

Advance  Peace
STOCKTON



2018-2020 Evaluation

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UC Berkeley, Center for Global Healthy Cities



Advance Peace Stockton 2018-20 Evaluation Report

Table of Contents

Page

3	Overview of Learning & Evaluation Report
5	AP Stockton: By the Numbers 2018-19
6	Stockton Background
12	Advance Peace Stockton 2018-19 Start-up
13	AP Stockton, 2018-19 Timeline in Brief
25	AP Stockton 2018-19: Key Accomplishments Summary
26	Advance Peace Stockton, Neighborhood Change Agent Data

Figures

7	Figure 1. Stockton All Homicides, 1985-2018
9	Figure 2. Stockton Firearm Homicides 2016-2018
9	Figure 3. Stockton Firearm Activity: January-June, 2017-2019
10	Figure 4. Stockton Firearm Activity July 2018-June 2019, by Quarter
10	Figure 5. Stockton Homicide, Firearm Homicide & Firearm Assaults, January-September 2017, 2018 & 2019
28	Figure 6. AP Stockton, Oct. 2018-Sept. 2019, Conflicts Mediated by Type & Month
29	Figure 7. AP Stockton, Oct. 2018-Sept. 2019: Total Number of NCA Hours by Activity
29	Figure 8. AP Stockton Oct.2018-Sept. 2019, NCA Outreach & Engagements by Month
30	Figure 9. AP Stockton Year 1: Total Number of NCA Outreach and Engagements
31	Figure 10. AP Stockton Year 1: Total Hours of NCA Outreach and Engagements

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Advance Peace Stockton: 2020 Learning & Evaluation

■ Advance Peace (AP) Stockton was launched after endorsement by the Stockton City Council and Mayor Michael Tubbs in January 2018. The program spent the first six months establishing its community presence and then hiring, training and deploying staff. The first year of Advance Peace Stockton was a start-up phase that occurred before intensive street outreach and recruitment of the first class of its signature Peacemaker Fellowship. **This report focuses on documenting achievements by the AP Stockton team and impacts they have had on gun crime and on the well-being of those at the center of gun violence in the city. The report covers the intervention period from October 2018-September 2020.**

This report was drafted by Professor Jason Corburn, from the UC Berkeley, School of Public Health and Department of City & Regional Planning, along with research staff from the UCB Learning and Evaluation (L&E) team. The UCB L&E team focuses on gathering and analyzing data to support the development and effectiveness of Advance Peace. By emphasizing learning, the UCB team aims to feed-back data to Advance Peace in a timely way and to center the voices and experiences of those working and living with gun violence.

The findings of this report reflect a mixed set of methods employed by the UCB

team. First, observation and interview data were gathered with AP Program Managers, outreach staff, AP leadership, members of community-based organizations in Stockton and the Mayor. Second, we used Stockton Police Department data on all gun homicides (187) and assaults (254) before and during the AP Stockton intervention. We examined if the number of gun homicides and assaults changed during the 24-month period compared to previous years. Third, we utilized weekly activity logs and case reports from AP Stockton, Neighborhood Change Agents (NCAs), which captured all their street outreach activities, including conflict mediations. NCAs are the street outreach workers who engage those at the center of gun violence in Stockton on a daily basis. Fourth, we reviewed all data pertaining to the AP Peacemaker Fellows, or the key clients of AP Stockton. The Fellows are the heart of the AP program, since they are the people at the center of gun violence in Stockton, can be both perpetrators and victims of gun crime, and were the focus of AP outreach activities over the 24 month period.

COVID-19 Impact in 2020

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on AP Stockton work in 2020. AP Stockton outreach workers were deemed essential workers during the pandemic. This meant that they not only had to perform street outreach to stop gun homicides, but

they also spent time delivering essential goods to families in Stockton while maintaining social distancing practices. The AP Stockton NCA team had to learn about COVID-19 and how to use personal protective equipment. This placed new demands on the outreach workers to ensure they protected themselves and others in the community. Social distancing protocols and closures of businesses, schools, non-profits, government and community centers, created a challenge for NCAs to provide some services to their fellows. With young people not in school, with households not always conducive to staying-at-home and without places to go, the pandemic response made the work of AP Stockton outreach workers more challenging. As we document below, AP Stockton remained active and vigilant during the pandemic, finding new ways to engage their clients and build trusting and supportive relationships.



What is Advance Peace?

Advance Peace, is a national 501c3 non-profit, that works in multiple cities to reduce gun violence and promote community healing. Advance Peace Stockton is located on East Main Street .

Advance Peace reduces urban gun violence by engaging with the people most impacted by cyclical & retaliatory gun violence. The engagement is done by a team of formerly incarcerated, street outreach workers. The outreach workers, called Neighborhood Change Agents (NCAs) engage high-risk individuals on a daily basis across the entire city, providing mentoring, helping mediate conflicts, manage anger, and offering support for day-to-day coping. NCAs will also make referrals to service providers to ensure people at the center of gun violence gain access to services or resources that they need. Ultimately, Advance Peace identifies the most at-risk people and enrolls them in an intensive, 18-month, program called the Peacemaker Fellowship.[®] During this program, fellows are offered daily mentorship & work with their NCA to draft a Life Management Action Plan (LifeMAP). The LifeMAP creates goals for the 18 months. Fellows also participate in group life-skills classes, received social services, elder mentorship, opportunities for internships and travel, and a milestone allowance if they demonstrate significant progress toward their LifeMAP goals. Advance Peace puts those most acutely impacted by gun violence at the center of developing solutions, and focuses on healing the individual & supporting community change.

ADVANCE PEACE STOCKTON IMPACT

October 2018- September 2020

ENGAGEMENTS

11,911

Outreach Engagements

116

Shootings Responded To

1,021

Service Referrals

101

Conflicts Mediated After Hours

484

Hours Mediating Community Conflicts

44

Gun Violence Interruptions

GUN CRIME IMPACTS

21% Reduction in Gun Homicides & Assaults city-wide compared to 2015-18 averages

47% Reduction in gun homicides & assaults in **Council District 1**

20% Reduction in gun homicides city-wide

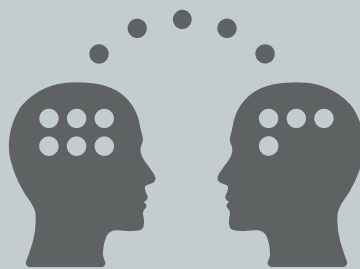
FELLOW IMPACTS

34

Fellows enrolled in Peacemaker Fellowship

350

Average number of engagements each Fellow received over 2 years



Each Fellow received an average of

48

hours of social service referrals

94% Fellows

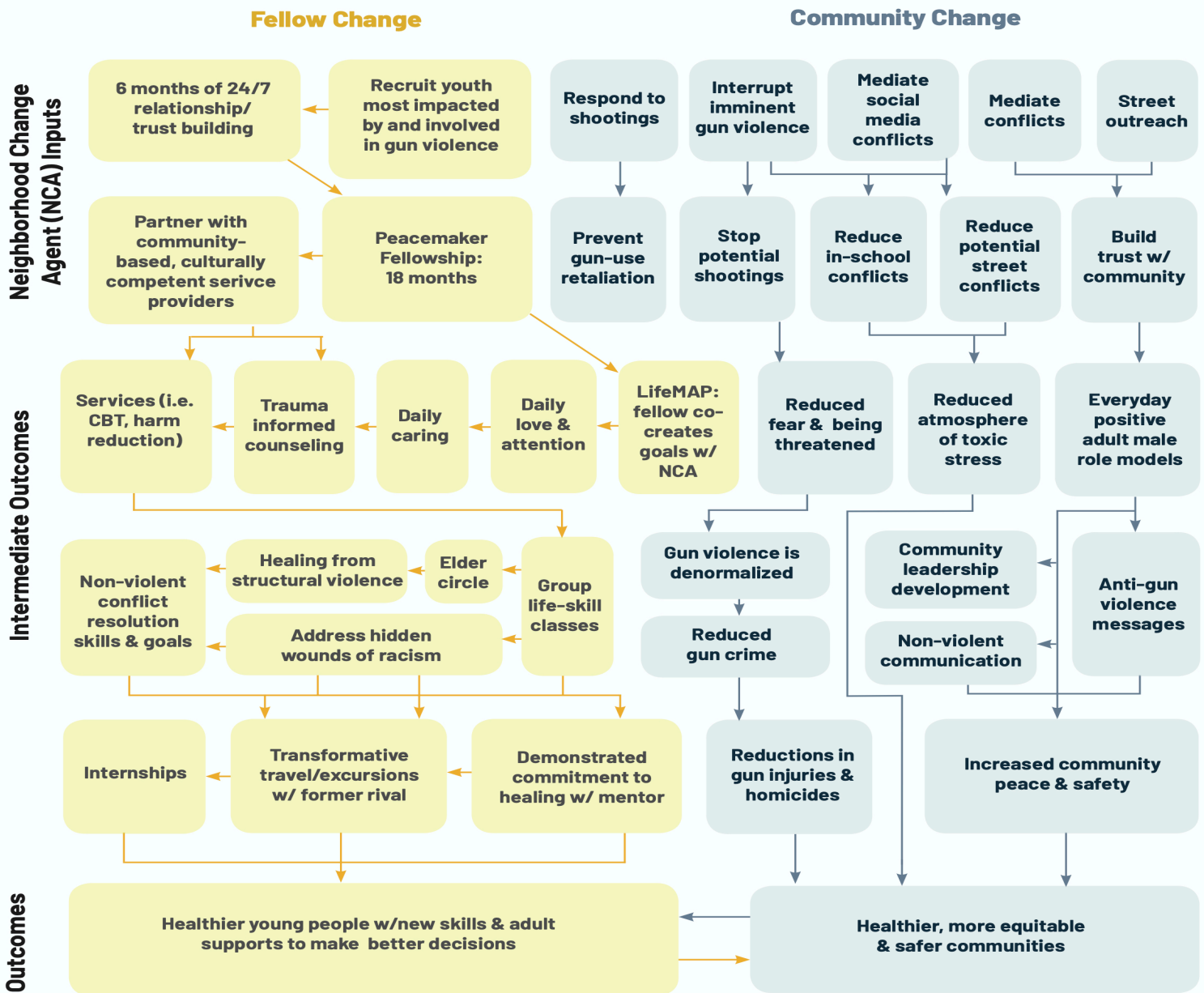
are alive & free

71% Fellows

no new gun arrests



Advance Peace Transformative Change Model



Stockton Gun Homicide Data

In 2012, the City of Stockton was the 10th most dangerous city in America, reporting 1,417 violent crimes per 100,000 persons & 22 murders per 100,000. However, gun homicides and assaults have continued to decline since this peak period. Figures 1 and 2 offer a brief snap-shot of firearm homicides in Stockton since 2015 and assaults, all homicides and firearm homicides. The good news is that all homicides and firearm homicides remain below recent peak period of 2017.

