Appendix A
Intervention Analysis of the CeaseFire Program

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This Appendix describes in detail the statistical methods employed to estimate the impact of CeaseFire on shootings and killings in and around program sites. It applies intervention models to trends in crime rates for seven program and comparison areas in Chicago. The analyses addressed whether the decline in shootings and killings was larger and steeper in the target areas than comparison beats in ways that could plausibly be linked to the introduction of the program. This Appendix reports on an 18-month update of the analyses presented in an earlier version of the report dates May 7, 2008.

As noted in the main report, simple comparisons of mean rates of crime before and during the introduction of CeaseFire would be misleading, given the overall decline in crime in the Chicago area since the early 1990s. For example, as Table A-1 illustrates, rates at which shots were fired in Auburn Gresham (following the definition introduced in the main report) declined by 41 percent, when compared to the pre-program level of shootings. However, the comparison area that we selected for CeaseFire's Auburn-Gresham site also evidenced a substantial decline in crime, which is also illustrated in Table A-1. As is well-known, crime time series such as the ones examined here are contingent upon past values. Hence, we should take particular care not to confuse the effect of the program with the general decline in crime, which was seen throughout the city.

Table A-1
Shots Fired in Auburn Gresham, 1991-2007 (July)

CeaseFire	Program Area mean	Comparison Area mean	Months
before	5.42	5.07	127
during	3.19	3.47	72
after	3.31	3.27	11
percent change before-during	-41.2%	-31.6%	

In this report we rely on time-series modeling pioneered by G. E. Box and G. C. Tiao (1975) in order to examine the effectiveness of CeaseFire while taking into account the time-dependent nature of the observations. Before presenting the technical details regarding the main results, let us briefly present descriptive statistics of the shooting rates and some simple tests based on them. The main body of the report presents a more extensive discussion of issues involved in the use of time series to evaluate programs, and the limitations of the research design and the data.

Table A-2
Rates of Shootings and Killings Before and During the Program, 1991-2008 (June)

	Shots Fired				Persons Shot				Gun Killings			
CeaseFire Site	before	during	sigf.	percent change	before	during	sigf	percent change	before	during	sigf	percent change
Auburn Gresham												
program area	5.42	3.19	.00	-41.2	3.54	1.37	.00	-61.3	.375	.175	.00	-53.3
comparison area	5.07	3.47	.00	-31.6	3.06	1.42	.00	-53.6	.367	.240	.05	-28.9
Englewood												
program area	7.49	5.56	.01	-25.9	4.62	2.89	.00	-37.4	.508	.828	.25	+63.0
comparison area	7.11	4.83	.00	-32.1	3.92	1.86	.00	-52.6	.463	.182	.00	-60.7
Logan Square												
program area	2.53	1.40	.00	-44.9	1.72	0.84	.00	-51.2	.152	.114	.27	-25.0
comparison area	2.78	1.37	.00	-50.6	1.85	0.74	.00	-60.0	.206	.095	.00	-53.9
Rogers Park												
program area	1.69	0.58	.00	-65.8	0.89	0.23	.00	-74.2	.155	.038	.00	-75.6
comparison area	0.58	0.17	.00	-79.5	0.40	0.06	.00	-86.0	.070	.008	.00	-88.6
Southwest												
program area	3.56	2.40	.00	-32.7	1.93	0.98	.00	-49.2	.267	.224	.58	-16.1
comparison area	2.28	1.82	.01	-20.0	1.85	0.80	.00	-56.8	.180	.135	.19	-25.0
West Garfield Pk												
program area	11.53	6.67	.00	-42.1	7.63	4.06	.00	-46.8	1.09	.603	.01	-44.7
comparison area	8.72	4.72	.00	-45.9	5.40	2.99	.00	-44.6	.771	.442	.01	-42.7
West Humboldt Pk												
program area	7.50	4.24	.00	-43.4	5.00	2.83	.00	-43.4	.604	.513	.34	-15.1
comparison area	5.64	3.38	.00	-40.1	3.48	2.10	.00	-39.7	.463	.355	.07	-23.3

Note: two-tail significance tests; equal variances not assumed.

Table A-2 describes the average rates of gun homicides and shootings, measured as both "shots fired" and "persons shot," before and during the operation of the program in seven CeaseFire sites in the Chicago area – Auburn Gresham, Englewood, Logan Square, Rogers Park, Southwest, West Garfield Park, and West Humboldt Park. Each is divided into the program and comparison areas. As described in the main report, the figures shown in the table are per 10,000 area residents.

As expected in light of the general decline of crime in Chicago, shots fired declines in all of these areas following the introduction program. The rate at which persons were actually shot also went down significantly in every program and comparison area. Gun murder rates, which were much lower, present a more mixed picture with regard to the statistical significance of the changes reported in Table A-2, but they were down in 13 of the 14 comparisons presented in Table A-2.

Table A-3
Forecast and Actual Rates of shots Fired During CeaseFire, 1991-2006

	Forecast	Actual	Difference	t-value	df	p
Auburn Gresham	3.457	3.132	-0.094	1.463	65	0.07
Englewood	7.330	5.480	-0.252	6.344	33	0.00
Logan Square	2.431	1.531	-0.370	7.048	79	0.00
Rogers Park	0.842	0.579	-0.312	2.611	34	0.01
Southwest	3.209	2.322	-0.276	4.621	51	0.00
West Garfield Park	10.944	6.683	-0.389	14.993	77	0.00
West Humboldt Park	7.065	4.312	-0.390	12.366	76	0.00

Note: The shown t-values and probabilities were obtained from the difference of means test (one-tailed) comparing the forecast and actual post-program rates of shooting in the program areas.

Table A-3 displays an analysis taking a rather different approach. In the spirit of Box and Tiao (1976), we examine how observed rates of shooting following the introduction of the program deviate from the forecast rates based on the pre-program observations. The forecast shooting rates shown in the table are the predicted values from the various auto-regressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) regressions of the shooting rates before the program.[1] To compare the forecast and actual rates, we applied the difference-of-means test, results of which are shown in the last two columns. In all sites except Southwest, the program area reveals significantly lower shooting rates.

Below, Table A-4 displays the results of the Box-Tiao intervention model regressions. The Box-Tiao intervention model can be written as $Y_t = f(X_t) + N_t$, where I_t represents an intervening event and N_t denotes the noise component. The first step to apply this model is to find out an appropriate model for the noise process. This involves ARIMA modeling. A general ARIMA (*p, d, q*) model can be described as follows:

$$\Delta^d y_t = \mu + \varphi_1 \Delta^d y_{t-1} + \varphi_2 \Delta^d y_{t-2} + \ \dots \ + \ \varphi_p \Delta^d y_{t-p} + \dots + \theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \theta_2 \varepsilon_{t-2} + \ \dots \ + \ \theta_q \varepsilon_{t-q} \quad \text{where } \varepsilon_t \sim (0, \sigma_\varepsilon^2) \ .$$

That is, the series, y_t, is integrated of order *d*, becoming stationary after being differenced of the *d*th order.

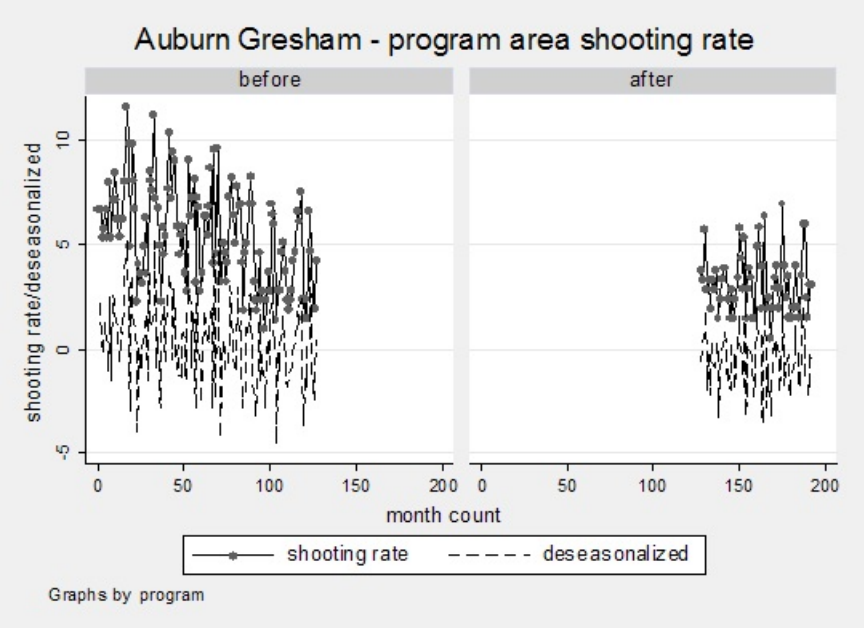
In order to check for stationarity of the shooting rate series in each area (Dickey and Fuller 1979), we applied the augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root. In all areas under examination in this analysis, the shooting rates exhibited no unit roots, showing instead a strong downward trend over time.[2] Also, summer months in general displayed higher shooting rates.

[1] Note that these ARIMA models have different AR or MA structures from the ARIMA models introduced later in the intervention analysis, as they utilize only the pre-program part of the series.

[2] If the null hypothesis of a unit root is not rejected, one has to difference the series until it becomes stationary. If it is rejected, the series is likely to be trend-stationary. In the latter, one may de-trend the series to get a pre-whitened series.

Hence, the shooting rates were detrended and deseasonalized, which generated pre-whitened shooting rates.

Figure A-1
Original and Deseasonalized Shooting Trends
Auburn Gresham Program and Comparison Areas



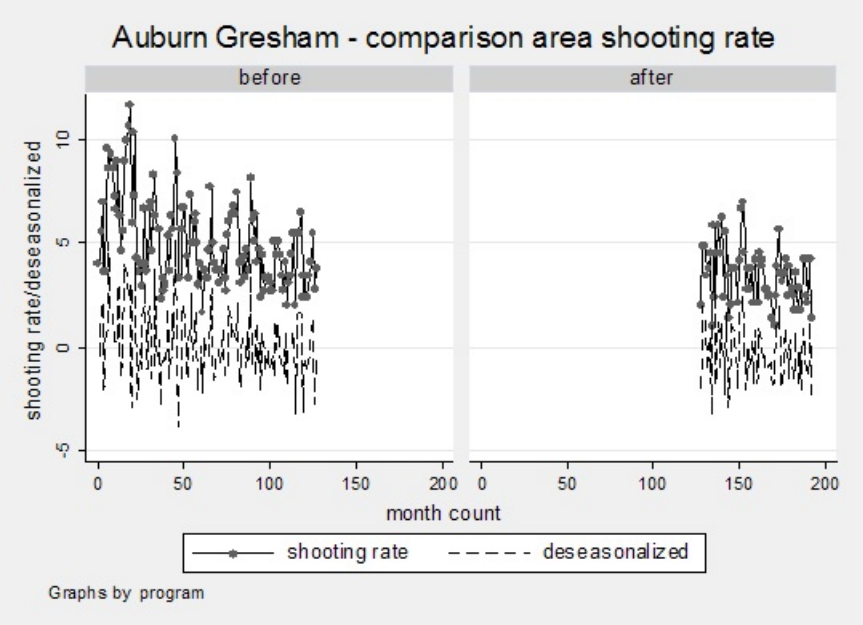


Figure A-1 above illustrates the original and deseasonalized data for all shootings in Auburn Gresham. As seen there, the original shooting series is strongly trended downward in

both the program and comparison areas. When deseasonalized, however, the shooting rate turned out to be a little lower in the program area after the intervention.

Once the noise process is modeled with an appropriate ARIMA model, one can proceed to model the $f(X_t)$ part of the regression. There are four models of intervention, which vary by the duration and pace of the intervention effect.

(1) Instant and permanent effect: for an intervening event such that $X_t = 0$ if $t < T$ and $X_t = 1$ if $t \geq T$, we estimate $Y_t^* = X_t$;

(2) Instant and temporary effect: for an intervening event such that in $X_t = 0$ if $t \neq T$ and $X_t = 1$ if $t = T$, we estimate $Y_t^* = \omega X_t$;

(3) Gradual and permanent effect: for an intervening event such that $X_t = 0$ if $t < T$ and $X_t = 1$ if $t \geq T$, we estimate $Y_t^* = /(1 - \delta L)\, X_t$;

(4) Gradual and temporary effect: for an intervening event such that $X_t = 0$ if $t < T$ and $X_t = 1$ if $t = T$, we estimate $Y_t^* = \omega/(1 - \delta L)\, X_t$,

where L indicates a backward operator, T is the point of time for intervention, and $-1 < \delta < 1$ (for the actual derivation of the model, see the Technical Notes).

The left-most columns of Table A-4 describes the results from the intervention analysis for all shots fired. A brief summary of the findings will be presented following the detailed tables. Overall, the impact of CeaseFire was significant and large. In some sites, its impact was rapid and persistent. Such sites included Logan Square, Southwest, West Garfield Park, and West Humboldt Park. In Logan Square and Southwest, only the program area shows the significant effect of CeaseFire on shooting rate reduction. In the latter two sites, while both the program and comparison areas record a significant drop in shooting rates due to the intervention, the size of the impact is larger for the program area. For instance, in West Garfield Park, there was a 22.4 percent reduction in the shooting rate associated with the introduction of CeaseFire, a shift double that which ocurred in the comparison area.

In Auburn Gresham, the CeaseFire impact was gradual and persistent. Its impact on the level of shooting is the ω parameter, which is estimated to be -0.887 (i.e., 14.4 percent of the pre-program shooting rate). Also, the rate at which this effect took place (signified by δ, which is presented in Table A-4 when significant) is -0.148, which implies that the post-program shooting rate would be reached in just over 16 months. Overall, the decline in shots fired was statistically significant and persistent in five of the seven targeted areas.

Table A-4
Pre-Hiatus Trends in Auburn-Gresham and Englewood, 1991-2007 (July)

Site	Shots fired rate per 10,000				Persons shot rate per 10,000			
Auburn Gresham								
Program area	α	ω	δ	noise model	α	ω	δ	noise model
coefficient	0.307	-0.887	-0.148	AR(1,3)	0.264	-0.736	-0.223	AR(1,3)
significance	0.084	0.020	0.030	N=199	0.066	0.023	0.001	N=199
effect summary	gradual and persistent post-program level reached in 15.1 months 16.4% lower than pre-program level				gradual and persistent post-program level reached in 9.8 months 20.8% lower than the pre-program level			
Comparison area	α	ω	δ	noise model	α	ω	δ	noise model
coefficient	0.229	-0.624	-0.056	AR(1,2)	0.162	-0.413	-0.017	AR(1,2)
significance	0.137	0.030	0.425	N=199	0.302	0.141	0.784	N=199
effect summary	gradual and persistent; not significant				gradual and persistent; not significant			
Englewood								
Program area	α	ω		noise model	α	ω		noise model
coefficient	0.337	-1.670		AR(1)MA(1)	0.296	-1.453		AR(1,3)
significance	0.188	0.004		N=199	0.359	0.025		N=199
effect summary	instant and persistent; not significant				instant and persistent; not significant			
Comparison area	α	ω	δ	noise model	α	ω	δ	noise model
coefficient	0.093	-0.854	-0.002	AR(1)MA(1)	0.018	-0.490	0.028	AR(1), MA(1)
significance	0.618	0.071	0.976	N=199	0.678	0.347	0.641	N=199
effect summary	gradual and persistent; not significant				gradual and persistent; not significant			
Rogers Park								
Program area	α	ω		noise model	α	ω		noise model
coefficient	0.035	-0.171		AR(1-3)	0.042	-0.199		AR(1-3)
significance	0.522	0.226		N=199	0.143	0.059		N=199
effect summary	instant and persistent; not significant				instant and persistent; not significant			
Comparison area	α	ω	δ	noise model	α	ω	δ	noise model
coefficient	0.036	-0.220	-0.015	AR(1,2)	-0.032	-0.034	0.230	AR(3), MA(3)
significance	0.583	0.423	0.779	N=199	0.183	0.721	0.000	N=199
effect summary	gradual and persistent; not significant				gradual and permanent; not significant			

Table A-4 (Continued)
Pre-Hiatus Trends in West Garfield Park and West Humboldt Park, 1991-2006 (August)

Site	Shots fired rate per 10,000			Persons shot rate per 10,000		
West Garfield Park						
Program area	α	ω	noise model	α	ω	noise model
coefficient	0.957	-2.584	AR(1-3)	0.794	-2.121	AR(3), MA(3)
significance	0.009	0.000	N=188	0.006	0.000	N=188
effect summary	instant and persistent 22.4% lower than pre-program level			instant and permanent 27.8% lower than pre-program		
Comparison area	α	ω	noise model	α	ω	noise model
coefficient	0.402	-0.985	AR(1,3)	0.222	-0.709	AR(3), MA(3)
significance	0.056	0.006	N=188	0.322	0.056	N=188
effect summary	instant and persistent 11.2% lower than "pre-program" level			instant and permanent; not significant		
West Humboldt Park						
Program area	α	ω	noise model	α	ω	noise model
coefficient	0.412	-1.012	AR(1-3)	0.383	-0.913	AR(1,2)
significance	0.046	0.002	N=188	0.003	0.000	N=188
effect summary	instant and persistent 13.5% lower than pre-program level			instant and persistent 18.3% lower than pre-program level		
Comparison area	α	ω	noise model	α	ω	noise model
coefficient	0.206	-0.571	AR(1,4)	0.358	-0.561	AR(1-3)
significance	0.060	0.003	N=188	0.008	0.000	N=188
effect summary	instant and persistent 10.1% lower than "pre-program" level			instant and persistent 16.1% lower than pre-program level		

Table A-4 (Continued)
Continuing Trends in Southwest and Logan Square, 1991-2008 (June)

Site	Shots fired rate per 10,000				Persons shot rate per 10,000			
Southwest								
Program area	α	ω		noise model	α	ω		noise model
coefficient	0.234	-0.730		AR(3), MA(3)	0.142	-0.444		AR(1), MA(1)
significance	0.225	0.036		N=210	0.147	0.026		N=210
effect summary	instant and persistent 20.5% lower than pre-program level				instant and persistent 23.0% lower than pre-program level			
Comparison area	α	ω		noise model	α	ω		noise model
coefficient	0.099	-0.267		AR(1,2)	0.073	-0.211		AR(1,2)
significance	0.335	0.166		N=210	0.269	0.090		N=210
effect summary	instant and persistent; not significant				instant and persistent; not significant			
Logan Square								
Program area	α	ω		noise model	α	ω		noise model
coefficient	0.244	-0.538		AR(1,4)	0.093	-0.319		AR(3), MA(3)
significance	0.002	0.000		N=210	0.276	0.043		N=210
effect summary	instant and persistent 21.2% lower than pre-program level				instant and persistent 18.6% lower than pre-program level			
Comparison area	α	ω	δ	noise model	α	ω	δ	noise model
coefficient	0.125	-0.276	-0.046	AR(1-3)	0.128	-0.276	-0.097	AR(1,3)
significance	0.092	0.028	0.417	N=210	0.028	0.015	0.077	N=210
effect summary	gradual and persistent; not significant				gradual and persistent post-program level reached in 11.5 months 14.9% lower than pre-program level			

Table A-4 also presents a parallel analysis of the rate at which persons were actually shot in these seven program and comparison areas. There was evidence of an effect of CeaseFire in five areas, all save Rogers Park and Englewood. For three of these areas (Auburn-Gresham, West Garfield Park and Southwest) there was no parallel and significant decline in the rate at which persons were shot in the matched comparison areas. In West Humboldt Park and Logan Square both the program and comparison areas saw similar drops in this measure of shootings. The effect of the program in Auburn-Gresham was more subtle than most, with the persons shot time series taking about 10 months ("gradual but persistent") to settle at an eventually low level. The gradual decline in persons shot in Auburn-Gresham's comparison area was not statistically significant in .

We now turn to the analysis of gun murders. Homicide was a relatively rare event even in these areas, so the data consist of a series of low frequency counts. It is inappropriate to use conventional OLS regressions in analyzing such data. Instead, we rely on a Poisson-based regression to assess the impact of CeaseFire on the frequency of gun homicides. In addition, since homicide are small, murder rates will be quite small. Therefore, to account for the effect of "exposure" – that is, the size of population at risk – we included the log of the size of the area population at risk as an independent variable. The Poisson regression analysis thus became an analysis of murder rates per 10,000 persons rather than murder counts (see the Technical Notes that follow for more details).[3] Table A-5 displays the Poisson regression results.

In summary, the results are at best very mixed. In three sites (Auburn-Gresham, Rogers Park, and West Garfield Park), the introduction of CeaseFire was associated with a significant decline in gun murders. However, homicide was down in their comparison areas as well. The magnitude of this decline was greater in the Auburn-Gresham program area, but smaller in Rogers Park's targeted area. In Englewood and Logan Square, declines were larger and statistically significant in the comparison areas, but by contrast changed little in the program areas. There were no significant shifts in gun homicide rates in either program or comparison areas for West Humboldt Park and Southwest.

[3] Note that by applying a Poisson regression, we are effectively treating murder counts as cross-sectional rather than time-series observations. This could have been problematic given the longitudinal nature of the current dataset. However, when we inspected the correlograms of the murder counts data, we found very little evidence of autocorrelation.

Table A-5
Poisson Regression Analysis of Murder Counts

CeaseFire Site	Area	Coefficient	Sigf.	Pseudo-R^2
Auburn Gresham	Program	-0.822	0.000	0.037 ***
N=199	Comparison	-0.463	0.050	0.016 **
Englewood	Program	0.355	0.195	0.005
N=199	Comparison	-1.045	0.001	0.035 ***
Logan Square	Program	-0.206	0.380	0.002
N=210	Comparison	-0.765	0.000	0.042 ***
Rogers Park	Program	-1.400	0.000	0.052 ***
N=199	Comparison	-2.178	0.032	0.049 **
Southwest	Program	-0.176	0.609	0.001
N=210	Comparison	-0.288	0.265	0.004
West Garfield Park	Program	-0.685	0.002	0.029 ***
N=188	Comparison	-0.586	0.002	0.025 **
West Humboldt Park	Program	-0.172	0.290	0.002
N=188	Comparison	-0.274	0.060	0.006 *

Note: The coefficients are from Poisson regression, except for the regressions for West Humboldt Park which uses a negative binomial regression due to overdispersion. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.10$.

Summary

Tables A-6 and A-7 summarize the findings detailed above. They describe the effects of CeaseFire on gun violence in the program areas, and contrast those with trends in the matched comparison areas.

Table A-6 summarizes the ARIMA analyses of shots fired and persons shot. ARIMA estimates of the percentage declines associated with the introduction of the program are presented where they were statistically significant. As it describes, those percentage declines ranged from 16 to 23 percent. All were statistically persistent (there was no sign that they were abating at the end of the series) and most declines rapidly followed the introduction of CeaseFire. Other columns contrast trends in the program areas with those in the comparison areas, to discern whether differences in their trends add any evidence regarding the causal impact of CeaseFire. Of the ten significant declines documented in Table A-5, seven were consistent with a truly causal effect. That is, trends in the comparison areas were distinct in ways that suggest that, in the absence of the program, violence would not have declined.

Table A-X
Summary of ARIMA Estimates of the Impact of CeaseFire

	Shots Fired			Persons Shot		
CeaseFire Site	trend in program area	percent decline	due to the program? (contrast with comparison area)	trend in program area	percent decline	due to the program? (contrast with comparison area)
Auburn Gresham	gradual and persistent	– 16%	Yes; decline in the comparison area was insignificant	gradual and persistent	– 21%	Yes; decline in the comparison area was insignificant
Englewood	insignificant		decline in the comparison area was also insignificant	insignificant		comparison area decline was also insignificant
Logan Square	instant and persistent	– 21%	Yes; decline in the comparison area was insignificant	instant and persistent	– 19%	No; similar decline in the comparison area
Rogers Park	insignificant		comparison area decline also insignificant; shooting levels low and not much change	insignificant		comparison area decline was also insignificant; shooting levels low and not much change
Southwest	instant and persistent	– 20%	Yes; decline in the comparison area was insignificant	instant and persistent	– 23%	Yes; decline in the comparison area was insignificant
West Garfield Pk	instant and persistent	– 22%	Probably; program area decline was more than twice that in the comparison area	instant and persistent	– 28%	Yes; decline in the comparison area was insignificant
West Humboldt Pk	instant and persistent	– 14%	Probably not; program area decline was similar	instant and persistent	– 18%	Probably not; program area decline was similar

As Table A-7 reports, there were few changes in homicide rates consistent with an effect of CeaseFire. Significant declines in homicide in Rogers Park and West Garfield Park were mirrored by changes in their comparison areas.

Table A-7
Summary of Poisson Regression Analysis of the Impact of CeaseFire on Gun Homicide

CeaseFire Site	trend in program area	due to the program? (contrast with comparison area)
Auburn Gresham	Down	Yes; the decline in program area twice that in comparison area, where it was also down significantly
Englewood	Insignificant	Significant decline in the comparison area
Logan Square	Insignificant	Significant decline in the comparison area
Rogers Park	Down	No; a larger drop in the comparison area
Southwest	Insignificant	No significant changes
West Garfield Park	Down	No; a parallel drop in the comparison area
West Humboldt Park	Insignificant	Decline in the comparison area also not significant

Technical Notes

Intervention Analysis

Here we introduce the gradual and permanent impact estimation, as the other ones can be derived more easily. The gradual and permanent impact model is given by $Y_t^* = f(X_t) = \omega/(1 - \delta L)\, X_t$ where $X_t = 1$ for $t \geq T$ and $X_t = 0$, otherwise. Then, $(1 - L)Y_t^* = \omega X_t$, which becomes $Y_t^* - \delta Y_{t-1}^* = \omega X_t$. That is, $Y_t^* = \delta Y_{t-1}^* = \omega X_t$

Poisson-based Regressions

Since murder is a rare event that takes a small integer value, a Poisson regression is an appropriate choice. Our Poisson regression takes the following form:

Log (E(Y)) = log(Exposure) + a + bX, where X is a predictor variable (CEASEFIRE) and Exposure indicates the size of the population at risk.

A central feature of the Poisson distribution is that its mean is the same as is variance. If the observed variance is different from the mean, then one should suspect overdispersion. One possible reason giving rise to overdispersion is too many zeros (i.e., too many cases of non-incidence). Since murder is a rare event, murder data may well exhibit overdispersion. In our analysis, the murder data do not reveal overdispersion except for West Humboldt Park. In the latter areas, the murder data were fit using the negative binomial distribution.[4]

Estimation Using STATA

This is a technical note on actual estimation of time-series models using Stata. Time series analysis involves sequential steps at which a great deal of judgment is required.

Step I: Testing for Stationarity

Stationarity is the first fundamental statistical property tested for time series analysis, which implies:

Zero expectation ($E[x_t]=0$),

Constant variance ($Var[x_t]$ is a constant, independent of t),Constant autocovariance invariant to time shifts ($Cov[x_t, x_{t-1}]$ is a finite function of $t - s$, but not of t or s).

The above property is called weak stationary. Note the distinction between strict stationary (all statistical properties of the process are independent of time) vs. weak stationary (the first two moments of the process – i.e., mean and variance/covariance – are independent of time). Both are the same if the elements of the process (x_t) are distributed normally.
The most popular stationary test is the augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit roots. The null hypothesis (H0) is that there is a unit root, implying that the series is *not* stationary, and the test hypothesis (H1) is that it is stationary in which case there is no need for differencing.

[4] See Berk and McDonald (2007) for a discussion of appropriate model choice for count data.

If H0 is not rejected, one should difference the series *d* times until the series after *d*-differencing becomes stationary (i.e., until H0 is rejected). The term "augmented" is used because it tests for stationary of higher orders compared to the DF test for stationary of degree one.
Even if H0 is rejected, still need to check whether the process is "trend-stationary." One can check this by including the trend term in the DF test and seeing whether it is significant or not.

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dfuller rtshoot [or]
dfuller rtshoot, regress trend
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Note that stationary is a property relevant only to AR terms.

Step II: Testing for Independence

Once the series turns out to be stationary (or is made stationary), we can test further whether it is a white-noise test (i.e., whether $Cov[x_t, x_{t-1}]=0$)

H0: white noise (all autocorrelations are zero), H1: at least one autocorrelation is non-zero. If H0 is rejected, proceed to the identification step (i.e., finding out the AR/MA terms), as the rejection of H0 implies temporal dependence. If H0 is not rejected, the series is independent and the process is completely random. In this case, no deterministic model can be constructed.

The most popular white-noise tests are the Ljung-Box and Box-Pierce Test (the latter performs better for small samples). The choice of lags depends on the a priori knowledge of the "memory" of the process.

```
wntestq rtshoot [or]
wntestq rtshoot, lags(12)
```

Step III: Identification

This is a visual (casual) method using autocorrelation function plots (i.e., correlogram):

```
corrgram rtshoot [or]
corrgram rtshoot, lags(12)
```

If the correlogram declines geometrically, AR(1) is suggested. If it looks like a damped sine wave, AR(2) or higher model is suggested. If one significant autocorrelation is followed by a random series of insignificant autocorrelations, MA(1) is suggested.

At this step, one fits the ARIMA model. For example,

`arima rtshoot counter summer, ar(1 3)` estimates AR1 & AR3
`arima rtshoot counter summer, ar(1-3)` estimates AR 1 to AR3
`arima rtshoot counter summer, ma(1-3)` estimates MA 1 to MA3
`arima rtshoot summer, arima(2,1,3)` estimates AR2, MA3 on the first-differenced series

Then get the residual and test whether it is a white-noise.

```
predict rtshootr, resid
wntestq rtshootr
```

If the residual is not white-noise, go back to the ARIMA step and re-estimate the model.

Step IV: Modeling with Intervention Variables

With the pre-whitened and de-seasonalized series (**rtshootr**), now one can proceed to an intervention analysis. For example:

`arima rtshootr prog, ar(1,2)` instant/permanent effect of variable PROG where PROG=0 for pre-intervention and PROG=1 for post-intervention
`arima rtshootr l.rtshootr prog, ar(1,2)` gradual/permanent effect
`arima rtshootr l.rtshootr prog2, ar(1,2)` instant/permanent effect where PROG2=1 for the intervention time point and PROG2=0 for all other observations.
`arima rtshootr l.rtshootr prog2, ar(1,2)` instant/temporary effect

Poisson Regressions

In a Poisson regression, the dependent variable is a count of a rare event such as homicide. The Poisson regression estimated in the report is of this form: *Log (E(Y)) = log(Exposure) + a + bX*, where X is a predictor variable (i.e., PROG) and Exposure indicates the size of the population at risk. To run a Poisson regression, use the following commands.

```
poisson tmurd prog, exposure(lntpop)
poisgof
```

If the result of the second command (good of fit test) is significant, it suggests overdispersion, meaning there are too many zeroes. In that case, a recommendation is to use a negative binomial regression, which is estimated with the following command:

```
nbreg cmurd prog, exposure(lncpop)
```

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Appendix B
Impact of CeaseFire on Geographical Crime Patterns

by
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This report appendix examines geographical patterns of crime at seven CeaseFire sites. Hot spot maps are presented that contrast shooting patterns before and after the introduction of CeaseFire in these areas. Parallel maps detail changes in shooting patterns in the matched comparison areas.[1] The section ends with a summary of our conclusions regarding changes in shooting density patterns in all seven sites. In four of the seven there was evidence that decreases in the size and intensity of shooting hot spots were linked to the introduction of CeaseFire. In two other areas shooting hot spots waned, but evidence was inconclusive that this decline could be linked to CeaseFire. All of the maps can be viewed in color on our web site.

Hot spot maps enable us to examine geographical patterns of crime and how they differ in two time periods. The changes that could take place are numerous. They include:

- concentrations of shootings could decline in density, evidencing fewer shootings per square mile;
- shootings might relocate from one section of an area to another; there could also be visual evidence suggesting displacement from a program area to a nearby comparison area;
- shooting gradients might flatten, with hot spots spreading to cover a wider but lower-density area, or hot spots could grow smaller but more intense.

The interpretations of the maps that are reported here thus differ from the statistical analyses of time series data presented in the main report and Appendix A. Those sections examined monthly trends in crime rates by aggregating all incidents in the program and comparison areas over a 192-month period. The analyses presented here disaggregate the same incident data and examine their distribution across space within the program and comparison areas. The time frame considered here is also much shorter, because it uses only two years of data pre-program and two years of post-program data. As in the time-series analyses, this section focuses only on CeaseFire sites with sufficient post-implementation data, and the data we required was available only for sites located in the City of Chicago.

Unfortunately, there is not an established literature on the use of crime mapping in program evaluation, especially within the context of the research design employed in this study. The use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to identify areas of crime concentration has

[1] The spacial distribution of homicides is not examined here; in these small areas homicides were a relatively rare event, and they did not lend themselves to density mapping.

developed rapidly since these systems were available for desktop computers. Kernel Density Interpolation has generally been shown to be one of the best ways to describe variation in crime rates over an entire area.[2] While there is agreement on the proper statistical technique to analyze departures from randomness in a single kernel density interpolation, there is no agreement on how to look simultaneously at before and after maps that include experimental and control conditions. Thus far, the best methodologies for before and after mapped observations have been developed for road safety studies, but these methods do not include experimental and control groups.[3] Rather than presenting statistical test of significance, this analysis relies on maps prior to and post implementation and simple tables of estimated shootings per square mile. The analyses that follow combine a systematic analysis of changes in hot-spot density with a detailed visual inspection of the data. Before-after changes in the program areas, and differences in patterns we detect between the program and comparison areas, may be attributable to the program. A table near the end of this Appendix summarizes the quantitative indices describing hot spot changes, and another presents our summary assessments of the impact of CeaseFire on patterns of violence.

Data and Methods

Crime data for the study were aggregated from a city-wide database including individual incidents of all kinds that were reported to the Chicago police during the 192 months between January 1991 and December 2006. Incidents were geocoded to longitude and latitude coordinates. The data examined here are shootings that were reported in CeaseFire's targeted police beats and in a matched sets of comparison beats for two-year periods before and after the implementation of the program. Two-year time samples were used to ensure that the maps were based on enough observations to establish clear before and after patterns, and to reliably identify changes in patterns over time.

In this analysis, shootings are defined by combining incidents identified by Chicago police as aggravated batteries with a firearm and aggravated assaults with a firearm. Broadly speaking, the difference between assault and battery is marksmanship – whether or not the intended victim was hit by the gunfire – rather than a test of the program. Combining the two also discounts considerable slippage in the classification of shootings as a battery or an assault. Prior to 2003, officers often erroneously placed too many incidents in the battery category, a situation that became a training focus that subsequently reduced the apparent number of aggravated batteries.

