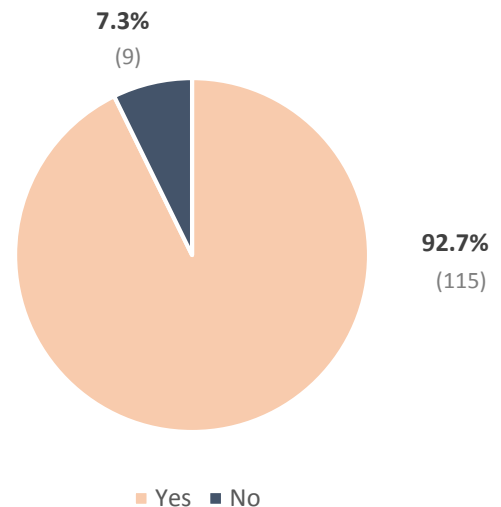
Client Successes and Challenges

Clients faced different challenges and had unique success stories, but most centered around employment, completing programming, and system involvement.

Client successes and challenges included:

- After engaging with OVP one client was able to complete many goals that he set for himself; he successfully completed his DUI program, obtained his driver's license, got a full time job with benefits, purchased his first car with insurance, and was able to support his family.
- One client stayed engaged with his Peacekeeper and enrolled into Job Crops in Sacramento. However, this client was unsuccessful with maintaining employment. This client took part in the Healthy, Wealthy, Wise curriculum and this helped with his confidence and improved his decision making. This client has been making progress with his mentality shift.
- One client who has had a huge influence on who he affiliates with has been striving to improve his lifestyle for the better. He displayed reliability and understood what he needed to focus on in order to reach his education, employment, and housing goals. He was seeking the stability to be the father that he wants to be. He has shown major strides and has been working as an office support assistant for about three months and

Figure 1.11. Did the client receive any incentives? (n=124)



is working towards obtaining his driver's license. He is also interested in being a part of the new leadership council.

- One client began receiving assistance with employment, but ultimately was not ready due to mental health issues. Trauma center counseling was recommended but the client was arrested shortly after being engaging with the program. Once he was released, OVP continued to engage and build a healthy relationship with him. The program assisted him with housing so that he could relocate to a safe area and taught him how to cope with his trauma.
- One client was invited to a joint custom and he has been engaged since that day. He is now participating in the Healthy, Wealthy, Wise course and has made major strides in shifting his mentality. He has not missed a class since he started and has been committed to learning how to improve his decision making. The goal has been to assist with obtaining his driver's license and to finding employment when COVID-19 is over.

Faith in the Valley

Table 2.1. List of Leaders and Supporters

Leaders and Partners Supporting the Violence Reduction Efforts for Operation Ceasefire					
<i>Pre</i>			<i>Post</i>		
	Count	%		Count	%
Range of Time in Support of Efforts	1 to 3 Years		Range of Time in Support of Efforts	6 Months to 3 Years	
Faith in the Valley (FITV)	4/20	20.0%	Calvary First Assembly	1/68	1.5%
FITV/Destiny Christian Center	2/20	10.0%	Catholic Charities	2/68	2.9%
FITV/Evangelist C.O.G.I.C	2/20	10.0%	Christ Temple	1/68	1.5%
FITV/Open Door House of Prayer	1/20	5.0%	City of David	1/68	1.5%
FITV/St. Anne's Episcopal	1/20	5.0%	Concrete	9/68	13.2%
FITV/United Universalist	2/20	10.0%	Cornerstone	2/68	2.9%
FITV/Upper Room Ministries	1/20	5.0%	Destiny Christian Center	1/68	1.5%
FITV/Victory in Praise	1/20	5.0%	Faith in the Valley	4/68	5.9%
FITV/Victory in Praise/W.O.W	3/20	15.0%	FITV San Joaquin	4/68	5.9%
Restoration for Life	2/20	10.0%	FITV-Upper Room Ministries	2/68	2.9%
Stockton Covenant/Leadership Foundation	1/20	5.0%	FITV/Calvary First Assembly	2/68	2.9%
			FITV/Destiny Christian Center	8/68	11.8%
			FITV/God's Throne	3/68	4.4%
			FITV/NAACP	1/68	1.5%
			FITV/St. Gertrude	1/68	1.5%
			FITV/St. Linus	1/68	1.5%
			FITV/Stockton Covenant	3/68	4.4%
			FITV/Victory In Praise	3/68	4.4%
			LifeSong Church	2/68	2.9%
			Maranatha	1/68	1.5%
			New Birth Community Church	2/68	2.9%
			PHA	1/68	1.5%
			QLBC	2/68	2.9%
			REACH	2/68	2.9%
			REACH Worship Center	1/68	1.5%
			STAND	1/68	1.5%
			SUM/House	2/68	2.9%
			Victory In Praise	4/68	5.9%
			Victory Outreach	1/68	1.5%