Figure 1. Stockton Firearm Homicides 2015-2020

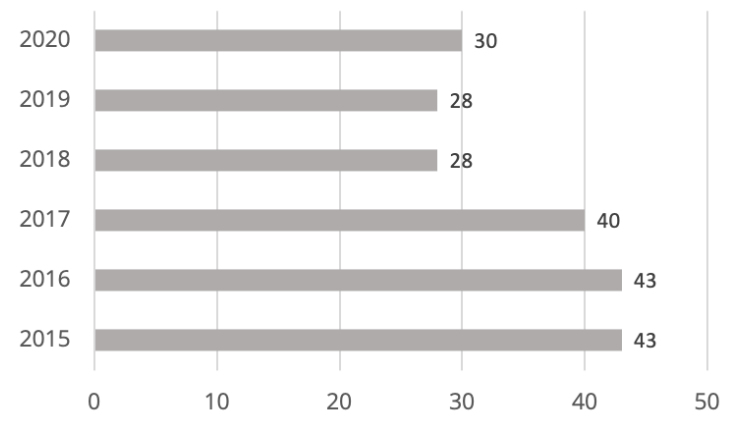
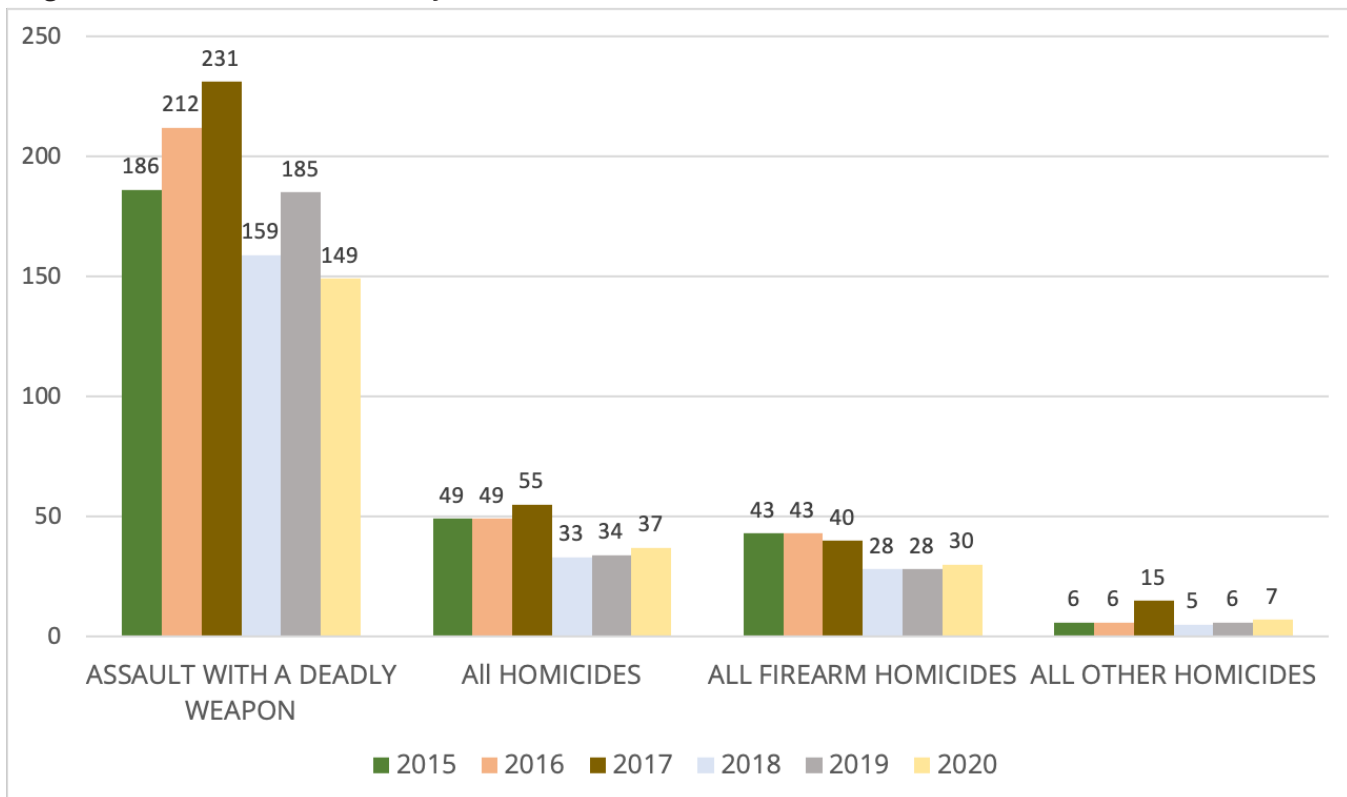


Figure 2. Stockton Crime Activity: 2015 - 2020*



*2020 is only January - September 2020

Advance Peace Stockton: Firearm Crime Analysis

This report used Stockton Police Department data from 2015 to 2020 to analyze the change in firearm homicides and assaults before and after the Advance Peace Stockton program began. We considered the intervention period for AP Stockton from October 2018 through September 2020. We computed monthly, quarterly and annual numbers of crimes during this time period. We present data for the entire City of Stockton and each City Council District.

For the first comparison, shown in Table 1, we calculated the number of gun homicides and assaults (total) for the two-year period from October 2015 through September 2017. This is what we defined as the pre-intervention, 24 month baseline period. We then compared the number of gun crimes for this 'baseline' or pre-intervention period to the 24 month AP Stockton intervention period from October 2018 to September 2020.

A second analysis used historical data to create annual means of gun homicides and assaults before and after the AP Stockton intervention. The pre-intervention mean (or average) included gun assaults and homicides for three, 12 month periods, from October to September, for 2015-2018; October 2015- September 2016, October 2016- September 2017, and October 2017-September 2018. For the 'treatment' or intervention period, we calculated the mean number of gun homicides and gun assaults for the two 12-month AP intervention periods, namely October 2018 through September 2019 and October 2019 through

September 2020. We created this second 12 month analysis since most municipalities and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), issues crime data on an annual basis.

Crime Analysis Findings

We found that for the 2-year intervention period from 2018-2020 compared to the prior 24 month period in Stockton:

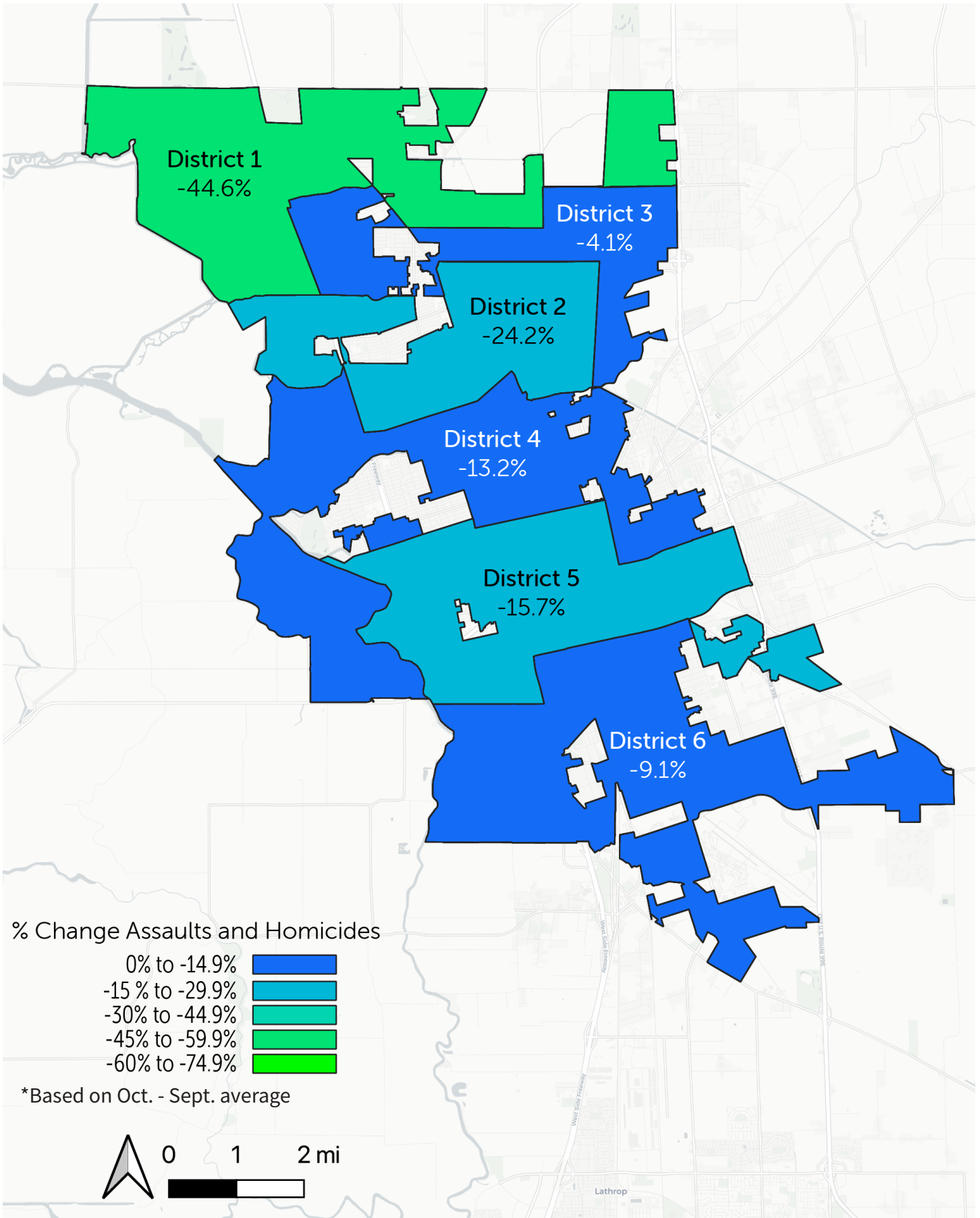
- **Gun homicides and assaults declined by 21% citywide.**
- Gun homicides and assaults declined by 47% in Council District 1.
- Gun homicides and assaults declined by 24% in Council District 2.
- Gun homicides and assaults declined by 3% in Council District 3.
- Gun homicides and assaults declined by 24% in Council District 4.
- Gun homicides and assaults declined by 19% in Council District 5.
- Gun homicides and assaults declined by 18% in Council District 6.