Detailed crime hot spot maps were generated using the pre-program and post-program data and uniform mapping procedures. The same procedure was employed for each of the seven program and comparison area contrasts:

---

[2] Harries, Keith. Mapping crime : principle and practice. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice,1999.

[3] Hauer, Ezra. Observational Before-After Studies in Road Safety. Pergamon, 1997.

- For each set of program and comparison beats, only shootings within a two-year window before and after the implementation of CeaseFire in that area were selected.

- Using CrimeStat 3.1 a single kernel density interpolation was done for each set of data. A fine reference grid of cells was created with 150 columns across a rectangle defined by the boundary spatial extremes of the combined CeaseFire and comparison area.

- We employed a negative exponential kernel shape with a fixed distance of one-half mile. This means that a kernel was passed over each cell of the entire map with a negative exponential shape and counting only incidents within a half mile of the cell centroid. The negative exponential shape gave greatest weight to the cell itself and a rapidly decreasing weight to cells further away up to ½ mile. Unlike a normal curve, it gave no weight to cells beyond ½ mile. The result is a z value (as in x, y ,z) for each cell which is an interpolation of the count of shootings in the cell and in surrounding cells. These parameters were checked using .375 bandwidth and 100 columns across the area. There were display differences, but no substantial differences in how they were interpreted.

- The cells were very small, depending on the study area (1/2000-1/4000) sq mile. To make the data more interpretable, the z value was multiplied by a constant to generate shootings per square mile. This constant is different for each CeaseFire and comparison area map because the area covered in each map is different.

- The interpolated data was imported into Mapinfo as a rectangular grid. Only those cells that were within the CeaseFire and comparison areas were retained.

- A thematic map using seven color gradations of equal spatial area was created for shootings prior to the beginning of CeaseFire.

- A thematic map using the same gradation was created for shootings following CeaseFire's implementation. Because of a general decline in shootings, many of these maps in fact display fewer color gradients, and the area covered by each gradation is not equal.

- A percent change map was created for each CeaseFire and comparison area, again using seven color gradations.

Note that this procedure ensures that every study area featured subareas that were, relatively speaking, hot spots. The analyses of each area look at the relative size and movement of those spots. An inspection of the density categories that are displayed for each area will indicate, however, that some spots were hotter than others, if we look across study areas.

The Maps

The analyses that follow present three maps for each CeaseFire site. The first two depict hot spot densities pre- and post-program in the program and comparison areas. A legend documents the cutting points associated with each color on the map; in general, denser concentrations of shootings are identified by lighter colors, with red being reserved for the "hottest" density concentrations. Blues and greens were reserved for "cooler," low-density areas. The cutting points defining the density gradients differ from site to site, reflecting differences in the frequency of shootings. In Rogers Park, for example, the highest number of shootings per square mile gradient (marked in red) was 68 to105 per square mile; in West Garfield Park all of those areas would have fallen in the lowest density category (marked in blue), which extended to include subareas with up to 113 shootings per square mile.

The third map in each series examines percentage changes in shooting densities over the period. Again, areas in which shootings went up were assigned the color red, while blues and greens identify places where shooting densities declined. The percentages on which the cutting points are based vary from area to area, reflecting differences in the general decline in shootings. Note that percentage changes are based on the pre-program data, so in areas where densities were low in the early period, large percentage changes could be based on small numeric shifts. It is necessary to examine both maps in each set. Both sets of maps include a small inset map that identifies where the beats are located in the city, with the program beats shaded to contrast them with the comparison beats.

All of the maps can be viewed in color at our web site.

Auburn Gresham (Beats 611, 612)

Auburn Gresham is an example of an area in which there appears to have been an effect of CeaseFire on geographical patterns in shootings. To examine the spatial distribution and change in patterns of shootings in Auburn Gresham's program and comparison beats, estimates of shootings per square mile were calculated for two years before and two years after the implementation of CeaseFire. The data prior to implementation were then divided into seven approximately equal shooting gradients. These are depicted in the left-hand panel of Figure B-1. CeaseFire's program beats in this area lie to the upper left of the Figure. As can be seen there, before the program began, CeaseFire beat 612 shared a shooting hot spot with comparison beat 621 to the East. Within this hot spot, the estimated number of shootings ranged from 182 to 224 per square mile. Outreach workers and violence interrupters from Auburn Gresham reported being active in parts of 612 although it was not a target beat, because of this shared problem. However, in general the comparison beats had fewer shootings per square mile than the CeaseFire beats. The fewest shootings were in comparison beat 622, but much of this beat is industrial or railway yards.

The right-hand panel of Figure B-1 retains the same density ranges. Because there was a general decrease in the number of shootings per square mile, the post-implementation map does

not include any areas falling in the highest-density category. Over time, the central core of the prominent pre-program hot spot shrank and broke apart. The hottest areas were still in program beats 612 and comparison beat 621, but the hottest areas were no longer continuous. More of its decline was concentrated in the comparison area, and the size of the hot spot in 621 was considerably smaller than in 612. Much of program beat 612 was still hot, but the beat as a whole cooled down. As Figure B-2 documents, the density of shootings dropped (colors blue and green) over most of the two program beats, perhaps more than in the comparison areas.

Table B-1 describes the overall distribution of estimated shootings per square mile for two years prior to the implementation of CeaseFire and for two years after implementation. In the table can be found the percentage of the program and comparison beats' land area that fell in each of the seven ranges of "dangerousness," measured by the density of shootings per square mile. As the Table illustrates, shooting densities were noticeably higher in CeaseFire's target areas than in the comparison area. Before the program began, more program land area was found in the most dangerous categories and much less in the least dangerous areas.

Table B-1
Before-After Shooting Densities for Auburn Gresham

shootings per square mile	two years before program		two years after program	
	Comparison	CeaseFire	Comparison	CeaseFire
3 to 42.99	20.7%	1.7%	16.2%	3.0%
43 to 67.99	17.6	8.8	20.7	12.6
68 to 94.99	14.4	11.8	19.6	15.3
95 to 119.99	13.3	13.1	16.4	15.9
120 to 149.99	14.5	15.6	13.8	15.8
150 to 181.99	10.4	20.6	11.4	23.8
182 to 224	9.8	28.4	1.9	13.5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

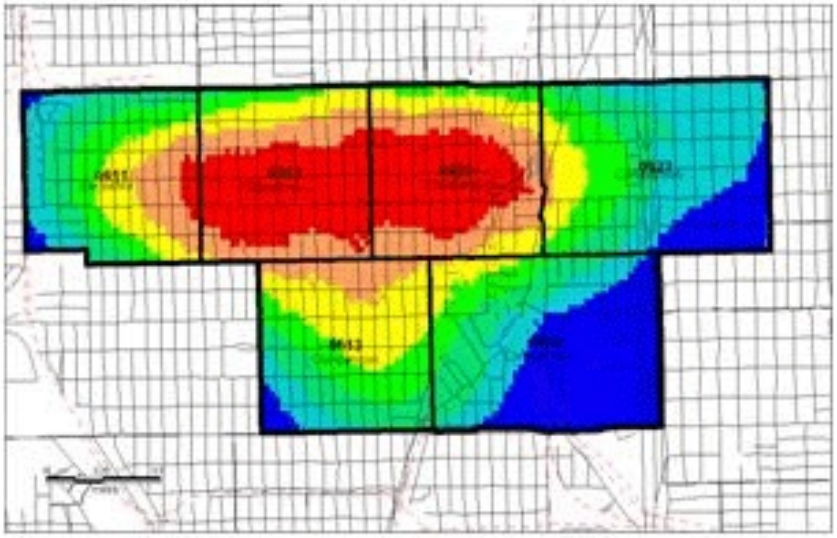
Two measures of the effect of the program can be calculated from the findings presented in Table B-1: the percentage of each area that shifted into the two least dangerous categories, and the percentage of each area that shifted out of the two most dangerous areas. In Auburn Gresham, the percentage of the program area that fell in the most dangerous two categories (above 150 per square mile) declined by 48 percent, from 10.5 percent to 15.6 percent. At the same time, the percentage of the comparison area in the safest categories (below 68 per square mile) actually declined a bit, from 38 percent to 37 percent. On the other hand, the percentage of the comparison area that lay in the two most dangerous shooting categories declined more in the comparison area, by 34 percent compared to 24 percent.

In addition, there were shifts in the median number of shootings per square mile in each area. For the two years prior to implementation of CeaseFire, half of the area of the CeaseFire beats had 148 shootings per square mile or less compared to 91 shootings per square mile in the comparison beats. For the two years after implementation half of the area of the CeaseFire beats had 126 shootings per square mile or fewer compared to 86 shootings in the comparison beats. Thus, the median number of shootings per square mile declined by 15 percent in the CeaseFire beats and only 6 percent in the comparison beats.

In summary, the hot spot centered in CeaseFire beat 612 remained visible during the two years following implementation of the program, but it grew smaller, and the cooler areas of the CeaseFire beats grew more quickly than they did in the comparison beats. While the level of shootings before and after implementation was higher in the CeaseFire beats than in the comparison beats, the decline was greater in program area, by several measures. The median number of shootings per square mile declined more in the program area. Also, almost half of the targeted area shifted into the safest categories, a very large change in a generally quite dangerous area, while things moved very slightly in the wrong direction in the comparison area. This was despite activity by CeaseFire outreach workers and violence interrupters in comparison beat 621, which shared a large hot spot with program beat 612.

Figure B-1: Changes in Shooting Hot Spots Auburn Gresham

Before CeaseFire



After CeaseFire

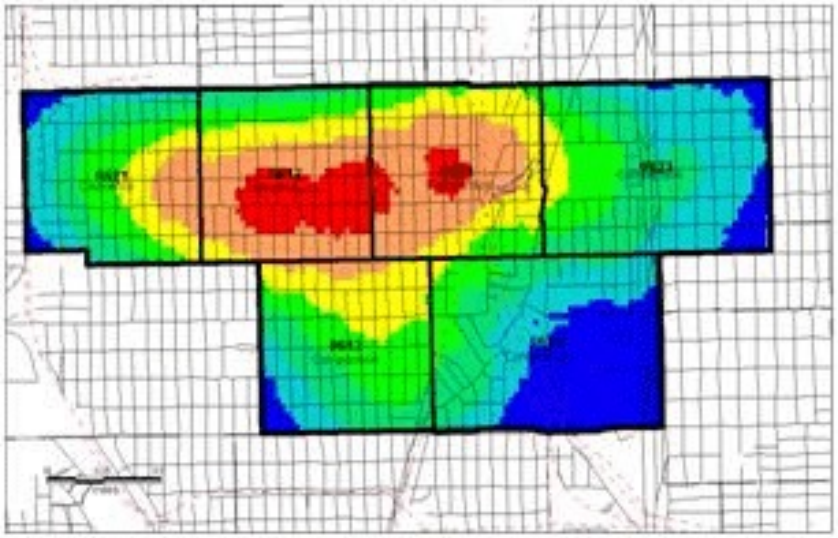
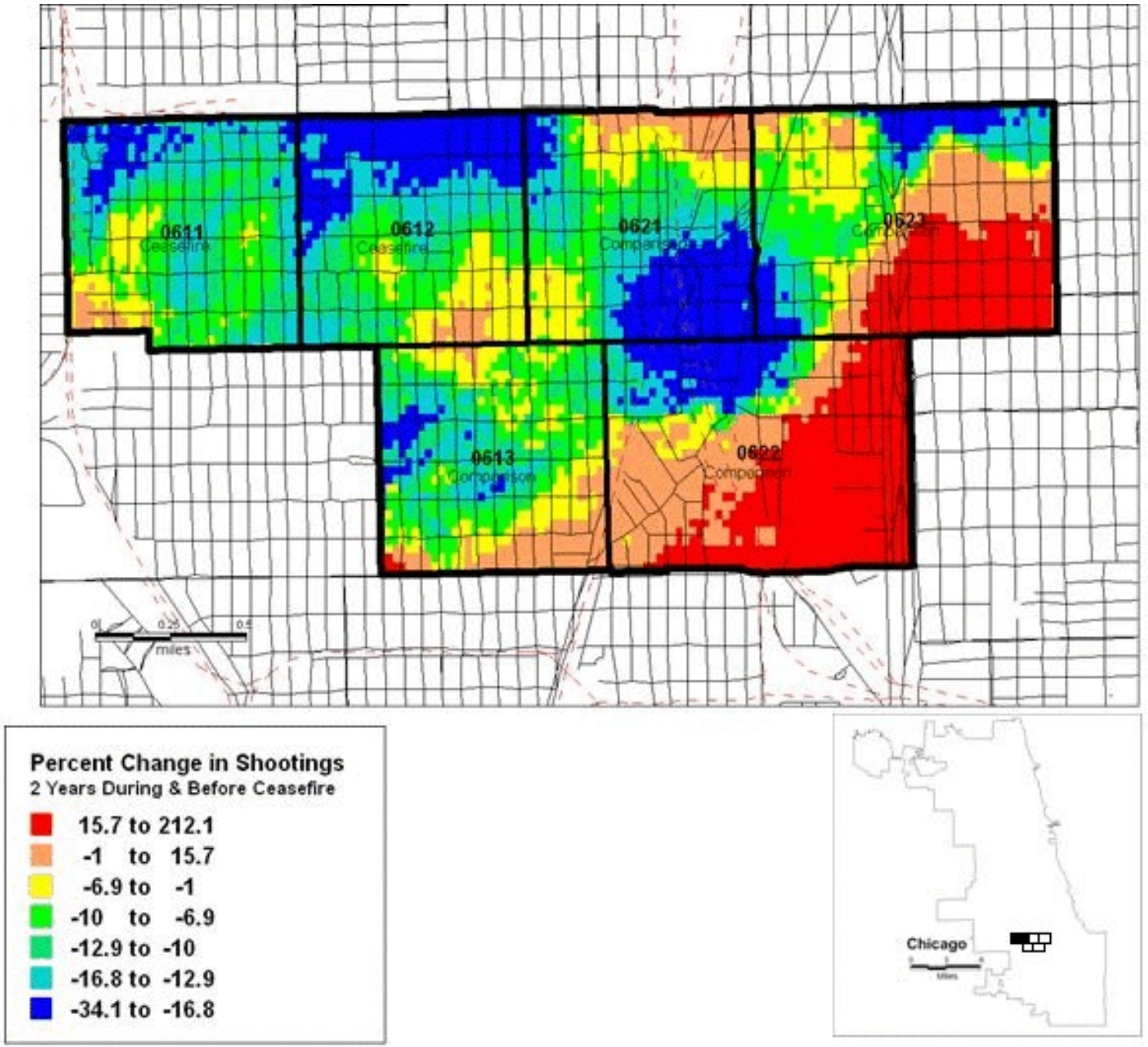


Figure B-2: Hot Spot Percent Change Auburn Gresham



Englewood (Beat 733)

Englewood's CeaseFire program area was located in the center of the beats depicted in Figure B-3. Englewood was a partly-funded program, receiving only about 6 percent of the funding received by many other CeaseFire sites. Shooting patterns during the two years proceeding the introduction of the program are located in the upper-left quadrant. The program area was home to a large shooting hot spot before the program began. As indicated by the red hot spot, shootings per square mile were clearly greatest in the CeaseFire area. Within this hot spot, the estimated number of shootings ranged from 261 to 322 per square mile. In general, the comparison beats had fewer shootings per square mile than the CeaseFire beats.

The right-hand panel of Figure B-3 retains the same density ranges, but because there was a general decrease in the number of shootings per square mile, the post-implementation map does not include any areas falling in the highest-density category. Overall, the general decline in shootings per square mile post implementation of CeaseFire is large. Prior to implementation 55 percent of the CeaseFire beat had 261 shootings per square mile. After implementation, no part of the program area reported more than 202 shootings per square mile. As Figure B-4 illustrates, over most of its surface area shooting densities in the program area declined by 30 percent or more. The location of the hottest area changed very little, but the density of shootings in that area was much lower..

Table B-2
Before-After Shooting Densities for Englewood

shootings per square mile	two years before program		two years after program	
	Comparison	CeaseFire	Comparison	CeaseFire
30 to 124.99	19.1%	0.9%	63.2%	24.0%
125 to 159.99	16.4	8.7	25.8	25.3
159 to 184.99	16.4	5.1	9.1	34.2
184 to 203.99	17.3	4.6	2.0	16.5
203 to 221.99	15.6	7.6	0	0
221 to 261.99	12.1	18.4	0	0
261 to 322.99	3.1	54.7	0	0
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table B-2 describes the overall distribution of estimated shootings per square mile for two years prior to the implementation of CeaseFire and for two years after implementation. While the CeaseFire beats were hotter two years after implementation than were the comparison beats, the proportion of the area in the two most violent categories declined from 73 percent prior to implementation of CeaseFire to 0 percent after implementation and the percentage of the

CeaseFire beat in the lowest category increased from 0.9 percent to 24.0 percent. At the bottom end, the percentage of comparison beats that fell in the safest two categories rose by 150 percent (from 36 percent to 89 percent), while the percentage of program beats that were in these two safe categories rose by 410 percent, from 9.6 percent to 49 percent.

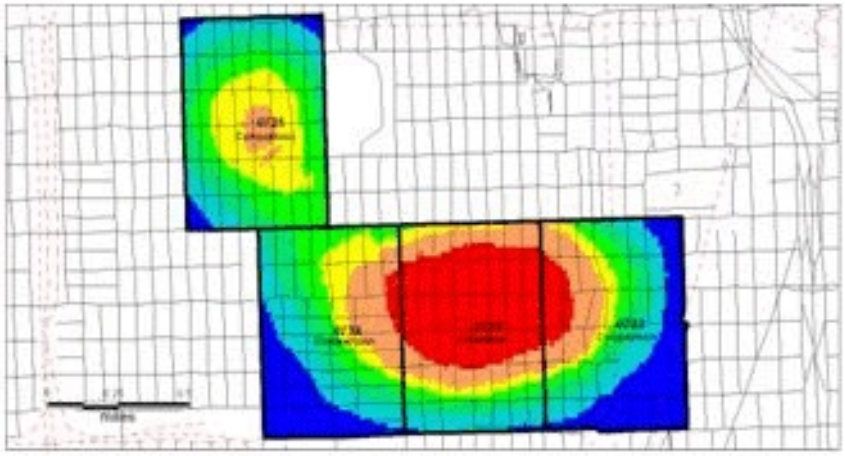
For the two years prior to implementation of CeaseFire, half of the area of the CeaseFire beats had 269 shootings per square mile or less compared to 181 shootings per square mile in the comparison beats. For the two years after implementation half of the area of the CeaseFire beats had 160 shootings per square mile or fewer compared to 112 shootings in the comparison beats. The median number of shootings per square mile declined 40 percent in the CeaseFire beats and 38 percent in the comparison beats.

In summary, the most dramatic fact about shooting densities in Englewood is that they declined greatly over much of the area, though this site was only partially funded. The hot spot centered in CeaseFire beat 733 remained visible during the two years following implementation of the program, but it became much cooler. A change from 73 percent of the CeaseFire beat having more than 221 shootings per square mile to zero percent falling in our two highest-density categories is quite remarkable. The density of crime also declined in the comparison area, and the median number of shootings per square mile declined at about the same rate in the comparison and CeaseFire beats. However, the drop of program subareas into the safest two shooting density categories, and out of the two most unsafe categories, was noticeably greater in the CeaseFire program area.

Figure B-3: Changes in Shooting Hot Spots Englewood

Before CeaseFire

After CeaseFire



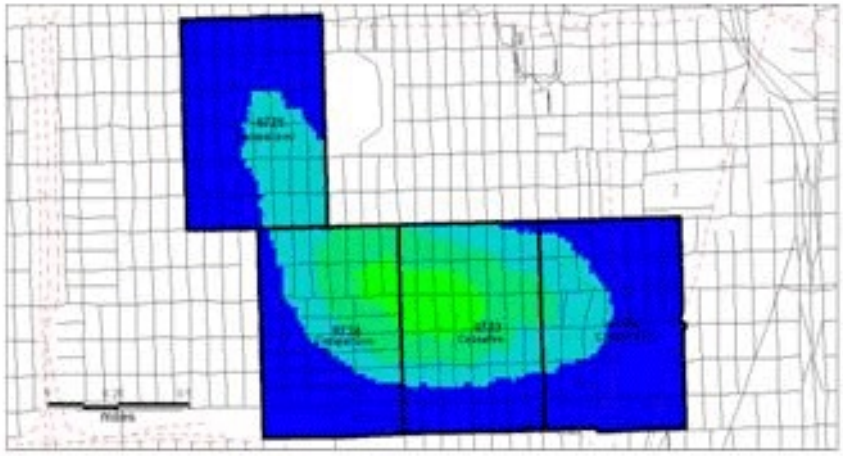
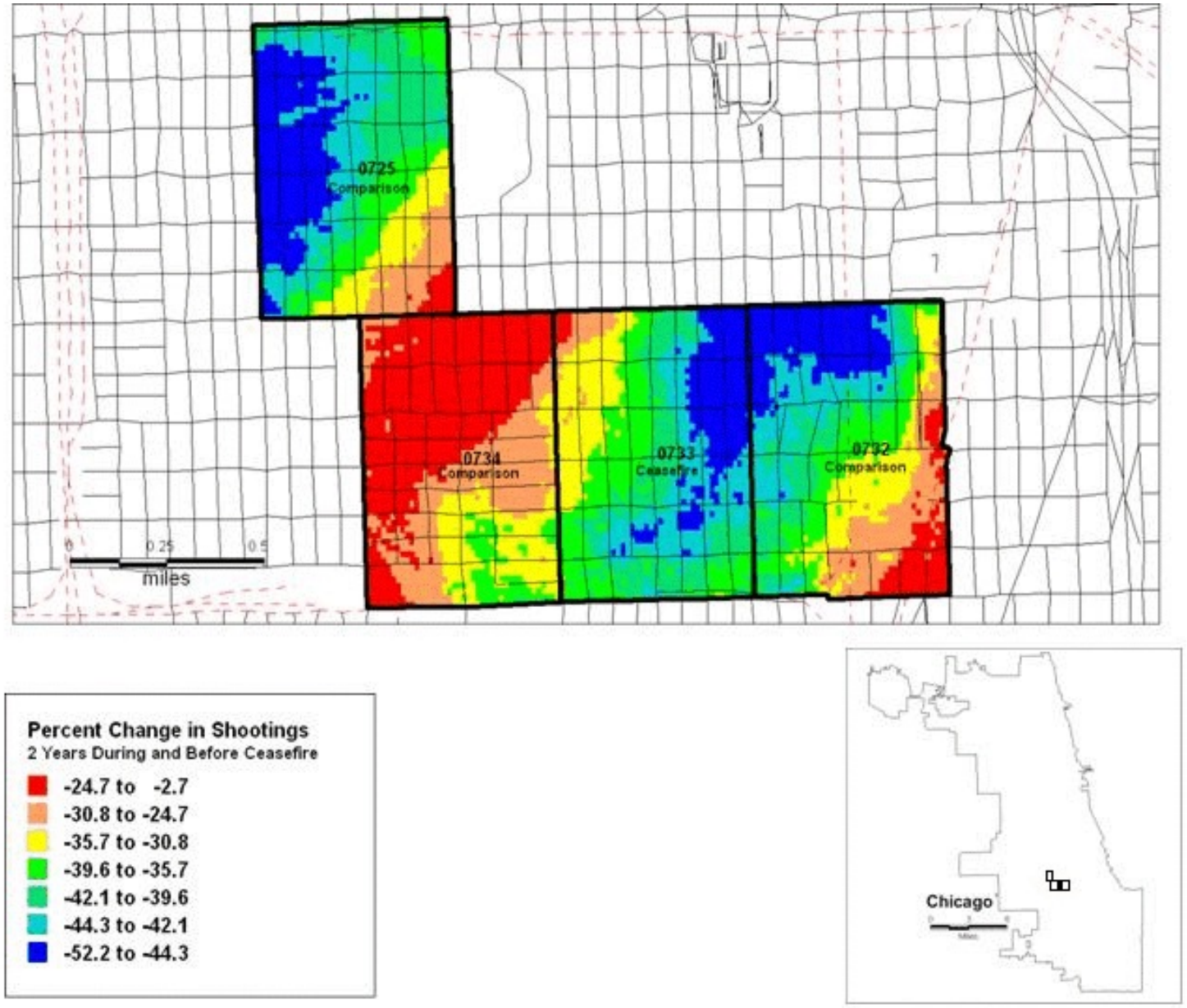


Figure B-4: Hot Spot Percent Change Englewood



Logan Square (Beats 1413, 2525)

Logan Square's two program beats are located center-left in Figures B-5 and B-6. Beat 2525 to the West was further from CeaseFire's Logan Square site office, and probably did not receive as much attention as beat 1413. During the two years preceding the introduction of CeaseFire a large shooting hot spot (colored red) covered much of program beat 1413 a smaller area of program beat 2525, both CeaseFire areas. Within this hot spot, the estimated number of shootings ranged from 160 to 228 per square mile. In general the comparison beats had fewer shootings per square mile than the CeaseFire beats, before the program began. However, the hot spot that centered in the CeaseFire beats sprawled into three comparison beats. The fewest shootings were in comparison beat 1411, to the North.

The right-hand panel of Figure B-5 retains the same density ranges. While the relative size of the hot (red) area declined, its general location remained concentrated in the CeaseFire program area. As Figure B-6 illustrates, the density of shootings declined modestly (the green category) over the period in program beat 1413, but rose in the program beat to the West. This small westward movement of the hot spot was consistent with demographic trends in the area, for gentrification was widely recognized to have spread in the eastern end of CeaseFire's program area during this period. While the hottest areas were becoming smaller, so were the coolest area. The cooler areas of CeaseFire beat 2525 became hotter after implementation. A relatively hot area in Comparison Beat 2535 became cooler in the two years following implementation. Thus, in both comparison and CeaseFire areas the distribution of shootings was becoming flatter.

Table B-3
Before-After Shooting Densities for Logan Square

	two years before program		two years after program	
per square mile	Comparison	CeaseFire	Comparison	CeaseFire
18 to 49.99	16.5%	11.9%	14.9%	3.3%
51 to 66.99	17.1	5.2	10.4	8.3
67 to 90.99	15.5	8.0	28.4	13.4
91 to 109.99	15.0	9.0	24.7	11.2
110 to 127.99	16.4	8.8	11.5	10.2
128 to 159.99	14.1	13.5	8.8	19.6
160 to 229	5.4	43.6	1.2	34.1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table B-3 describes the overall distribution of estimated shootings per square mile for two years prior to the implementation of CeaseFire and for two years after implementation. Prior to implementation of CeaseFire, 57 percent of CeaseFire beats suffered over 128 shootings per

square mile compared to 20 percent of the comparison beats. Two years after implementation 54 percent of the program area (no real drop at all) and 10 percent of the comparison area (a 49 percent drop) had over 128 shootings per square mile. The proportion of both the CeaseFire and Comparison areas that fell in the lowest shooting density category actually decline, shifting into the mid-range categories. Prior to implementation of CeaseFire, 17 percent of CeaseFire beats suffered fewer than 67 shootings per square mile compared to 34 percent of the comparison beats. Two years after implementation 26 percent of the comparison beats area and 12 percent of the CeaseFire beats area had fewer than 67 shootings per square mile.

For the two years prior to implementation of CeaseFire, half of the area of the CeaseFire beats had 145 shootings per square mile or less compared to 93 shootings per square mile in the comparison beats. For the two years after implementation half of the area of the CeaseFire beats had 137 shootings per square mile or fewer compared to 89 shootings in the comparison beats. In short, shooting densities decline in both areas only slightly The median number of shootings per square mile declined 6 percent in the CeaseFire beats and 4 percent in the comparison beats.

In summary, Logan Square presents a very mixed picture, with the geographical patterns recorded there not strongly associated with CeaseFire. In both comparison and control areas, while the hottest areas became smaller, so did the coolest areas, and overall the fraction of both areas in the safest categories declined. Overall the risk of shootings per square mile declined only slightly and that decline was unrelated to the boundaries of the CeaseFire and comparison areas.

Figure B-5: Changes in Shooting Hot Spots Logan Square

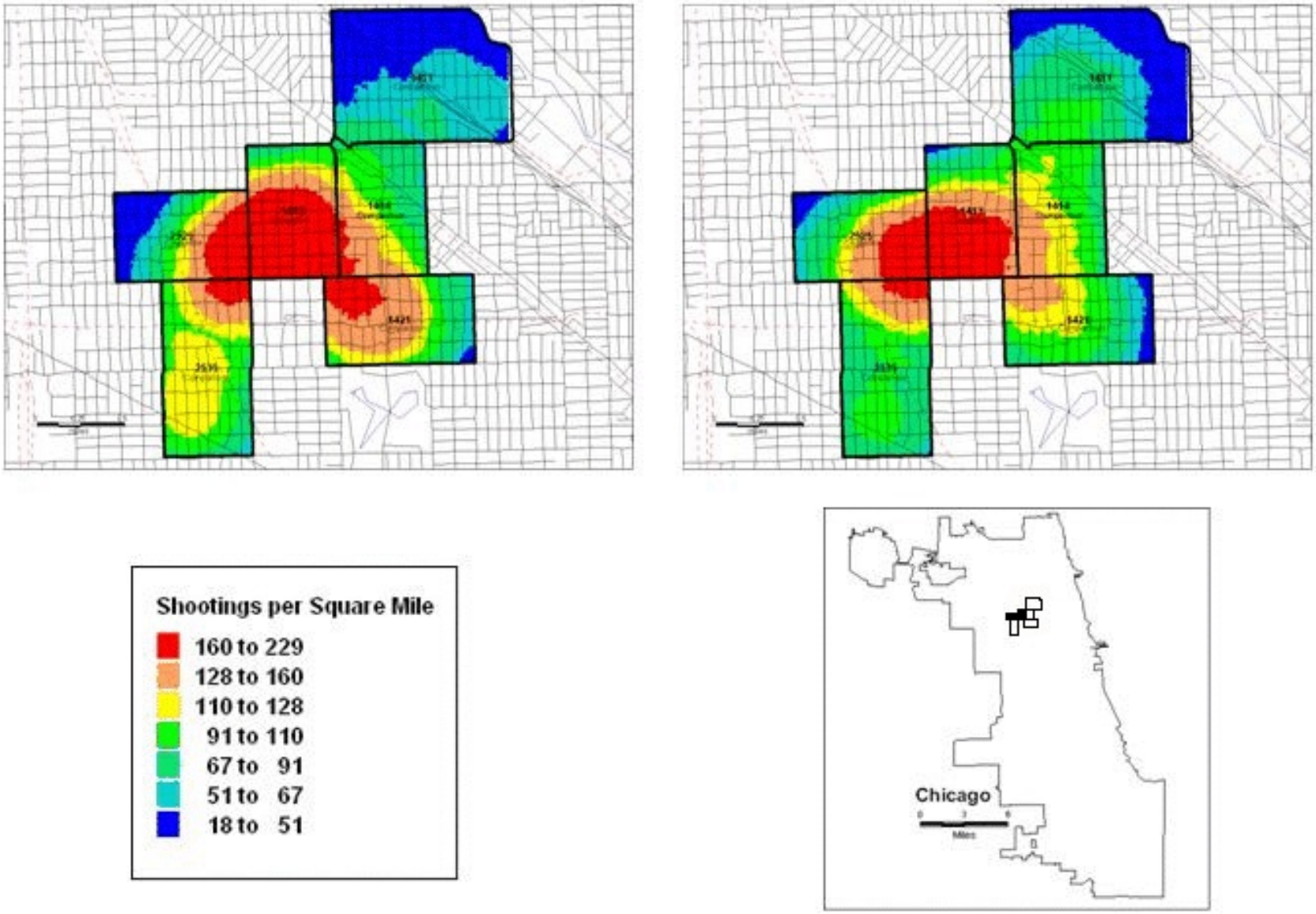
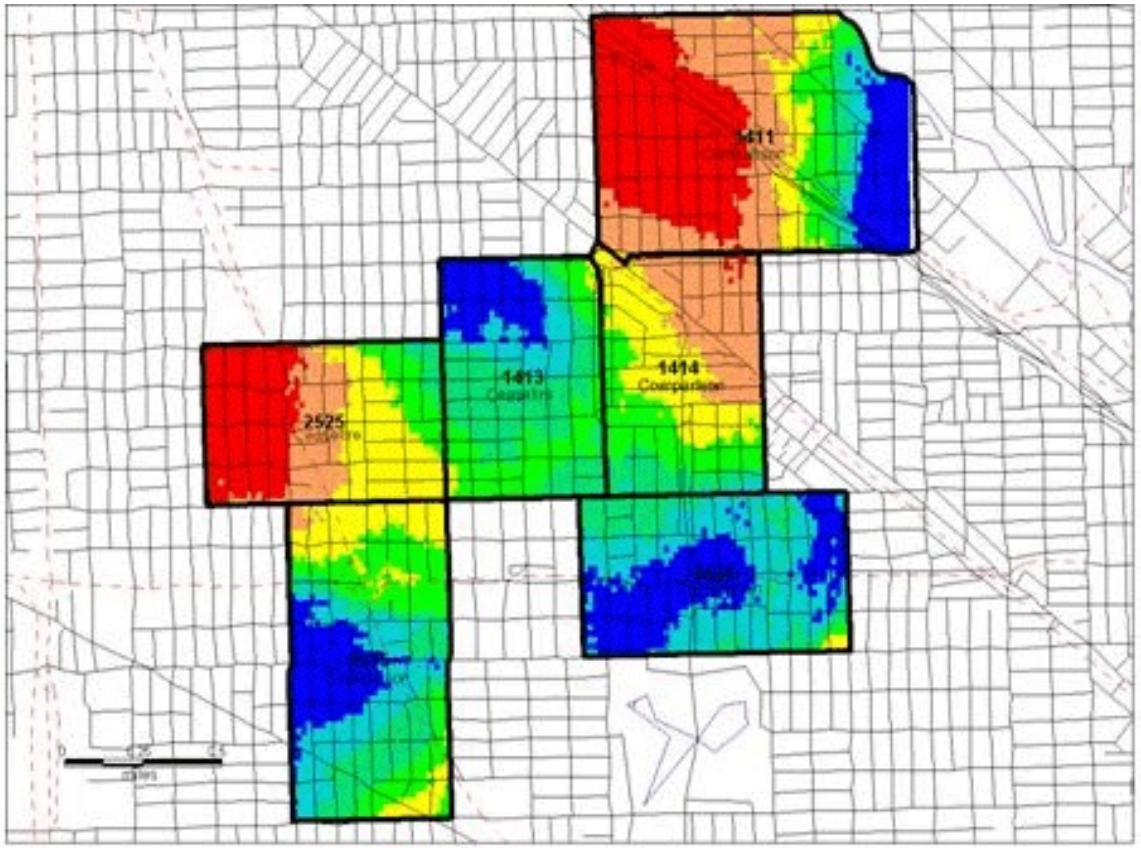


Figure B-6: Hot Spot Percent Change Logan Square

Before CeaseFire

After CeaseFire



Percent Change Shootings Per Sq Mile
2 Years during and before Ceasefire

- 35.2 to 91.5
- 11.4 to 35.2
- -3 to 11.4
- -11 to -3
- -17.2 to -11
- -23.1 to -17.2
- -42.7 to -23.1

Rogers Park (Beats 2422, 2424, 2431, 2432)

CeaseFire's project area in Rogers Park lay in the far Northeastern section of the city, while the comparison areas we selected for study were situated South of there, in an adjacent police district. To examine the spatial distribution and change in patterns of shootings in Rogers Park CeaseFire and comparison beats, estimates of shootings per square mile were calculated for two years before and two years after the implementation of CeaseFire. The estimates prior to implementation were then divided into seven approximately equal shooting gradients, and these are depicted in the left-hand panel of Figure B-7.