Leader Support

A total of 20 leaders and partners supported the violence reduction efforts for Operation Ceasefire prior to the grant starting (before May 1, 2018); 20.0% of supporters were from Faith in the Valley, 15.0% were from FITV/Victory in Praise/W.O.W. and the rest of the supporters were from a variety of organizations (Table 2.1).

After the grant began (after May 1, 2018), there was a total of 68 leaders and partners supporting the violence reduction efforts for Operation Ceasefire; 13.2% of supporters were from Concrete and 11.8% were from FITV/Destiny Christian Center. A complete list of leaders and supporters can be found in Table 2.1 above.

Table 2.2. Relationships

LIST OF COMMUNITY, CRIMINAL JUSTICE, AND CIVIC LEADER RELATIONSHIPS	
Relationship Type 1 = Community Relationship 2 = Criminal Justice Relationship 3 = Civic Leader Relationship	Length of time that the relationship has been in place
1- Advance Peace	2 Years
1- Fathers and Families	2 Years
1- Friends Outside	6-9 Months
1- Mary Magdalene	2-3 Years
1- NAACP	2 Years
1- OWL Movement	3 Years
1- SJ Pride Center	2 Years
2- San Joaquin District Attorney	2 Years
2- San Joaquin Sheriff's Office	6-9 Months
2- Stockton Police Department	---
3- Assemblymember Eggman	2 Years
3- Councilmember Christine Fugazi	2 Years
3- Jesus Andrade	3 Years
3- Mayor Tubbs	3 Years
3- Supervisor Tom Patti	1 Year

Relationships: Community, Criminal Justice, and Civic Leaders

There were a total of 15 relationships that were maintained or created during the grant to continue and enhance strategic responses to violence. Of the 15 relationships, 7 were community relationships (46.7%), 5 were civic leadership relationships (33.3%), and 3 (20.0%) were criminal justice relationships (Figure 2.1). The amount of time that relationships have been in place ranged from 6 months to 3 years. Also, 93.3% of the relationships were maintained relationships and 6.7% were newly created. The San Joaquin Sheriff's Office was the one newly created relationship (Figure 2.2).

Regarding community relationships, one way that this was improved was increasing the awareness of direct services for those who are formally incarcerated and referring community members impacted by gun violence and trauma to services at Advance Peace. Additionally, a Friends Outside Concrete Team member worked as a mentor for this program.

Criminal justice relationships have improved through meetings with the San Joaquin County Sheriff's Office where discussions took place on procedural justice training and community trust building efforts. Additionally, the Stockton Police Department has held Community Trust Building Workshops, Procedural Justice Workshops, and Implicit Bias Training.

Civic leadership relationships have improved through Mayor Tubbs' support of gun violence reduction efforts in Stockton, Supervisor Tom Patti's support of gun violence reduction efforts on Kelley Drive, and Jesus Andrade meeting with clergy in South Stockton to discuss food disparities. Additionally, Christina Fugazi has met with the Concrete Team and Advance Peace for a research meeting.