We also found for the annual average of gun homicides and assaults also declined during the AP Stockton program period compared to the annual averages from 2015 through 2018. **Specifically, we found that the 12 month average for gun homicides and assaults declined by 21% citywide**, with council districts 1 and 2 seeing the largest annual declines (Map below).

Table 1. 2 -Year (24 month) gun homicides and assaults: Stockton Advance Peace, 2018-20

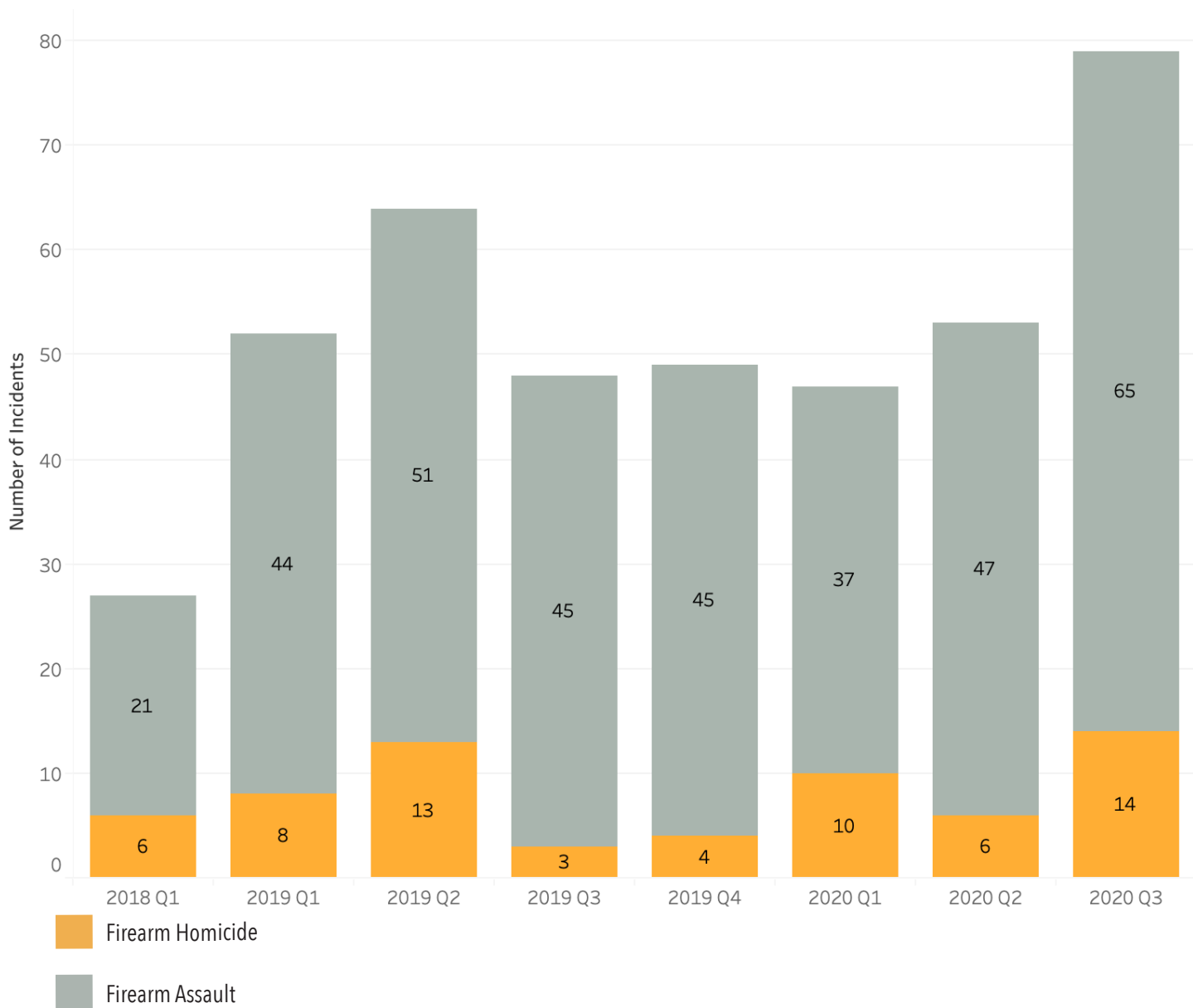
Area	10/2015- 09/2017 (total number)	Advance Peace Stockton Program Period, 10/2018-09/2020 (total number)	% Change
Citywide	533	419	-21.39%
City Council District 1	45	24	-46.67%
City Council District 2	67	51	-23.88%
City Council District 3	64	62	-3.13%
City Council District 4	78	59	-24.36%
City Council District 5	173	141	-18.50%
City Council District 6	98	80	-18.37%

Stockton, CA: Percent Change in Annual Gun Homicides & Assaults, 2015-2020*



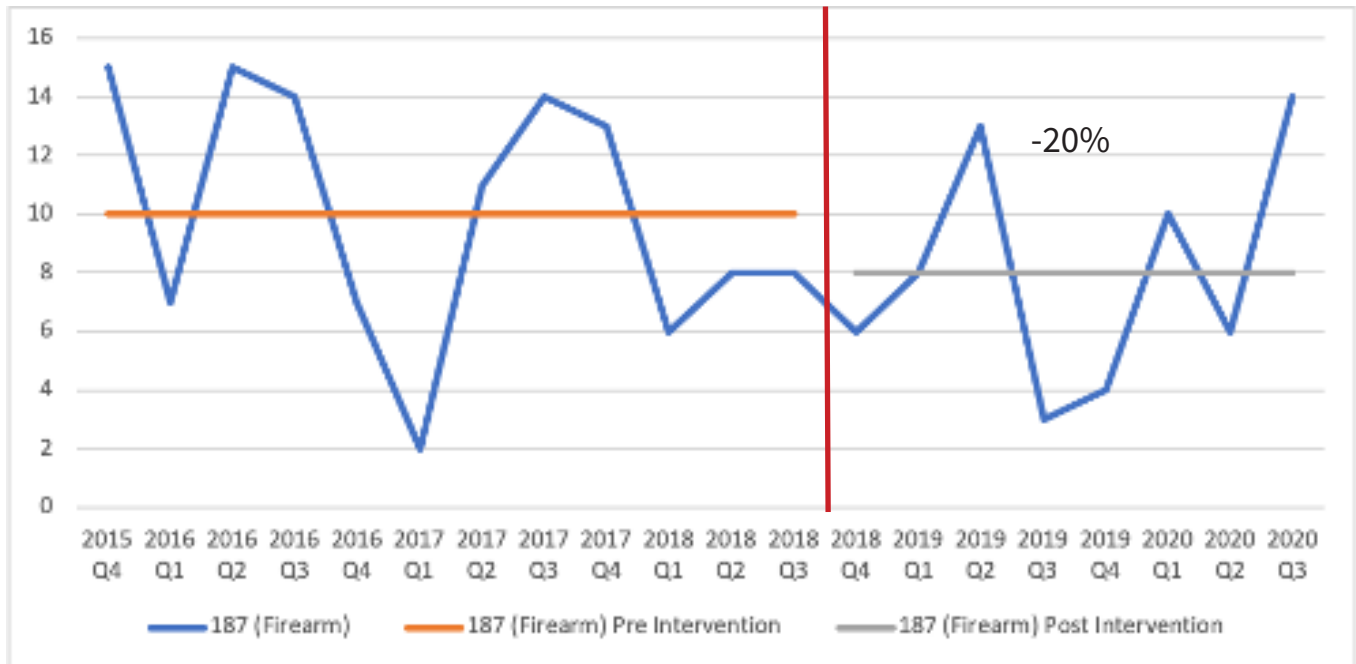
In some communities, there is a seasonality to gun crimes. Therefore, we present the quarterly firearm homicides and assaults for Stockton during the Advance Peace intervention from October 2018 through September 2020 (Figure 3). Each quarter represents a three month period. These data suggest that in the third quarter of 2020, there was a 366% increase in gun homicides (3 to 14).