Assessment of the change in shootings per square mile in the CeaseFire and comparison beats was difficult because the level of violence in the comparison beats identified in Figure B-7 was much lower than the level of crime in the program area. In addition, compared to other CeaseFire sites there also were relatively few shootings per square mile, even in the most dangerous of the area. For example, the most dangerous area of Rogers Park prior to CeaseFire had 105 shootings per square mile. In Englewood, this area would be among the least dangerous on the entire map.

The left hand panel of Figure B-7 depicts the situation for two years prior to the commencement of CeaseFire. Very few shootings were occurring in the comparison areas. In the CeaseFire beats shootings were concentrated in the area away from Lake Michigan, centering along Clark St, but, as mentioned above, while these areas are depicted in red, they are not nearly so violent as areas with many shootings per square mile in other CeaseFire neighborhoods.

The right-hand panel of Figure B-7 retains the same density ranges, but because there was a general decrease in the number of shootings per square mile, the post-program map does not include any areas falling in the highest-density category. The location of the hottest areas remained about the same as prior to CeaseFire. However, shooting densities decreased noticeably (see Figure B-8). Two hot spots, one centered near Howard and Clark Streets at the city's Northern border and the other along Pratt Avenue and Clark Street, cooled visibly. In contrast to the period before CeaseFire began, no areas were in red and only a one block area of beat 2432 fell in the orange category. The percentage increases in the program beats at the top and bottom of the site were initially the lowest-density parts of the area, so the percentages were calculated on a low base. Shootings per square mile were uniformly low throughout the comparison area, and dropped the most where they were initially the highest.

Table B-4 describes the overall distribution of estimated shootings per square mile for two years prior to the implementation of CeaseFire and for two years after implementation. Prior to CeaseFire, 50 percent of the CeaseFire beats had 50 or more shootings per square mile. None of the comparison beats reported similar shooting densities. During the two years after CeaseFire's implementation, less than 1 percent of the surface of the CeaseFire area reported 50 or more shootings per square mile. No comparison area had more than 21 shootings per square mile. Prior to the implementation of CeaseFire, 14.6 percent of the CeaseFire beats were in the

lowest 3 categories. Post implementation 36.6 percent were in these low categories. Throughout the four years, almost all of the comparison beats were in the lowest three categories.

Table B-4
Before-After Shooting Densities for Rogers Park

shootings per square mile	two years before program		two years after program	
	Comparison	CeaseFire	Comparison	CeaseFire
0 to 14.99	41.3%	5.2%	88.9	5.4%
15 to 21.99	27.3	4.2	11.1	11.3
21 to 27.99	27.2	5.2	0	19.9
27 to 39.99	4.1	13.6	0	28.8
39 to 54.99	0	21.7	0	33.8
54 to 68.99	0	19.8	0	0.8
68 to 105	0	30.3	0	0
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

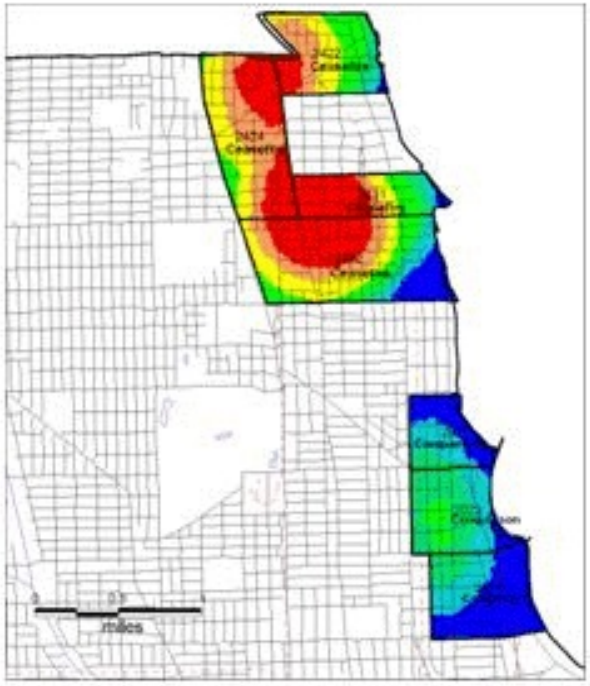
For the two years prior to implementation of CeaseFire, half of the area of the CeaseFire beats had 54 shootings per square mile or less compared to 17 shootings per square mile in the comparison beats. For the two years after implementation half of the area of the CeaseFire beats had 32 shootings per square mile or fewer compared to 11 shootings in the comparison beats. The median number of shootings per square mile declined 40.5 percent in the CeaseFire beats and 32.5 percent in the comparison beats. On the other hand, the percentage of the CeaseFire area that fell in the most dangerous two categories (with shooting densities above 55 per square mile) fell from 50 percent to less than one percent, a remarkable decline.

In summary, while the level of shootings in the comparison beats was much lower than in the CeaseFire beats in Rogers Park:

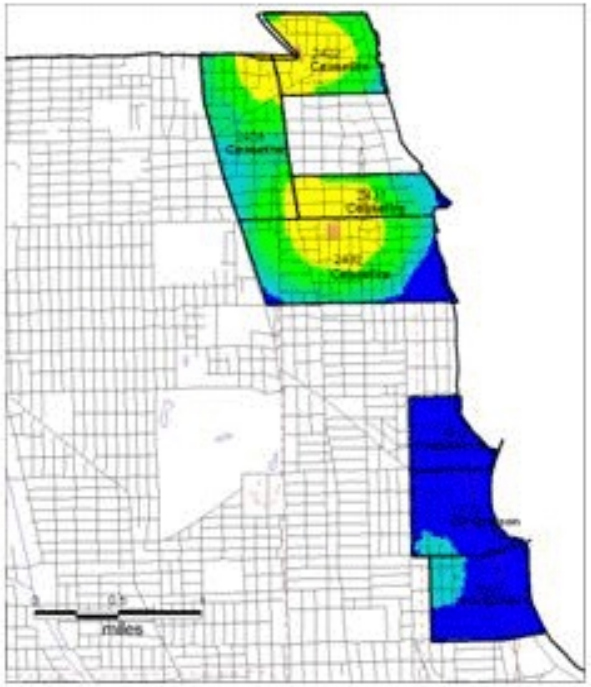
- The location of hot spots for shootings per square mile did not change after implementation, but they became much cooler;
- While number of shootings per square mile dropped dramatically in both CeaseFire and comparison areas, the drop was greatest in the CeaseFire beats, and half of the program area dropped out of the two most dangerous shooting density categories.

Figure B-7: Changes in Shooting Hot Spots Rogers Park

Before CeaseFire



After CeaseFire



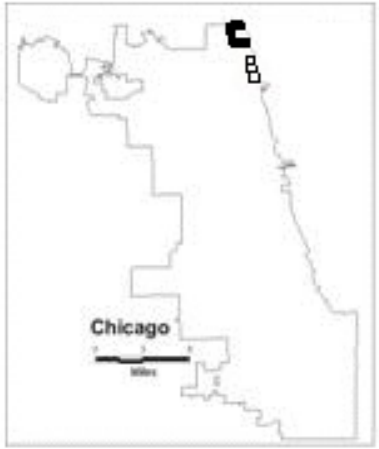
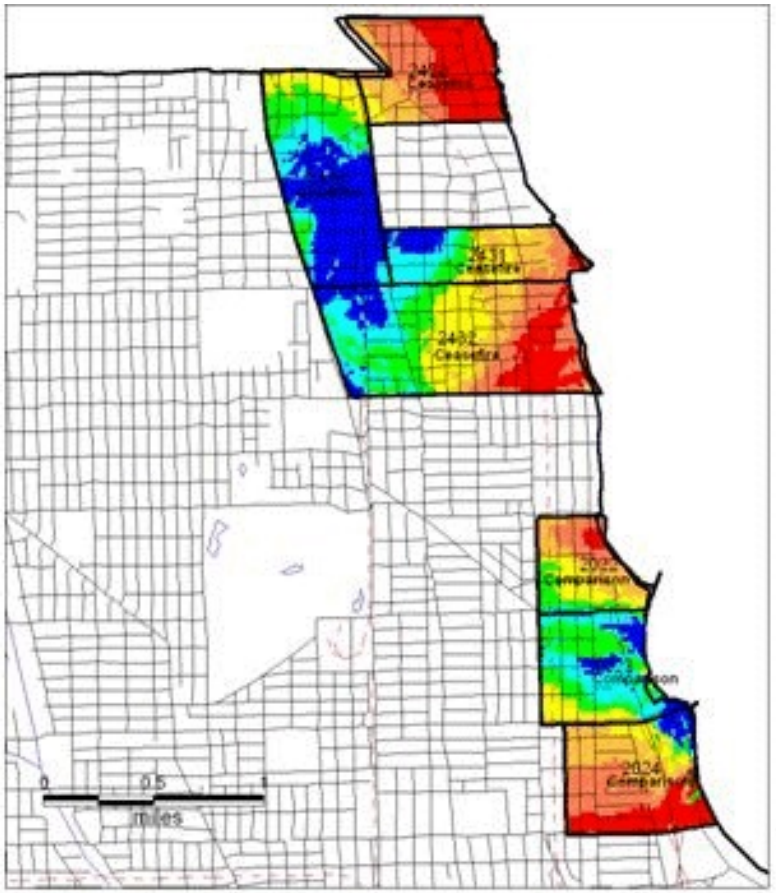


Figure B-8: Hot Spot Percent Change Rogers Park



Percent Change in Shootins
2 Years During & Before Ceasefire

-2.4 to 176.6	
-21.5 to -2.4	
-33.4 to -21.5	
-42.7 to -33.4	
-48.9 to -42.7	
-53.7 to -48.9	
-79.9 to -53.7	

Southwest (Beat 825)

The Southwest CeaseFire site lies at the northern end of the beats depicted in Figure B-9. Overall, the number of shootings per square mile was relatively low in Southwest in comparison to most of the other study beats. The distribution of shootings per square mile prior to implementation of the program is depicted in the left panel of Figure B-9. A large hot spot (colored red) covered much of beat 825, the CeaseFire site, and comparison beat 832 nearby. Within this hot spot, the central area of the CeaseFire beat, indicated by ellipse A, was especially hot. Within that ellipse shootings per square mile ranged from 140 to 178 with a mean of 163. Beat 835 was much cooler.

The right panel of Figure B-9 retains the same density ranges. The high density (red) area in comparison beat 832 has nearly disappeared, and the change map (Figure B-10) documents that percentage declines in shooting density prevailed over the entire beat. Shootings per square mile had about the same pattern in comparison beat 835, both prior to and after implementation of CeaseFire. As the change map illustrated, shootings did not drop uniformly in that section of the comparison area, and even rose in a noticeable percentage of the beat. The highly intense hot spot in program beat 825 became cooler, shrinking by a factor of about four. The especially hot area (ellipse A) remained, but after the program began reported a minimum of 98 shootings per square mile, a maximum of 123, and an average of 114 shootings.

Table B-5
Before-After Shooting Densities for Southwest

shootings per square mile	two years before program		two years after program	
	Comparison	CeaseFire	Comparison	CeaseFire
0 to 11.99	19.8%	0%	29.6%	0%
12.1 to 16.99	15.7	0	12.5	0.3
17.1 to 20.99	16.8	0.4	13.1	0.9
21.1 to 23.99	9.8	0.3	10.1	1.5
24.1 to 29.99	14.7	1.1	15.1	2.1
30.1 to 96.99	11.4	24.4	18.0	61.5
97.1 to 178	11.7	73.8	1.6	33.7
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table B-5 describes the overall distribution of estimated shootings per square mile for two years prior to the implementation of CeaseFire and for two years after implementation. While the CeaseFire beats remained hotter two years after implementation than the comparison beats, the proportion of the CeaseFire beat in the hottest area declined 40 percent. However the proportion of both the CeaseFire and comparison areas in the red or orange catergories barely

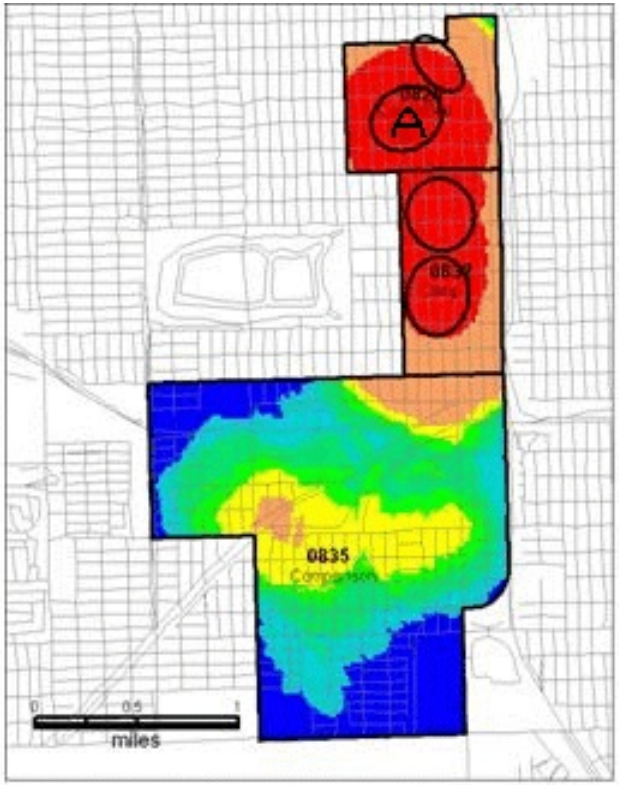
declined. Prior to implementation of CeaseFire, 23 percent of the comparison areas had more than 30 shootings per square mile; after implementation this fell to 20 percent. In contrast, prior to the implementation of CeaseFire, 98 percent of the CeaseFire beat suffered from 30 or more shootings per square mile, while post-implementation 95 percent had more than 30 shootings per square mile. Neither of these provide any evidence of change.

For the two years prior to implementation of CeaseFire, half of the area of the CeaseFire beats had 121 shootings per square mile or less compared to 21 shootings per square mile in the comparison beats. For the two years after implementation half of the area of the CeaseFire beats had 84 shootings per square mile or fewer compared to 19 shootings in the comparison beats. The median number of shootings per square mile declined 30 percent in the CeaseFire beats and 5 percent in the comparison beats.

In summary, the hot spot centered in Southwest's CeaseFire beat 825 remained visible during the two years following implementation of the program, but it grew smaller and less intense, and the cooler areas of the CeaseFire beat grew more quickly than they did in the comparison beats. The result was a greater decline in shootings per square mile in the CeaseFire beat. However, other measures of hot spot change did not document many clear effects of CeaseFire.

Figure B-9: Changes in Shooting Hot Spots Southwest

Before CeaseFire



After CeaseFire

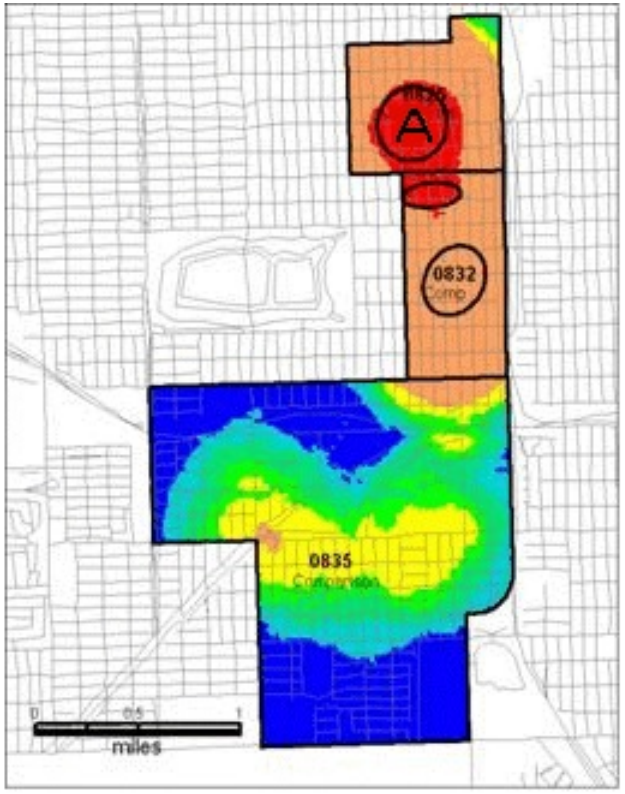
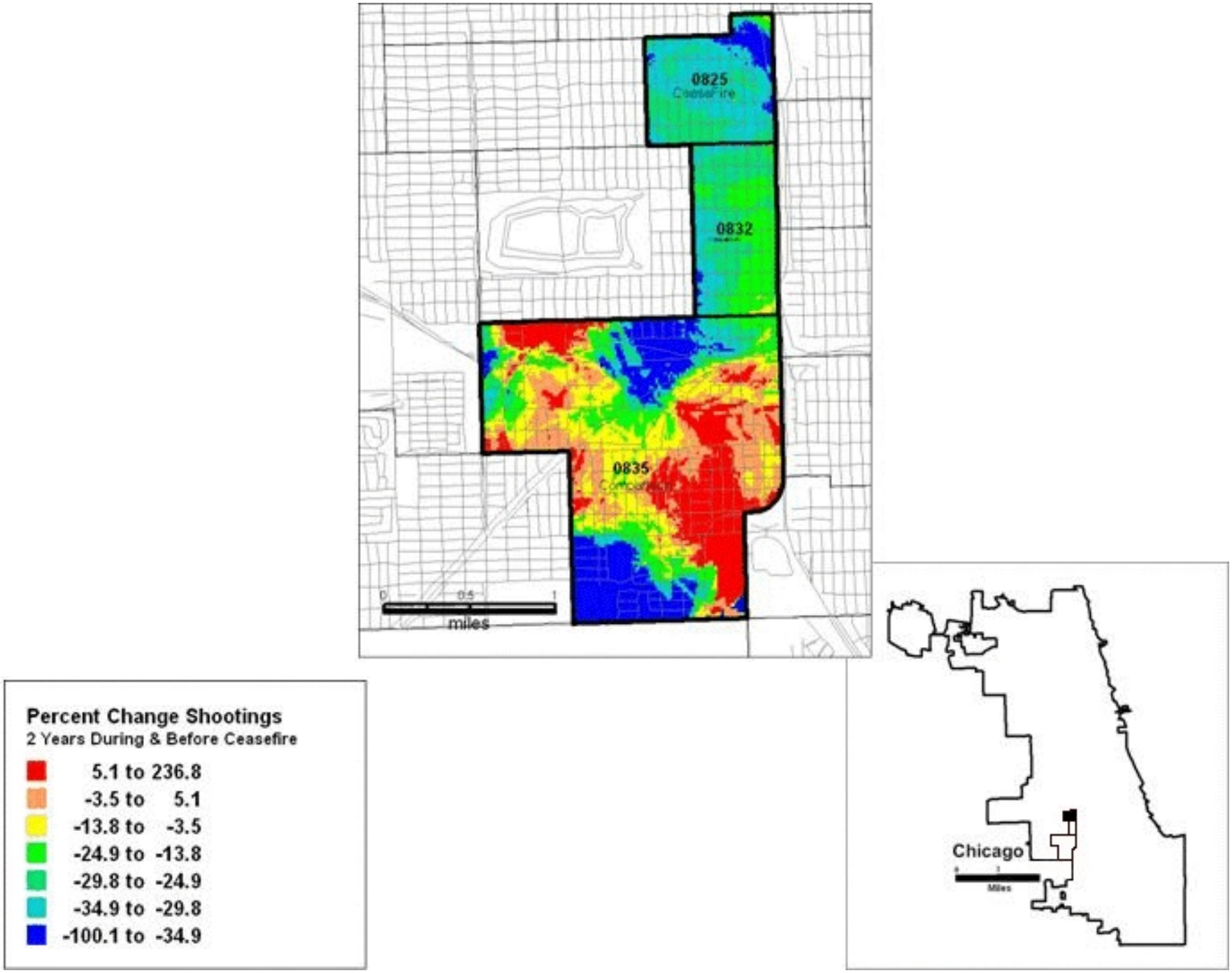


Figure B-10: Hot Spot Percent Change Southwest



West Garfield Park (Beats 1114, 1115)

The West Garfield Park site consisted of the northern and southern beats located in the center of Figure B-11. Beats in the West Garfield Park area were among the most violent involved in the evaluation, and the two CeaseFire program beats clearly reported more shootings per square mile than the comparison beats. The program area initially featured a large and intense shooting hot spot. Almost all of beat 1115 fell into the most dangerous categories, with a maximum of 475 shootings per square mile. This hot spot also spilled into both comparison areas, beats 1113 and 1122.

The right panel of Figure B-11 retains the same density ranges, but because there was a general decrease in the number of shootings per square mile, the post-program map does not include any areas in the highest shooting density category. There was no evidence of displacement – the highest-density shooting areas were still in CeaseFire beats 1114 and 1115. However, the hottest parts of the program area cooled considerably, as illustrated in change map Figure B-12. After, most of program beat 1115 had fewer than 232 shootings per square mile.

Table B-6
Before-After Shooting Densities for West Garfield Park

shootings per square mile	two years before program		two years after program	
	Comparison	CeaseFire	Comparison	CeaseFire
33 to 112.99	20.5%	0%	27.0%	0%
113 to 138.99	18.3	0.6	15.7	0.3
139 to 176.99	17.0	4.3	19.8	4.9
177 to 231.99	15.8	9.8	22.4	20.9
232 to 298.99	14.2	14.4	14.0	36.0
299 to 372.99	9.6	27.0	1.1	37.8
373 to 475	4.6	43.9	0	0
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table B-6 describes the overall distribution of estimated shootings per square mile for two years prior to the implementation of CeaseFire and for two years after implementation. While the CeaseFire beats were much hotter two years after implementation than were the comparison beats, the proportion of the CeaseFire beats in the two most dangerous categories declined from 71 percent to 38 percent. However, for both CeaseFire and comparison beats the proportion of the area that was relatively free of shootings, under 139 per square mile, remained relatively unchanged. For both the two years prior to implementation of CeaseFire and after the implementation of the program, less than 1 percent of the CeaseFire beats fell in the two least dangerous categories. Instead, all of the improvement in the CeaseFire area was at the top end of

the dangerousness scale. The proportion of the comparison beats that were under 139 shootings per square mile rose from 39 percent to 43 percent.

For the two years prior to implementation of CeaseFire, half of the area of the CeaseFire beats had 362 shootings per square mile or less compared to 160 shootings per square mile in the comparison beats. For the two years after implementation half of the area of the CeaseFire beats had 276 shootings per square mile or fewer compared to 152 shootings in the comparison beats. The median number of shootings per square mile declined 24 percent in the CeaseFire beats and 5 percent in the comparison beats.

In summary, while West Garfield Park remained an area where shootings were frequent after the implementation of CeaseFire, the median level of shootings in the CeaseFire beats significantly declined, and proportionately the decline was much greater in the CeaseFire areas than in the comparison beats. Particularly noticeable was the almost 50 percent decline in the proportion of the program area that fell in the most dangerous categories. Fairly little of the comparison areas, by contrast, were comparably unsafe before the program began, and changes there were generally less impressive.

Figure B-11: Changes in Shooting Hot Spots West Garfield Park

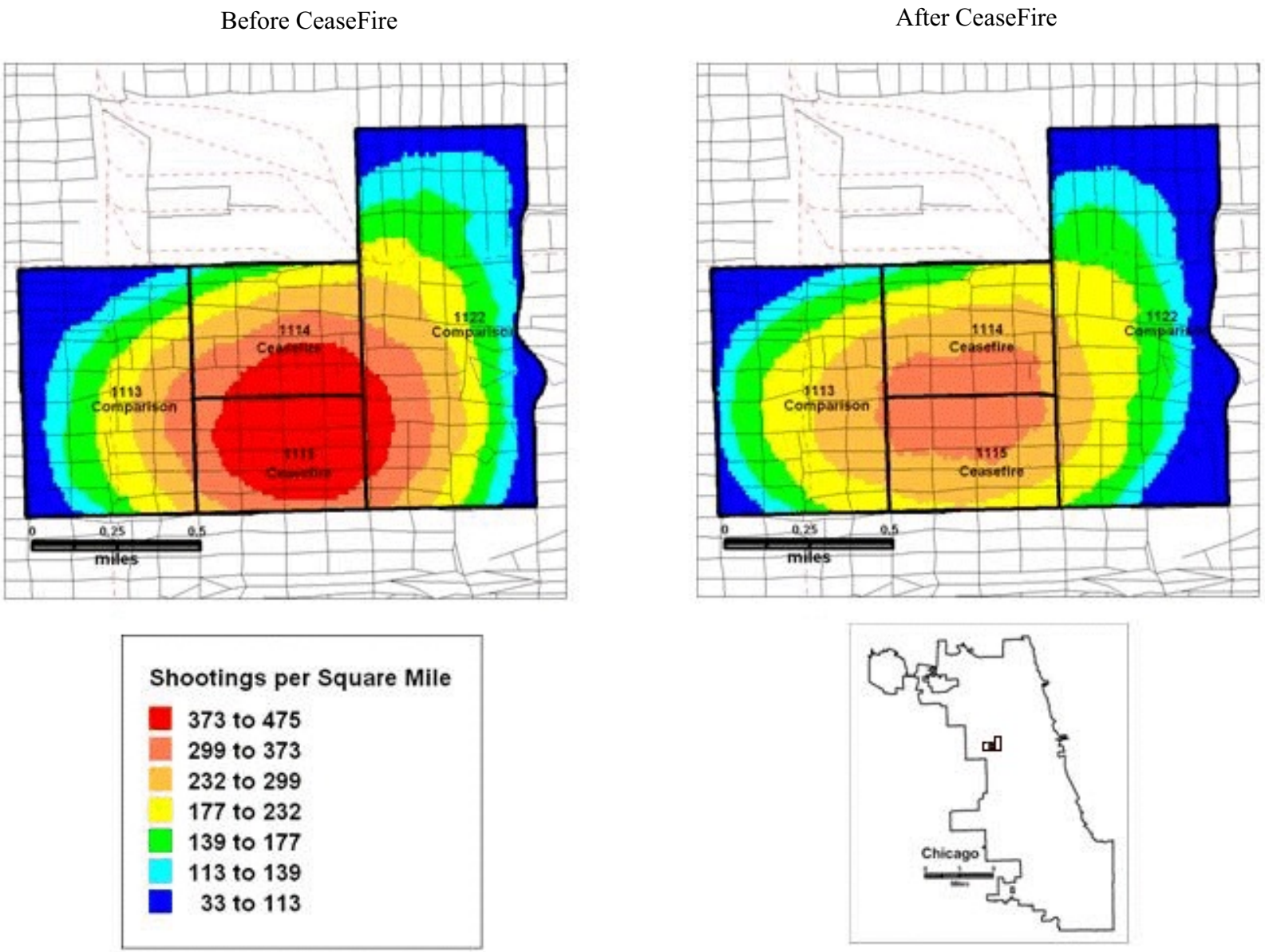
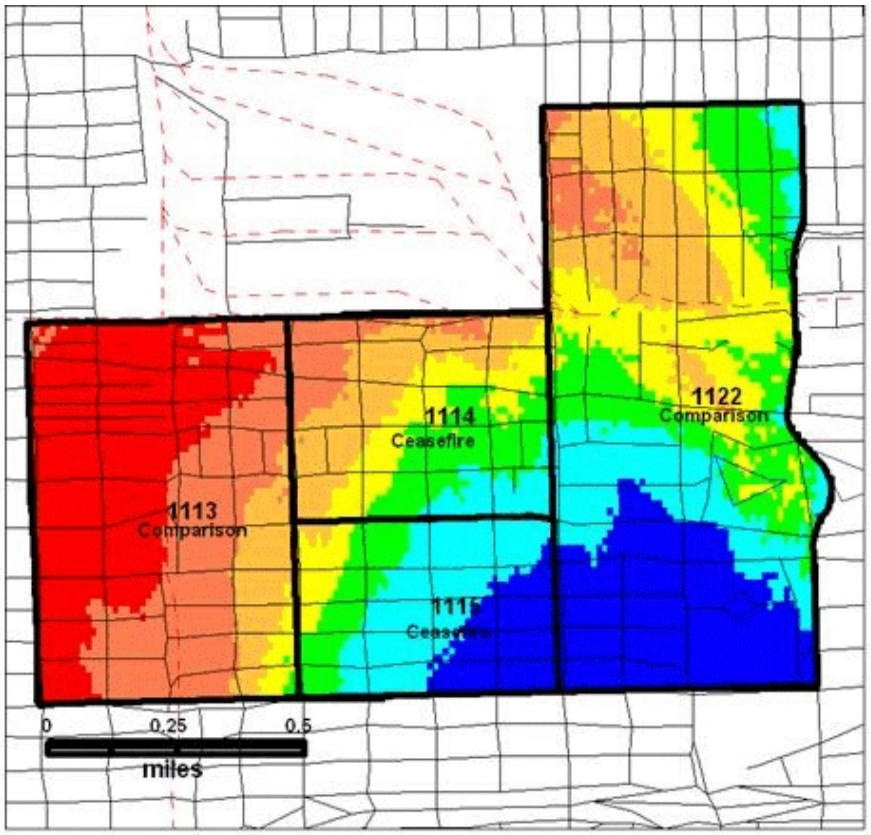
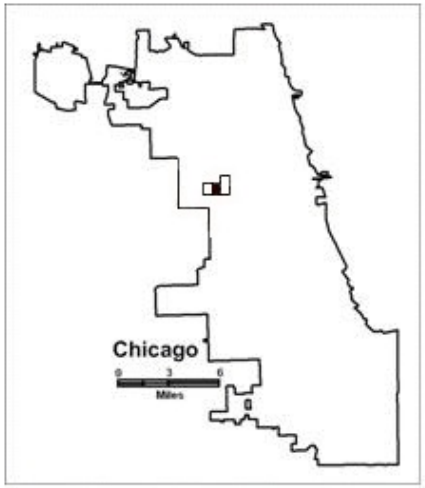


Figure B-12: Hot Spot Percent Change West Garfield Park



Percent Change in Shootings
2 Years During & Before Ceasefire

	13.7 to 39.8
	-3.9 to 13.7
	-12.3 to -3.9
	-18.8 to -12.3
	-25.8 to -18.8
	-34.4 to -25.8
	-53.3 to -34.4



West Humboldt Park (Beats 1111, 1112)

The West Humboldt Park CeaseFire site consisted of the two westernmost beats depicted at the center of Figure B-13. One of Humboldt Park's program beats (1112) shared an intense shooting hot spot with its nearby comparison area, beat 1121. Within this hot spot, the estimated number of shootings ranged from 280 to a very hot 554 per square mile in the center of beat 1112. The difference between the CeaseFire and comparison beats in shootings per square mile prior to implementation was not as great as in the six other test areas. However, crime was very concentrated in these areas. Seventy-one percent of the total area had fewer than 149 shootings per square mile, but that figure escalated very rapidly in the hot spot zone.

The right panel of Figure B-13 retains the same density ranges as prior to implementation. The hottest areas were still in CeaseFire beat 1112 and comparison beat 1121. The hottest area was in the center of program beat 1112, but the estimated maximum number of shootings had fallen to 452 per square mile. There was no visual evidence of displacement from the program area hot spot. The three non-contiguous comparison beats suffered from persistent shooting hot spots as well, although of lesser magnitude. Areas of two of them become hotter during the program period, as illustrated in change map Figure B-14.

Table B-7
Before-After Shooting Densities for West Humboldt Park

shootings per square mile	two years before program		two years after program	
	Comparison	CeaseFire	Comparison	CeaseFire
0 to 20.99	17.3%	10.3%	9.6%	21.4%
21 to 58.99	12.2	17.4	25.2	25.1
59 to 84.99	13.1	17.4	10.8	5.9
85 to 110.99	15.8	9.6	14.5	4.5
111 to 148.99	18.8	5.7	17.2	4.9
149 to 279.99	13.5	15.0	18.1	15.7
280 to 543	9.2	24.4	4.6	22.7
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table B-7 describes the overall distribution of estimated shootings per square mile for two years prior to the implementation of CeaseFire and for two years after implementation. The percentage of the CeaseFire and comparison beats in the two most dangerous categories (densities greater than 149 shootings per square mile) barely changed over the four year period – 39 percent prior to implementation in the CeaseFire beats and 38 percent after implementation, 23 percent both prior and after implementation in the comparison beats. However, the percentage

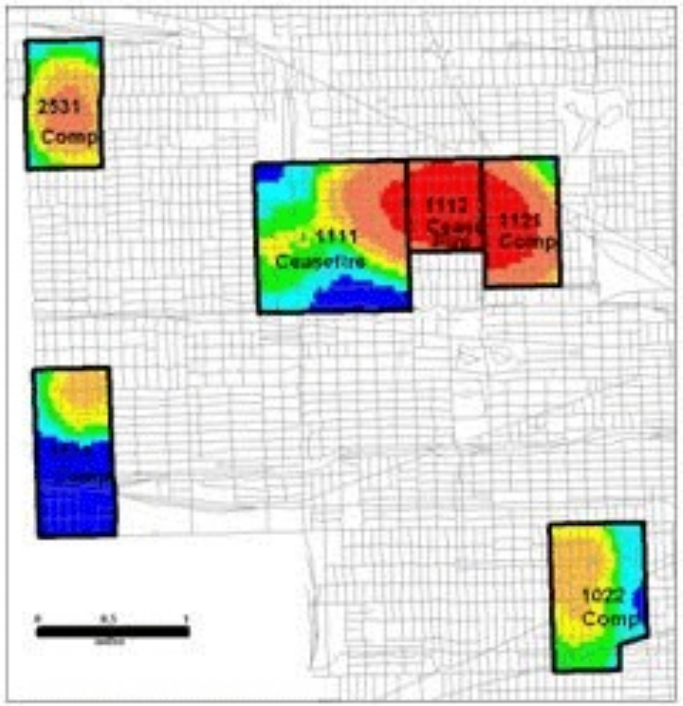
of the CeaseFire beats in the safest two categories (fewer than 59 shootings per square mile) increased from 28 percent to 46 percent. In the comparison are, the comparable increase was smaller, 18 percent (from 29 percent to 35 percent).