Figure 2.1. Relationship Type

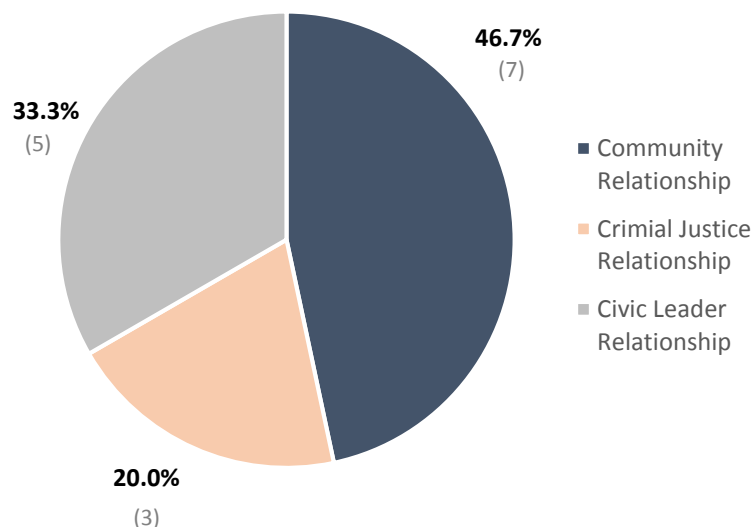


Figure 2.2. Relationship Background

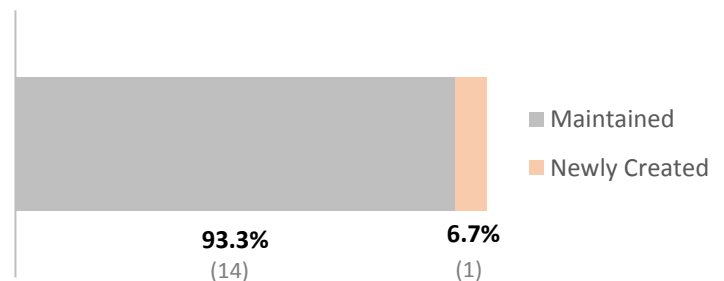
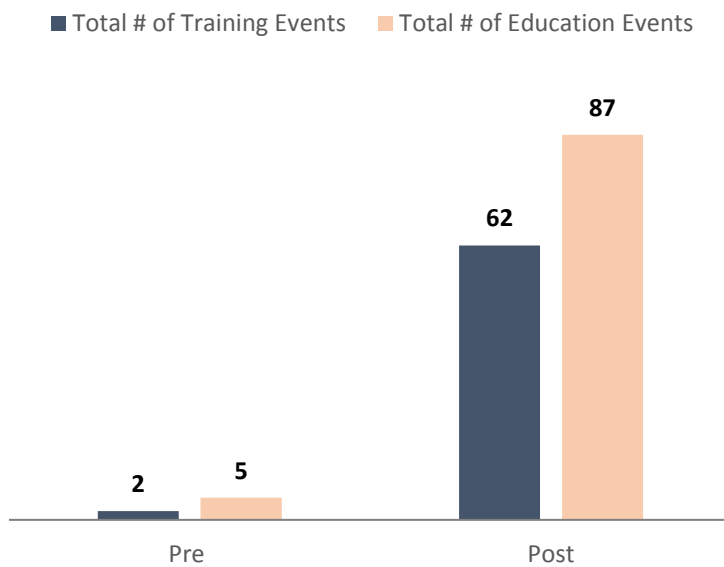


Figure 2.3. Training and Education Events



Training and Education Events

Before the grant, there were 2 training events and 5 education events. Once the grant began, the number of training events increased to 62 and the number of education events increased to 87 (Figure 2.3).

Training events included but were not limited to the following:

- LIVE FREE
- Save Our Community
- Exposing the Prison Industrial Prison Complex
- Concrete Team Meetings
- Time Done Training and Strategy Marketing
- Learning Lab
- Regional Restorative Justice
- VIP Social Justice Meeting

Education events include but are not limited to:

- Books and Breakfast
- Curing Violence
- Partnership Table
- Unity in the Community
- Advocacy Day
- Community Clean Up
- Safe Black Space

It is important to note that some events are considered both training and education.