Figure 3. Stockton Firearm Activity October 2018-September 2020, by Quarter



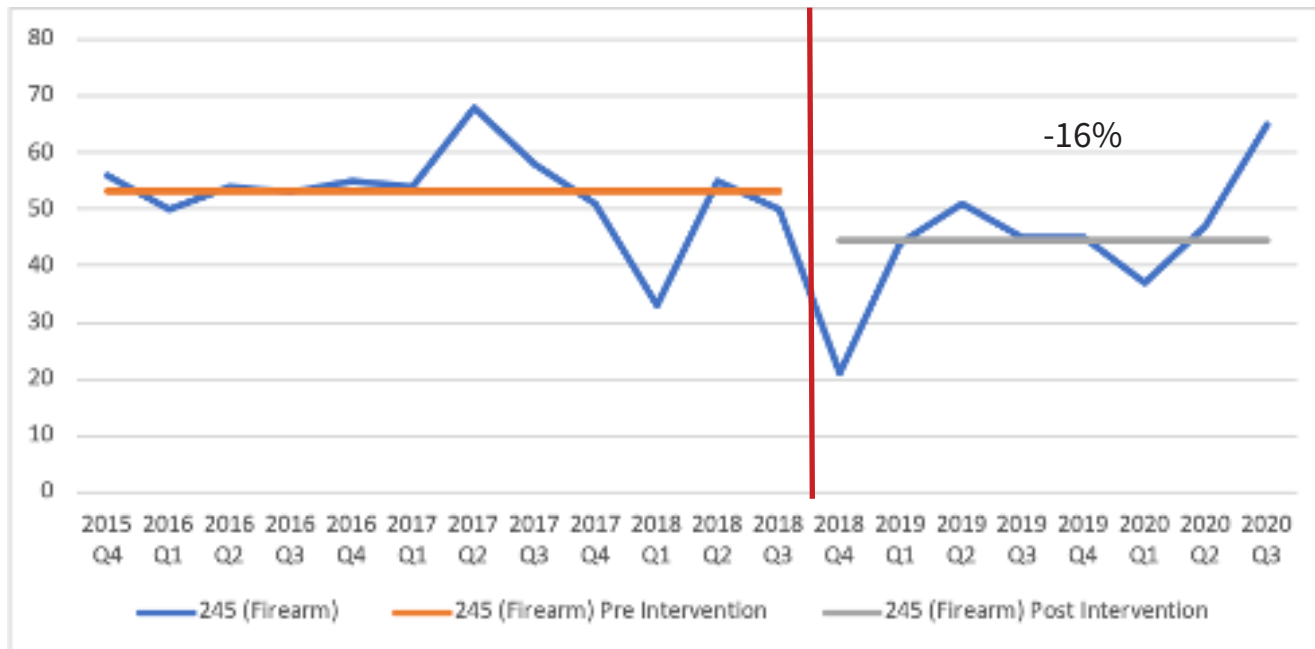
We also plotted all firearm homicides (Figure 4) and firearm assaults (Figure 5) per quarter from October 2015 through September 2020. From 2015 through 2018 before the Advance Peace Stockton program, there was an average of 10 gun homicides each quarter in the city. After the Advance Peace Stockton program began in October 2018, the quarterly average dropped to 8, resulting in a 20% reduction in gun homicides and likely saving eight lives.

Figure 4. Stockton Firearm Activity October 2018-September 2020, by Quarter



Similarly, we calculated the quarterly firearm assaults in Stockton from 2015 through 2020 (Figure 5), and found that from 2015 through September 2018, there were about 52 gun assaults per quarter in Stockton, but after the AP intervention there were about 44.5 per quarter. The AP Stockton program has contributed to a 16% reduction in quarterly gun assaults in the city.

Figure 5. Stockton Firearm Activity October 2018-September 2020, by Quarter



Using data on victimization, we found that the percentage of female victims of gun homicides increased during the AP Stockton program period while the number of male victims decreased. There was also a slight change in the percentage of African-American victims versus Latinos (Table 3).

Table 3. Annual gun homicides Victims: Gender and Ethnicity

	Pre-Advance Peace Stockton gun homicide victims (10/2015 to 09/2018)	Post-Advance Peace Stockton gun homicide victims (10/2018 to 09/2020)
% Female	10%	19%
% Male	90%	81%
% Black	33%	31%
% Hispanic	41%	44%

The Peacemaker Fellowship: Stockton Fellows

At the heart of the Advance Peace program is the Peacemaker Fellowship. The Fellowship enrolls the most likely perpetrators of gun violence in Stockton, as determined by comprehensive data analyses, referrals from key partners, street knowledge of the outreach workers, and other information provided to Advance Peace leadership. These people at the center of gun violence in Stockton may or may not be affiliated with a specific street gang, but they are known to be influential, might be victims of gun crime themselves and most are not being engaged by any social service institution set-up to address gun violence in the community.

Once enrolled, a Fellow works with their NCA mentor to draft an individualized Life Management Action Plan (LifeMAP). The LifeMAP acts as both a mechanism for ensuring the fellow defines their own healing needs (i.e., ‘for them, by them’) and is the ‘social contract’ that a strong, caring, and consistent adult is willing to take a risk and believe in them. Another aspect of the Fellowship, and built into most fellow’s LifeMAP goals, is joining group learning sessions, or what AP calls ‘life-skills’ classes. These ‘classes’ are dialogues or healing circles facilitated by an NCA or a professional therapist, where groups of fellows focus on a particular topic over a series of weeks or months, and typically include discussions of internalized, institutional and systemic racism, valuing culture and the history of people of color, and identifying how institutions such as schools and banks discriminate against the poor and people of color. By valuing culture and identifying sources of suffering and community trauma, the life-skills classes offer opportunities for group healing.

The NCAs also refer their Fellows to social services, such as substance abuse, anger management and cognitive behavioral therapy. AP outreach workers create the opportunities for their fellows to access these proven approaches for addressing trauma and moving toward healing, many of which had previously been denied to most of their young clients. What differentiates AP is that the mentor will often accompany the Fellow to the service provider to ensure they receive the care and support they need.

Another key offering of the Peacemaker Fellowship is what AP calls ‘transformative travel.’ In most cases, fellows have never traveled outside their city and many rarely leave their neighborhoods. Yet, in order to take advantage of the travel opportunity, the fellow must agree to travel with another fellow who happens to be one of their rivals. This interaction is frequently facilitated by groups of outreach workers.

Additional features of the Fellowship include opportunities for paid internships, participating in an ‘elder circle’ of community members, and qualifying for ‘milestone’ financial allowance of up to \$1,000 a month. The fellows become milestone ‘eligible’ after committing to at least six months of engagement and relationship building with their mentor. Fellows are milestone allowance eligible also after their NCA mentor determines they are working on self-healing, regularly attending group life-skills classes, making progress on their LifeMAP goals, and demonstrating a commitment to peacefully resolving conflicts that may have previously been addressed using guns.

The milestone allowance acts as an incentive to ‘stay the course’ and we observed that the fellow use the allowance for basic needs, like rent, food, diapers and child care.

The Advance Peace Stockton outreach team and leadership spent over six months identifying and recruiting these highly influential individuals. Most individuals AP identified for the Fellowship were reluctant and skeptical at the outset. As one NCA described it:

It ain't like these people are easy to find, want to be found or are looking for help. The fact that they are still in the streets means they are elusive. And, for good reasons they don't trust nobody. We can't just show up and offer them a fellowship. Most of them are like 'F-you and your F-ing program. Get the F-k out of my face. I don't need that shit.'

One AP NCA described their recruitment process in this way:

The ones that jump in the car the first or second time ain't the ones we are after. Those acting out with guns, we see it as a cry for help. But where we are from, seeking help is seen as weak. We let them know they ain't alone. I been there too, but spent years in prison for my mistakes. We offer care, trust and unselfish support. Something they ain't never seen before.