For the two years prior to implementation of CeaseFire, half of the area of the CeaseFire beats had 90 estimated shootings per square mile or less compared to 98 shootings per square mile in the comparison beats. For the two years after implementation half of the area of the CeaseFire beats had 75 shootings per square mile or fewer compared to 91 shootings in the comparison beats. The median number of shootings per square mile declined 17 percent in the CeaseFire beats and 7 percent in the comparison beats.

In summary, while the CeaseFire beats in West Humboldt Park remained areas where shootings were frequent, the percentage of the CeaseFire area that was relatively safe increased much more more rapidly than the comparison area, and in the aggregate none of the comparison subareas shifted out of the most dangerous shooting categories.

Figure B-13: Changes in Shooting Hot Spots West Humboldt Park

Before CeaseFire



After CeaseFire

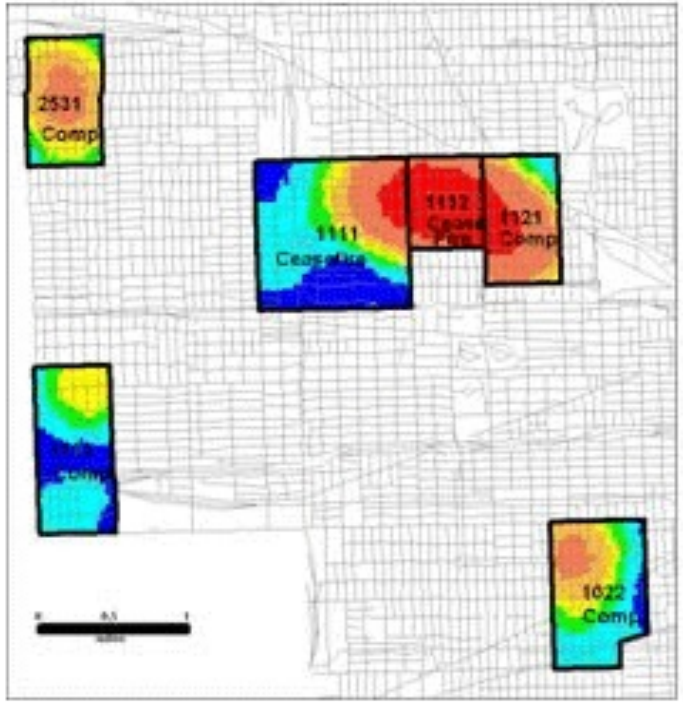
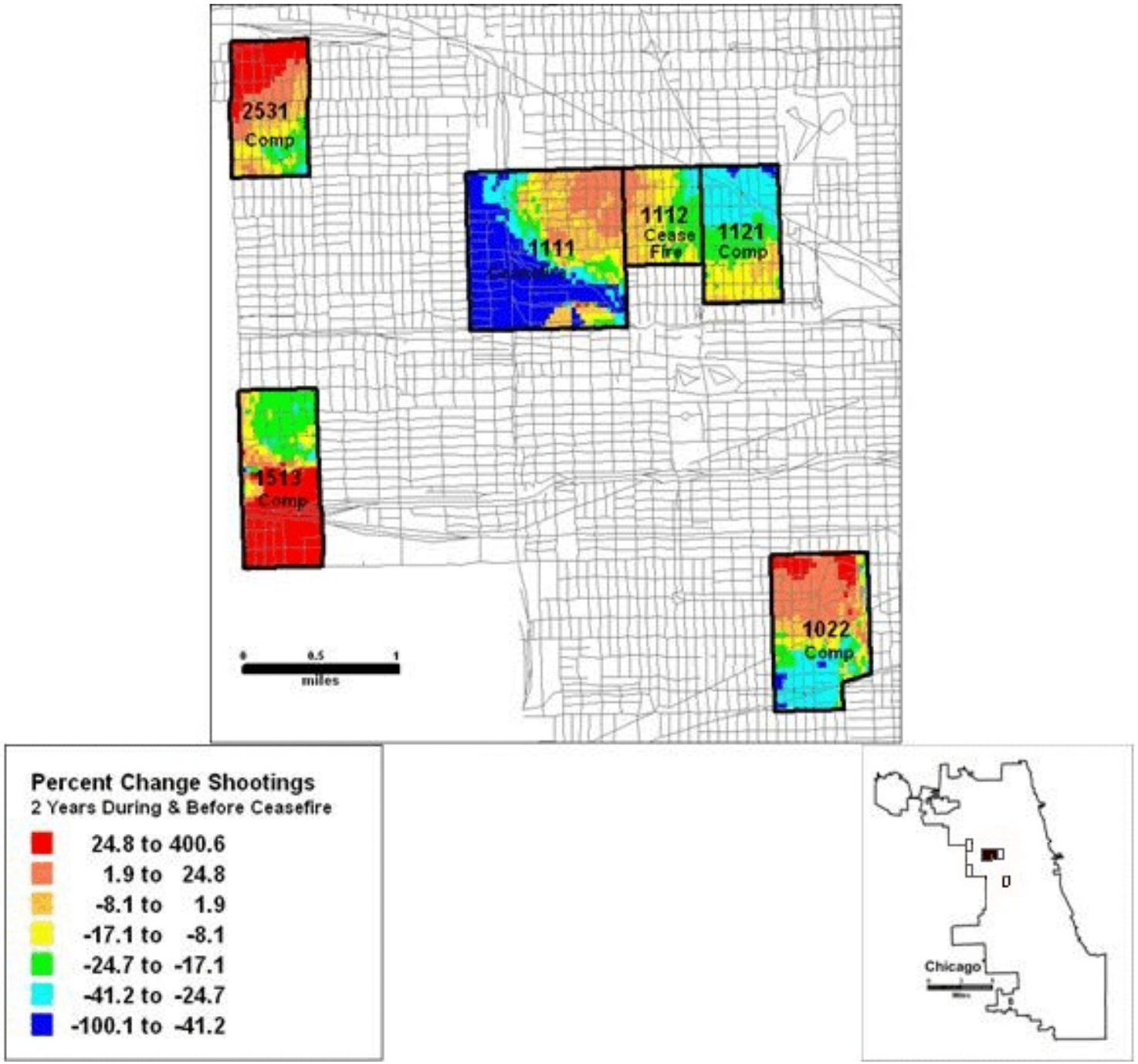


Figure B-14: Hot Spot Percent Change West Humboldt Park



Summary

This section presents a brief summary of the patterns discussed above. Note again that these analyses were based only on the two years preceding the introduction of CeaseFire and during the first two years of the program in each area. The 192-month time trend analysis presented earlier in this chapter is the most definitive word on the long-term impact of the program on crime rates; this section focuses on possible short-term, perhaps disruptive effects of CeaseFire on the detailed geographical distribution of crime within the program and comparison areas. By design, each CeaseFire beat was characterized by an initial hot spot, and the mapping procedures utilized here were geared toward tracking its fate over the ensuing period.

Table B-8 presents a variety of measures of shooting densities, and how they changed over time in the seven study areas. In no case was there evidence that the hot spots that helped attract the attention of the program in the first place shifted within the sites or to the comparison areas. They were very persistent in character, although in all but West Humboldt Park they declined noticeably in intensity.

In every program area there was a substantial decline in the median density of shootings following the introduction of CeaseFire. In four of the seven study areas there was no comparable decline in shooting densities in the matched comparison areas, suggesting the change might be attributed to CeaseFire. These included Auburn Gresham, Southwest, West Garfield Park, and West Humboldt Park. The smaller difference between changing shooting densities in Rogers Park and its comparison beats (-40 percent vs -32 percent) are paralleled by other indicators of hot spot decline, so we count that shift in the positive column as well.

Table B-8
Hot Spot Measured Two Years Before and Two Years Following the Introduction of CeaseFire

	hot spot relocated	hot spot declined	percentage change in median shooting density		percentage shift to two safest categories		percentage shift from two most dangerous categories	
			program	compare	program	compare	program	compare
Auburn Gresham	No	Yes	- 15%	- 6%	+ 48%	neg	- 24%	- 34%
Englewood	No	Yes	- 40%	- 38%	+ 410%	+ 150%	- 100%	- 100%
Logan Square	No	Yes	- 6%	- 4%	neg	neg	- 5%	- 49%
Rogers Park	No	Yes	- 40%	- 32%	+ 78%	+ 46%	- 98%	na
Southwest	No	Yes	- 30%	- 5%	slight	+ 19%	- 3%	- 15%
West Garfield Park	No	Yes	- 24%	- 5%	slight	+ 10%	- 47%	- 92% on small base
West Humboldt Park	No	Slightly	- 17%	- 7%	+ 68%	+ 18%	-2.5%	0%

Note: “neg” indicates a shift in the wrong direction; ‘na’ indicates none of the area in the initial category so decline cannot be calculated

Table B-8 also examines the shift of areas within the program and comparison beats into safer categories and out of the most dangerous categories. For example, as was noted above, in Auburn Gresham the percentage of beats in the two most dangerous categories shifted from 49 percent to 37 in the program area, a decline of 24 percent. In the comparison area those percentages fell from 20 percent to 13 percent, or 34 percent. In Englewood, shooting densities shifted into the safest two categories by 410 percent (from 9.6 percent to 49 percent) in the program area, and by 150 percent (from 36 to 89 percent) in the comparison area.

Based on these measures, the program area grew noticeably safer in six of the seven sites, excepting only Logan Square. Inferring that these changes could be linked to CeaseFire depended on trends in the matched comparison areas, on the other hand. For example, Englewood reported as substantial a decline in shooting density as any area in the study, but parallel trends were occurring in Englewood's comparison area, making this shift difficult to attribute to the program.

Table B-9 summarizes our judgment about the impact of CeaseFire on short-term, small-area crime patterns. It identifies sites with consistent evidence that CeaseFire disrupted crime patterns: Auburn Gresham, West Garfield Park, and West Humboldt Park. Rogers Park probably did as well; the difficulty in making that inference is found in the inadequately matched comparison area. Rogers Park experienced a large decline in dangerousness that was not paralleled in its comparison area. In Rogers Park the percentage of the program area that fell in the two most dangerous shooting categories fell from 50 percent to less than one percent. The Rogers Park comparison area was "too safe" to compute a comparable shift, but this change paralleled a noticeable shift into safe categories that outstripped the comparison area.

Table B-9
Summary Changes in Hot Spot Patterns

	Evidence CeaseFire had a positive effect on shooting density?
Auburn Gresham	Yes, on several measures
Englewood	Inconclusive; considerable decline but unclear it was linked to CeaseFire
Logan Square	No evidence of impact; not much decline in shooting density
Rogers Park	Highly probable; problems with comparison area but relatively large declines
Southwest	Inconclusive; some evidence of impact
West Garfield Park	Yes, on several measures
West Humboldt Park	Yes, on several measures

Appendix C
The Impact of CeaseFire on Gang Homicide Networks
by
Andrew V. Papachristos
University of Massachusetts-Amherst

One way to understand the possible impact of CeaseFire's outreach and intervention efforts on gang violence is to unravel how different gang disputes and conflict changed over time within the program areas. To this end, we use social network analysis to trace and analyze the patterns of murder between gangs – in particular, which gangs "exchanged" murders seemingly in tit-for-tat fashion, and how patterns of murder between gangs changed over time.[1] In a sense, social networks map the social landscape of gangs within a given area – which gangs are present, who they are in conflict with, when violence occurs, and the intensity of conflict.

Social network analysis maps the social landscape of gangs within a given area – which gangs are present, who they are in conflict with, when violence occurs, and the intensity of conflict. To illustrate the network approach, Figure C-1 depicts a homicide in which a member of Gang A (Member A1) kills a member from Gang B (Member B1). This can be seen in panel A of Figure C-1. Given the retaliatory and reciprocal nature of much gang violence, the victim's gang (Gang B) may respond to the murder with its own acts of violence, up to and including retaliatory homicide. The subsequent event would involve another member of Gang B (Member B2) killing a member of Gang A (Member A2). In network terms, a bi-directional exchange of violence emerges between members of Gangs A and B, as seen by the direction of arrows in the figure. In actuality, the illustration in Panel A represents disputes/conflicts between gangs, not simply individuals. Extant research demonstrates that individual incidents such as murders are often translated as threats to the collective and, therefore, often demand some sort of collective response. In other words, individual acts of violence become "triggers" for subsequent intergroup violence. In the case of gang homicide, gangs can and frequently do engage in violence to avenge fallen comrades or to settle ongoing disputes.

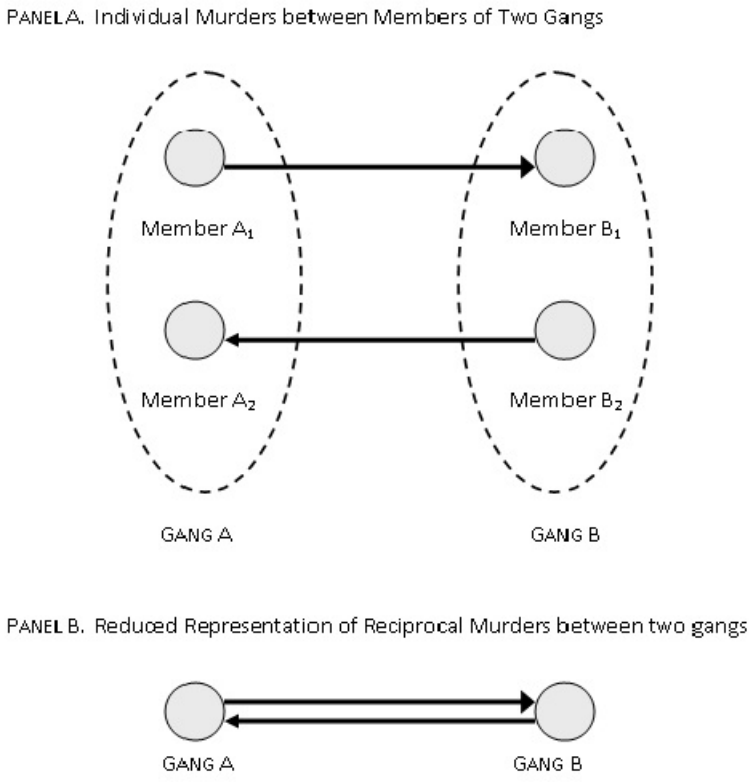
A network approach to gang homicide seeks to understand how these individual murders create a larger "social structure," i.e., enduring patterns of interactions between gangs.[2] One of the most basic principles of social network analysis is that such social structures influence subsequent behavior of network actors. In the case of gang murders, a network analyst might suggest that prior patterns of conflict would be a crucial predictor – if not a prime indicator – of future patterns of violence: gangs who have a history of contentious relations and interactions are

[1]For greater detail on how to apply network analysis to the study of gangs and gang violence, see Papachristos, Andrew V. 2006. "Social Nework Analysis and Gang Research: Theory and Methods." in Studying Youth Gangs, edited by James F. Short and Lorine A. Hughes. Lanham, MD: AltaMira Press.

[2]For information on social network methodology and theory, see Wasserman, Stanley, and Katherine Faust. 1994. Social Network Analysis: Methods and Applications. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.; or Wellman, Barry. 1983. "Network Analysis: Some Basic Principles." Sociological Theory 1:155-200.

more likely to engage in future exchanges of violence. Put another way, prior murders create structural highways over which future acts of violence flow.[3] Moreover, network analysis can capture the dynamics and interactions of any number of gangs within a specified geographic area. Thus, the simple two-gang network seen in the above-mentioned figure can be extended to include other disputes between Gangs A and B, as well as with other groups in a specified area. The resulting network graph would represent the overall patterns of gang conflict in the neighborhood. In sociological terms, social network analysis provides a detailed overview of the social topography of gang violence in an area. [4]

Figure C-1
Networks of Gang Homicide



In this report we recreate gang homicide networks for each of the program and comparison areas. By "gang homicide networks," we mean the social mapping of incident-level patterns of gang murder between gangs within the specified geographic area. Following panel B

[3] See Papachristos, Andrew V. 2004. "Murder as Interaction: The Social Structure of Gang Homicide in Chicago." Paper Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association. San Francisco, CA.

[4] As a point of comparison, whereas a geographic map of gang homicide provides an analysis of the spatial configurations of patterns of gang violence, a social network graph provides an analysis of the social configurations of gang violence.

of the above figure, we code each homicide incident to indicate the gang of the offender and the victim.[5] The unit of analysis is the gang, not the gang member, and we analyze all murders between gangs over the pre- and post-observation periods. When either the victim or offender is a non-gang member, they are treated as a separate network entity, i.e., non-gang member 1, non-gang member 2, etc. So, any social network map – also called a di-graph – will at a minimum contain all of the gangs present in the specified area and all murders that are committed among them. The goal of the ensuing analysis is to detect any changes or variations within and between such social networks of murder.

To summarize, using social network analysis to examine gang homicide patterns in the CeaseFire areas is used to:

understand which gangs are engaged in institutionalized disputes and patterns of homicide;

analyze the impact of institutionalized conflict on subsequent patterns of homicide; and

assess the extent and/or degree of any changes in the structure of gang homicide in the program areas, in contrast to matched comparison areas.

The goals of CeaseFire's violence intervention effort were to prevent gang disputes from erupting into violence, through mediation, and to intervene to stem the cycle of retaliatory shootings once violence broke out. The fruits of these efforts in principle should be seen in several of the standard network measures that we employ here to examine the effect of the program on the structure of gang homicide in CeaseFire sites.

Network Measures

Several network measurements are of interest in the analysis of gang murder networks. In the present analysis, I rely on four such measures: density, degree centrality, degree centralization, and proportion of reciprocal ties.

Density. The density of a network is simply the proportion of all ties reported in a network of all possible ties. In statistical terms, density, Δ, of a network with g actors is measured as the sum of all entries in the matrix, divided by the possible number of entries:

$$\Delta = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{g} \sum_{j=1}^{g} x_{ij}}{g(g-1)}$$

[5] The term "victim" is used in reference only to the person who died, and does not necessarily insinuate any sense of culpability per se.

In non-technical terms, density is a measure of overall network activity. A "dense" network is one in which a greater number of ties exist among actors. The "density" of a gang homicide network, then, represents the proportion of actual killings among all gangs in an area of all possible killings.

It is important to note that density is inversely related to network size: the larger the social network, the lower the potential density because the number of possible ties increases rapidly with the number of vertices. Thus, density is a relative measure and the actually raw percentage is meaningful only in comparison with the same network or same set of network actors. Therefore, the density measure used here should be interpreted only in reference to general levels of activities of other networks similar in size in this area. The statistical tests reported on density within take into account matters of network size, but are next to impossible to evaluate except at a gross level across study populations of different size.

Centrality. A second important network property is degree centrality. Degree centrality, or simply "degree," is a measure of the activity of any individual gang in the network. In its raw form, degree is the number of murders in which a gang was involved as either victim or offender. More formally, degree centrality is measured as:

$$d(n_i) = \sum_{j=1}^{g} x_{ij} = \sum_{j=1}^{g} x_{ji} = x_{i+} = x_{+j}$$

Where, degree, $d(n_i)$, refers to the number of lines adjacent to an actor, or simply the number of its direct ties. In an undirected graph, this is equal to the row (xi+) or column (x+j) totals in a network with *g* gangs.

Individual gangs higher in degree centrality are more active in murders as either victims or offenders relative to all other gangs in the network. Put another way, gangs with a high degree are the most violent in the area. Analyzing the degree of gangs serves two important purposes:

(1) It identifies point sources of conflict and violence, i.e., individual gangs that are a locus of gang murder; and
(2) It allows the examination of the spread of degree across the gangs in a given population, i.e., the average degree represents how active the "average" gang is in an area vis-à-vis all other gangs in the network.

Thus, fluctuations in either individual degree or average degree indicate changes in the levels of gang murder in an area.

Centralization. Whereas degree centrality is a gang-level measure, degree centralization is a network-level measure. Briefly, degree centralization measures the extent to which the total degree distribution of a network is concentrated among a small number of gangs within the network. Networks in which the distribution of degree centrality is concentrated in a small number (or single) gang is said to be highly centralized.

Statistically, centralization is measured as:

$$C_D = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{g}[C_D(n^*) - C_D(n_i)]}{max\sum_{i=1}^{g}[C_D(n^*) - C_D(n_i)]}$$

where the numerator is the g actor degree indices, while $C_D(n^x)$ is the largest observed degree value.[6] The index will always range from zero to one, or from zero to 100 if converted to a percentage. When centralization is zero, degree centrality is evenly distributed among all gangs, whereas when centralization is 1, degree is concentrated in a single gang.

Centralization is important for evaluation purposes insofar as it gives indication of the concentration of violence – or the network of violence – in a given area. In short, it helps to identify "pockets of violence" and how they might change over time. Say, for instance, that analysis reveals a highly centralized network in which murders are concentrated among three gangs. Analysis of the same network at later time periods would give indication of how concentrated said violence remains: if centralization remains high, conflict patterns would appear stable, whereas a decrease in centralization would suggest a dissipation of violence.

The centralization index is also particularly useful when used in conjunction with degree centrality. Using both measures in tandem permits the identification of high activity gangs as well as the identification of clusters or hierarchies of violence.

Reciprocity. A final property of relevance in the understanding of these gang networks is that of "reciprocity," defined here as the bi-directional exchange of murders between gangs. As a general matter, reciprocity is one of the strongest and most pervasive norms in small group research and is a central concept in organizational, network, and general sociological discourses. In particular, gang research continues to demonstrate that reciprocity is one of the defining characteristics of gang violence.

In the present analysis, I code an event as being "reciprocal" when it is followed by another exchange of murder between two gangs. Essentially, reciprocity is coded in accordance with the figure presented above. While this includes the more specific case of revenge or retribution, this definition of reciprocity also captures a more general process of negative exchange. Levels of reciprocity in the network are then compared across the pre- and post-intervention periods to detect any changes in the proportion of all homicides that were reciprocal in nature.

As one of the goals of CeaseFire was to mediate gang disputes that could potentially become deadly, then a decline of reciprocity in gang networks might indicate the successful mitigation of violent encounters. Clearly, however, this is a highly conservative estimate as many acts of retribution and disputes do not end in lethal encounters.

[6]The denominator can also be simplified to, (g-1)(g-1), which represents the total possible number of connections in a network.

The Data

Data used in the creation and analysis of gang homicide networks were taken from homicide records originally compiled by homicide detectives in the Chicago Police Department. The data span 1994 through 2006. They were available at the incident level and included detailed information about the victim, offender, motive, geography, and circumstances around the event. Such data make it possible to recreate in each instance the motive for the event, as well as the potential gang membership of victim and offender.

Two common definitions of "gang-related" are found within the literature on gangs and gang violence: motive-based definitions and member-based definitions. The former classifies a homicide as "gang-related" only if the crime itself was motivated by gang activity such as turf defense, drug dealing, or prior gang conflicts. In contrast, the member-based definition classifies any homicide involving a gang member as gang-related. Because the interest here is on patterns of group relations, the motivated-based definition strategy errs on the side of sampling too heavily on the dependent variable by capturing only those cases in which a group motive was determined, whereas the member based definition errs on the side of capturing too many incidents. To further complicate matters, the Chicago Police Department recently changed its formal operational definition from a motivated-based definition to a member-based definition.

In the present analysis, we code any murder that includes a gang member as an offender or victim as "gang-related." This is done on the basis of whether the victim or offender have a reported gang status by the Chicago Police Department and not on CPD's own definition of gang-related. While this provides a more liberal definition, it has three major benefits. First and foremost, it ensures that the networks are constructed similarly in each time period, regardless of the definition provided by the CPD. Second, defining gang murder in this way ensures the minimization of sampling on the dependent variable. Finally, unlike the aggregate analysis of gang murder, social network analysis still allows one to isolate patterns of non-gang homicide involving gang members: essentially, non-gang members become unique actors in the network whose patterns can also be examined. Therefore, the inclusion of non-gang members in the sample in no way detracts from the analysis of gangs as groups.

A Note on Comparing Social Networks

When trying to understand the analysis of gang murder networks, it is important to keep in mind two important matters that do not arise in more common, regression-oriented evaluations. First, social networks are by their very definition interdependent. That is, we examine networks precisely because we believe that the interconnections among actors are crucial in understanding their behavior. While this becomes obvious in the visual inspection of networks and the analysis of the network measures described above, it is less obvious if one tries to apply standard statistical procedures to network data. In short, one simply cannot run classical statistical models on social networks without considering network autocorrelation. Thus, any and all network measures in the ensuing analysis should be interpreted only in the context of networks in the same geographic area. Comparing networks of different composition and size –

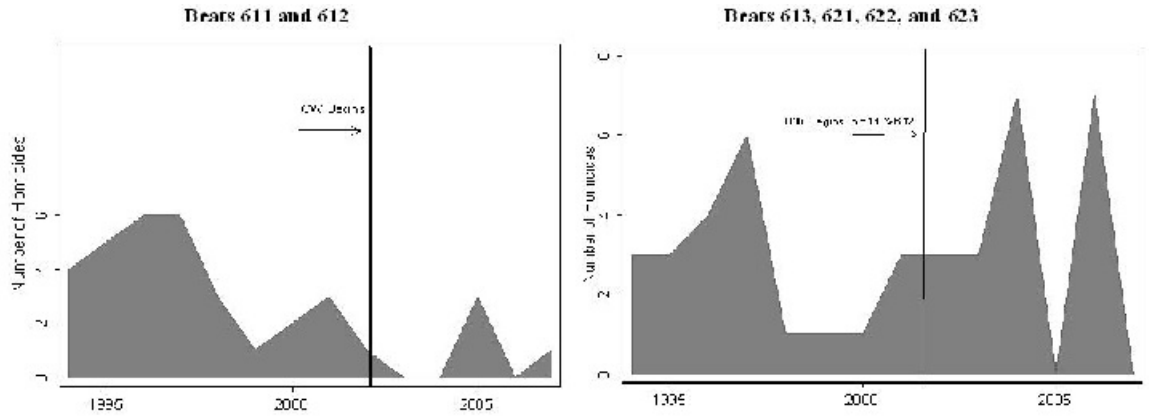
i.e., of two distinct populations – is well beyond the scope of the present analysis. For example, one can safely compare the degree centrality of a gang in one neighborhood over two time periods, but it would be incorrect to compare the degree of two gangs from two different neighborhoods (or networks).

Second, in some of the neighborhoods in the analysis – especially Rogers Park – the absolute size of the network is too small to yield any reliable results. Quite simply, there are too few gang-related murders (regardless of definition) to yield a reliable sample to construct a murder network. One should also bear in mind the socio-demographic differences between program and comparison areas when comparing social networks – i.e., areas with larger populations of young men are more likely to have a greater number of street gangs.

Auburn Gresham

CeaseFire activities began in Auburn Gresham (beats 611 and 612) in August of 2002. In the four years preceding the beginning of outreach work in the area, there were seven gang murders, roughly 23 percent of all homicides in the area. Dating the general gang homicide trend even further back, as seen in Figure C-2, one can see that the number of gang homicides peaked in the area in the late 1990s, declined steadily and significant decline shortly thereafter, and experienced another spike in 2001. Yet, another spike in gang murders occurred in 2005, roughly two years after the start of CeaseFire.

Figure C-2
Gang Homicide Trends in Auburn Gresham



The comparison area for Auburn Gresham (beats 613, 621, 622 and 623) experienced a slightly different gang homicide problem during both the before and after periods. First and foremost, in the aggregate, the comparison area generally has a higher level of overall and gang-specific homicide. Prior to August of 2002, the comparison area averaged approximately 10 homicides per year, dropping slightly to an average of 8.6 per year after CeaseFire began. However, unlike in the CeaseFire area, this drop is not statistically significant. At the same time,

gang homicides actually increased in the comparison area, although the increase was not statistically significant.

In addition, gang homicide rates in the comparison area differ from that of the CeaseFire target area with regard to its fluctuations. For instance, the CeaseFire area experienced a spike in gang violence in 2005, whereas the comparison area experienced a dramatic fall during the same year.

As summarized in Table C-1, prior to the start of CeaseFire in Auburn Gresham, the gang homicide network was comprised of five African American gangs and one non-gang member who killed a member of the Gangster Disciples. The pre-CeaseFire network is actually two subgraphs, one that is a completely internal war between members of the Vice Lord Nations, and a second network made up of members of the Gangster Disciple Nation, the Black Stones, and a non-gang member. As with other areas in this report, much of the gang violence in this area during the pre-program period appears to have occurred within the same gang Nation. The Degree Centralization measure of 48 percent indicates that the distribution of degree in the network is moderately concentrated around a single gang – in this case the Gangster Disciples – who were involved in three murders in this period. With regard to network density, roughly 16.7 percent of all possible ties among the gangs were present. Finally, roughly 28 percent of the homicides were reciprocal in nature.

Table C-1
Summary Statistics for Auburn Gresham

	Program Area		Comparison Area	
	Before	After	Before	After
Average Annual N of Homicides	7.8	4.2**	10.0	8.6
Average Annual N of Gang Homicides	1.75	0.75	2.0	3.4
N of Gangs in Network	5	4	5	6
Total Network Density	0.17	0.12	0.25	0.27
Average Degree Centrality	1.00	0.60	1.50	1.87
Degree Centralization	48.0	43.7	30.0	20.1
Gangster Disciples Degree Centrality	32		4	6
Percent Reciprocal Homicides	28%	0%	33 %	25%

Note: *=p<.05; **=p<.01; asterisks indicate statistical significant on standard t-tests or network equivalent.

The post-Ceasefire network shows a reduction in the number of gangs involved in murders in the area from five to four gangs.[7] The density of the network decreases slightly over time to roughly 12.0 percent, although the change is not statistically significant. Similarly, the concentration of activity measured as degree centralization, also decreased slightly, although the change is not statistically significant. Thus, even though the activity of the Gangster Disciples

[7]One murder was committed by a member of gang, but the actually affiliation was "unknown" to the police at the time of this report.

decreases to a degree of 2.0, they remain the most active gang in the network, around which much of the violence is organized.

Two other important changes occurred in the post-CeaseFire network. First, much of the intra-nation disputes – both within the Vice Lord and Disciple Nations – appears to have dissipated. Notice, for example, that the two Vice Lord gangs did not exchange murders in the second observation period. Second, and perhaps most important, none of the murders in the post-CF period were reciprocal in nature. Intervening to break the cycle of reciprocal shootings and killings was one of the key jobs of violence interrupters, and this is consistent with their mission.

In contrast, the gang homicide network in the comparison area showed an increase in number of gangs involved (from five to six), density (from 0.25 to 0.27), and average murderous activity of any single gang (from 1.50 to 1.87). Like in the nearby program area, the Gangster Disciples were the most active gang in the network, and in the comparison area and their murderous activity increased from four murders in the pre-CeaseFire period to six during the program period. This increase, plus the addition of a sixth gang into the network, had the effect of diffusing violence within the network. Indeed, the distribution of activity in the network, measured as degree centralization, actually decreased post-CeaseFire. Also, the percent of all murders that were reciprocal in character also decreased in the comparison area, from approximately 33 percent pre-program to 25 percent post-CeaseFire, but was still above the level in the program area.

A note of caution is warranted when comparing these networks, however. The contexts of the networks – as well as their form – were somewhat different in two respects. First, the program networks were never fully connected. That is, there were pockets of violence rather than a complete network of violence. In contrast, there appears to have been a consolidation of violence in the comparison areas, i.e., the network moves from small pockets of violence toward a completely connected network.