Community Engagement Pre-Program

Community engagement prior to the grant period included LIVE FREE Bootcamps. LIVE FREE provides education on the many contributors to gun violence. Here the mission is to educate on the root cause of gun violence while also engaging in conversation with the people most affected. LIVE FREE has identified evidence based practices that aim to cure violence. Faith in the Valley has also helped to re-implement Community Night Walks.

Community Engagement Post-Program

Community engagement greatly increased in the period after May 1, 2018. PEACEMAKERS Fellowship was implemented and a partnership with SUM Bible College was created to mentor teens aged 15 -19. The PEACEMAKERS started a monthly community event called Books & Breakfast. This event was modeled after a strategy used in the 1960's by the Black Panthers. At Books & Breakfast, adults bring their children to get free books and while they are having breakfast they engage in listening sessions and community trainings. This event typically brings in 35 to 45 people a month.

From October through December 2018, the FITV civic engagement period, canvassing efforts were conducted in District 5 where there was an uptick in gun violence the previous year. There were 4 canvassing teams and 2 phone banking teams. Violence reduction was found to be the highest ranking concern for the community.

“Concrete Conversations” were held on April 4, 2019, focusing on the prison industrial complex. Over 59 people attended, half being Ceasefire or Leadership Council participants and half being community members. Collectively, the participants represented about 800 years of time being incarcerated. That day there was a panel that discussed what drove them to crime, their experience in prison and how it extended their time, things they had to do to get re-acclimated and avoid criminal behavior, as well as things that clergy, congregations, and the community could do to support those in this cycle. This event kicked off a summer series of similar events.

Faith in the Valley also held a Live Free Bootcamp at Calvary First Assembly of God in the crime hot spot of Kelley Drive. It focused on the impact of violence on the community, clergy and community response, a training on the development of night walks, and a healing workshop. In the first part of the boot camp, 30 clergy and community members joined Reverend Jeffrey Brown, one of the key architects behind the “Boston Miracle,” which saw a 79% decline in violent crime among youth, as well as Reverend Ben McBride, co-director of PICO California, who has led state and national efforts around bridging the trust gap between law enforcement and the community. Reverend Brown walked participants through the specifics of night walks and success stories. This ignited faith leaders to increase their response and participation in violence prevention efforts. FITV is now in the research phase of further exploring night walks, which have changed from the way they were first implemented. Additionally, the initial spark for the Peace Walk happened in this space. The healing component of the Boot Camp provided a space to openly discuss traumatic experiences with a licensed counselor and therapeutic and trauma services were available to explore a recent shooting and the trauma experienced by children and adults. Participants discussed the root to gun violence being conflict management and the importance of learning how to resolve conflict in their neighborhoods before escalation to violence. The resources provided through this grant have helped FITV to continue to invest in the development of their leadership, while also working to increase engagement of clergy and community members.

Other community engagement events that FITV participated in include the Belong Circle curriculum, Black Family Day, Time Done Awareness Day, and a Facebook live interview focused on gun violence and time done.

Focus Groups, Peace Walks, Listening Sessions, and Community Canvassing

There were three focus groups conducted at the Faith in the Valley Office/VIP Community Development Center. There were 9 to 10 participants at each focus group. There were also four peace walks held. These were held at Bianchi Area/Weberstown Park, Weber’s Point, Weston Ranch, and Downtown Stockton. There were also a number of listening sessions held for the community. Neighborhood canvassing was conducted at four different sites: Kelley Drive, Oak Park, Weston Ranch, and District 5. Canvassing was conducted prior to every Books & Breakfast event as well as Summer Series sessions.