FELLOW PROFILE DATA

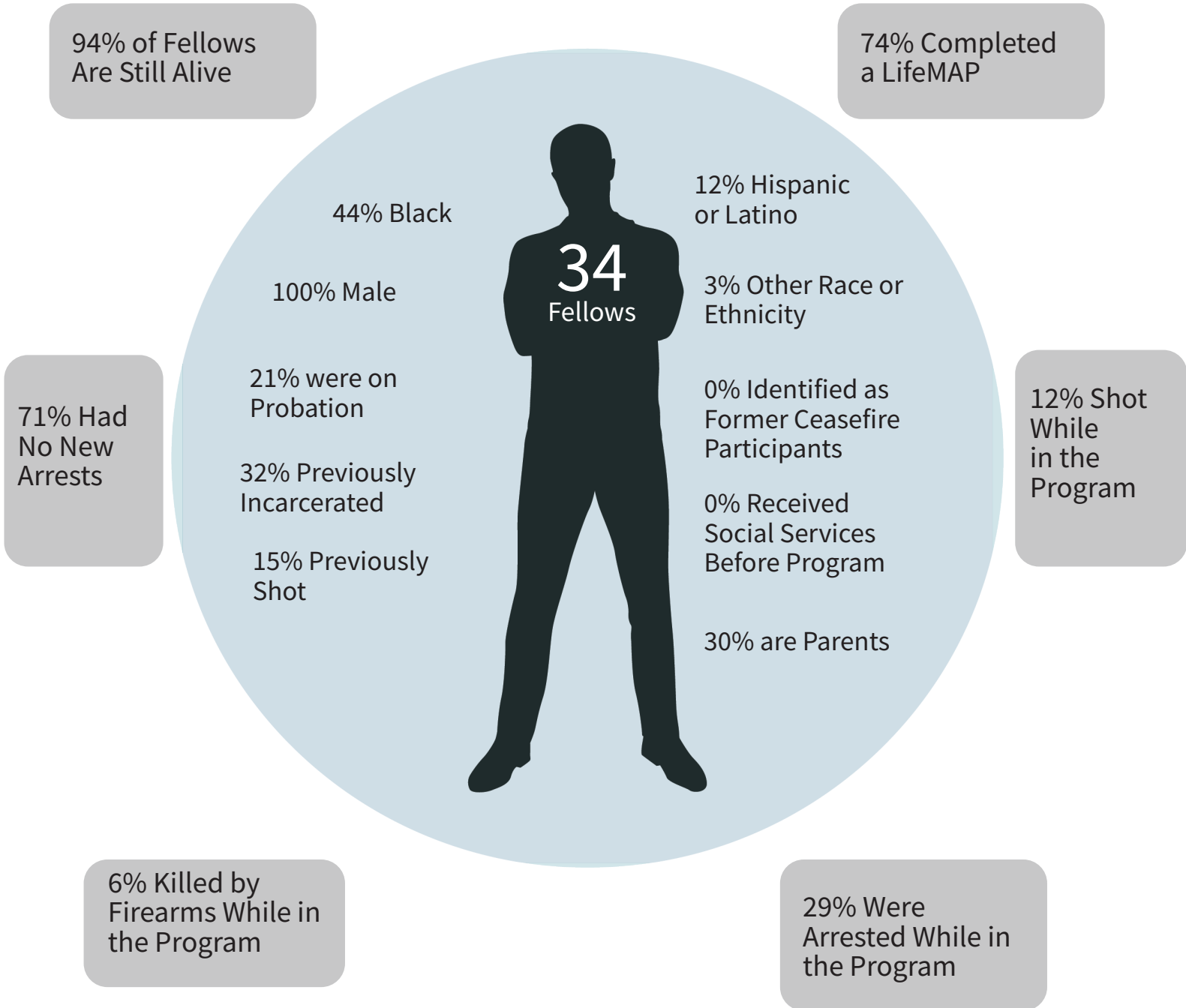
Information on each fellow is gathered as they enter the program. Their NCA mentor will ask them a series of questions to better understand the experiences they have had and the challenges they may be facing to avoid using guns. The NCA has already built a trusting relationship with the fellow before they enter the program, so the outreach worker is the most trusted professional to gather data on the fellows.

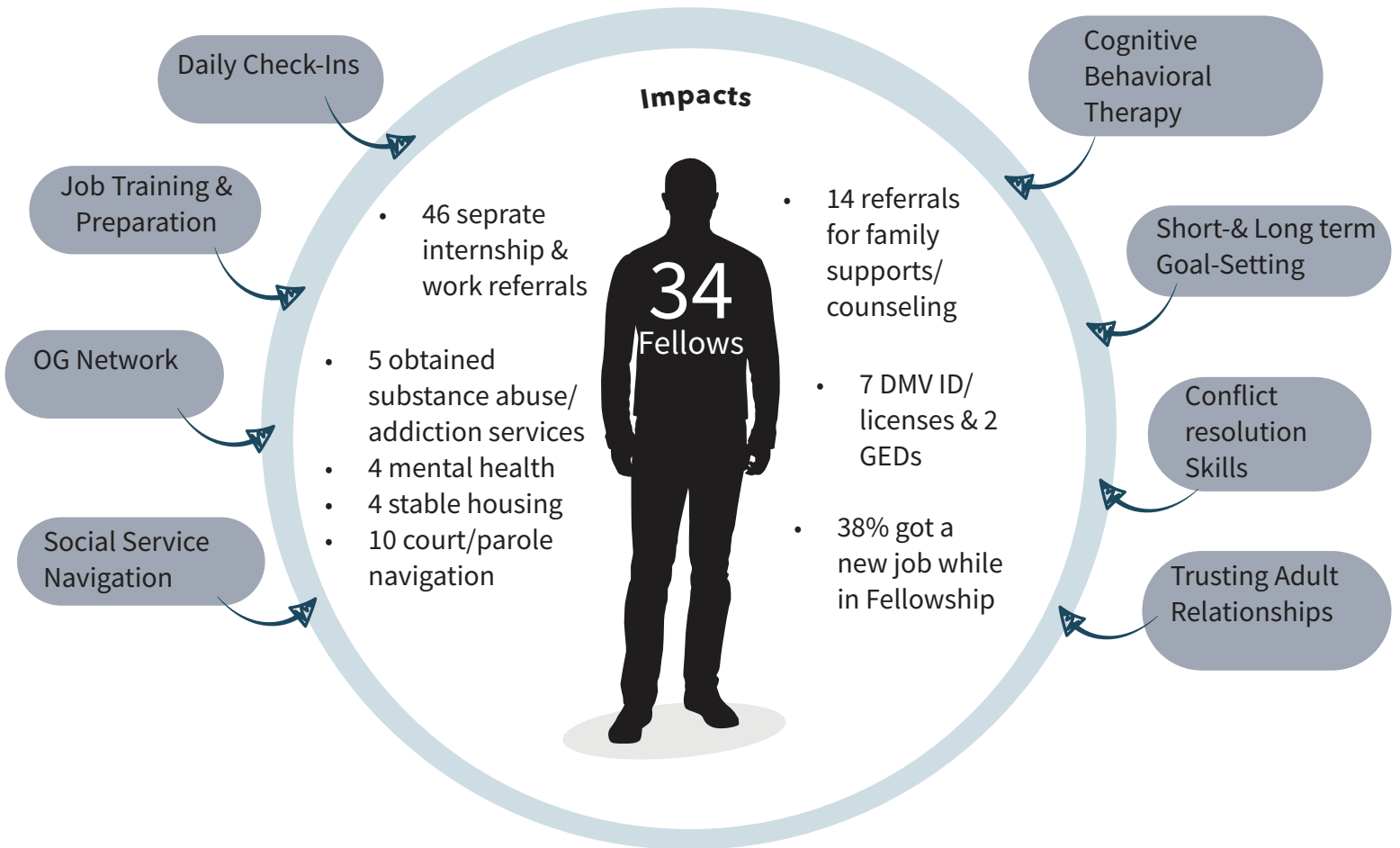
Typical background questions that Advance Peace gathers about each fellow is their age, ethnicity and whether or not they are in school; if they are a parent, employed or have a high-school diploma/GED; if they have ever been in the foster care system, homeless, lived in a shelter and if they are currently receiving social services.

The criminal backgrounds of the fellows is also captured, including information on their gang affiliation, if any, if they have had a prior incarceration, and a gun arrest. Information on their parole or probation status is also collected.

AP also determines if the fellow has been shot at, has a gun injury, has witness a gun homicide, has ever been physically assaulted, or if a family member has ever been a victim of a gun crime and/or incarcerated. The NCAs also document if the Fellow is or was a participant in any other social or community program aimed at reducing gun crime, such as Ceasefire.

FELLOW PROFILE AND OUTCOMES





During the AP Stockton program, each fellow received an average of:

- 30 referrals and 47 hours of support from the NCAs
- 350 engagements and 316 hours of face-to-face engagements by NCAs

What some fellows had to say:

“They had me from day one. Parole was just giving me classes, but nothing worked. I was willing to put in the work. Determination. They got me into a program through AP. Now I’m a flooring apprentice. It helped me always be on time. AP was there everyday. Checking on me. What can we help you with? Constant. AP was like, we got you. They helped me get three job offers.”

“I was down 11 years. I did the streets. People left. They helped me realize what I want in my life. I need to be accountable. I’m not my biggest enemy. Not getting in the way of my success no more.”

“They helped me get a bank account. Got me some credit. So, when Corona hit, I had back-up. AP put me in a position to win.”

Advance Peace Fellows, descriptions by their NCA mentors

B is working for the union and his hours slow down, Now he is looking for a job. He will be increasing his knowledge by using some of his tools.

Keeping close eye on M. Seems like he is looking for a reason to explode in dealing with the murder of his friend at the mall. I have been telling him to stay safe and at home, yet they (him and friends) find their way up to mall to hangout at makeshift memorial for their fallen friend.

L was just released from prison. This dude is an influential member, one of the leaders of a gang out here called American Street. He was about to start getting back into the things. We brought him into the program. He was fully involved and open to any ideas, lessons and everything that we're doing. And now, he's doing so good that they took him off parole early. He's married, got a job, own house, and all of this in a span of a year.

P is different. We talk and he has been to the office. He works and hustles so he doesn't really rely on the program for anything. I just try to stay connected to him and keep the bridge intact as he is an influential player in his gang. He knows me from my days in the street and has given me his word to allow me the opportunity to meditate any issues his boys are involved in before escalation on their part. So I try to speak to him daily.

I took fellow to a 2nd appointment to Worknet. I'm also working on getting him some reliable communication.

R is a SouthSide Crip. I have him on social media were I seen him posting some stuff saying 'they know where I live, fuck the suckas.' I asked him, is everything ok? And what was going on? He informed me, that the West Side Asian Bloods had obtained his address and they been going back and forth on the Internet. Sending threats to each other. These two hoods had been having a long ongoing feud that consist of countless shootouts and a couple unconfirmed homicides in the past.

If G just says the word, then it goes. I'm checking in and "what you doing" and encouraging him to pursue his rap career. Just planting that seed in his ear and him seeing me, coming from that same life that he's living now, and see what I'm doing. I seen him the other day when I dropped off some food to him. He jumps out the car, "What's up my guy", hugs me, real calm. You know, he's like, "My girl's making some food, you wanna eat?" That may be a small success, but it's huge in what's not happening because he's in a good place.