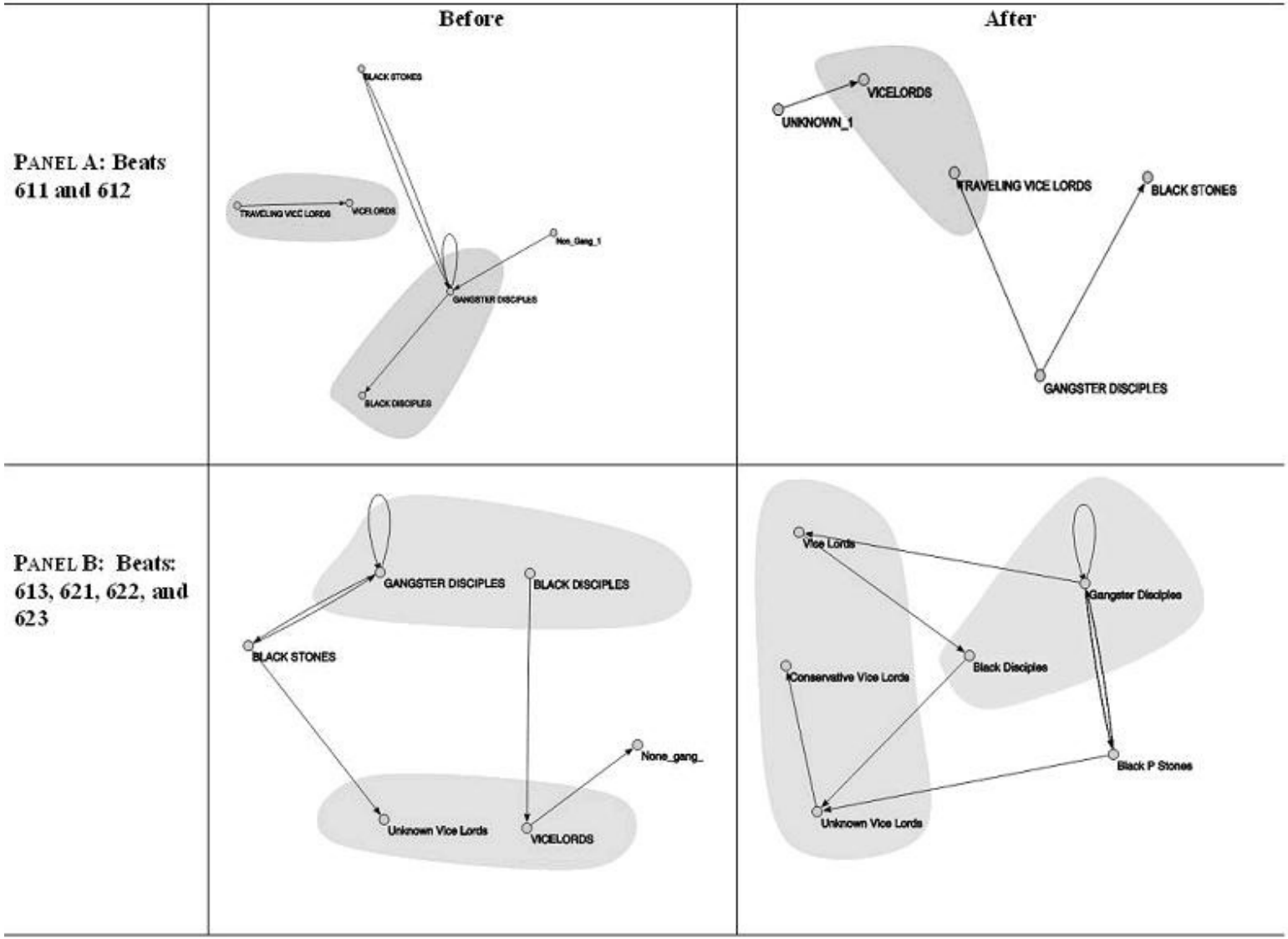
Second, the pre-CeaseFire network in the program area suggests that a significant portion of violence in the area is intra-nation homicide. In contrast, other than the internal homicides of the Gangster Disciples (the loops), there are no murders between gangs of the same nation in either period. It is quite possible, especially from an intervention perspective, that the motivations for intra- vs. inter-nation violence are quite different.

To summarize, the program area experienced a significant drop in total homicides during the observation as well as a non-significant drop in gang-homicides. The comparison area also experienced a drop in overall homicides, but an increase in gang homicides. However, neither the decrease in the program area nor the increase in the comparison area were statistically significant.

With regard to the homicide networks, the networks in the CeaseFire area demonstrated a drop in number of gangs involved in murders, the overall density of the network, and the average number of murders committed by any gang. More importantly, there was a drop in the activity

around the area's most active gang (Gangster Disciples). There was also a dramatic drop in reciprocal homicides in the area. In contrast, networks in the comparison area experienced increases in activity throughout the network, a general diffusion of murders among all the gangs present, a new gang entering the network, and a smaller decline in reciprocal homicide, which still accounted for one-quarter of the total in the years following the implementation of CeaseFire in the program beats.

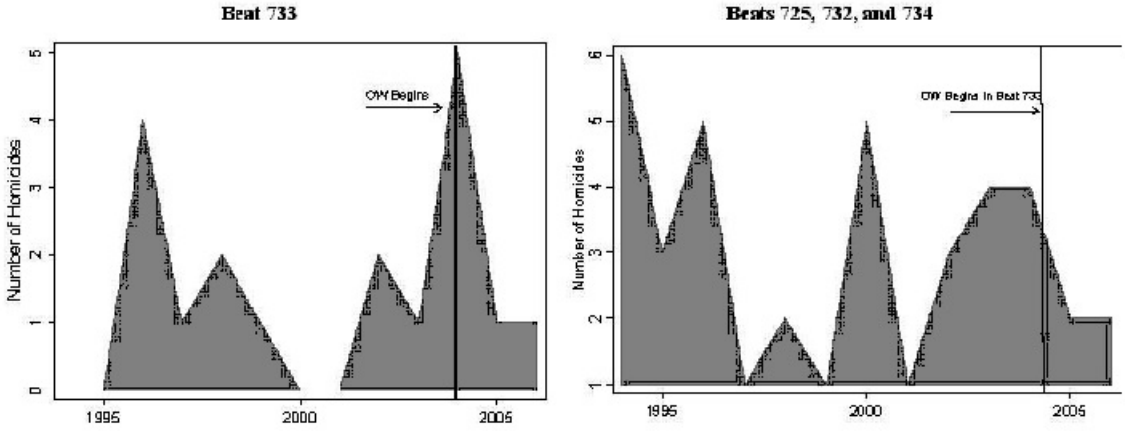
Figure C-3
Gang Networks in Auburn Gresham



Englewood

Englewood provides an example of a site in which there was a decline in gang violence, but changes in the program area were to a certain extent mirrored in the comparison area. As noted earlier, it was an only partially funded site, albeit one that fielded elements of a full program. The impact of CeaseFire in Englewood was difficult to assess because of the small number of months of data (33) available following the start of outreach work. Given the relative rarity of gang homicide, this shorter data series means that most statistical tests might be unable to capture statistical changes in the area. That said, both overall homicides and gang homicides dropped in the program and comparison areas, though neither change was statistically significant. These trends are depicted in Figure C-4.

Figure C-4
Gang Homicide Trends in Englewood



The gang homicide network in the program area also evidenced several changes, though the overall structure of the network remains relatively unchanged. Figure C-5 below illustrates these points. Before the intervention, the network represented a "star-like" configuration with a single gang, the Gangster Disciples, at the center of the network: this can be seen in the relatively high centralization score of 59.03. On average, the four gangs in the network were involved in 1.5 murders, while the Gangster Disciples were involved in six murders. As reported in the last line of Table C-2, roughly half of all murders in CeaseFire's Englewood site were reciprocal in nature before the program began.

After the intervention, the structure remained largely the same: a star-like configuration with the Gangster Disciples at the center (Degree Centralization = 50.0). The most important changes were in degree, of both the average gang in the network (0.667) and the Gangster Disciples (2.0). Moreover, none of the homicides during the post-intervention period appeared to be reciprocal in nature.

Network changes in the comparison areas, however, mirrored those in the program area. Just as in the program area, the murder network in the comparison area was a star-network with

the Gangster Disciples at the center. Similar to the program area, the overall activity of the network dropped – including the proportion of reciprocal homicides – but the network still remained centralized around the Gangster Disciples.

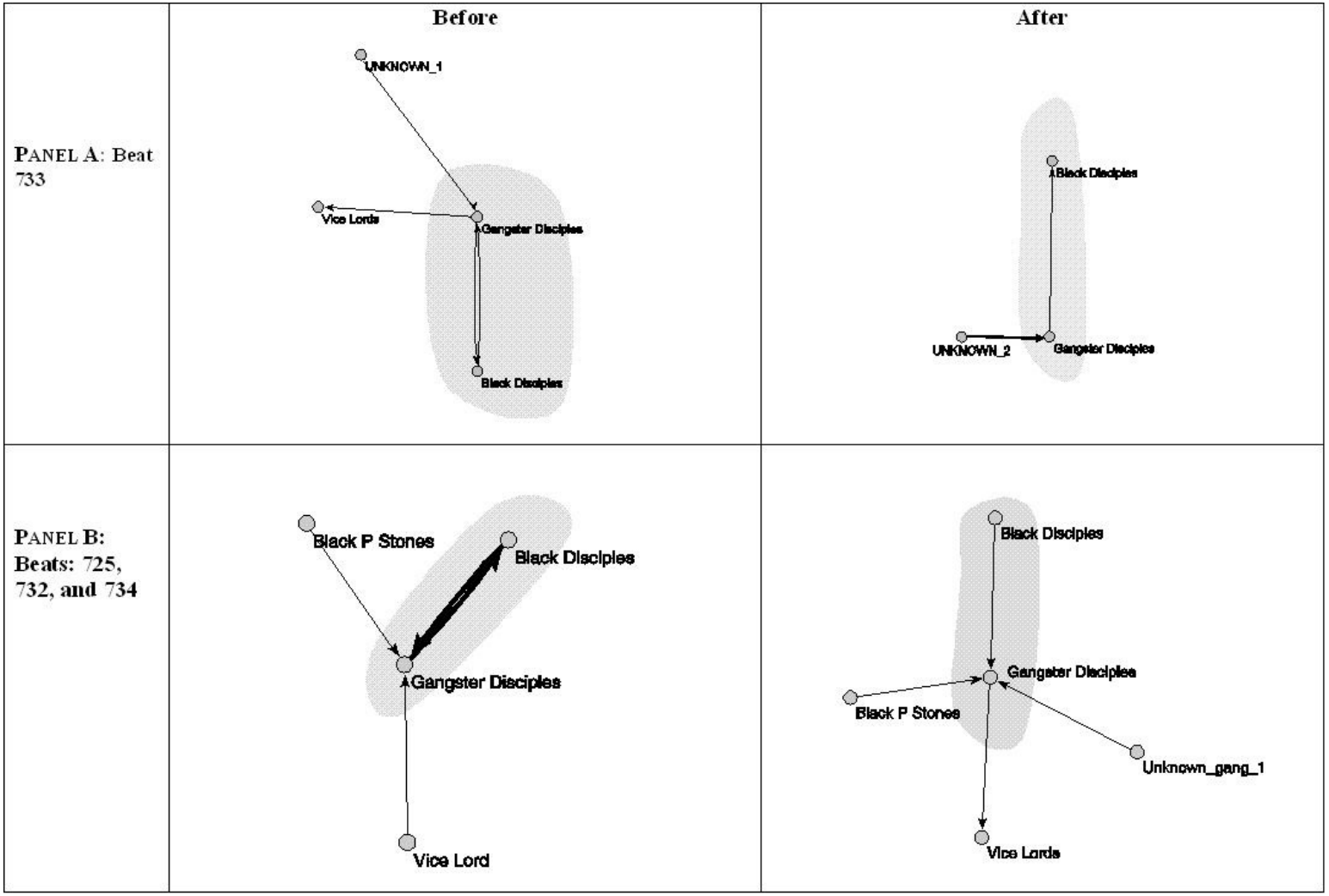
Table C-2
Summary Statistics for Englewood

	Program Area		Comparison Area	
	Before	After	Before	After
Average Annual N of Homicides	5.5	3.5	7.0	4.0
Average Annual N of Gang Homicides	3.0	1.0	4.0	2.0
N of Gangs in Network	4	3	4	5
Total Network Density	0.37	0.22	0.43	0.37
Average Degree Centrality	1.50	0.67	1.00	0.88
Degree Centralization	59.0	50.0	88.9	74.8
Gangster Disciples Degree Centrality	62	4	2	
Percent Reciprocal Homicides	50%	0%	33.3%	0%

Note: *=p<.05; **=p<.01; asterisks indicate statistical significant on standard t-tests or network equivalent.

In short, there appears to have been a decline in activity in the network in both the program and comparison areas, but the overall structure of homicide remained the same. To use an analogy, if the network were considered a highway, the exits and entrance ways remained open, but the flow of traffic decreased slightly. Because the network changes that did occur happened in both the program and comparison area – especially, the drop in reciprocal homicides – these positive changes do not provide strong evidence that they were due to the introduction of CeaseFire in the target area. Overall, changes in homicide networks appear to have occurred in parallel in the program and comparison areas.

Figure C-5
Gang Networks in Englewood

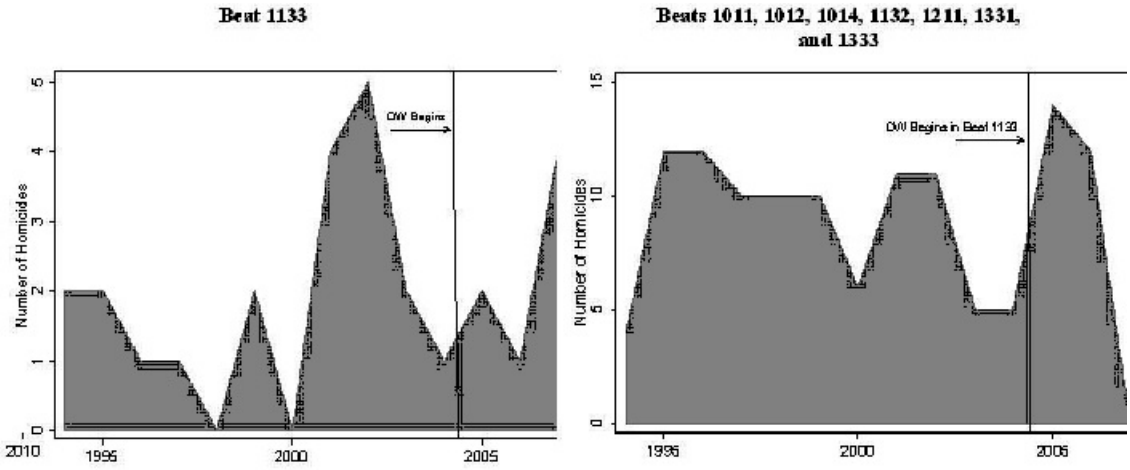


East Garfield Park

The program and comparison areas in East Garfield Park are considerably different in the magnitude and size of homicide and population, making comparisons somewhat difficult. With regard to overall gang murder, for example, there is virtually no change in the levels of gang homicide in the program area whereas gang homicides more than double in the comparison area. Similarly, there are more than twice as many gangs in the comparison area than in the program area. Figure C-6 illustrates these trends.

The murder network in the program area in the pre-intervention period is extremely small, consisting of only three gangs, with a single gang – the Black Disciples – involved in disputes with the two other gangs. As Figure C-7 depicts, the network is relatively dense given its small number (approximately 33 percent) and is centralized on the Black Disciples (75.0). Moreover, roughly 33 percent of the murders are reciprocal. Of important note, the small size of this network makes it extremely sensitive to any increases. So, for example, adding a single gang increases the size of the network 25 percent.

Figure C-6
Gang Homicide Trends in East Garfield Park



The post-intervention network is quite a bit different than the pre-intervention network. First, two new gangs – both members of the Almighty Vice Lord Nation – entered the network, thus increasing the size of the network nearly two-fold. Second, the content of the ties have changed considerably. Whereas the pre-intervention network was centered on the Black Disciples, the post-intervention network is essentially a network of intra-nation disputes among various Vice Lord gangs. The Black Disciples are still in the network, but their conflict is now not the center of murder activity. Third, this change in network content also decentralizes the network away from the Black Disciples: the centralization drops from 75.0 to 37.5. Finally, although the average number of murders (degree = 0.88) remains relatively the same in the post-intervention period, the proportion of reciprocal homicides drops: no homicides in the post-intervention period appear to be reciprocal in nature.

Table C-3
Summary Statistics for East Garfield Park

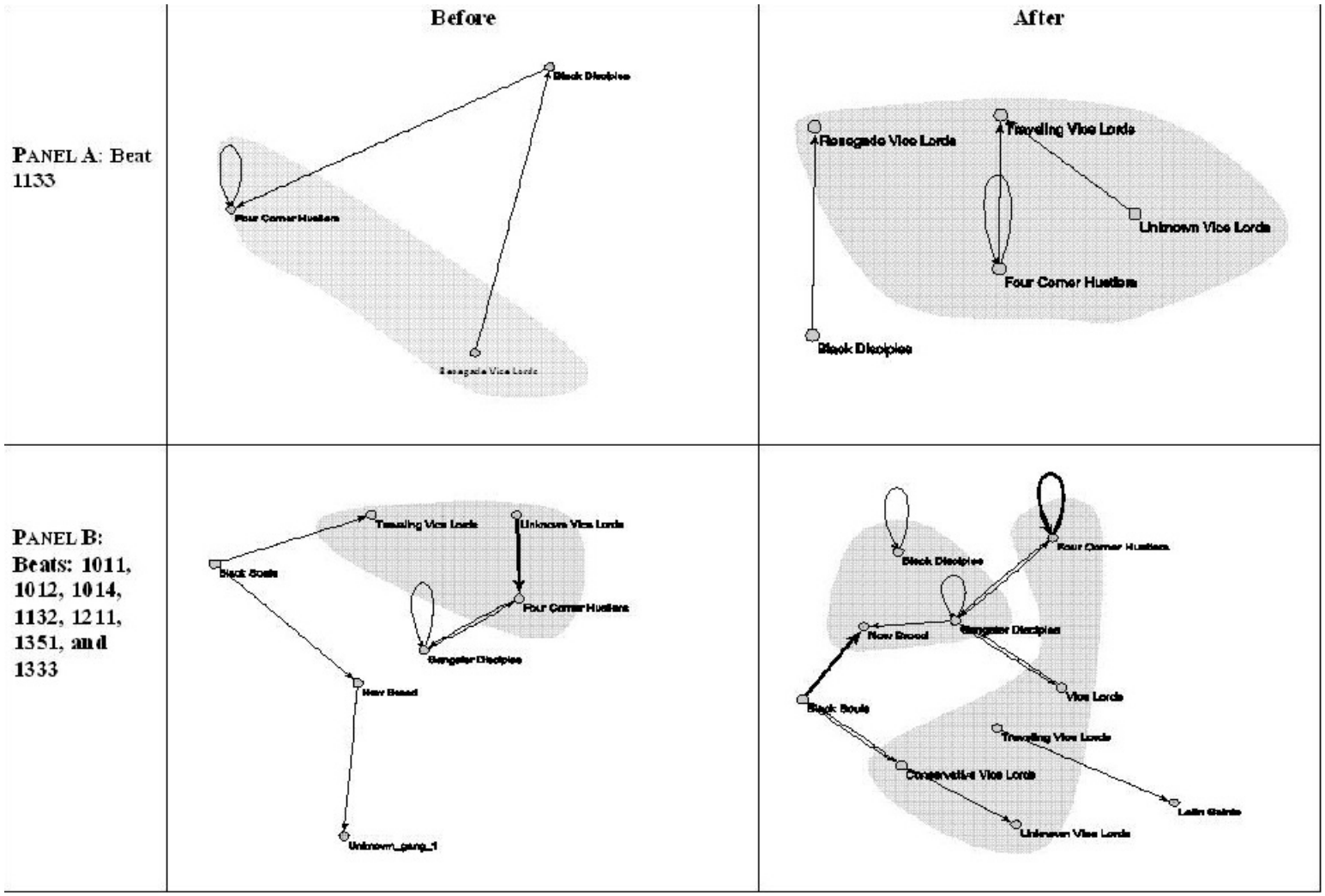
	Program Area		Comparison Area	
	Before	After	Before	After
Average Annual N of Homicides	4.0	1.5*	14.0	18.5
Average Annual N of Gang Homicides	1.5	1.5	5.0	13.0**
N of Gangs in Network	3	5	6	10
Total Network Density	0.33	0.37	0.42	0.41
Average Degree Centrality	1.00	0.88	1.14	1.50
Degree Centralization	75.0	37.5	18.1	15.4
Percent Reciprocal Homicides	33%	0%	25%	40%

Note: *=p<.05; **=p<.01; asterisks indicate statistical significant on standard t-tests or network equivalent.

In comparison, the networks in the comparison area are denser but less centralized, in part because of the greater number of gangs in the area. Also like the program, the pre-program and post-program networks in the comparison area are actually several unconnected subnetworks. The average number of murders per gang, average degree, actually increases in the post-intervention period, as does the percent of reciprocal homicides. Network centralization does not change in the area.

To summarize, the murder network in the program area displays very little change in terms of overall activity. The same is true in the comparison area, although there is a slight increase in overall network activity. An important change in the program area with regard to the content of the network entails the shifting away from the Black Disciples towards intra-nation disputes among the Vice Lord Nation. Perhaps the most important change in the program area is the drop in reciprocal homicides. In contrast, reciprocal homicides in the comparison area actually increase. Though, again, the increase in the program area may be a function of size and magnitude of violence in the comparison area which encompasses a considerably larger geographic and social area.

Figure C-7
Gang Networks in East Garfield Park

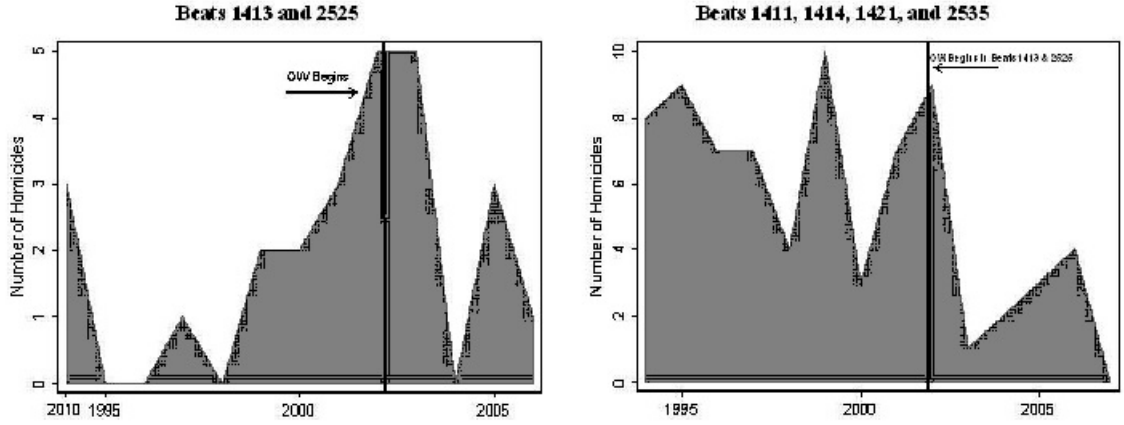


Logan Square

Gang homicides in both the program and comparison areas decreased in the post-intervention period. Only the drop in the comparison area is statistically significant, because homicide there was considerably higher over the entire pre-intervention period.

With regard to the homicide networks, the networks in both the program and comparison areas experienced decreases in the (1) the number of gangs involved in murders while also experiencing increases in (2) degree centralization. Meanwhile, both the (3) the average degree and (4) total network density in the program areas increased, while the same measures in the comparison area decreased. This suggests that, relative to the comparison area, the networks in the program area actually became "more active" in the post-intervention period with regard to the overall activity of an average gang and the concentration of this activity. In other words, the average number of murders experienced by a single gang increased in the program area vis-à-vis those gangs in the comparison area.

Figure C-8
Gang Homicide Trends in Logan Square



Another noticeable difference in both the program and comparison networks is the diminished activity of the Latin Kings, one of the city's most violent Hispanic street gangs. In fact, the Latin Kings do not even appear in the post-intervention network in the program area. The Spanish Cobras, however, remain the most active gang in both the pre- and post-intervention periods in the program area. It appears that much of the increased concentration of violence in the program and comparison areas centers on the Spanish Cobras.

Perhaps the most noticeable difference between the networks and across the intervention period is the proportion of reciprocal homicides. In the program area, the percentage of reciprocal homicides dropped from approximately 33 percent in the pre-intervention period to less than 1 percent afterwards. In contrast, reciprocal homicides doubled in the comparison area.

To summarize, both the program and comparison areas experienced an overall decline in gang homicide, as well as the number of gangs involved in homicides and the density of the

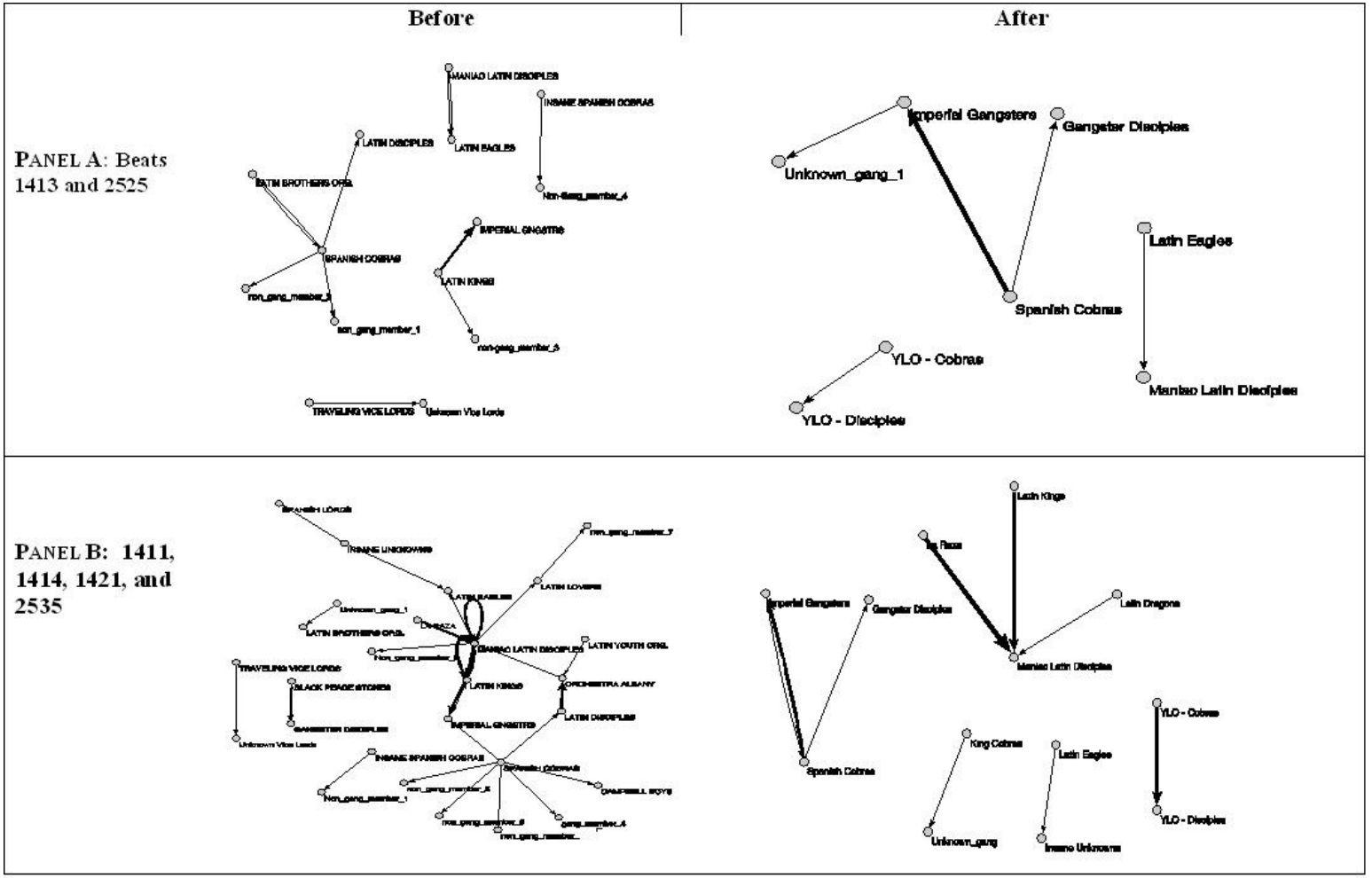
murder networks. Though, again, only the drop in the comparison area is statistically significant. The differences in the networks are also noticeable. In particular, the network in the program area became more active in the post-intervention period in every network measure except reciprocity.

Table C-4
Summary Statistics for Logan Square

	Program Area		Comparison Area	
	Before	After	Before	After
Average Annual N of Homicides	4.8	4.8	12.25	7.0*
Average Annual N of Gang Homicides	3.0	2.5	7.25	2.5*
N of Gangs in Network	11	8	21	13
Total Network Density	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.08
Average Degree Centrality	0.86	1.08	1.22	1.08
Degree Centralization	17.2	19.7	18.1	19.7
Percent Reciprocal Homicides	33%	0%	6%	14%

Note: *=p<.05; **=p<.01; asterisks indicate statistical significant on standard t-tests or network equivalent.

Figure C-9
Gang Networks in Logan Square

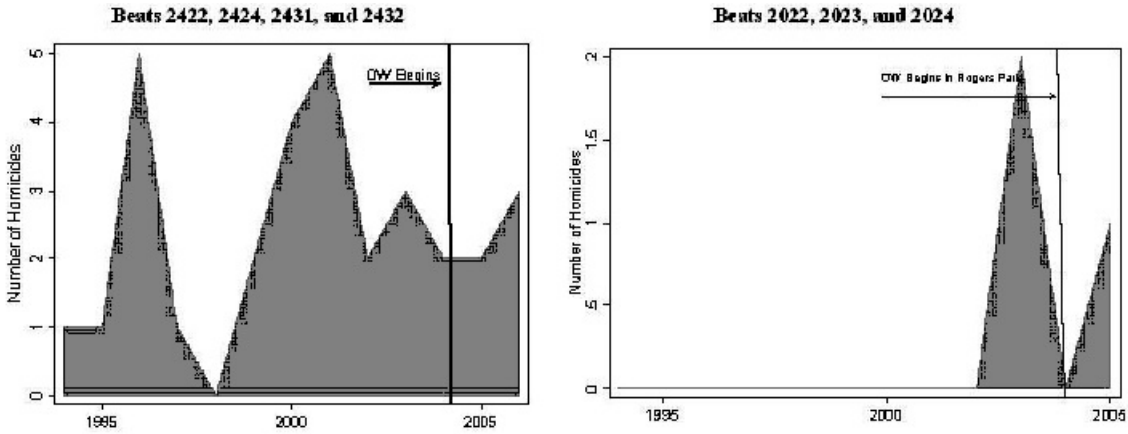


Rogers Park

CeaseFire activities began in this area in April 2004. In the three years preceding CeaseFire's outreach work, there were six gang murders, roughly 43 percent of all homicides in the area.[8] Dating the general gang homicide trend even further back, as seen in Figure C-10, one can see that the number of gang homicides in the area spiked in 2001, and fell precipitously until just prior to the start of CeaseFire in the area.

In the 24 months following the introduction of CeaseFire, there were six gang homicides in the area – the same number as in the prior two years. In absolute as well as statistical terms, no significant changes in gang homicide can be detected in the area. Using a standard before-after t-test, the average number of pre-program gang homicides is 2.33, and during the ensuing period the average number of gang homicides was 2.5 (p-value = 0.605 , N.S.). The lack of statistical significance means that any variation in gang homicides is most likely attributable to random variation in area homicide trends, rather than any discernable time-specific intervention.

Figure C-10
Gang Homicide Trends in Rogers Park



The pre-CeaseFire gang homicide network (2001 to 2003) was composed of killings among eight unique gangs, all but one (the Latin Kings) were African American. The network itself, as seen in Figure C-11, consists of three unique components (or subnetworks) that are not connected – a dyad involving the Conservative Vice Lords and an unknown gang member; a cluster involving the Latin Kings, the Mickey Cobras, and the Gangster Disciples; and a cluster involving the Four Corner Hustlers, the Traveling Vice Lords, and the Black P Stones. The single most active gang in the network is the Gangster Disciples who were involved in three murders in this period. With regard to network density, roughly 12.5 percent of all possible ties among the gangs were present.[9] Finally, roughly 28 percent of the homicides were reciprocal in nature.

[8] One of the difficulties in this, as well as in other CeaseFire areas, is the short post-implementation period vis-a-vis longer crime trends in the area.

[9] Given the disconnected nature of the network, this density index is rather large.

The post-CeaseFire network depicted in Figure C-11 indicates that there was a reduction in the number of gangs involved in murders in the area from eight to five, but also a concentration of murders into a more compact, more dense network. Overall, the post-program converges into a single, connected network – with the exception of the Four Corner Hustlers – with the Gangster Disciples at the center of the network. Network density increased twofold to roughly 28 percent, although the change is not statistically significant. Furthermore, the centralization index also increases, reflecting the concentration around the Gangster Disciples. The Gangster Disciples remained the most active gang in the network with a degree centrality of 4.0. Similarly, the percentage of reciprocal homicides remained constant at roughly 28 percent of all murders.

Table C-5
Summary Statistics for Rogers Park

	Program Area		Comparison Area	
	Before	After	Before	After
Average Annual N of Homicides	5.0	3.5	3.3	2.0
Average Annual N of Gang Homicides	2.3	2.5	0.7	0.5
N of Gangs in Network	8	5	2	1
Total Network Density	0.12	0.28	--	--
Average Degree Centrality	1.00	1.40	--	--
Degree Centralization	0.56	0.67	--	--
Percent Reciprocal Homicides	28%	29%	--	--

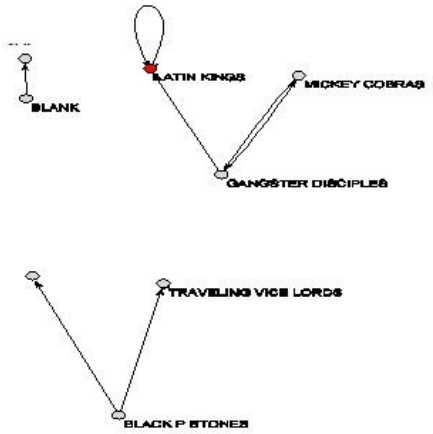
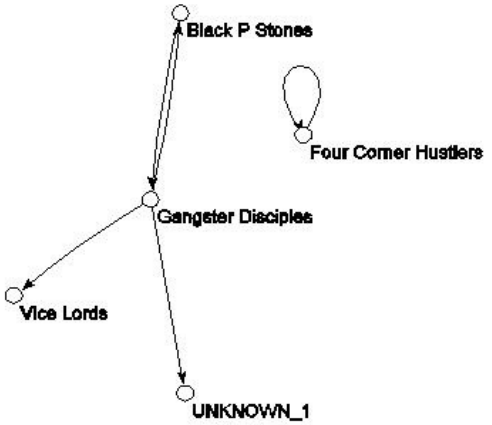
Note: *=p<.05; **=p<.01; asterisks indicate statistical significant on standard t-tests or network equivalent.

If one considers the stability of overall gang homicide levels, as well as lack of change in the activity around the Gangster Disciples and overall level of reciprocity in the network, very little change can be detected with regard to the network structure of murders in this area. Not only did the overall number of gang murders in the area remain constant, so did the levels of activity of the area's most active gang, the Gangster Disciples, as well as volume of retaliatory homicides.

The only noticeable change in the structure or extent of gang homicide in the area is the concentration of gang homicide from a disparate, multi-network phenomenon, to one centered almost entirely on the Gangster Disciples. In this case, some gangs – most notably, the Latin Kings – have left the network, but rather than a dissipation of murders, the murders tended to instead center around the most active group in the area, the Gangster Disciples.