One-on-One’s and Partnership Table Convenings

During the grant period, an organizer held approximately 170 one-on-one’s on the topic of gun violence reduction and violence in the community. These one-on-one meetings were inclusive of, but not limited to, the following discussions: leadership development, listening sessions, problem solving, community engagement, clergy involvement, listening within congregations, storytelling, etc. One-on-one’s are used to inform the work, shape the narrative, and direct the strategy surrounding the issue of gun violence in Stockton.

Additionally, 11 partnership table convenings were held. Locations included:

- Courageous Conversation with Law Enforcement and Conway Home Adults (2)
- Courageous Conversation with Law Enforcement and Youth (2)
- Faith in the Valley/VIP Community Development Center (2)
- Greater Maranatha C.O.G.I.C (2)
- Implicit Bias Training – 7 Clergy
- Introduction to Community Trust Building with Partners
- Weekly Concrete Conversations (every Monday)

There were also three Boot Camps held, ranging from 50 to 80 attendees each.

Clergy and Community Support

There were a total of 29 clergy members that supported Ceasefire Call-in's during the course of the grant. The clergy were considered trusted messengers who would then engage congregations around grant efforts and opportunities. The opportunity for clergy to engage was challenging because of the time it took to build trusting relationships in this setting. There was not a real way to gauge community support for Ceasefire Call-ins due to the way in which these are structured and who can attend.

Mentoring

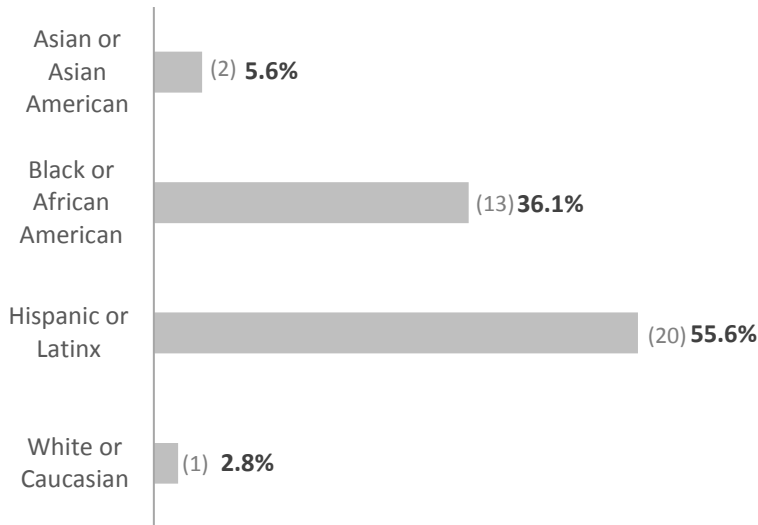
A total of 47 clients were mentored on topics including life coaching (42.6%), spiritual counseling (42.6%), organizing (29.8%), leadership development (27.7%), community organizing (25.5%), and more (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3. Mentoring

Mentoring		
	# of clients	%
Mentoring Description		
Character Building	2/47	4.3%
Community Organizing	12/47	25.5%
Domestic Violence	1/47	2.1%
Economic	1/47	2.1%
Education	6/47	12.8%
Employment	1/47	2.1%
Family	7/47	14.9%
Family	2/47	4.3%
Financial Security	2/47	4.3%
Leadership Development	13/47	27.7%
Life Skill/ Life Coaching	20/47	42.6%
Organizing	14/47	29.8%
Political Landscape	5/47	10.6%
Prison Industrial Complex	10/47	21.3%
Professional	1/47	2.1%
Spiritual	20/47	42.6%
Training	1/47	2.1%

Friends Outside

Figure 3.1. Race/Ethnicity (n=36)



100%
of clients were male

Demographics

There was a total of 43 referrals to Friends Outside from OVP. All clients were male. Over half (55.6%) were Hispanic/Latinx, 36.1% were Black or African American, 2.8% were White and 5.6% were Asian (Figure 3.1). Over three quarters (78.6%) of clients were single and 21.4% were married (Figure 3.2). Additionally, 67.9% of clients were parents and 32.1% were not (Figure 3.3). The average age at the time of referral was 29, with an age range of 19 to 41.