T and his family are being evicted from their house. I'm going to try to use the resource that I have with Central low income valley housing to help try to get him some assistance and a place.

C has been seemingly less interested in anything other than being in the streets doing his thing. I try to set up times to talk but he's slipping away. I will continue my attempts and will not give up. I talk to his mom more than him, listening to her concerns.

S just has the citizen status that prevents him from getting jobs, so most of his jobs are because someone knows someone who is able to put him on. I will be looking into some of our resources to see if we can get him started on a

Advance Peace Stockton, Neighborhood Change Agent Data

The Advance Peace Stockton street outreach workers or Neighborhood Change Agents (NCAs), are skilled professionals that perform street-level conflict mediation as well as mentor their fellows. These highly skilled individuals are all from Stockton, so they have street credibility, and all spent significant time in prison for gun-related crimes. However, they have all gone through a transformation inside prison and out where they have identified the traumas that contributed to their past violence, and are working on healing themselves as they simultaneously help others. The AP NCAs receive regular professional development through other experienced outreach workers, professional trainings and all carry numerous certifications, such as in conflict mediation, harm reduction and cognitive behavioral therapy. We recognize the AP NCAs as ‘credible messengers’ who are uniquely skilled to navigate the streets, mentor those at the center of gun violence, engage with the friends and families of those at the center of violence, and can support their fellows in obtaining culturally competent social services and other life-supporting resources.

As of September 2020, there were six NCAs in Stockton. There is a lead-NCA and a Program Manager, both of whom also perform outreach activities. Each day, the NCAs meet to review the ‘temperature on the street’ and to discuss opportunities and challenges for their fellows. NCAs will also review social media accounts to identify any conflicts that might escalate into physical violence. Each NCA focuses their outreach in the areas of the city and with groups they

were most familiar, and with their assigned fellows. All NCAs are required to keep daily or weekly logs of their activities using the UC Berkeley developed web-system, apdata.org. All street outreach activities are recorded, including the persons contacted, the number of contacts and the hours spent. The status of each fellow, the types of referrals they received, their progress on LifeMAP goals and all services received are documented. The NCA also records if the fellow was arrested, shot or injured during the past week. The number of times, hours spent, and specific type of conflict resolutions are also captured each week. The NCAs document if they responded to a shooting, interrupted an imminent gun conflict, diffused a social media beef, and other types of general conflict mediations. Finally, the number and hours spent on meetings and trainings is recorded.

The following tables and figures share the amount of activity the AP Stockton NCAs completed in the two year program. A summary of the NCA investments in Stockton:

- **10,760 hours of outreach.**
- **11,911 outreach engagements.**
- **1,271 hours on mediating community conflicts.**
- **506 community conflicts mediated.**





ADVANCE PEACE STOCKTON NEIGHBORHOOD CHANGE AGENT DATA, 2019-20

	Fellow + Street Outreach Hours	Fellow + Street Outreach Engagements	Hours Community Conflicts Mediated	Number of Community Conflicts Mediated
NCA #1	1,686	2,726	102	37
NCA #2	1,543.2	1,097	295.5	99
NCA #3	2,118	2,409	306	133
NCA #4	868	678	101.5	49
NCA #5	1,615	2,902	296	119
NCA #6	2,320.5	1,762	145	69

Figure 6. AP Stockton, Oct. 2018-Sept. 2020, Conflicts Mediated by Type & Quarter

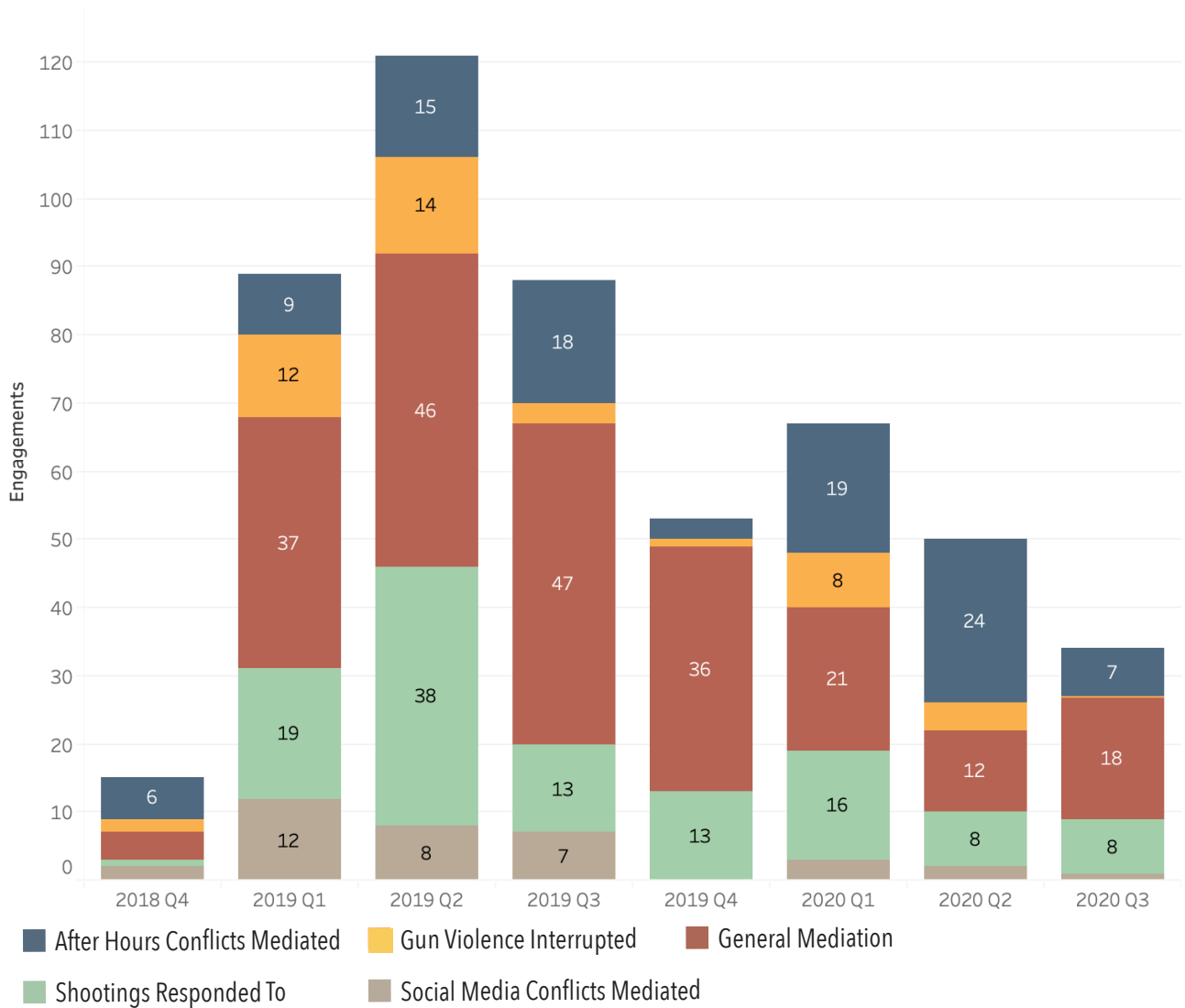


Figure 6, above, highlights the different types of conflicts that Advance Peace Stockton NCAs completed each quarter during the 2018-2020 program. After hours conflicts are those that occur between 7pm and 7am; Gun Violence Interruptions are when gun use is imminent; General Mediation is conflict on the street or in the neighborhood where guns are not present; Shootings Responded to, are when an NCA goes to the scene of a shooting to assess the situation and de-escalate any potential retaliation; Social Media Conflicts Mediated, are posts or direct contacts with the person posting to ensure the issue doesn't escalate.

These data reflect outreach and engagements with people that were likely not being engaged by any other organization in Stockton prior to Advance Peace's arrival. Over the course of 24 months, the AP Stockton NCA team:

- Likely prevented 44 murders through interrupting imminent gun violence.
- Mediated 517 community conflicts that could have escalated into gun violence.
- Were present after 116 shootings and helped avoid further retaliatory violence.
- Invested an average of 448 hours each month, or 15 hours per day, on street outreach.
- Invested an average of about 53 hours per month mediating conflicts.