It is important to note that the comparison area does not provide enough cases to construct gang equivalent homicide networks. In other words, it is next to impossible to compare the trends in Rogers Park to the neighborhoods selected for comparison. Therefore, changes in this area must be interpreted with care.

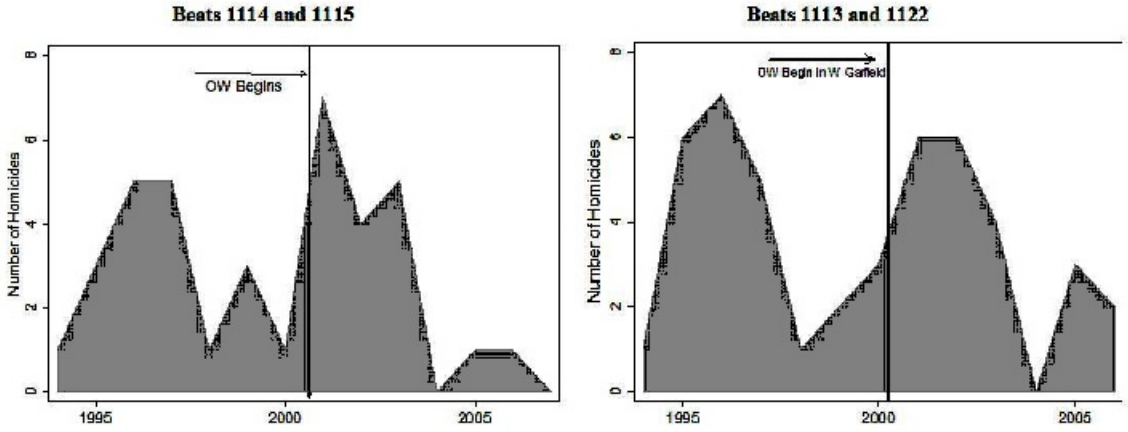
Figure C-11
Gang Networks in Rogers Park

	Before	After
PANEL A: Beats 2422, 2424, 2431, and 2431		
PANEL B: 2022, 2023, and 2024	Not applicable	Not applicable

West Garfield Park

Short-term homicide trends for West Garfield Park are presented in Figure C-12. Gang homicide decreased in both the program and comparison areas after the start of intervention; neither drop, however, was statistically significant.

Figure C-12: Gang Homicide Trends in East Garfield Park



The basic structural characteristics and trends of the homicide networks in the program and comparison areas are also similar. In both areas, (1) the number of gangs increases after the intervention, while (2) the average degree centrality and (3) network density decreases. In short, both areas experience a drop in the volume of lethal interactions among gangs in the areas, both as a gang-level average and a network-wide index. However, the magnitude of the drop vis-à-vis overall levels of activities is somewhat larger in the comparison area.

Table C-6
Summary Statistics for West Garfield Park

	Program Area		Comparison Area	
	Before	After	Before	After
Average Annual N of Homicides	9.0	4.5**	11.3	7.2**
Average Annual N of Gang Homicides	0.73	1.13	4.00	3.80
N of Gangs in Network	12	14	11	12
Total Network Density	0.10	0.08	0.15	0.09
Average Degree Centrality	1.37	1.20	2.46	1.85
Degree Centralization	25.9	16.3	12.5	12.4
Percent Reciprocal Homicides	22%	12%	17%	24%

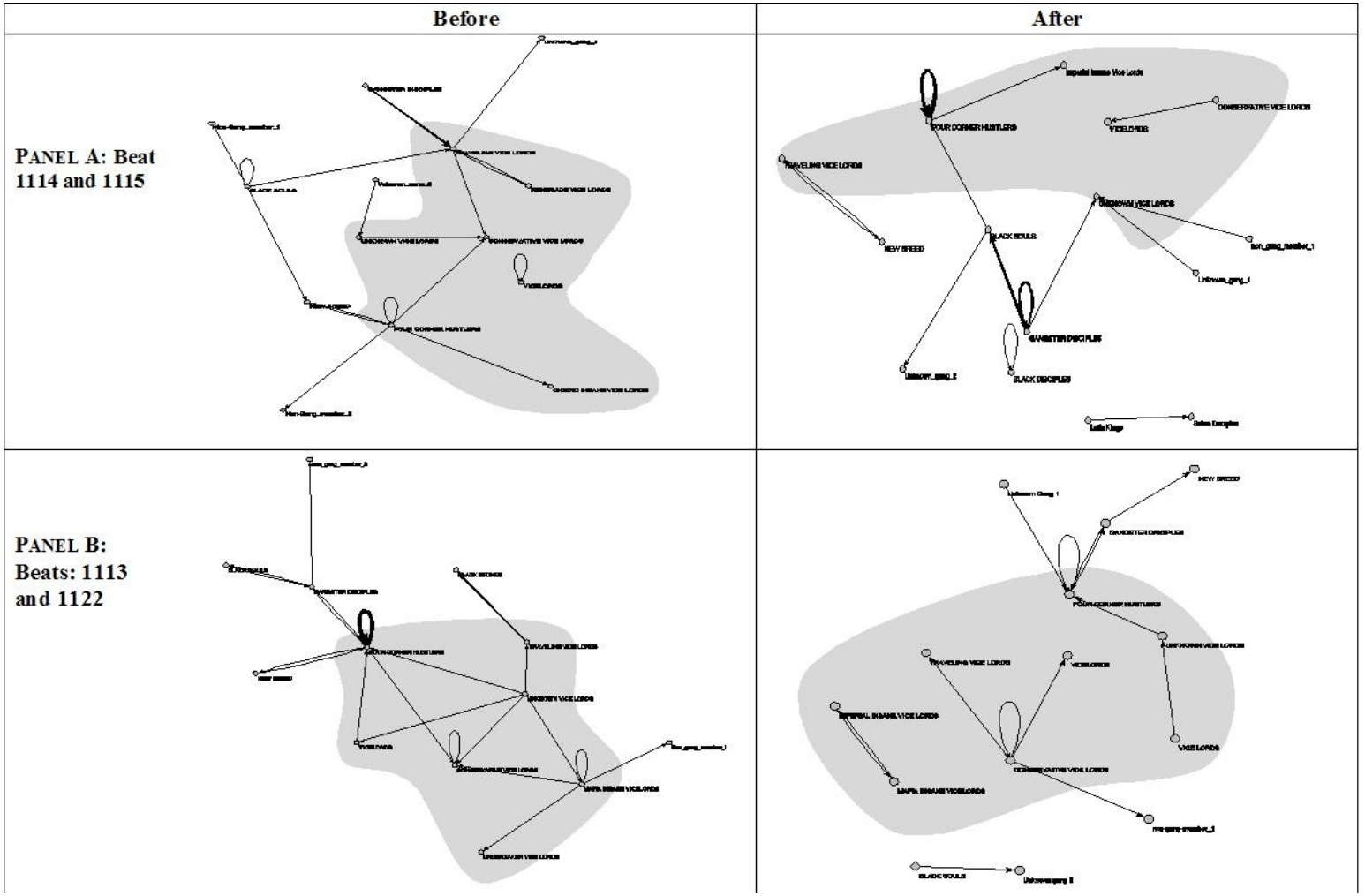
Note: *=p<.05; **=p<.01; asterisks indicate statistical significant on standard t-tests or network equivalent.

Moreover, the actual constellation of both networks also changes in a similar way. In both instances, the network moves from a completely connected graph (meaning, the arrows link all

gangs to each other indirectly, at least) to disconnected sub-graphs. Thus, the network properties change in both areas as the result of these connections decaying over time.

The other main difference between the program and comparison areas is that the percentage of reciprocal homicides in the program area drops by nearly half, whereas the percentage of reciprocal homicides in the comparison area increases slightly. Given the differences in overall and gang-level homicide rates, however, it is unclear as to the precise difference in these levels of reciprocity.

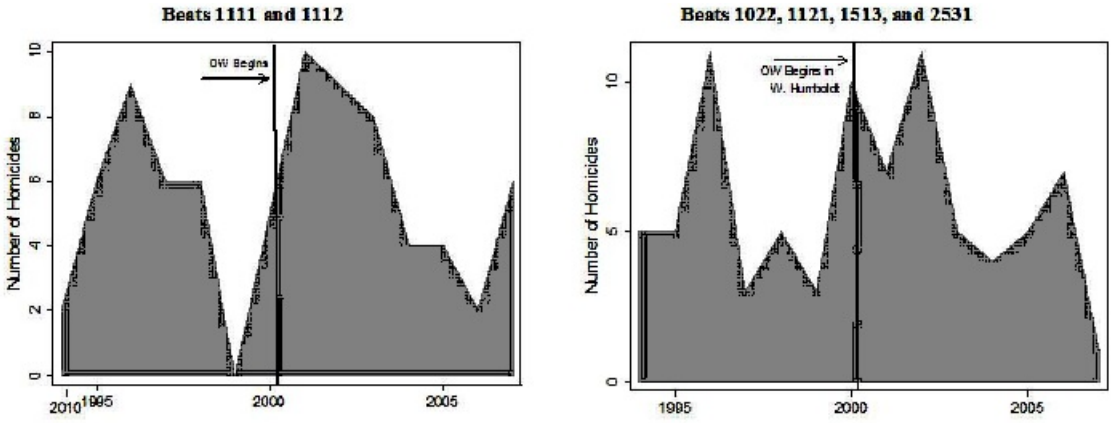
Figure C-13
Gang Networks in East Garfield Park



West Humboldt Park

Gang homicides in both the program and comparison areas increased in the post-intervention period, though the increase was not statistically significant in either area. These trends are illustrated in Figure C-14.

Figure C-14
Gang Homicide Trends in West Humboldt Park



With regard to the murder networks, the average degree centrality and the percentage of reciprocal homicides decreased slightly in both the program and comparison areas. Yet, the total number of gangs increased in the program area at the same time that the network's density decreased. In contrast, the number of gangs in the comparison area decreased while its density remained unchanged. This suggests that the patterns of murder in the program area may have actually diffused outward to include gangs not previously in the network whereas, in contrast, violence become more centralized in the comparison areas.

Table C-7
Summary Statistics for West Humboldt Park

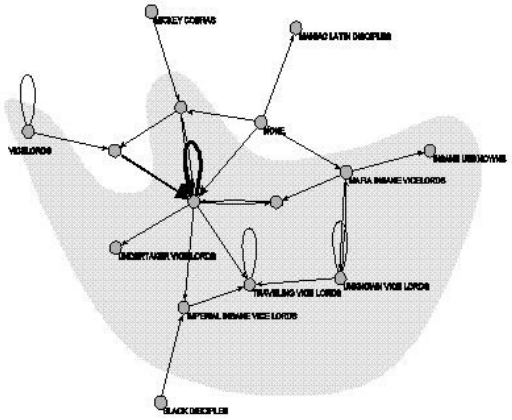
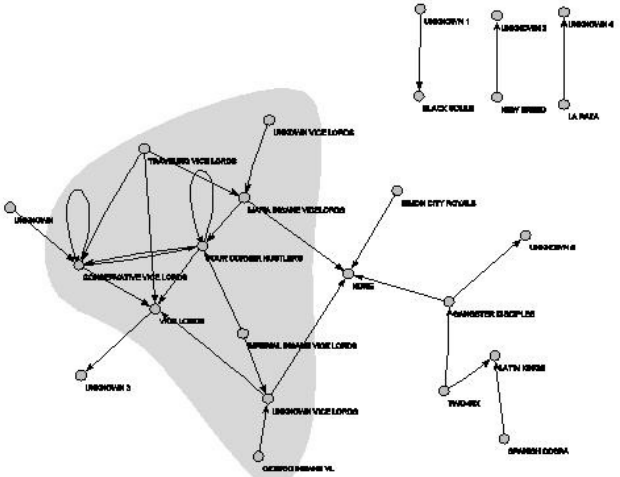
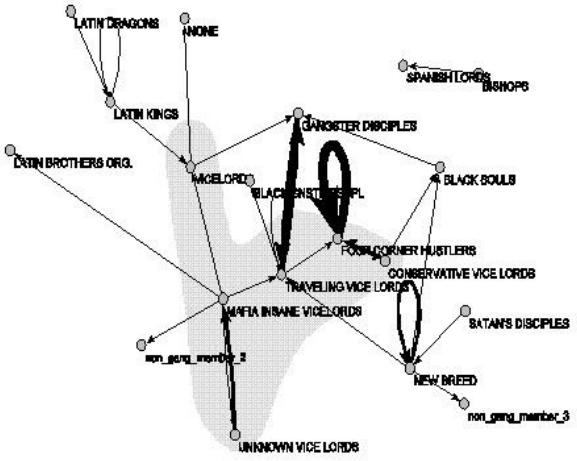
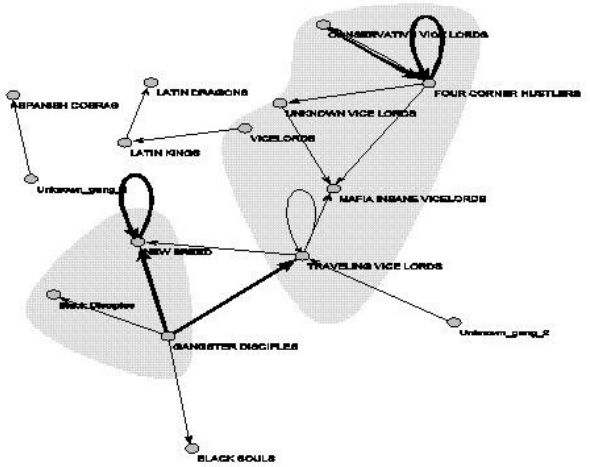
	Program Area		Comparison Area	
	Before	After	Before	After
Average Annual N of Homicides	14.1	10.7	20.8	13.3**
Average Annual N of Gang Homicides	4.8	6,2	6.0	6.5
N of Gangs in Network	15	24	18	15
Total Network Density	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.10
Average Degree Centrality	2.07	1.17	2.05	1.53
Degree Centralization	28.7	21.7	11.1	30.2
Percent Reciprocal Homicides	22%	11%	30%	13%

Note: *=p<.05; **=p<.01; asterisks indicate statistical significant on standard t-tests or network equivalent.

It is also important to note that the content of the network in the program area also experienced very little change. Roughly two-thirds of the murders occurred as part of intra-gang nation disputes, in this case among members of the Almighty Vice Lord Nation. The same is true in the post-intervention period. In short, gang violence in the program area was a Vice Lord problem and remained such.

In short, the networks in the program area exhibit very little change, especially when compared with the comparison areas. The most noticeable difference in the program area is the diffusion of violence to include a greater number of gangs in the post-intervention period.

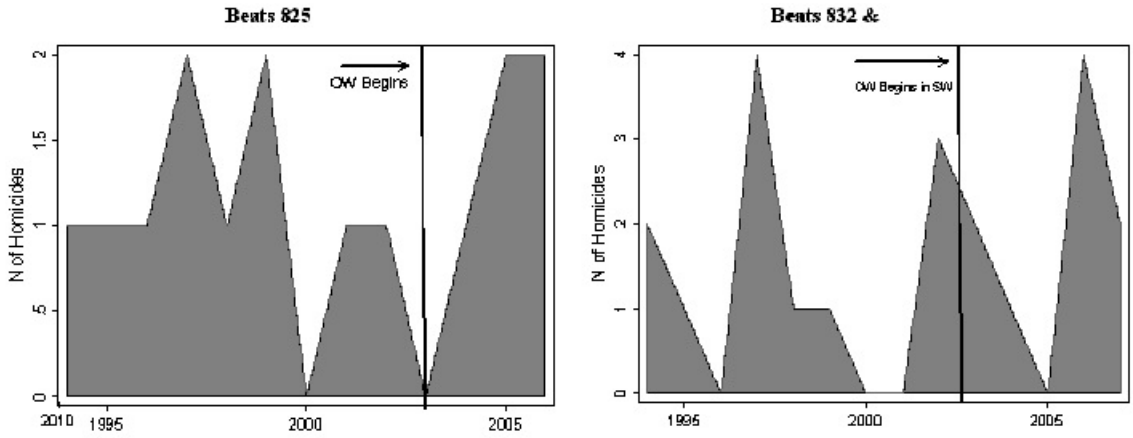
Figure C-15
Gang Networks in East Garfield Park

	Before	After
PANEL A: Beats 1111 and 1112		
PANEL B: 1022, 1121, 1513, and 2531		

Southwest

Gang-related homicides in the program and comparison areas increased in the post-intervention period, though neither change was statistically significant. These trends can be seen in Figure C-16.

Figure C-16
Gang Homicide Trends in Southwest



The network in the program area prior to CeaseFire was composed of 11 gangs, the most active of which was the Gangster Disciples, who were involved in 11 murders in the pre-intervention period. The overall network is actually composed of three separate graphs: one dyad with the Latin Disciples, a triad of Hispanic gangs, and a larger subgraph centered on the Gangster Disciples. Overall, the network is not very dense (approximately 6 percent of all ties are present), but the graph is rather centralized around the Gangster Disciples (0.387). On average, gangs were involved in one murder during this time period, and roughly 7 percent of all murders were reciprocal in nature.

Table C-8
Summary Statistics for Southwest

	Program Area		Comparison Area	
	Before	After	Before	After
Average Annual N of Homicides	3.5	3.5	5.4	4.6
Average Annual N of Gang Homicides	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.8
N of Gangs in Network	11	5	6	5
Total Network Density	0.06	0.14	0.12	0.25
Average Degree Centrality	0.93	0.83	1.2	1.5
Degree Centralization	0.39	0.52	0.23	0.78
Percent Reciprocal Homicides	7%	0%	33%	33%

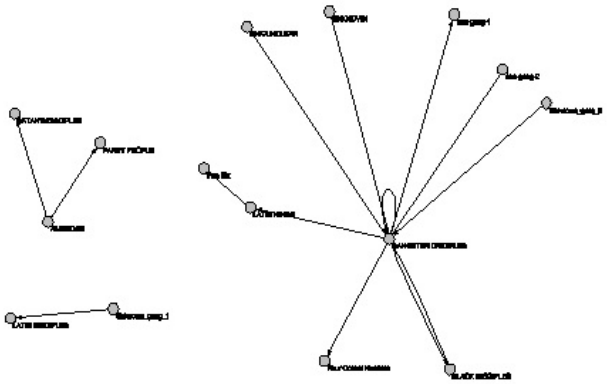
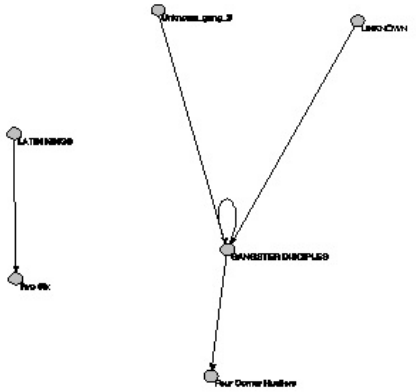
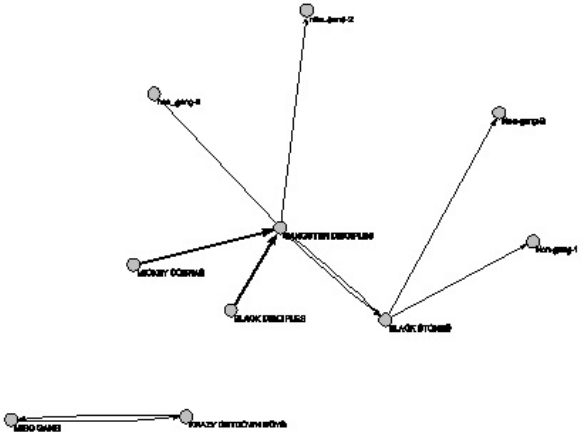
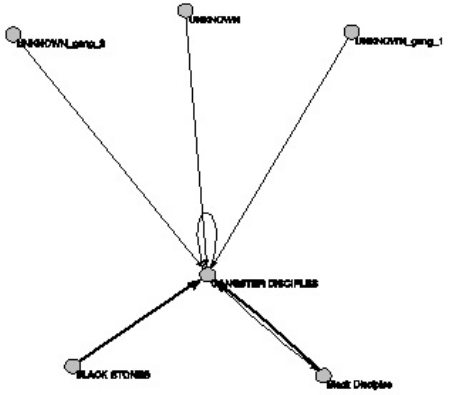
Note: *=p<.05; **=p<.01; asterisks indicate statistical significant on standard t-tests or network equivalent.

That said, however, there were a greater number of murders concentrated among a smaller number of gangs. As a result, the density of the network actually increases, as does the centralization, again around the Gangster Disciples. Average degree changes, but only slightly. In short, although the gangs in the network are involved in interactions with a fewer number of gangs, the network itself is slightly more connected. Of particular note, the percentage of reciprocal homicides drops in this period: in fact, not a single murder in which a motive could be determined was reciprocal in nature.

Nearly all of the network changes observed in the program area were mirrored in the comparison area: the overall number of homicides increases, the number of gangs decrease and, as a result, a more compact, dense, and centralized network emerged. Also like the program area, the Gangster Disciples were at the center of the network and remained so in both periods.

There are not noticeable differences, however. First, the average degree actually increases in the comparison, meaning gangs, on average, were involved in a slightly greater number of murders. And, second, the comparison area did not experience a decline in the proportion of reciprocal murders.

Figure C-17
Gang Networks in Southwest

	Before	After
PANEL A: Beat 825		
PANEL B: Beats: 832 and 835		

Summary

This section presents a brief summary of the patterns just described. In particular, it considers evidence of the effect of CeaseFire on gang-related homicides and homicide networks, both within and between areas.

It is important to note two important factors relating to the data used here. First, the actual length of intervention varies in each of the CeaseFire areas. In some locations, the intervention started nearly five years before the writing of this report. In other locations, the program had been in existence only two years. Further, the starting date for each program also differed. These differences in timing reduce our ability to compare similar pre-program and post-program trends across locales, especially given the overall declining violent crime trend in Chicago.

Second, these time issues may also pose coding problems in the homicide data. Generally speaking, more recent murders have less complete information in police files, including gang affiliation. As seen in the previous network figures, several cases included gang members of "unknown gang" affiliation, due in part to investigations still underway. Given time, such cases might in fact yield such data as police continue their investigations, or it might be determined that the person in question was not a gang member. In short, there may be an under- or over-estimation of gang murders in the post-period across all CeaseFire locations. Unfortunately, such discrepancies can only be determined with more time.

To summarize the basic evidence, Table C-8 presents a variety of the measures considered in the previous analysis. Four measures are of particular importance: (1) changes in the absolute level of gang murder; (2) changes in network density; (3) changes in the average number of murders committed by a single gang; and (4) changes in the proportion of reciprocal homicides.

No area displayed a statistically significant drop in gang homicides using our most basic indicators of change. Note that, because of the small numbers involved, this was not surprising. Four areas did display a decrease in the number of gang homicides, while four areas experienced either an increase or no observable change in the number of gang homicides. The question remains of the effect on the overall pattern of networks of gang homicides.

The overall evidence in support of the reduction of the various network properties is generally mixed. Only a single area – Auburn Gresham – demonstrates consistent change in all of the measures vis-à-vis the comparison area. Still, there is some variation across the four measures. With regard to changes in network density, the overall level of activity within the network, only three of the eight areas experienced percentage changes greater than the comparison areas. Network density in the remaining areas either increased or did not decrease as much as the comparison area.

Considering the average gang involvement in murder – the average degree centrality – the CeaseFire sites experienced a substantially greater decrease in three areas and experienced

marginal differences in an additional two areas. Here, however, the findings should be noted with caution as this measure is sensitive to, (a) the number of gangs in the area as well as, (b) the overall level of gang homicide and (c) the time factors discussed above.

Table C-8
Summary of Network Analysis Metrics

	Absolute Level of Gang Homicide	Percent Change in Overall Network Density		Percent Change in Average Degree Centrality		Percent Change in Proportion of Reciprocal Murders	
		Treatment	Control	Treatment	Control	Treatment	Control
Auburn Gresham	Down slightly, not significant	-28%	+8%	-40%	+24%	-100%	-25%
Englewood	Down slightly, not significant	-41%	-15%	-55%	-12%	-100%	-100%
Logan Square	Down slightly, not significant	+82%	-15%	+26%	-12%	-100%	+100%
Rogers Park	Up Slightly, not significant	+120%	n/a	+40%	n/a	no change	n/a
Southwest	Down slightly, not significant	+133%	+108%	-11%	+25%	-100%	no change
West Garfield Park	Up Slightly, not significant	-17%	-37%	-12%	-24%	-46%	+41%
West Humbolt Park	Up Slightly, not significant	-58%	-6%	-43%	-25%	-50%	-57%
East Garfield Park	No Change	+10%	-3%	-12%	+30%	-100%	+60%

One measure in which the CeaseFire areas displayed consistent change was with regard to reciprocal murders. In four of the eight areas, the levels of reciprocal homicides in the CeaseFire area declined more than in the comparison areas. Thus, evidence of a CeaseFire effect – even within the observed areas – might be circumscribed to reciprocal murders, not to levels of overall murder, gang activity, or network density.

Table C-9 provides a final assessment of all of these measures for each of the CeaseFire areas – i.e., whether changes in these measures provide empirical support of a positive effect of CeaseFire on the gang homicide networks in any given area. Net of the fact that none of the areas posted a statistically significant change in overall gang homicide rates, only Auburn Greshman displayed a consistent effect across all of the network indicators. In short, it is the only CeaseFire area in which one might reasonably argue a positive program effect with some degree of confidence.

Two of the areas – East Garfield Park and Southwest – may be able to boast some positive program effects. In East Garfield Park, the program area did considerably better on two main network effects. The program area experienced a decline in average gang involvement in killings and reciprocal murders. Southwest evidenced mixed patterns on the indicators, but there was evidence of a substantial decline in reciprocal killings.

Table C-9
Summary Assessment of Gang Network Analysis

	Was there evidence that CeaseFire had a positive effect on changes in gang homicide networks?
Auburn Gresham	Yes, on almost all measures
Englewood	No, changes mirrored in the comparison area, not significantly different
Logan Square	Inconclusive, but program area did worse on all measures except reciprocity
Rogers Park	Probably not; program area grew worse and comparison area did not provide adequate comparison data
Southwest	Perhaps; mixed results on measures, but a major decline in reciprocal murders in the program area
West Garfield Park	Inconclusive; changes were mirrored in comparison area on all indicators except reciprocal murders, which were down in the program area and up in the comparison area
West Humboldt Park	Inconclusive, but most likely no; program area changes mirrored in weaker fashion in the comparison area on most measures, no better drop in reciprocal murders
East Garfield Park	Yes; program area did better on two main network indicators: average degree and reciprocal murders

Findings for the four remaining areas – Logan Square, Rogers Park, West Garfield Park, and West Humboldt Park – were inconclusive, but lean toward no effect of CeaseFire. In large part, as seen in Table 7-14, these areas show little differences in changes over time vis-à-vis the comparison area, on most network indicators. However, West Garfield Park and Logan Square saw more positive changes in the frequency of reciprocal murders. Apparent network changes for Englewood were not statistically significant, although they were in a positive direction.

Appendix D
CeaseFire Staff Survey Methods Report

The CeaseFire evaluation's survey of program staff was designed to collect self-report data on their activities, and their views of the program and the problems facing the clients they serve. This report describes the study and includes copies of all of the survey questionnaires.

Questionnaire Design

The questionnaire was designed based on the findings of personal interviews with a large proportion of the CeaseFire staff. In the personal interviews they were questioned about their daily activities, contacts with clients, experiences with training, and their relationship with management at their site and with the Chicago Project for Violence Prevention, the central body coordinating CeaseFire in the Chicagoland region. The systematic survey then gathered uniformly comparable information on these issues, and included questions concerning:

how they spend their time: including with clients, on the street, in meetings, completing paperwork, and interfacing with schools, clergy and police;

involvement in core CeaseFire activities: participating in shooting responses, home visits, connecting clients with services;

descriptions of their clients and client load, and assessments of their clients' problems and prospects;

adherence to administrative rules, productivity standards, and target beats;

satisfaction with training, personnel policies and management practices;

personal characteristics, including experience, gender, race, age and education

Separate questionnaires were developed for three classes of CeaseFire employees: outreach worker supervisors, outreach workers, and violence interrupters. However, we also attempted to retain a core of common questions that were relevant to most or all staff members, so their responses could be aggregated across groups in order to more accurately characterize the sites as a whole. CeaseFire's violence prevention coordinators and the executive directors of the organizations hosting CF in each site were interviewed separately.

Sample Design and Administration

The goal of the study was to survey all outreach supervisors, outreach workers, and violence interrupters at all CeaseFire sites. The first wave of the survey was largely completed in small group settings. Members of the evaluation staff made pre-arranged visits to each site and distributed questionnaires to all outreach supervisors and outreach workers who gathered there.

On return visits they administered the survey to remaining members of the staff and occasionally left questionnaires to be completed and mailed in by absent staffers. Violence interrupters were largely surveyed during their weekly staff meeting. While individual respondents were anonymous, a roster of all CeaseFire employees was used to monitor which staff members were present during the group administrations, to ensure that all had an opportunity to participate in the study. The first survey was conducted May-June 2006, and the final response rate was 100 percent. In July-August 2007 we re-surveyed the staff, to include those hired since the first round of questioning, both in the original sites and in new CeaseFire areas.

Table D-1 below summarizes the survey's final outcome. Overall, 153 staff members were surveyed, including 23 outreach supervisors, 78 outreach workers and 52 violence interrupters. Note that not all sites host all three categories of employees; for example, West Englewood was a "violence interrupter only" site, while other sites had no violence interrupters at all, and not all of the supervisor positions were fully staffed at the time of the surveys.

Staffing Note

Susan M. Hartnett was Project Director and Co-Principal Investigator of the CeaseFire Staff Survey. The distribution of the survey was coordinated by Natalie Bump, Danielle Morris and Jill DuBois, Research Coordinators, and Susan M. Hartnett. Wesley G. Skogan, Principal Investigator, participated in the study design, questionnaire development, and the statistical analysis of the data.

Table D-1: Completed Interviews by Site

	Completed Interviews			
Site	Supervisors	Outreach Workers	Violence Interrupters	Total
Albany Park	1	6	2	9
Auburn-Gresham	1	5	3	9
Aurora	1	1	0	2
Austin	1	2	1	4
Brighton Park	1	4	2	7
Cicero	1	3	0	4
East Garfield Park	1	3	2	6
Englewood	0	4	2	6
Englewood II	0	0	2	2
Grand Boulevard	2	4	1	7
Hospital Response	0	0	1	1
Humboldt Park	0	0	2	2
Little Village	1	5	2	8
Logan Square	2	3	2	7
Maywood	1	5	5	11
North Chicago	1	3	3	7
N. Lawndale/Garfield	0	0	4	4
Rockford	2	7	0	9
Rogers Park	1	3	2	6
Roseland	1	2	1	4
Southwest	2	6	2	10
West Englewood	0	0	3	3
West Garfield Park	1	4	1	6
West Humboldt Park	0	4	1	5
Woodlawn	2	4	1	7
11th District	0	0	6	6
Unknown	0	0	1	1
Total	23	78	52	153

Appendix: **Staff Survey Questionnaires**

Our project is studying the impact of CeaseFire in Illinois. It is funded by the National Institute of Justice. We want to get realistic feedback on what you are facing on the streets. The results will hopefully bring about improvements in the program. We are interested in what you do in your position as an outreach worker supervisor. We do not ask your name. What you say will not affect your job. There will be no reports on people to their supervisors or Taylor Street, just on the general results of the survey. The information you provide will be strictly confidential. Your participation is completely voluntary. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated. If you wish to obtain further information about the project, please contact the project director, Susan Hartnett, at 847 467-2475. We appreciate any information you are able to provide.

---

1. Please check off all the jobs you have had at CeaseFire.

   _____ outreach worker

   _____ violence interrupter

   _____ outreach worker supervisor

   _____ violence prevention coordinator

   _____ CeaseFire volunteer

2. When did you become an Outreach Worker Supervisor?

   _____ _____
   year month

3. How often do you do these things?

How frequently do you. . .?	every day	several days a week	several times a month	about once a month	I do this, but not often	not at all
Attend Meetings						
a staff meetings at my site						
b meetings at Taylor Street						
c attend coalition meetings, meetings with service providers, or community meetings at our site						
Fill Out Paperwork						
d fill out paper work for Taylor						
e keep my own records of activities						
f keep my own records on clients						

4. How often do you do these things?

How frequently do you. . .?	every day	several days a week	several times a month	about once a month	I do this, but not often	not at all
a meet with my outreach workers to discuss their strategies						
b meet with my outreach workers to give them feedback on the quality of their work						
c meet with my outreach workers' clients						
d review my outreach workers' case files						
e meet with my violence prevention coordinator to discuss my work						
f work with my violence prevention coordinator to identify new services, and coalition partners						
g meet with our violence interrupter to share information						
h consult with Frank Perez about my work						
i consult with others at Taylor Street						

5. For your site as a whole, how frequently are you and your staff able to refer or connect clients to these services or opportunities?