Figure 3.2. Marital Status (n=28)

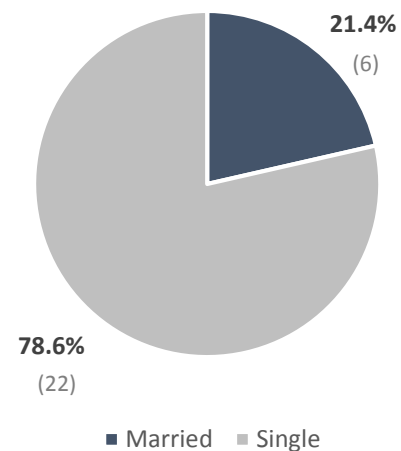
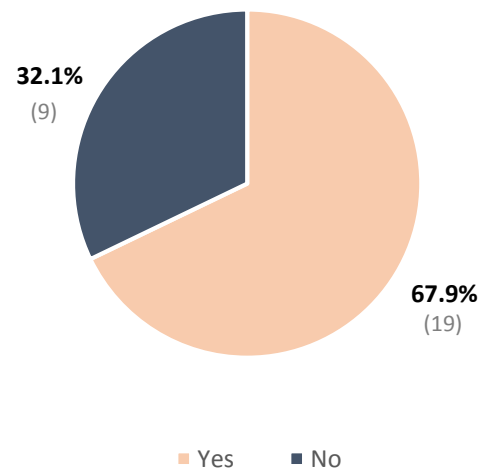


Figure 3.3. Is client a parent? (n=28)



Average Age at Time of Referral
29
With a range of 19 to 41

Of the 43 referrals to Friends Outside, 31 clients received assistance. Of the 12 clients who did not receive assistance, 11 were referred to Friends Outside after contact with OVP was lost and the client did not follow-up with Friends Outside. Also, one client was a walk-in and contacted by OVP but no follow up communication was possible. A range of services were provided to the 31 clients and their families who did receive assistance, including:

- Rent payments (6)
- Car insurance/vehicle fees paid (5)
- Forklift certification (5)
- Union dues paid (3)
- Work boots (3)
- DUI Program Fees (3)
- Bills (2)
- Hotel fees (2)
- Gas card (2)
- Gift card (2)
- Other
 - Windshield repair
 - Rental car provided
 - Textbook reimbursement
 - Car parts needed to get vehicle operational
 - Job leads
 - Tattoo Removal
 - Groceries
 - Rides to work
 - Furniture
 - Tuition
 - Vision exam

31 Clients

Received assistance from
Friends Outside

Conclusion:

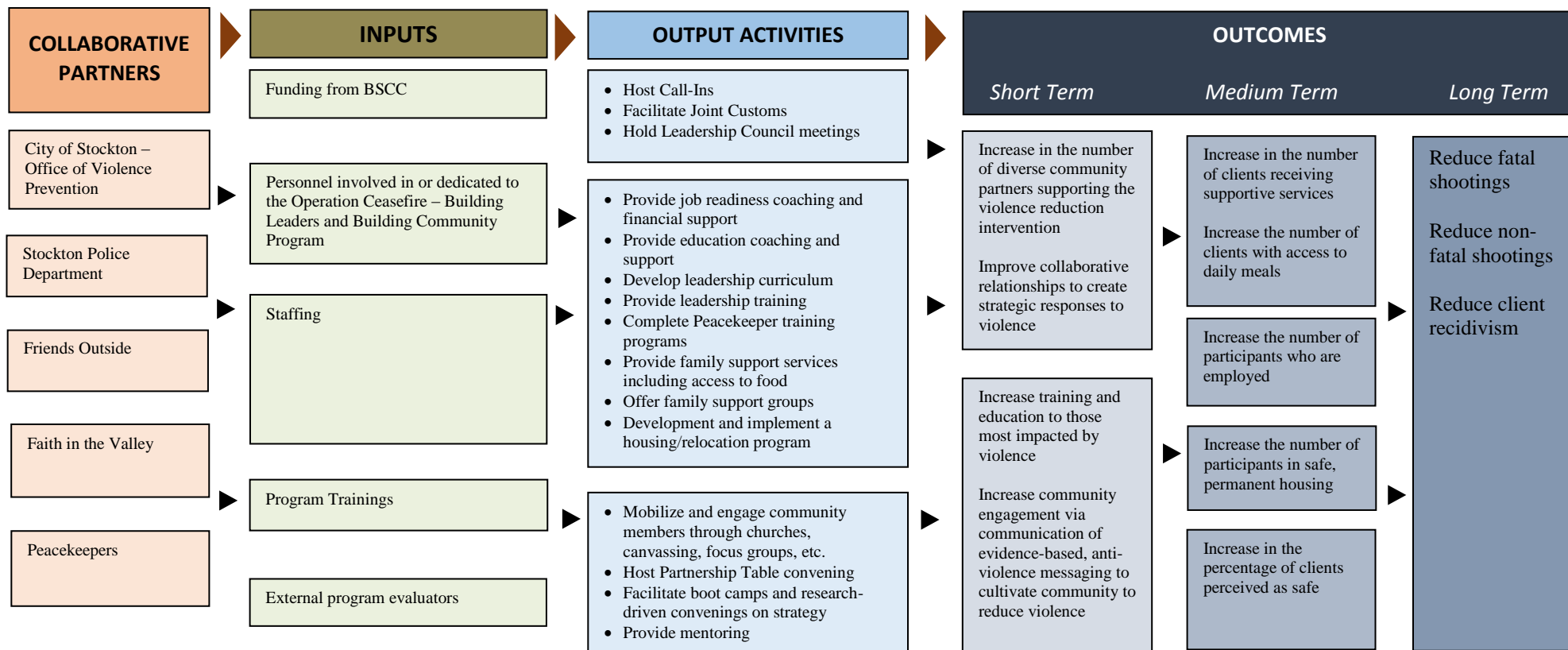
The Operation Ceasefire project realized key goals and objectives, was able to dramatically increase partner support and engagement, increased training and education, increased the number of clients receiving supportive services, increased the percentage of clients who were employed, and was successful at reducing shootings.

Because of the support the City of Stockton received from the Board of State and Community Corrections and due to the Office of Violence Prevention's Operation Ceasefire program, Stockton became a more engaged, collaborative, supportive, and safer city.

Moreover, due to the grant efforts and as is seen in program data, this initiative was able to build both leaders and community.

Office of Violence Prevention Operation Ceasefire – Building Leaders and Building Community

Situation: Stockton falls within the top 5% for the Department of Justice Uniform Crime Report most violent crime rates for 2015 and 2016 and is a community that has struggled with a chronic and generational violent crime dilemma. In 2012 the California Partnership for Safe Communities concluded that for the past 28 years Stockton averaged a violent crime rate that consistently doubled and sometimes tripled the state average. Even though Stockton has seen positive changes in violent crime via the increase in police officers, the implementation of Stockton’s Marshall Plan, and the creation of the Stockton Office of Violence Prevention, the city has had a long way to catch up and as such has remained a city plagued with violent crime. The community need to reduce violent crime in Stockton has its roots in much older issues. Due to historical housing discrimination, the neglect of specific community areas connected with poverty and the loss of opportunity for generations of residents inevitably created a sense of desperation and higher rates of crime. As one example, while South Stockton only encompasses about one-third of the city’s total population, this area represents a little over one-half of the city’s gun violence. This grant centers on continuing to serve very high risk clients. Moreover, this effort aims to enhance the existing Operation Ceasefire program to offer a leadership curriculum. Grant work will also include case management and engagement with the family members of clients.



ASSUMPTIONS

No assumptions were discussed as part of this grant.

EXTERNAL FACTORS

The COVID-19 global pandemic had a major impact on the program as a whole.