Figure 7. AP Stockton, Oct. 2018-Sept. 2020, Total NCA Hours by Activity

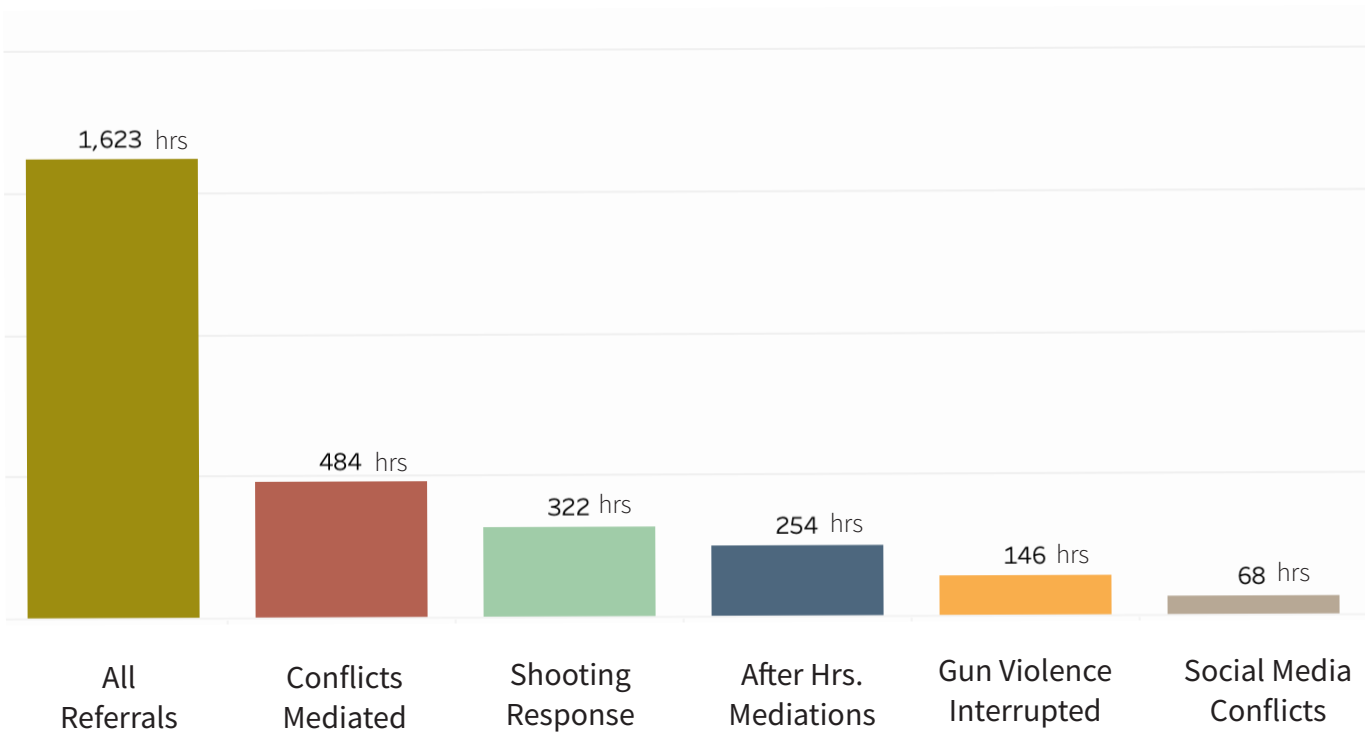


Figure 8. AP Stockton, Oct. 2018-Sept. 2019: Outreach and Engagement Activities & Hours by Month

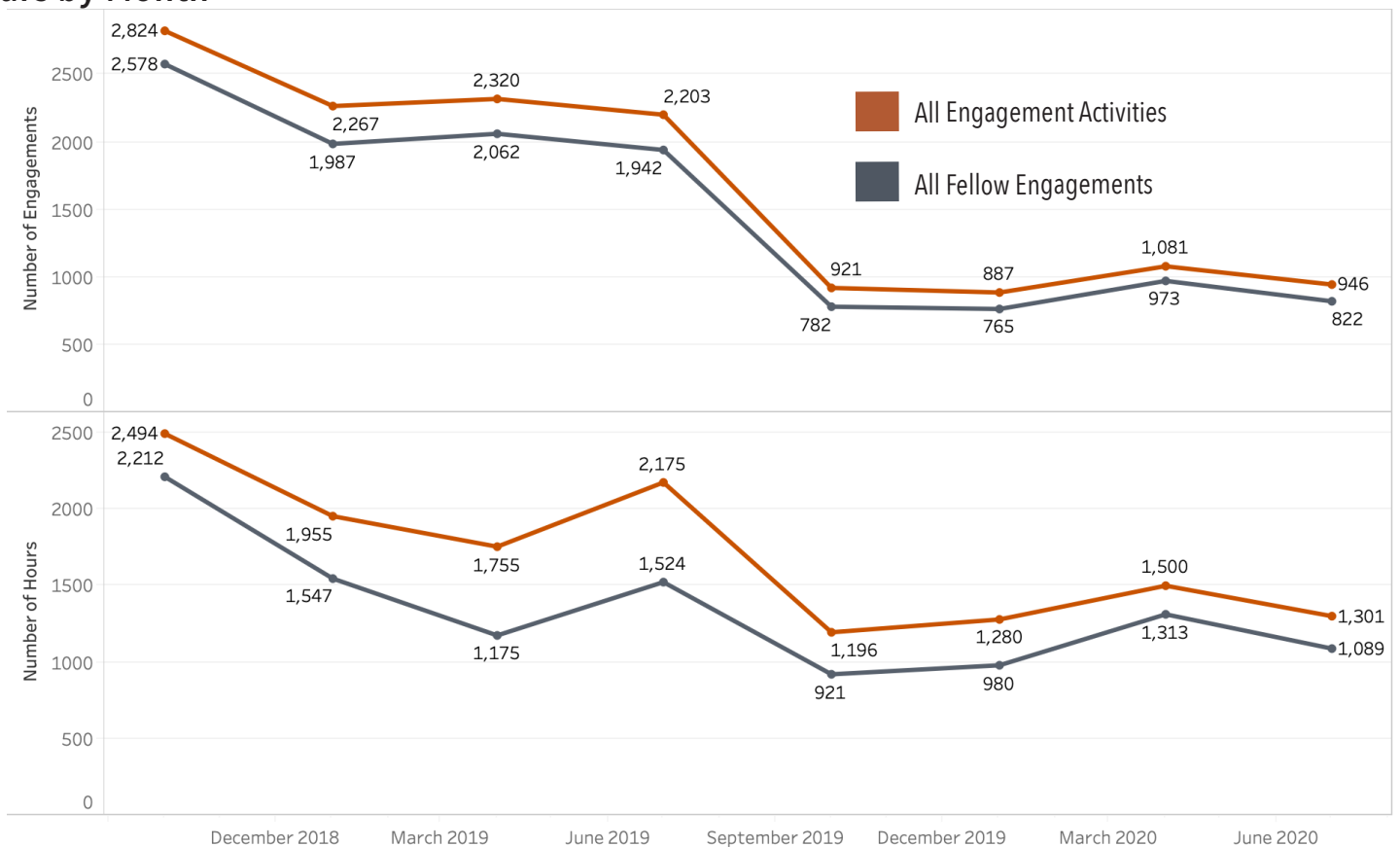


Figure 9. AP Stockton 2-Year: Total Number of NCA Outreach Activities

Activity	Q4 2018	Q1 2019	Q2 2019	Q3 2019	Q4 2019	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Total Number
All Outreach	2578	1987	2062	1942	782	765	973	822	11,911
All Referrals	231	191	137	173	86	55	58	90	1,021
After Hours Conflicts Mediated	6	9	15	18	3	19	24	7	101
General Mediaton	4	37	46	47	36	21	12	18	221
Gun Violence Interrupted	2	12	14	3	1	8	4		44
Shootings Responded To	1	19	38	13	13	16	8	8	116
Social Media Conflicts Mediated	2	12	8	7	0	3	2	1	35
Meetings	14	80	260	454	360	207	106	101	1,582
Total	2838	2347	2580	2657	1281	1094	1187	1047	15,031



Figure 10. AP Stockton 2- Year: Total Hours of NCA Outreach Engagements

Activity	Q4 2018	Q1 2019	Q2 2019	Q3 2019	Q4 2019	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Total Number
All Outreach	2212	1546.5	1175	1523.5	921	980	1313	1089	10760
All Referrals	254	233.5	259.5	397.5	159	118.5	77	123.5	1622.5
After Hours Conflicts Mediated	12	14.5	52	55.5	8.5	43	48	20	253.5
General Mediaton	5.5	61	102	122	67.5	56	24	46	484
Gun Violence Interrupted	3.5	26	48	12	5	39	12		145.5
Shootings Responded To	1	53.5	104.5	47.5	34.5	38	23	19.5	321.5
Social Media Conflicts Mediated	6	19.5	14	17	0	5	3	3	67.5
Meetings	27.5	156.5	498	664.5	555	555	432.5	619	3508
Total Hours	2521.5	2111	2253	2839.5	1750.5	1834.5	1932.5	1920	17162.5

Benefit Cost Analysis

Benefit-cost ratio (BCR) is a measure of return on investment. BCR compares the costs of an intervention to its benefits, including program participants and taxpayers. If the BCR is greater than 1, the benefits of the intervention exceeded its costs. For example, a BCR of \$5 represents \$5 of benefits accrued for every \$1 spent on an intervention.

The benefits of the Advance Peace Stockton intervention were calculated by first using the cost estimates of the cost of gun violence in Stockton as calculated by the National Institute of Criminal Justice Reform (NICJR), <https://nicjr.org/wp-content/themes/nicjr-child/assets/Stockton.pdf>. According to NICJR, the true governmental and societal cost of a gun homicide in Stockton is \$2.5M per homicide and \$962,000 per injury shooting. These costs include the emergency and police response, law enforcement investigation, District Attorney and Public Defender's office, hospitalization/health care, pre-trial incarceration and prison placement, victim supports, and lost revenue from victim and perpetrator not paying taxes. These data are consistent with estimates from other California places and national data.

Second, using our NCA data and interviews, we determined that the Advance Peace Stockton program intervened to stop 44 cyclical and retaliatory gun incidents over the two-year period (see, Gun Violence Interruptions above). These were incidents in the streets where guns were present and NCAs actively interrupted a conflictual situation. If all these 44 incidents would

have resulted in shootings with an injury, the costs would have been about \$42.3 Million. If the 44 incidents were gun homicides, the costs would have been about \$110 Million. Thus, we determined that the benefits of AP Stockton were between \$42.3 and \$110 Million over the two-year period.

Third, we received data from Advance Peace that the two-year total cost of the program was \$891,280.

Finally, we calculated the BCR by dividing the estimated benefits by the costs: \$42.3M/\$891,280 and \$110M/\$891,280. We did not use a discount rate.

The BCR for Advance Peace Stockton for 2018-2020 was \$47.46 - \$123.42: \$1.