	How frequently does your site connect clients to . . . ?	More than once a month	once a month	less than once a month	not at all
a	a GED program				
b	an alternative school				
c	college				
d	drug rehab (including NA)				
e	alcohol rehab (including AA)				
f	anger management programs				
g	mental health services				
h	job training or job readiness program				
i	a job interview				
j	HIV/AIDS testing				
k	pregnancy and parenthood services				
l	housing assistance				
m	food assistance or WIC				
n	places to get driver's licenses, social security cards or state IDs				
o	daycare for clients' children				

6. Does your site provide clients' parents with assistance? (please check one)

_____ Yes
_____ No

7. Does your site provide clients' relatives, girlfriends or boyfriends with assistance? (please check one)

_____ Yes
_____ No

8. What are the issues your site's clients face? (please check all that apply)

a. _____ anger management
b. _____ mental illness
c. _____ physical disability
d. _____ homelessness
e. _____ drug use
f. _____ alcohol abuse
g. _____ HIV/AIDS

h. _____ job readiness
i. _____ never had a job
j. _____ lost their job
k. _____ have no high school degree
l. _____ have no GED

m. _____ parents on drugs
n. _____ targets of abuse at home
o. _____ have children to support

p. _____ have a felony record
q. _____ have been a shooting victim
r. _____ have been a shooter

s. _____ have been a leader of a gang
t. _____ formal member of a gang
u. _____ hang with gangs but not formal members
v. _____ was a gang hit man

9. How many of your site's current clients hang out in your official target areas? (please check one)

_____ all or almost all
_____ more than half
_____ about half
_____ less than half

10. How many of your site's current clients live in your official target areas? (please check one)

_____ all or almost all

_____ more than half

_____ about half

_____ less than half

11. How many of your site's cases have you closed out in the following ways:
(please write in the numbers of clients next to the reasons)

____ CHECK HERE IF YOUR SITE HAS NEVER CLOSED OUT A CLIENT
(leave the list below blank)

a. _____ did not show up for a long time
b. _____ moved away
c. _____ not motivated to change
d. _____ went to prison
e. _____ died
f. _____ client succeeded; "graduated" from the program
g. _____ something else happened

12. How often do shooting-related things happen at your site? (please check the frequency box)

To follow up on a shooting, how frequently do you . . . ?	several times a month	about once a month	I do this, but not often	not at all
a visit victim or victim's family home after a shooting				
b go door to door to pass out flyers and talk to neighbors				
c attend a march or prayer vigil following a shooting				
d visit a hospital right after a shooting				

13. Taylor Street and your supervisor have some rules, but how important are the following issues to you?

	How important is it that . . .?	very important to me	somewhat important to me	not important to me
a	We do street work only in our official target areas			
b	We only have clients that live in our official target areas			
c	We only have clients who hang out in our official target areas			
d	We go into schools to give presentations and meet classes			
e	We are around school when it lets out, to keep order			
f	The outreach workers meet the rule of 80% street time and 20% office time			
g	The outreach workers carry at least 15 clients on their caseload			
h	Our caseloads include only the highest risk people in the area			
i	We complete all the paperwork Taylor Street requires			

14. How satisfied are you with CeaseFire when it comes to training at Taylor Street?

	How satisfied are you with . . .?	very satisfied	fairly satisfied	not satisfied
a	how prepared I was before I first went out on the job			
b	how prepared I am for my job now			
c	how frequently we have training sessions			
d	how useful our training is in the real world			

15. How satisfied are you with CeaseFire when it comes to things at Taylor Street?

	How satisfied are you with . . .?	very satisfied	fairly satisfied	not satisfied
a	Taylor Street's drug testing policy			
b	my work being valued at Taylor Street			
c	Taylor Street listening to my ideas and suggestions			
d	Taylor Street listening to my complaints			

16. How satisfied are you with CeaseFire when it comes to things at your current site?

	How satisfied are you with . . .?	very satisfied	fairly satisfied	not satisfied
a	my site's drug testing policy			
b	my site's staff meetings			
c	my work being valued at my site			
d	my site listening to my ideas and suggestions			
e	my site listening to my complaints			

17. Some supervisors also carry a case load. If you have any clients of your own, how many clients do you currently work with? _____ (number)

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18. I am
    _____ male
    _____ female

19. In what year were you born? _____ (year)

20. I am
    _____ African American
    _____ White
    _____ Latino
    _____ Other

21. My highest degree in school is: _____

22. My current site is: _____ (site name)

23. I have also worked at another site:_____ (site name)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN OUR SURVEY. OUR HOPE IS THAT YOUR HONEST FEEDBACK WILL MAKE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PROGRAM.

_____ _____ _____ _____
mm dd A B
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Our project is studying the impact of CeaseFire in Illinois. It is funded by the National Institute of Justice. We want to get realistic feedback on what you are facing on the streets. The results will hopefully bring about improvements in the program. We are interested in what you do in your position as an outreach worker. We do not ask your name. What you say will not affect your job. There will be no reports on people to their supervisors or Taylor Street, just on the general results of the survey. The information you provide will be strictly confidential. Your participation is completely voluntary. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated. If you wish to obtain further information about the project, please contact the project director, Susan Hartnett, at 847 467-2475. We appreciate any information you are able to provide.

---

1. Please check off all the jobs you have had at CeaseFire.

   _____ outreach worker

   _____ violence interrupter

   _____ outreach supervisor

   _____ violence prevention coordinator

   _____ CeaseFire volunteer

2. When did you become an Outreach Worker?

   _____ _____
   year month

3. How many clients do you currently work with? _____ (number)

4. How many clients have you worked with (in total) as an outreach worker? _____ (number)

5. How many of your <u>current</u> clients are: (please write in the numbers)

   _____ male

   _____ female

6. How many of your <u>current</u> clients fall into each age range? (please write in the numbers)

Age	14 and younger	15-17	18-20	21-24	25 and older
Male					
Female					

7. Did you know any of your clients before you became an Outreach Worker? (please check)
   _____ Yes
   _____ No

8. Are any of your clients relatives of yours (cousins, by marriage, etc.)? (please check)

   _____ Yes
   _____ No

9. What are the issues your clients face? (please check <u>all</u> that apply)

   a. _____ anger management
   b. _____ mental illness
   c. _____ physical disability
   d. _____ homelessness
   e. _____ drug use
   f. _____ alcohol abuse
   g. _____ HIV/AIDS

   h. _____ job readiness
   i. _____ never had a job
   j. _____ lost their job
   k. _____ have children to support
   l. _____ have no high school degree
   m._____ have no GED

   n. _____ parents on drugs
   o. _____ targets of abuse at home
   p. _____ have a felony record
   q. _____ have been a shooting victim

   r. _____ have been a shooter
   s. _____ have been a leader of a gang
   t. _____ formal member of a gang
   u. _____ hang with gangs but not formal members
   v. _____ was a gang hit man

10. How do you spend your street work time? (please check the frequency box for each)

How frequently do you . . . .?	every day	several days a week	several times a month	about once a month	I do this, but not often	not at all
a walk or just hang out in the neighborhood						
b talk to current or potential clients on the street						
c talk to businesses about contributing to events						
d distribute posters and signs to stores, offices and the community						
e participate in a BBQ-Hot Chocolate-Chili night						
f do political canvassing as part of the job						

11. How often do <u>shooting-related</u> things happen? (please check the frequency box)

To follow up on a shooting, how frequently do you . . . ?	several times a month	about once a month	I do this, but not often	not at all
a visit victim or victim's family home after a shooting				
b go door to door to pass out flyers and talk to neighbors				
c attend a march or prayer vigil following a shooting				
d visit a hospital right after a shooting				

12. How do you spend your time with clients? (please check the frequency box for each)

	How frequently do you . . . .?	every day	several days a week	several times a month	about once a month	I do this, but not often	not at all
a	talk to clients in the office						
b	talk to clients on the phone						
c	take clients to lunch, dinner or coffee						
d	make a home visit						
e	take clients to an event (bowling, sports game, etc.)						
f	participate in sports with clients, or play cards or games with clients						
g	prepare clients for job interviews						
h	take clients to job referrals or help clients fill out job applications						
i	take clients to court or talk with their lawyers						
j	talk with their probation or parole officers						
k	take clients to church events						
l	just hang out with clients on the street						

13. How many of your current clients <u>hang out</u> in your official target areas? (please check one)

_____ all or almost all

_____ more than half

_____ about half

_____ less than half

14. How many of your current clients live in your official target areass? (please check one)

_____ all or almost all

_____ more than half

_____ about half

_____ less than half

15. Taylor Street and your supervisor have some rules, but how important are the following issues to you.

	How important is it that . . .?	very important to me	somewhat important to me	not important to me
a	I do my street work only in our official target areas			
b	I only have clients that live in our official target areas			
c	I only have clients who hang out in our official target areas			
d	I go into schools to give presentations and meet classes			
e	I am around school when it lets out, to keep order			
f	I meet rule of 80% street time and 20% office time			
g	I carry at least 15 clients on my caseload			
h	My caseload includes only the highest risk people in the area			
i	I complete all the paperwork for Taylor Street			

16. How many of your clients fall into each of the following categories? (please write in the numbers)

____ African American ____ Asian

____ White ____ Other

____ Latino

17. How frequently are you able to refer or connect your clients to these services or opportunities?

	How frequently do you get a client into . . . ?	More than once a month	once a month	less than once a month	not at all
a	a GED program				
b	an alternative school				
c	college				
d	drug rehab (including NA)				
e	alcohol /rehab (including AA)				
f	anger management programs				
g	mental health services				
h	job training or job readiness program				
i	a job interview				
j	HIV/AIDS testing				
k	pregnancy and parenthood services				
l	housing assistance				
m	food assistance or WIC				
n	places to get driver's licenses, social security cards or state IDs				
o	daycare for clients' children				

18. Do you provide clients' parents with assistance?
(please check one)

_____ Yes

_____ No

19. Do you provide clients' relatives, girlfriends or boyfriends with assistance?
(please check one)

_____ Yes

_____ No

20. How many of your client's cases have you closed out in the following ways:
(please write in the numbers of clients next to the reasons)

____ CHECK HERE IF YOU HAVE NEVER CLOSED OUT A CLIENT - leave the list below blank

a. _____ did not show up for a long time

b. _____ moved away

c. _____ not motivated to change

d. _____ went to prison

e. _____ died

f. _____ client succeeded; "graduated" from the program

g. _____ something else happened

21. How often do you do these things?

How frequently do you. . .?	every day	several days a week	several times a month	about once a month	I do this, but not often	not at all
Attend Meetings						
a staff meetings at my site						
b training at Taylor						
c attend coalition meetings, meetings with service providers, or community meetings						
Fill Out Paperwork						
d fill out paper work for Taylor (resolution forms, daily logs, client intake forms, etc.)						
e keep my own records of activities						
f keep my own records on clients						
Work on the Phone						
g talk to Taylor Street						

22. How often do you do these things on the job?

How frequently do you . . .?	every day	several days a week	several times a month	about once a month	I do this, but not often	not at all
interact with schools on the job						
a provide an after-school presence						
b meet with principals or counselors						
c make presentations or talk to groups of students in school						
interact with clergy on the job						
d attend funerals as part of the job						
e attend church events as part of the job						
f meet individually with clergy						
interact with police on the job						
g get stopped or harassed by the police as a suspect						
h talk with police on the street as part of the job						
i attend a police roll call						
j meet at a police station						
k attend a beat meeting						

23. How satisfied are you with CeaseFire when it comes to training at Taylor Street?

How satisfied are you with . . .?	very satisfied	fairly satisfied	not satisfied
a how prepared I was before I first went out on the job			
b how prepared I am for my job now			
c how frequently we have training sessions			
d how useful our training is in the real world			

24. How satisfied are you with CeaseFire when it comes to things at Taylor Street?

	How satisfied are you with . . .?	very satisfied	fairly satisfied	not satisfied
a	Taylor Street's drug testing policy			
b	my work being valued at Taylor Street			
c	Taylor Street listening to my ideas and suggestions			
d	Taylor Street listening to my complaints			

25. How satisfied are you with CeaseFire when it comes to things at your current site?

	How satisfied are you with . . .?	very satisfied	fairly satisfied	not satisfied
a	my site's drug testing policy			
b	my site's staff meetings			
c	my work being valued at my site			
d	my site listening to my ideas and suggestions			
e	my site listening to my complaints			

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26. I am
    _____ male
    _____ female

27. In what year were you born? _____ (year)

28. I am
    _____ African American
    _____ White
    _____ Latino
    _____ Other

29. My highest degree is school is: _____

30. My current site is:

    _____
    site name

31. I have also worked at another site:

    _____
    site name

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN OUR SURVEY. OUR HOPE IS THAT YOUR HONEST FEEDBACK WILL MAKE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PROGRAM.

_____	_____	_____	_____
mm	dd	A	B

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Our project is studying the impact of CeaseFire in Illinois. It is funded by the National Institute of Justice. We want to get realistic feedback on what you are facing on the streets. The results will hopefully bring about improvements in the program. We are interested in your experiences about what you do in your position as a violence interrupter. We do not ask your name. What you say will not affect your job. There will be no reports on people to their supervisors or Taylor Street, just on the general results of the survey. The information you provide will be strictly confidential. Your participation is completely voluntary. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated. If you wish to obtain further information about the project, please contact the project director, Susan Hartnett at 847 467-2475. We appreciate any information you are able to provide.

---

1. Please check off all the jobs you have had at CeaseFire.

   _____ violence interrupter

   _____ outreach worker

   _____ outreach supervisor

   _____ violence prevention coordinator

   _____ CeaseFire volunteer

2. When did you become a Violence Interrupter?

   _____ year _____ month

3. How do you spend your street work time? (please check frequency box for each)

How frequently do you . . . .?	every day	several days a week	several times a month	about once a month	I do this, but not often	not at all
a walk or just hang out in the neighborhood						
b drive through the neighborhood						
c talk to people to get street information						
d mediate conflicts with gang members						
e bring people to the office to mediate a dispute						
f stay on top of past conflicts						
g host or attend neighborhood gatherings						

4. How often do shooting-related things happen? (please check frequency box for each)

To follow up on a shooting, how frequently do you . . . .?	several times a month	about once a month	I do this, but not often	not at all
a visit victim or family home after a shooting				
b go door to door to pass out flyers and talk to neighbors				
c attend a march or prayer vigil following a shooting				
d visit a hospital right after a shooting				
e collect information about a shooting				
f meet with gang leaders to mediate over a shooting				

5. When you talk to people to get street information, how many of them hang out in your official target area, as opposed to somewhere else in the community? (please check one)

_____ all or almost all

_____ more than half

_____ about half

_____ less than half

6. When you mediate conflicts, how many of them would have happened in your official target areas, as opposed to somewhere else in the community? (please check one)

_____ all or almost all

_____ more than half

_____ about half

_____ less than half

7. How often do you do these things on the job? (please check frequency box for each)

How frequently do you . . . .?	every day	several days a week	several times a month	about once a month	I do this, but not often	not at all
interact with schools on the job						
a provide an after-school presence						
b meet with principals, counselors or teachers						
c make presentations or talk to groups of students in school						
interact with clergy on the job						
d attend funerals as part of the job						
e attend church events as part of the job						
f meet individually with clergy						
interact with police on the job						
g get stopped or harassed by the police because they think you are a suspect						
h talk with police on the street						
i attend a police roll call						
j meet at a police station						
k attend a beat meeting						

8. How satisfied are you with CeaseFire when it comes to things at Taylor Street?

How satisfied are you with . . .?	very satisfied	fairly satisfied	not satisfied
a the violence interrupter meetings at Taylor Street			
b Taylor Street's drug testing policy			
c my work being valued at Taylor Street			
d Taylor Street listening to my ideas and suggestions			
e Taylor Street listening to my complaints			
f the 900 hour contract we have			

9. How satisfied are you with CeaseFire when it comes to training? (please check)

How satisfied are you with . . .?	very satisfied	fairly satisfied	not satisfied
a How prepared I was before I first went out on the job			
b How prepared I am for my job now			
c How frequently we have training sessions at Taylor Street			
d How useful our training is in the real world			

10. How often do you do these things? (please check frequency box for each)

How frequently do you . . .?	at least once a week	several times a month	about once a month	I do this, but not often	not at all
Attend Meetings					
a staff meetings at my site					
b violence interrupter meetings at Taylor					
c training at Taylor					
Fill Out Paperwork					
d fill out paper work for Taylor					
e keep my own records of activities					
Work on the Phone					
f talk to Taylor Street					
g talk to an outreach worker or supervisor from my site					
h talk to people to get street information					

11. How often do you do these things? (please check frequency box for each)

How frequently do you . . .?	at least once a week	several times a month	about once a month	I do this, but not often	not at all
Work with Others					
a help other CeaseFire sites with a conflict					
b get help from another CeaseFire site for a conflict					

12. Taylor Street and your supervisor have some rules, but how important are the following issues to <u>you</u>:

How important to you is it that . . ?	very important to me	somewhat important to me	not important to me
a I keep my street work only in our official target areas			
b I get street information only about our official target areas			
c I only intervene in conflicts that would have happened in our official target areas			
d I stay in close contact with Outreach Workers and Supervisors at my site			
e I complete all the paperwork for Taylor Street			
f I meet the 75% rule, and spend that amount of my time on official business			

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13. I am:
    _____ male
    _____ female

14. In what year were you born? _____ (year)

15. I am:
    ____ African American
    ____ White
    ____ Latino
    ____ Other

16. My highest degree in school is: _____

17. My current site is:
    _____
    site name

18. I have also worked at another site: _____
    site name

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN OUR SURVEY. OUR HOPE IS THAT YOUR HONEST FEEDBACK WILL MAKE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PROGRAM.

_____	_____	_____	_____
mm	dd	A	B

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Appendix E
CeaseFire Collaborator Survey Methods Report

This element of the CeaseFire evaluation focused on identifying factors that facilitate and strengthen the ability of community-based organizations and service agencies to collaborate effectively in community justice programs. In principle, each CeaseFire site engages with a set of local collaborative partners, although in reality this aspect of the program is highly variable. The Collaboration Survey examined the nature and extent of the involvement in CeaseFire by a diverse set of community partners. These collaborators potentially provide services to CeaseFire's clients, give jobs to clients, loan their facilities for CeaseFire activities, donate to the program to support events, participate in program activities (for example, in marches or rallies), and distribute CeaseFire's public education materials. In some instances CeaseFire provides services for their collaborators, principally schools. There, Ceasefire staff sometimes provide security on school grounds (but not always with the cooperation with the schools themselves), and they make presentations or mentor youth in schools. The list of factors that have proved to be important in past research on the effectiveness of such partnerships include community context, the characteristics of participating organizations, their capacities and resources, and the partnering strategies they adopt.

In this study, we drew a sample of potential collaborating organizations in each CeaseFire site, and interviewed their representatives in each of six community "sectors." The sectors were business, clergy, community organizations, police, schools, and service agencies. Interviews were conducted September 2006 through February 2007, with the bulk of the interviews being conducted during 2006.

Questionnaire Development

Questionnaires were developed that touched on all of the study's themes. It was apparent that all six sectors of collaborators required a somewhat different set of questions because they play different roles in CeaseFire's program model. However, we also attempted to retain a core of common questions that were relevant to all or most collaborators, so their responses could be aggregated across sectors to more accurately characterize the sites as a whole.

Key components of the questionnaires included:

Familiarity with CeaseFire. The surveys all opened by presenting respondents with a check-list of all current and recent CeaseFire staff working at their site. For each, they were asked if they "personally knew" or had talked to them. The data include the percentage of listed individuals that each respondent was familiar with.

Contact with CeaseFire. The surveys include a number of questions gauging the frequency with which respondents were in contact with the CeaseFire staff who were listed. They were also asked if they had personally visited the site's headquarters, and whether they had any contact with CeaseFire's clients.

CeaseFire's Clients. Respondents who potentially were in contact with CF's clients – businesses (for hiring), clergy (for counseling or other services), and service providers – were asked a battery of questions about them. These included the frequency with which they are in contact with clients, clients' apparent motivation "to turn their lives around," and client success in the program.

Involvement in CeaseFire. Respondents were presented with lists of circumstances under which they could have participated in CeaseFire events or contributed to CeaseFire's activities.

Costs and Benefits of Involvement. A battery of questions adapted for each collaborative sector gauged the perceived costs and benefits of being involved with CeaseFire.

Assessments of Host Organizations. Respondents were also asked to describe their views of the reputation and effectiveness of the local host organization that sponsors each CeaseFire site.

Agency Information. Information was gathered about each of the organizations represented by the respondent, along with some personal details. The surveys variously assessed the age, size, organization, facilities, membership and mission of each collaborator.

The six sector questionnaires are presented as an Appendix to this report.

Sampling Frame

The study was based on list samples of collaborating organizations in each of the sixteen CF sites that were operational in advance of the field period. The lists were initially developed from the following sources:

- personal interviews that were conducted with all site personnel; the interview included questions about the agencies or organizations with whom CeaseFire had contact. The interviews were conducted with site executive directors, violence prevention coordinators, outreach worker supervisors, outreach workers, and a sample of violence interrupters. We also gleaned some information during interviews with commanders of the police districts serving each site.

- resource lists developed by the sites

- agendas, sign-in sheets and minutes from the site's monthly coalition meetings

The interview notes and lists, plus telephone books, the internet, and phone calls to the sites, were used construct site sampling lists that included contact persons and their titles, organization names, addresses, and telephone numbers for each potential respondent. We also

noted the apparent roles or activities of each listed organization. These lists were subdivided into the six sectors discussed in the main report: businesses, clergy, community organizations, police, schools, and service agencies.

Next, selected elements of these draft lists were submitted to the violence prevention coordinators at each site for comment, with a request for additional information about listings that were incomplete. They were also asked if there were any additional collaborative groups and agencies that were not included on the lists. They were also asked to identify their first and second most important collaborators within each sector. Separately, potential respondents identified by our staff were all ranked as either "high collaborators," "moderate collaborators" or "possible collaborators."

Sampling Procedures

Our goal was to conduct at least two interviews with respondents in each of the six sectors of collaborators identified during the completion of the sample frame. This goal was driven in part by the resources and time available for the project, and the large number (17) of sites involved in the study. Initial samples of four respondents from each sector were released for each study site as we began interviewing. As part of our agreement with the sites, the two organizations they identified as their most important collaborators in each sector were included in the sample, along with randomly selected cases identified and ranked our research team as either high or moderate collaborators. Later, as it became apparent which potential respondents in a sector would successfully be interviewed, additional listings were released for interviewing to help us meet our sector quotas.

In larger organizations, and particularly in schools, it was sometimes necessary to ask informants to identify staff members knowledgeable about CeaseFire, because the specific individuals we had identified as representatives of those organizations had changed agencies, moved to other locations, or retired. When possible, these respondents were interviewed even though they had moved on, but more commonly they were replaced by others who had assumed their responsibilities in the organization.

In general, this process worked smoothly. One difficulty was that it was not always possible to identify enough collaborators for each sector at a given site. At the extreme, one site could identify no business partners at all. In a number of places we were unable to identify and successfully interview our full quota of respondents because not enough could be identified as the sample lists were developed. Also, during the course of the study, some potential respondents were shifted to the disposition codes "01" to "04" identified below, in Table 1. These were variously inappropriate for inclusion in the survey, for reasons ranging from a professed lack of knowledge about CeaseFire to our judgment that they were personally or professionally too close to the program to render an independent judgement about it. Again, additional listed respondents were released to replace them in the study.

Sample Disposition and Completion Rates

Table E-1 presents an analysis of the disposition of elements in the sample list. A number of initial listings were excluded from use. This includes respondents who were not needed to meet our quota of completed interviews per sector (this is category “a" in Table 1). We also encountered respondents who denied any knowledge of CeaseFire, or could not identify any of the CeaseFire staff members listed for their site at the beginning of the questionnaire (“b"). These respondents were asked to identify other members of their organization who might be knowledgeable about CeaseFire, and those who could refer us to another respondent are not listed in this category. Further, some organizations that were initially identified as potential CeaseFire partners proved inappropriate for inclusion in the study (“c"). This included

Table E-1: Sample Disposition

		Number	Percent
Sample Exclusions			
a	never entered the sample; initially listed but not released	257	39%
b	no contact with CeaseFire; denied any knowledge of CeaseFire, probably appropriately; could not refer us to anyone else in the organization who did	50	8
c	deemed inappropriate for this study, due to further information or initial contact	42	6
d	too vaguely identified; telephone number non-working; out of business; rang but no answer; could not be located	23	4
e	deemed too closely associated with CeaseFire staff or host organization	10	2
Noncompletions			
f	R refused or broke off early, but probably qualified	4	1
g	no interview after ten attempts; not available to interview	32	5
h	respondent unavailable-in hospital, etc; lost completion.	5	1
Completed Interviews			
i	completed interview	230	35
Total		653	101%

respondents identified in the policing sector who were civilian employees rather than sworn officers, a newspaper reporter listed in the business sector, and a school maintenance worker whose job was to open the gymnasium for CeaseFire events. A few service providers were identified by more than one site, but were interviewed for only one. Another category of listings (“d") were potential collaborators who were too vaguely identified for us to locate. Also in this

category were organizations that appear to have gone out of business, and others for whom we could never identify a working telephone number. CeaseFire staff members sometimes identified potential respondents who we judged were too close to the organization personally or professionally to be included (“e"). These included officers, employees and subcontractors of the host organization.

The “noncompletions” listed in Table E-1 included cases in which apparently appropriate respondents refused to participate in the survey, or broke off the interview (“f"). Because this was a telephone survey, there were also seemingly appropriate contacts who could never be reached at all, although at least ten attempts (and usually more) were made to reach them (“g"). Two respondents proved unreachable because they were out of the country or in the hospital during the entire study period (“h"). Among these reasons for noncompletion, refusals to cooperate in the survey were most common (25 percent of noncompletions) among business representatives. Being unable to reach a knowledgeable respondent after 10 calls or more was most common (93 percent of noncompletions) among school representatives and service providers (83 percent).

Based on these data, the response rate for the survey as a whole was 85 percent. This was the percentage of completed interviews (230) among the total of completions and noncompletions “f-g-h’ (41) listed in Table 1.

Table E-2 presents the number of completed interviews and the survey completion rate for each of the 17 sites included in the study. It also divides the completed interviews by sector, for each site. In general, police, community organization and service agency representatives were the easiest to interview; completion rates for those groups exceeded 90 percent. Clergy (75 percent) and school representatives (72 percent) were the most difficult to locate and convince to complete an interview. As Table E-2 indicates, we were unable to meet our quota of two respondents or more within each respondent sector for each site. The largest shortfall was for representatives of potential business collaborators, for whom we met our quota in only 4 of 17 sites. This was largely due to our inability to identify potential business collaborators in some sites, even in consultation with site staff, for completion rates were relatively high (83 percent) for those we could identify. At least two representatives of community organizations were interviewed for 10 of the 17 sites, and two or more school representatives were interviewed for 13 of 17 sites.

In the survey we were least able to locate and interview respondents in Woodlawn (4) and Englewood (7), far short of our target of twelve respondents per site. Only two potential business respondents could be identified in Woodlawn, but neither could be interviewed. Of the seven potential representatives of the clergy, most were never available despite repeated contacts, while others could not be located at all or were not familiar with CeaseFire when we reached them. The only representative of a community organization we could identify proved unaware of the program. Our investigations and site staff could identify only one potential business collaborator in Englewood, but they ultimately proved to be unlocateable. Two of three potential school collaborators could not be interviewed after 10 or more attempts, and the other professed no knowledge of CeaseFire. Of seven potential service-provider respondents, only one could be

reached and interviewed; others were not aware of the program (3), remained unavailable (2), or could not be located at all (1). The sole representative of a community organization who could be identified as a potential site collaborator was successfully interviewed.

Table E-2: Completions and Completion Rates for Sites

	Total Completions		Number of Completions by Sector					
Site	Number of Completions	Completion Rate	Business	Clergy	Community	Police	Schools	Services
Albany Park	18	95%	1	3	5	2	2	5
Auburn-Gresham	14	70	5	2	0	3	2	2
Austin	12	92	1	3	2	1	1	4
Brighton Park	17	100	1	4	1	2	4	5
East Garfield Park	14	82	0	2	2	2	2	6
Englewood	7	64	0	3	1	2	0	1
Grand Boulevard	14	74	1	2	2	3	0	6
Little Village	13	87	0	2	1	1	3	6
Logan Square	14	100	1	3	0	2	4	4
Maywood	16	84	1	4	2	1	3	5
North Chicago	15	83	3	3	0	3	2	4
Rockford	22	88	2	6	2	4	3	5
Rogers Park	13	93	2	2	2	1	2	4
Southwest	12	92	0	2	3	2	1	4
West Garfield Park	14	93	1	2	2	2	4	3
West Humboldt Park	11	85	1	1	1	2	2	4
Woodlawn	4	44	0	1	0	2	1	0
Total	230	84	20	45	26	35	36	68

Staffing Note

Susan M. Hartnett was Project Director and Co-Principal Investigator of the CeaseFire Collaboration Survey. Interviews were conducted by Natalie Bump, Ryan Hollon and Jill DuBois, Research Coordinators, and Susan M. Hartnett. Wesley G. Skogan, Principal Investigator, participated in the study design, questionnaire development, sample design and sampling, and the statistical analysis of the data. We also contracted with the Urban Institute to conduct further analysis on the data.

Appendix: **Survey Questionnaires**

Business Operator Questionnaire

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
dd	mm	A	B	C

Q1. To start, I am going to list the local CeaseFire staff. As I read them off, please tell me if you know them. Here are their names:

FILL IN NAMES IN ADVANCE; DON'T WORRY ABOUT THE ORDER - "JOB CODE" TAKES CARE OF THAT. IF THERE HAS BEEN A RECENT STAFF CHANGE, LIST FORMER STAFF MEMBERS.

	Do you personally know or have you talked to . . .	YES 1	NO 0	REF 8	DK 9	**JOB CODE**
a	ExDir					
b	VPC					
c	OWS					
d	OW					
e	OW					
f	OW					
g						
h						
i						
j						
k	VI					
l	VI					

Job Codes:

1=Exec Director
2=Violence Prevention Coordinator
3=Outreach Supervisor
4=Outreach Worker
5=Violence Interrupter
6=Taylor Street CPVP Staff
7=Other (write in)_____

Q2. Now I have a few questions about your contacts with these CeaseFire staff members.

	Would it be . . .	every week or so 1	monthly 2	once every three months 3	less often than that 4	not at all 5	*NA* 8	DK 9
a	During the past year, how often have you typically been in telephone contact with a CeaseFire staff member?							
b	In the past year, how often have they typically dropped by to see you in person?							
c	How often have you ended up attending the same meetings as CeaseFire staff?							
d	Ceasefire's "clients" are the young men and women they work with. In the past year, how often have you discussed individual clients that they are working with?							

EXPLAIN WHY NON-APPLICABLE:

PROBE FURTHER: IS THERE ANYONE ELSE WE SHOULD TALK TO?

Q3. Have you ever been to the local CeaseFire office, which is located at_____?
LOCATION

1_____ YES

0_____ NO

3_____ **VOL:** someone else from organization has, not me

7_____ NA

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q4.

		YES 1	NO 0	REF 8	DK 9
a	Has your business made any contributions to CeaseFire, either in cash or merchandise?				
b	**IF YES:** in a year, about how often do you make a contribution of some kind? Do you make it . . . 1__ weekly 2__ monthly 3__ every three months 4__ less often than that 9__DK				
		YES 1	NO 0	REF 8	DK 9
c	Has your business ever hired any of CeaseFire clients? **SKIP TO Q5 IF NO**				

QUESTIONS FOR BUSINESSES HIRING CLIENTS; OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q5

Q4d. **IF YES:** how many have you hired, and when was this? **WRITE IN**

_____
CODEa

_____
CODEb

Q4e. **IF YES:** Are the clients that CeaseFire brings generally appropriate for you to hire?

CLARIFICATION: Do they have the right preparation, background, attitudes and life situation?

1_____ YES

0_____ NO

3_____ **VOL:** some are/some not; 50-50; etc.

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q4f. **IF YES:** Are their clients very motivated to turn their lives around, somewhat motivated, or not very motivated?

1_____ Very motivated

2_____ Somewhat motivated

3_____ Not very motivated

4_____ **VOL:** some are/some not; 50-50; etc.

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q4g. **IF YES:** Do CeaseFire's clients generally stick with their job, or do they tend to quit early on?

1_____ Generally stick with their job

2_____ Drop out along the way

3_____ **VOL:** some do/some don't; 50-50; etc.

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q4h. **IF YES:** In terms of their success in the workplace, compared to other high-risk young people, are CeaseFire's clients . . .

1_____ more successful than most,

2_____ about as successful as most, or

3_____ less successful than most?

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

****

Q5. **ASK ALL:** Is there anything else that you have done to help the CeaseFire office or their clients?

1_____ YES **ASK Q5a**

0_____ NO

7_____ NA

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q5a. **IF HAVE DONE SOMETHING ELSE TO HELP:** What was that?
WRITE IN

_____
CODEa

_____
CODEb

ASK ALL

Q6. Now I want to ask some questions about other kinds of involvement you (or others from your business) may have had in CeaseFire activities.

		YES 1	NO 0	NA 7	REF 8	DK 9
a	Were you*/business* able to participate in any of the activities that were part of CeaseFire Week, which this year was June 3rd to 10th?					
b	Have you*/business* ever been a member of any local CeaseFire committee?					
c	Have you*/business* ever served on one of the hiring panels that CeaseFire uses to select new staff members?					
d	Have you*/business* ever attended one of the regular coalition meetings that CeaseFire holds for organizations they work with?					
e	Have you*/business* ever attended a CeaseFire vigil or march in response to a shooting?					
f	Have you*/business* ever attended one of their late-night BBQ or hot cocoa events?					
g	Have CeaseFire staff brought any posters to hang up or printed materials for you to pass out to people?					
h	**IF YES:** Were you able to get the material displayed or passed out to the community?					

Q7.

		YES 1	NO 0	NA 8	DK 9
a	Have you or your business ever had any problems or difficulties in working with CeaseFire?				
b	**IF YES:** What were they? **WRITE IN** _____ CODEa _____ CODEb _____ CODEc _____ CODEd **IF NO, PROBE:** Have there been any conflicts with them, problems communicating, did they make too many demands on your time, or were you uncomfortable dealing with them?				

Q8. We are interested in what you see as the advantages and disadvantages of working with CeaseFire in your area. Please tell me how much you agree with the following statements.

	Do you . . .	strongly agree 1	somewhat agree 2	somewhat disagree 3	strongly disagree 4	REF 8	DK 9
a	CeaseFire is likely to reduce the number of shootings and killings in the area. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?						
b	Working with CeaseFire helps you build positive relations with the community. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?						
c	Clients or their families might become customers of your business. Do you ...?						
d	CeaseFire has been successful in getting along politically with the powers that be in their area.						
e	Working intensively with CeaseFire could make a lot of demands on your time or resources. Do you . . .?						
f	You don't know as much as you'd like about CeaseFire.						
g	Turnover in CeaseFire staff has made it hard to work with them. Do you . . .?						
h	Turnover <u>in your business</u> has made it hard to work with them.						
i	CeaseFire's funding instability has made it hard to work with them. Do you . . .?						

HOST AGENCY QUESTIONS: KNOW THEIR NAME IN ADVANCE

Q9. **HOST NAME** is the group that manages CeaseFire in your area. Were you working with them in some way before they started sponsoring CeaseFire, or did you start working with them because of CeaseFire?

1_____ working with them before

2_____ started because of CeaseFire

7_____ NA

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q10. Do you work with **HOST NAME** now on any other projects or programs, besides CeaseFire?

1_____ YES **WRITE IN ANY VOLUNTARY ELABORATIONS**

0_____ NO

7_____ NA

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q11. Has the reputation of **HOST NAME** made it easier to work with their CeaseFire program, harder to work with their CeaseFire program, or is this a neutral factor?