This means that for every dollar the city spent on Advance Peace, they received between \$47-123 dollars in return.

ADVANCE PEACE STOCKTON

Recordnet.com
News worth sharing *online*

SEPTEMBER 2017
*“Could a new program
Advance Peace?”*



The Washington Post
Democracy Dies in Darkness

NOVEMBER 2018
*“In Sacramento, trying to stop
a killing before it happens”*



*“More
Prizes
abusers*

2017

2018

2020

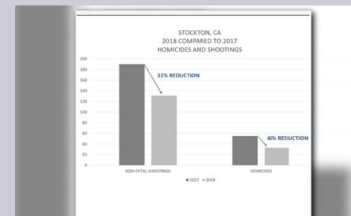
capradio

JANUARY 2018
*“Stockton City Council
Votes To Go Ahead With
Advance Peace Program”*



abc10

JANUARY 2020
*“Police: Homicides down 4
percent in Stockton”*



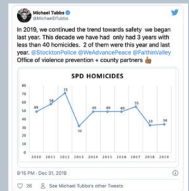
STOCKTON MEDIA TIMELINE



APRIL 2019
*...y for gang members.
 ... for former substance
 ... Do rewards turn lives
 ... around?"*



JANUARY 2020
*"Stockton has 'more work to do'
 as homicide numbers continue
 to trend down, city leaders say"*



OCTOBER 2020
*"Beyond Policing: Investing in
 Offices of Neighborhood Safety"*



2019

2020



JULY 2019
*"CALmatters Commentary:
 Police aren't the only ones who
 can make communities safer"*



JULY 2020
*"Bankruptcy forced this
 California city to defund
 police. Here's how it
 changed public safety"*



JULY 2020
*"CALmatters Commentary:
 Police aren't the only ones who
 can make communities safer"*



AP Stockton: Select Events: 2019-2020

- April 2019, Live Free Bootcamp, Brother Nuri Muhammad interview, <https://www.facebook.com/Toni.McNeil/videos/10214047523485693/>
- June 2019, AP Stockton co-sponsors “Pedal for Peace” event.
- July 2019, ABC10 news, “Stockton’s history of gun violence and those working to bring peace to its streets,” <https://www.abc10.com/article/news/local/abc10-originals/stocktons-history-of-gun-violence-and-those-working-to-bring-peace-to-its-streets/103-606c1b23-a74d-4cec-84d6-6f30d3f08059>
- July & August 2019, AP Stockton participates in South Side community clean-up event & Unity community BBQ/cookout at Brotherhood Park.
- September 2019, AP Stockton co-organizes community event in Stribley Park & East Side Stockton Unity BBQ.
- October 23, 2019. AP Stockton team give guest lectures at Prof. Jason Corburn’s UC Berkeley course, <https://www.facebook.com/advancepeacestockton209/videos/569052680301533/>
- November 2019, community event for families, including food & activities.
- January, 2020, AP Stockton travels to Washington, DC and NYC to build professional skills and networks.
- January 14, 2020, National Institute for Criminal Justice Reform (NICJR), publishes report on “The Cost of Gun Violence in Stockton,” <https://nicjr.org/wp-content/themes/nicjr-child/assets/Stockton.pdf>
- February 5, 2020, Fox40 News, “Stockton’s controversial Advance Peace program saves the city money, mentors say,” <https://fox40.com/news/local-news/stocktons-controversial-advance-peace-program-saves-the-city-money-mentors-say/>
- February 2020, Partnership with Mom’s Demand Action
- February 25, 2020, AP Stockton program manager Nuri Muhammad testifies at Stockton City Council meeting, <https://www.facebook.com/advancepeacestockton209/videos/185794709425766/>
- April 18, 2020, COVID-19, AP Stockton public service announcement, <https://www.facebook.com/advancepeacestockton209/videos/248361489873915/>
- July 2020, Partnership with Matt Barnes, former NBA player, July 2020, <https://www.facebook.com/advancepeacestockton209/videos/557929374878415/>
- July 2020, NY Times, “In Stockton, a powerful Program to Prevent Violence.”
- August, 2020, AP featured in HBO documentary, Stockton on my Mind.
- August 2020, NCAs using films to give voice to fellows and other outreach workers, BlacAugustStudioz, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8arm6vrKxgs&feature=youtu.be>
- August 2020 - Mayor Tubbs notes that crime is trending down in Stockton due to the “hard work of programs like Advance Peace.”

NCA Voices:

I guess the greatest hindrance, the greatest challenge, like everyone else, has been COVID-19. Kind of like put a halt on a lot of our programming. ...It's just been very, very difficult and the amount of services and referrals to agencies is limited just because a lot of people are closed right now.

Usually our successes result in some type of quietness that's hard to report, other than they're doing great. I mean, when something bad happens that you know, everybody knows about it- the news, ABC, Fox News, everybody wants to do an interview when something's going bad or horrible. But, you can go months and months without anything going on. Advance Peace doesn't even come up. But, as soon as something happens, you know, like where they at, what have they been doing, you know? Haven't heard from them in a while. You haven't heard from us in a while because nothing wasn't going on. But, now that it's going on I think people look for us to be in those circles. So, it may be like a compliment in an off-handed kind of way. That uh, when something happens, they're looking for us, like they expect us to be able to stop it or have to interject ourselves in some kind of way.

I think this year (2020), especially towards the end of this year, we were able to get back with some people that we normally would have thought we would have partnered with that we had some difficulty factors with. We weren't necessarily well accepted when we got started. So, we had to tell our own narrative. We had to control our own stories. We had to you know become our own hype people, our own pitch people. The city as a whole was not looking kindly on our program at all, especially the negative media from like 209 Times and other places because people bought into that narrative, but we've been able to survive, and that is a plus in the midst of all that negativity for sure.

When I took this job, I got a lot of push back from some of the members in my community, you know the "fellas", if you will. Um, you know, everybody automatically assumed that we were somehow connected to some sort of law enforcement agency or you know all these other types of things. I even got a call from prison from the higher ups demanding that I go and meet a representative and explain myself. I stood my ground. I just continued to dispel the negative narrative that some certain people had about the program. Everybody that was a naysayer before, they is all over me now about how they can be a part of this.

Another obstacle is when you live a certain way for so long, and you have this image and certain people know things about you. I just got released from prison in 2017. So, the last time this person seen me, you know I'm living this way and now I'm over here living a different way. There was a lady. After I went to go respond to a shooting. She knew who I was. She was like 'don't tell him shit.' You know, like 'we don't know who this dude is.' She knew who I was, not what I'm doing now. Its hard for them to believe the hopes and wishes that you're trying to push out to everybody, when they don't know you as that different person. So, with consistency you just start to change their image of yourself and the program. So, those are some of the challenges that I've faced, personally.

I found that the trauma-related stressors affect the staff too. Myself, staff, affect family life, your normal day-to-day operations, just dealing with the constant, either potential violence situations or actual violence situations. It does have like a re-stimulative effect on us, and it was necessary to really go find some help for ourselves. So, I think the end of this year and the beginning of this next 2021, just our new partnership with Three Rivers, as far as staff counseling and uh people to give us some type of therapy for ourselves on a more consistent basis will be a big part of the work because I did find myself depressed, when we lost a young man, and

even though I didn't interact with him that much, just the mere fact that it happened and he was in our office, sat with us and ate with us. I know that getting significant mental health help for the staff, offering it for our clients of course, for our fellowship members of course, but mainly for our staff that has to deal with the constant grind of dealing with violent issues and the re-stimulative effect of it because it's going to be an important part of our work coming up.

One of the difficult things that we had this past year is that we were waiting to see the examples from Richmond and Sacramento. Since we were coming behind Sacramento, we were barely starting to get with our life skills classes and our junior fellows, and we were taking a page off of what Richmond were doing and what Sacramento were doing. And, as we began to start to instill that culture in the people that we were working with, as far as fellows and what not, COVID came. It just made it difficult because it's a lot of things that we talked about and discussed what we were going to do that had to put a halt on everything, you know? It gets to the point where you're telling someone, "oh, we got this coming" and then a new stipulation, something comes down, "oh we got to push off another four weeks" so you know, I'm just tired of going around with empty promises and can't deliver. But, I still check in and let them know, 'you know what, this is out of my hands, out of our hands. As soon as they lift some of these limitations, cause we don't want to put you at risk at the same time.' So, I think that was one of the difficulties. As time progresses, we can do better and really be focused on that. And, I think we're having a thorough understanding on the blueprint of how to do it now.

What is different about AP Stockton, maybe, is we had to do a little more community organizing, just because of how our structure's set up. You know, Sacramento initially started with the help of, a part of the city, and their funding. Ours was, totally separate. So a lot of the things we had to do was community building and that was big. That was something new. The organizer piece.

Other AP cities have the city buy-in as far as funding was concerned. We had maybe the buy-in of Mayor Tubb's office, but no funding, no support. It even took us a while for the police. As you know, even getting the data from the police like we should have been getting from the beginning, that just took us a while to get everything done, and I think that was the biggest challenge for us that was different than maybe Advance Peace in Sacramento or the ONS in Richmond.

Look, the wounds of slavery, Jim Crow, eugenics, redlining, failing schools, and related policies that continue to traumatize our communities aren't going away from one program like ours. We are part of changing the narrative: away from victim blaming; away from more policing and prisons; away from communities don't know or can't do; away from us as being thugs or dangerous. Not only has society, but our fellows have internalized these false narratives. We're changing that story by doing differently, saving lives, and helping point-out the policies, laws and systems that need to change for us to continue and have a greater impact. When you combine that with data showing that stopping gun violence saves millions of dollars, maybe we start to see real social change.

Advance  Peace

STOCKTON

Learning & Evaluation
2018-2020 Report