1____ easier 3____ harder 2____ neutral 8_____REF 9____DK

Q12. Have the political affiliations of **HOST NAME** made it easier to work with their CeaseFire program, harder to work with their CeaseFire program, or is this a neutral factor?

1____ easier 3____ harder 2____ neutral 8_____REF 9____DK

Q13. Do you think that CeaseFire in **SITE NAME** will still be in operation in five years?

1_____ YES

0_____ NO **ASK Q13b**

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q13b. **IF NO:** Why is that? **WRITE IN**

_____ CODEa

_____ CODEb

QUESTIONS ABOUT BUSINESS: ASK ONLY IF NOT OBVIOUS; IF OBVIOUS FILL IN

Q14. To finish, I just have a few quick questions about your business. What kind of business is this? **FIND OUT PRODUCT OR SERVICE LINE**

_____ _____
CODE

Q15. In what was the year was your business founded?

_____ YEAR 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK

Q16. Are you the owner of the business, the manager, or another employee?

1_____ Owner

2_____ Manager

3_____ Employee

8 _____REF

9_____ DK

Q17. Besides yourself, how many people work at your current location?

_____ NUMBER 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK

Q18. In what year did you start working at this business?

_____ YEAR 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK

Q19. Some people may work with CeaseFire because violence has touched their personal lives. Have you or someone close to you been a victim of violence in a way that has influenced your thinking about CeaseFire?

1_____ YES

0_____ NO

3_____ **VOL:** Maybe; perhaps; yes and no

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q20. GENDER 1_____MALE 2_____FEMALE **ASK IF NOT CERTAIN**

Clergy Questionnaire

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
dd	mm	A	B	C

Q1. To start, I am going to list the local CeaseFire staff. As I read them off, please tell me if you know them. Here are their names:

FILL IN NAMES IN ADVANCE; DON'T WORRY ABOUT THE ORDER - "JOB CODE' TAKES CARE OF THAT. IF THERE HAS BEEN A RECENT STAFF CHANGE, LIST FORMER STAFF MEMBERS.

	Do you personally know or have you talked to . . .	YES 1	NO 0	REF 8	DK 9	**JOB CODE**
a	ExDir					
b	VPC					
c	OWS					
d	OW					
e	OW					
f	OW					
g						
h						
i						
j						
k	VI					
l	VI					

Job Codes:

1=Exec Director
2=Violence Prevention Coordinator
3=Outreach Supervisor
4=Outreach Worker
5=Violence Interrupter
6=Taylor Street CPVP Staff
7=Other (write in)_____

Q2. Now I have a few questions about your contacts with these CeaseFire staff members.
NOTE: GET THEM TO FOCUS ON THE SITE NAME LIST, NOT TIO, GARY etc.
CHECK CATEGORY RELEVANT TO NAMES ON THE SITE LIST

	Would it be . . .	every week or so 1	monthly 2	once every three months 3	less often than that 4	not at all 5	*NA* 8	DK 9
a	During the past year, how often have you typically been in telephone contact with a CeaseFire staff member?							
b	In the past year, how often have they typically dropped by to see you in person?							
c	How often have you ended up attending the same meetings as CeaseFire staff?							
d	Ceasefire's "clients" are the young men and women they work with. In the past year, how often have you discussed individual clients that they are working with?							

EXPLAIN WHY NON-APPLICABLE:

PROBE FURTHER: IS THERE ANYONE ELSE WE SHOULD TALK TO?

Q3. Have you ever been to the local CeaseFire office, which is located at_____?
LOCATION

1_____ YES 7_____ NA 9_____ DK

0_____ NO 8_____ REF

3_____ **VOL:** someone else from organization has, not me

Q4. Does your church have a specific ministry or outreach program for criminal justice issues?

1_____ YES **ASK Q4a** 7_____ NA

0_____ NO 8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q4a: **IF YES:** What is its focus? **WRITE IN**

CLIENT CONTACT SEQUENCE

Q5. Do you or your church have any direct contact with CeaseFire's clients, the young men and women they work with?

1_____ YES

0_____ NO **SKIP CLIENT SEQUENCE; GO TO Q12**

8_____ REF **SKIP CLIENT SEQUENCE; GO TO Q12**

9_____ DK **SKIP CLIENT SEQUENCE; GO TO Q12**

Q6. Approximately how many clients does CeaseFire bring to you in the course of a month?

_____ NUMBER 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK
GET AN ESTIMATED AVERAGE NUMBER; DO NOT ACCEPT "VARIES" etc.

Q7. Do you see them in your role as clergy, or do they participate in programs or get services sponsored by your *church*?

1_____ see them in role as clergy

2_____ participate in programs/services

3_____ **VOL:** both; 50-50; etc.

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q8. Are the clients that CeaseFire brings to you generally in a position to benefit from your assistance?
CLARIFICATION: Do they have the right preparation, background, attitudes and life situation?

1_____ YES

0_____ NO

3_____ **VOL:** some are/some not; 50-50; etc.

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q9. Now I'm going to ask you to rate the clients that CeaseFire brings to you. First, would you say that they very motivated to turn their lives around, somewhat motivated, or not very motivated?

1_____ Very motivated

2_____ Somewhat motivated

3_____ Not very motivated

4_____ **VOL:** some are/some not; 50-50; etc.

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q10. Do they generally stick with programs, or do they tend to drop out along the way?

1_____ Generally stick with the program **SKIP TO Q11**

2_____ Drop out along the way **ASK Q10a**

3_____ **VOL:** some do/some don't; 50-50; etc. **ASK Q10a**

4_____ NOT IN PROGRAMS; JUST SEE THEM AS CHURCH-GOERS

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q10a. **IF THERE ARE DROPOUTS**
Why do you think they drop out rather than stick with the program? **WRITE IN**

_____
CODEa

_____
CODEb

Q11. In terms of their success, compared to other high-risk young people you deal with, are CeaseFire's clients . . .

1_____ more successful than most

2_____ about as successful as most, or

3_____ less successful than most?

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

ASK ALL

Q12.

		YES 1	NO 0	NA 8	DK 9
a	At your church, have you ever discussed CeaseFire with other employees or members of the church?				
b	Have the CeaseFire staff been introduced to people at your church?				
c	Are any members of your church active in CeaseFire?				
d	**IF YES?** About how many are active? _____				

NOTE: "NA" WHEN NO ONE ELSE WORKS THERE; NO ONE ELSE IN CHURCH

Q13.

		YES 1	NO 0	NA 8	DK 9
a	Have you or others representing your church ever had any problems or difficulties in working with CeaseFire?				
b	**IF YES**: What were they? **WRITE IN** _____ CODEa _____ CODEb _____ CODEc _____ CODEd **IF NO, PROBE FOR YES:** Have there been any conflicts with them, problems communicating, did they make too many demands on your time, or were you uncomfortable dealing with them?				

Q14. Now I want to ask some questions about involvement you or others representing your church may have had in CeaseFire activities.

		YES 1	NO 0	NA 7	REF 8	DK 9
a	Were you or others representing your church able to participate in any of the activities that were part of CeaseFire Week, which this year was June 3rd to 10th?					
b	Have you or church representatives ever been a member of any local CeaseFire committee?					
c	Have you or church representatives ever served on one of the hiring panels that CeaseFire uses to select new staff members?					
d	Have you or church representatives ever attended one of the regular coalition meetings that CeaseFire holds for organizations they work with?					
e	Have you or church representatives gone to Springfield as part of getting state funding for CeaseFire?					
f	Have you or church representatives ever attended a CeaseFire vigil or march in response to a shooting?					
g	Have you ever offered prayers for CeaseFire or spoke at a prayer vigil?					
h	Have CeaseFire staff brought you or church representatives any posters to hang up or printed materials to pass out to people?					
i	**IF YES:** Were you able to get the material displayed or passed out to the community?					
j	Does your church provide a Safe Haven, where CeaseFire staff and their clients get together?					
k	Do any of CeaseFire's staff attend your church/mosque?					
l	Do any of CeaseFire's clients or their families attend your church/mosque?					
m	Has your church organized any events that you have invited CeaseFire to participate in?					
n	Is there anything else that you have been able to do to help CeaseFire or their clients?					
o	**IF YES:** What was that?					

_____
CODEa

_____
CODEb

Q15. We are interested in what you see as the advantages and disadvantages of working with CeaseFire in your area. Please tell me how much you agree with the following statements.

	Do you . . .	strongly agree 1	somewhat agree 2	somewhat disagree 3	strongly disagree 4	REF 8	DK 9
a	Your mission is to work with people like CeaseFire's clients. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?						
b	Your mission is to work on the kinds of issues that CeaseFire's clients bring with them. Do you . . . ?						
c	Clients or their families might get involved in your church as members or supporters. Do you . . . ?						
d	CeaseFire is likely to reduce the number of shootings and killings in the area.						
e	CeaseFire has been successful in getting along politically with the powers that be in the area. Do you . . . ?						
f	Working intensively with CeaseFire could make a lot of demands on your time or resources. Do you . . . ?						
g	Working with CeaseFire might put you in a position to get more or new funding.						
h	You don't know as much as you'd like about CeaseFire.						
i	Turnover in CeaseFire staff has made it hard to work with them. Do you . . . ?						
j	Turnover <u>at your *church*</u> has made it hard to work with them. Do you . . . ?						
k	CeaseFire's funding instability has made it hard to work with them. Do you . . . ?						
l	CeaseFire diverts funding from other local initiatives? Do you . . . ?						

HOST AGENCY QUESTIONS; KNOW THEIR NAME IN ADVANCE

Q16. **HOST NAME** is the group that manages CeaseFire in your area. Were you working with them in some way before they started sponsoring CeaseFire, or did you start working with them because of CeaseFire?

1_____ working with them before

2_____ started because of CeaseFire

7_____ NA

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q17. Do you work with **HOST NAME** now on any other projects or programs, besides CeaseFire?

1_____ YES **WRITE IN ANY VOLUNTARY ELABORATIONS**

0_____ NO

7_____ NA

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q18. Has the reputation of **HOST NAME** made it easier to work with their CeaseFire program, harder to work with their CeaseFire program, or is this a neutral factor?

1____ easier 3____ harder 2____ neutral 8_____REF 9____DK

Q19. Have the political affiliations of **HOST NAME** made it easier to work with their CeaseFire program, harder to work with their CeaseFire program, or is this a neutral factor?

1____ easier 3____ harder 2____ neutral 8_____REF 9____DK

Q20. Do you think that CeaseFire in **SITE NAME** will still be in operation, in five years?

1_____ YES

0_____ NO **ASK Q20a**

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q20a. **IF NO:** Why is that? **WRITE IN**

_____ CODEa

_____ CODEb

QUESTIONS ABOUT ORGANIZATION: ASK ONLY IF NOT OBVIOUS; IF OBVIOUS FILL IN

Q21. To finish, I just have a few quick questions about your *church*. What is your denomination?

_____ _____

CODE

Q22. About how many members do you have?

_____ NUMBER 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK

Q23. Do your *church's* members live in nearby communities, or do they come from elsewhere in the city or suburbs?

1_____ nearby communities

2_____ elsewhere in city or suburbs

3_____ **VOL:** 50-50; some here some there; etc.

7_____ NA

8_____ REF

9_____ NA.

Q24. In what year was your church founded?

_____ YEAR 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK

Q25. Does your *church* provide any non-profit services for residents of the area?

1_____ YES **ASK Q25a**

0 _____ NO

8 _____REF

9_____ DK

Q25a. **IF PROVIDE SERVICES**

What are they? **WRITE IN**

_____

CODEa

_____

CODEb

RESPONDENTS ROLE: ASK IF DON'T KNOW

Q26. What is your job or position at your *church?* **IF YOU ALREADY HAVE TITLE, VERIFY IT**

_____ _____

CODE

Q27. In what year did you become *pastor* of this *church*?

_____ YEAR 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK

Q28. Some people may work with CeaseFire because violence has touched their personal lives. Have you or someone close to you been a victim of violence in a way that has influenced your thinking about CeaseFire?

1_____ YES

0_____ NO

3_____ **VOL:** maybe; perhaps; yes and no

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q29. CODE GENDER 1____ MALE 2_____FEMALE **ASK IF NOT CERTAIN**

THANK YOU

Community Organization Questionnaire

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
dd	mm	A	B	C

Q1. To start, I am going to list the local CeaseFire staff. As I read them off, please tell me if you know them. Here are their names:

FILL IN NAMES IN ADVANCE; DON'T WORRY ABOUT THE ORDER - "JOB CODE" TAKES CARE OF THAT. IF THERE HAS BEEN A RECENT STAFF CHANGE, LIST FORMER STAFF MEMBERS.

	Do you personally know or have you talked to . . .	YES 1	NO 0	REF 8	DK 9	**JOB CODE**
a	ExDir					
b	VPC					
c	OWS					
d	OW					
e	OW					
f	OW					
g						
h						
i						
j						
k	VI					
l	VI					

Job Codes:

1=Exec Director
2=Violence Prevention Coordinator
3=Outreach Supervisor
4=Outreach Worker
5=Violence Interrupter
6=Taylor Street CPVP Staff
7=Other (write in)_____

Q2. Now I have a few questions about your contacts with these CeaseFire staff members.

	Would it be . . .	every week or so 1	monthly 2	once every three months 3	less often than that 4	not at all 5	*NA* 8	DK 9
a	During the past year, how often have you typically been in telephone contact with a CeaseFire staff member?							
b	In the past year, how often have they typically dropped by to see you in person?							
c	How often have you ended up attending the same meetings as CeaseFire staff?							
d	Ceasefire's "clients" are the young men and women they work with. In the past year, how often have you discussed individual clients that they are working with?							

EXPLAIN WHY NON-APPLICABLE:

PROBE FURTHER: IS THERE ANYONE ELSE WE SHOULD TALK TO?

Q3. Have you ever been to the local CeaseFire office, which is located at_____?
LOCATION

1_____ YES

0_____ NO

3_____ **VOL:** someone else from organization has, not me

7_____ NA

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

CLIENT CONTACT SEQUENCE

Q4. Does your organization have any direct contact with CeaseFire's clients, the young men and women they work with?

1_____ YES

0_____ NO **SKIP CLIENT SEQUENCE; GO TO Q12**

8_____ REF **SKIP CLIENT SEQUENCE; GO TO Q12**

9_____ DK **SKIP CLIENT SEQUENCE; GO TO Q12**

Q5. Approximately how many clients dodo you have contact with in the course of a month?

_____ NUMBER 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK
GET AN ESTIMATED AVERAGE NUMBER; DO NOT ACCEPT "VARIES" etc.

Q6. Do you see them in your role as a community leader, or do they participate in programs or get services sponsored by your *group*?

1_____ see them in role as clergy

2_____ participate in programs/services

3_____ **VOL:** both; 50-50; etc.

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q7. Are the clients that CeaseFire brings to you generally in a position to benefit from your assistance?
CLARIFICATION: Do they have the right preparation, background, attitudes and life situation?

1_____ YES

0_____ NO

3_____ **VOL:** some are/some not; 50-50; etc.

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q8. Now I'm going to ask you to rate the clients that CeaseFire brings to you. First, would you say that they very motivated to turn their lives around, somewhat motivated, or not very motivated?

1_____ Very motivated

2_____ Somewhat motivated

3_____ Not very motivated

4_____ **VOL:** some are/some not; 50-50; etc.

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q9. Do they generally stick with programs, or do they tend to drop out along the way?

1_____ Generally stick with the program **SKIP TO Q11**

2_____ Drop out along the way **ASK Q10a**

3_____ **VOL:** some do/some don't; 50-50; etc. **ASK Q10a**

4_____ NOT IN PROGRAMS; JUST SEE THEM AS CHURCH-GOERS

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q10. **IF THERE ARE DROPOUTS**
Why do you think they drop out rather than stick with the program? **WRITE IN**

_____
CODEa

_____
CODEb

Q11. In terms of their success, compared to other high-risk young people you deal with, are CeaseFire's clients . . .

1_____ more successful than most

2_____ about as successful as most, or

3_____ less successful than most?

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q12.

		YES 1	NO 0	NA 8	DK 9
a	At *your organization*, have you ever discussed CeaseFire with other members?				
b	Have the CeaseFire staff been introduced to people at *your organization*?				
c	Is anyone else at *your organization* personally involved in CeaseFire?				

NOTE: "NA" WHEN NO ONE ELSE WORKS THERE

Q13.

		YES 1	NO 0	NA 8	DK 9
a	Have you or others representing *organization* ever had any problems or difficulties in working with CeaseFire?				
b	**IF YES**: What were they? **WRITE IN** _____ CODEa _____ CODEb _____ CODEc _____ CODEd				

IF NO PROBE FOR YES: Have there been any conflicts with them, problems communicating, did they make too many demands on your time, or were you uncomfortable dealing with them?

Q14. Now I want to ask some questions about involvement you or others representing your organization may have had in CeaseFire activities.

		YES 1	NO 0	NA 7	REF 8	DK 9
a	Were you/*organization* able to participate in any of the activities that were part of CeaseFire Week, which this year was June 3rd to 10th?					
b	Have you/*organization* ever been a member of any local CeaseFire committee?					
c	Have you/*organization* ever served on one of the hiring panels that CeaseFire uses to select new staff members?					
d	Have you/*organization* ever attended one of the regular coalition meetings that CeaseFire holds for organizations they work with?					
e	Have you/*organization* gone to Springfield as part of getting state funding for CeaseFire?					
f	Have you/*organization* ever attended a CeaseFire vigil or march in response to a shooting?					
g	Have you/*organization* ever attended one of their late-night BBQ or hot cocoa events?					
h	Have CeaseFire staff brought you/*organization* any posters to hang up or printed materials to pass out to people?					
i	**IF YES:** Were you able to get the material displayed or passed out to the community?					
j	Has *your organization* organized any events that you have invited CeaseFire to participate in?					
k	Is there anything else that you have been able to do to help CeaseFire or their clients?					
l	**IF YES**: What was that?					

_____
CODEa

_____
CODEb

_____
CODEc

Q15. We are interested in what you see as the advantages and disadvantages of working with CeaseFire in your area. Please tell me how much you agree with the following statements.

	Do you . . .	strongly agree 1	somewhat agree 2	somewhat disagree 3	strongly disagree 4	REF 8	DK 9
a	Your mission is to work with people like CeaseFire's clients. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?						
b	Your mission is to work on the kinds of issues that CeaseFire's clients bring with them. Do you . . . ?						
c	Clients or their families might get involved in your organization as members or supporters. Do you . . . ?						
d	CeaseFire is likely to reduce the number of shootings and killings in the area.						
e	CeaseFire has been successful in getting along politically with the powers that be in the area.. Do you . . . ?						
f	Working intensively with CeaseFire could make a lot of demands on your time or resources. Do you . . . ?						
g	Working with CeaseFire might put you in a position to get more or new funding.						
h	You don't know as much as you'd like about CeaseFire.						
i	Turnover in CeaseFire staff has made it hard to work with them. Do you . . . ?						
j	Turnover <u>in *organization*</u> has made it hard to work with them.						
k	CeaseFire's funding instability has made it hard to work with them. Do you . . . ?						
l	CeaseFire diverts funding from other local initiatives. Do you . . . ?						

HOST AGENCY QUESTIONS: KNOW THEIR NAME IN ADVANCE

Q16. **HOST NAME** is the group that manages CeaseFire in your area. Were you working with them in some way before they started sponsoring CeaseFire, or did you start working with them because of CeaseFire?

1_____ working with them before

2_____ started because of CeaseFire

7_____ NA

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q17. Do you work with **HOST NAME** now on any other projects or programs, besides CeaseFire?

1_____ YES **WRITE IN ANY VOLUNTARY ELABORATIONS**

0_____ NO

7_____ NA

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q18. Has the reputation of **HOST NAME** made it easier to work with their CeaseFire program, harder to work with their CeaseFire program, or is this a neutral factor?

1____ easier 3____ harder 2____ neutral 8_____REF 9____DK

Q19. Have the political affiliations of **HOST NAME** made it easier to work with their CeaseFire program, harder to work with their CeaseFire program, or is this a neutral factor?

1____ easier 3____ harder 2____ neutral 8_____REF 9____DK

Q20. Do you think that CeaseFire in **SITE NAME** will still be in operation, in five years?

1_____ YES

0_____ NO **ASK Q20b**

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q20b. **IF NO:** Why is that? **WRITE IN**

_____ CODEa

_____ CODEb

QUESTIONS ABOUT ORGANIZATION: ASK ONLY IF NOT OBVIOUS, IF OBVIOUS, FILL IN

Q21. To finish, I just have a few quick questions about your organization. What is your organization's role in the community? **WRITE IN**

_____
CODEa

_____
CODEb

_____
CODEc

Q22. In what year was *organization* founded?

_____ YEAR 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK

Q23. Does your organization operate out of an office?

1_____ YES

0_____ NO **ASK Q15a**

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q24. Do you have any paid staff?

1_____ YES **ASK Q25**

0_____ NO

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q25. **IF PAID STAFF**: How many are full-time?

_____ (full-time) 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK

Q26. How many are part-time?

_____ (part-time) 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK

Q27. About how many members and volunteers do you have at the present time?

_____ NUMBER 6666=NO MEMBERS 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK

Q28. **RESPONDENT'S ROLE: ASK IF DON'T KNOW**
What is your job or position at *organization*? **IF YOU ALREADY HAVE TITLE, VERIFY IT**

_____ _____
CODE

Q20. In what year did you join *organization?*

_____ YEAR 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK

Q30. Some people may work with CeaseFire because violence has touched their personal lives. Have you or someone close to you been a victim of violence in a way that has influenced your thinking about CeaseFire?

1_____ YES

0_____ NO

3_____ **VOL:** maybe; perhaps; yes and no

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q31. GENDER 1_____MALE 2_____FEMALE **ASK IF NOT CERTAIN**

THANK YOU

Police Officer Questionnaire

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
dd	mm	A	B	C

Q1. To start, I am going to list the local CeaseFire staff. As I read them off, please tell me if you know them. Here are their names:

FILL IN NAMES IN ADVANCE; DON'T WORRY ABOUT THE ORDER - "JOB CODE" TAKES CARE OF THAT. IF THERE HAS BEEN A RECENT STAFF CHANGE, LIST FORMER STAFF MEMBERS.

	Do you personally know or have you talked to . . .	YES 1	NO 0	REF 8	DK 9	**JOB CODE**
a	ExDir					
b	VPC					
c	OWS					
d	OW					
e	OW					
f	OW					
g						
h						
i						
j						
k	VI					
l	VI					

Job Codes:

1=Exec Director
2=Violence Prevention Coordinator
3=Outreach Supervisor
4=Outreach Worker
5=Violence Interrupter
6=Taylor Street CPVP Staff
7=Other (write in)_____

Q2. Now I have a few questions about your contacts with these CeaseFire staff members.

	Would it be . . .	every week or so 1	monthly 2	once every three months 3	less often than that 4	not at all 5	*NA* 8	DK 9
a	During the past year, how often have you typically been in telephone contact with a CeaseFire staff member?							
b	In the past year, how often have they typically dropped by to see you in person?							
c	How often have you ended up attending the same meetings as CeaseFire staff?							
d	Ceasefire's "clients" are the young men and women they work with. In the past year, how often have you discussed individual clients that they are working with?							

EXPLAIN WHY NON-APPLICABLE:

PROBE FURTHER: IS THERE ANYONE ELSE WE SHOULD TALK TO?

Q3. Have you ever been to the local CeaseFire office, which is located at_____?
LOCATION

1_____ YES

0_____ NO

3_____ **VOL:** someone else from organization has, not me

7_____ NA

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q4.

		YES 1	NO 0	REF 8	DK 9
a	Do you or your District have a regular way of contacting CeaseFire when there is a shooting?				

b **IF NO**: Have you notified them on an occasional basis, for particular cases, or not at all?

1___ occasional/particular 2___ not at all 8___REF 9__DK

WRITE IN IF THEY GIVE DETAILS; ASKING ABOUT REGULAR/ROUTINE SHOOTING NOTICES

		YES 1	NO 0	REF 8	DK 9
c	Do you or your District release data to CeaseFire on patterns of shootings and killings in the district?				

d **IF YES:** In a year, about how often to you provide this data?

1__ weekly 2__ monthly 3___ every three months 4__ less often than that 8___REF 9__DK

WRITE IN IF THEY GIVE DETAILS

		YES 1	NO 0	REF 8	DK 9
e	Is there anything else that you have been able to do to help CeaseFire or their clients?				

f **IF YES:** What was that?

_____
CODEa

_____
CODEb

Q5. Now I want to ask some questions about involvement you or officers from your District may have had in CeaseFire activities.

		YES 1	NO 0	NA 7	REF 8	DK 9
a	Were you or officers from your District able to participate in any of the activities that were part of CeaseFire Week, which this year was June 3rd to 10th?					
b	Have you or District officers ever been a member of any local CeaseFire committee?					
c	Have you or District officers ever served on one of the hiring panels that CeaseFire uses to select new staff members?					
d	Have you or District officers ever attended one of the regular coalition meetings that CeaseFire holds for organizations they work with?					
e	Have you or District officers ever attended a CeaseFire vigil or march in response to a shooting?					
f	Have you or District officers ever attended one of their late-night BBQ or hot cocoa events?					
g	Have CeaseFire staff brought you or your District any posters to hang up or printed materials to pass out to people?					
h	**IF YES:** Were you able to get the material displayed or passed out to the community?					

Q6.

		YES 1	NO 0	NA 8	DK 9
a	At your District, have you ever discussed CeaseFire with other employees or members?				
b	Have the CeaseFire staff been introduced to people in your District?				

Q7.

		YES 1	NO 0	NA 8	DK 9
a	Have you or officers from your district ever had any problems or difficulties in working with CeaseFire?				
b	**IF YES:** What were they? **WRITE IN** _____ CODEa _____ CODEb _____ CODEc _____ CODEd				

IF NO, PROBE FOR YES : Have there been any conflicts with them, problems communicating, did they make too many demands on your time or were you uncomfortable dealing with them?

Q8. We are interested in what you see as the advantages and disadvantages of working with CeaseFire in your area. Please tell me how much you agree with the following statements.

	Do you . . .	strongly agree 1	somewhat agree 2	somewhat disagree 3	strongly disagree 4	REF 8	DK 9
a	CeaseFire is likely to reduce the number of shootings and killings in the area.. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?						
b	CeaseFire has been successful in getting along politically with the powers that be in the area. Do you . . .?						
c	Working intensively with CeaseFire could make a lot of demands on your time and resources. Do you . . . ?						
d	You don't know as much as you'd like about CeaseFire.						
e	Turnover in CeaseFire staff has made it hard to work with them. Do you . . . ?						
f	Turnover <u>in your District</u> has made it hard to work with them.						
g	CeaseFire's funding instability has made it hard to work with them. Do you . . . ?						

Q9. Overall, what is your opinion about the effectiveness of CeaseFire in your area? I would like you to rate them on how successful you think they have been at achieving several of their goals.

	Would you say that they are . . .	very successful 1	somewhat successful 2	somewhat unsuccessful 3	very unsuccessful 4	REF 8	DK 9
a	First, how successful have they been in creating public awareness of the program in their area?						
b	How successful have they been in organizing events that mobilize the community around reducing violence?						
e	How successful have they been in reducing shootings and killings in the area?						
g	How successful have they been in changing the thinking of the community around violence?						
h	How successful have they been in providing alternatives for people who might otherwise commit violent acts?						

HOST AGENCY QUESTIONS; KNOW THEIR NAME IN ADVANCE

Q10. **HOST NAME** is the group that manages CeaseFire in your area. Were you working with them in some way before they started sponsoring CeaseFire, or did you start working with them because of CeaseFire?

1_____ worked with them before

2_____ started because of CeaseFire

7_____ NA

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q11. Do you work with **HOST NAME** now on any other projects or programs, besides CeaseFire?

1_____ YES **WRITE IN ANY VOLUNTARY ELABORATIONS**

0_____ NO

7_____ NA

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q12. Has the reputation of **HOST NAME** made it easier to work with their CeaseFire program, harder to work with their CeaseFire program, or is this a neutral factor?

1____ easier 3____ harder 2____ neutral 8_____REF 9____DK

Q13. Have the political affiliations of **HOST NAME** made it easier to work with their CeaseFire program, harder to work with their CeaseFire program, or is this a neutral factor?

1____ easier 3____ harder 2____ neutral 8_____REF 9____DK

Q14. Do you think that CeaseFire in **SITE NAME** will still be in operation in five years?

1_____ YES

0_____ NO **ASK Q14b**

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q14b. **IF NO:** Why is that? **WRITE IN**

_____ CODEa

_____ CODEb

QUESTIONS ABOUT ORGANIZATION: ASK ONLY IF NOT OBVIOUS; IF OBVIOUS FILL IN

Q15. **RESPONDENTS ROLE: ASK IF DON'T KNOW**
Are you:

1_____ In the Community Policing Office

2_____ Working directly for the Commander

3_____ Working for the watch commander

4_____ Some other position **SPECIFY:** _____

Q16. Had you heard about CeaseFire before you took this job, or did you learn about it specifically because of this job?

1_____ before took this job

2_____ specifically because of this job

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q17. In what year did you join the department?

_____ YEAR 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK

Q18. In what year did you first start working in this district?

_____ YEAR 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK

Q19. Some people may work with CeaseFire because violence has touched their personal lives. Have you or someone close to you been a victim of violence in a way that has influenced your thinking about CeaseFire?

1_____ YES

0_____ NO

3_____ **VOL:** maybe; perhaps; yes and no

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q20. CODE GENDER 1____ MALE 2_____FEMALE **ASK IF NOT CERTAIN**

THANK YOU

School Representative Questionnaire

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
dd	mm	A	B	C

Q1. To start, I am going to list the local CeaseFire staff. As I read them off, please tell me if you know them. Here are their names:

FILL IN NAMES IN ADVANCE; DON'T WORRY ABOUT THE ORDER - "JOB CODE" TAKES CARE OF THAT. IF THERE HAS BEEN A RECENT STAFF CHANGE, LIST FORMER STAFF MEMBERS.

	Do you personally know or have you talked to. . .	YES 1	NO 0	REF 8	DK 9	**JOB CODE**
a	ExDir					
b	VPC					
c	OWS					
d	OW					
e	OW					
f	OW					
g						
h						
i						
j						
k	VI					
l	VI					

Job Codes:

1=Exec Director
2=Violence Prevention Coordinator
3=Outreach Supervisor
4=Outreach Worker
5=Violence Interrupter
6=Taylor Street CPVP Staff
7=Other (write in)_____

Q2. Now I have a few questions about your contacts with these CeaseFire staff members.

	Would it be . . .	every week or so 1	monthly 2	once every three months 3	less often than that 4	not at all 5	*NA* 8	DK 9
a	During the past year, how often have you typically been in telephone contact with a CeaseFire staff member?							
b	In the past year, how often have they typically dropped by to see you in person?							
c	How often have you ended up attending the same meetings as CeaseFire staff?							
d	Ceasefire's "clients" are the young men and women they work with. In the past year, how often have you discussed individual clients that they are working with?							

EXPLAIN WHY NON-APPLICABLE:

PROBE FURTHER: IS THERE ANYONE ELSE WE SHOULD TALK TO?

Q3. Have you ever been to the local CeaseFire office, which is located at_____?
LOCATION

1_____ YES

0_____ NO

3_____ **VOL:** someone else from organization has, not me

7_____ NA

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q4 dropped

Q5. SCHOOL QUESTIONS

		YES 1	NO 0	REF 8	DK 9
a	Have CeaseFire staff given any presentations to students at your school?				
b	**IF YES:** in a year, about how often do they give a presentation? Do they do it . . . 1__ weekly 2__ monthly 3__ every three months 4__ less often than that 8___REF 9__DK				
		YES 1	NO 0	REF 8	DK 9
c	Have CeaseFire staff been providing any after-school assistance with security?				
d	**IF YES:** in the school year, about how often to they provide this assistance? Do they provide it . . . 1__ weekly 2__ monthly 3___ every three months 4__ less often than that 8___REF 9__DK				
		YES 1	NO 0	REF 8	DK 9
e	Has CeaseFire done anything else to help your school?				
f	**IF YES:** What have they done to help? _____ CODEa _____ CODEb				
		YES 1	NO 0	REF 8	DK 9
g	Is there anything that you have been able to do to help CeaseFire or their clients?				
h	**IF YES:** What was that? _____ CODEa _____ CODEb				

Q6. Now I want to ask some questions about involvement you or staff representing your school may have had in CeaseFire activities.

		YES 1	NO 0	NA 7	REF 8	DK 9
a	Were you or staff representing your school able to participate in any of the activities that were part of CeaseFire Week, which this year was June 3rd to 10th?					
b	Have you or school representatives ever been a member of any local CeaseFire committee?					
c	Have you or school representatives ever served on one of the hiring panels that CeaseFire uses to select new staff members?					
d	Have you or school representatives ever attended one of the regular coalition meetings that CeaseFire holds for organizations they work with?					
e	Have you or school representatives ever attended a CeaseFire vigil or march in response to a shooting?					
f	Have you or school representatives ever attended one of their late-night BBQ or hot cocoa events?					
g	Have CeaseFire staff brought you or your school any posters to hang up or printed materials to pass out to people?					
h	**IF YES:** Were you able to get the material displayed or passed out to the community?					
i	Has your school organized any events that you have invited CeaseFire to participate in?					
j	Is there anything else that you have been able to do to help CeaseFire or their clients?					
k	**IF YES**: What was that?					

Q7.

		YES 1	NO 0	NA 8	DK 9
a	At your school, have you ever discussed CeaseFire with other employees?				
b	Have the CeaseFire staff been introduced to people at your school?				

Q8.

		YES 1	NO 0	NA 8	DK 9
a	Have you or staff representing your school ever had any problems or difficulties in working with CeaseFire?				
b	**IF YES:** What were they? **WRITE IN** _____ CODEa _____ CODEb _____ CODEc _____ CODEd **IF NO, PROBE for YES:** Have there been any conflicts with them, problems communicating, did they make too many demands on your time, or were you uncomfortable dealing with them?				

Q9. We are interested in what you see as the advantages and disadvantages of working with CeaseFire in your area. Please tell me how much you agree with the following statements.

	Do you . . .	strongly agree 1	somewhat agree 2	somewhat disagree 3	strongly disagree 4	REF 8	DK 9
a	Your mission is to work with people like CeaseFire's clients. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?						
b	Your mission is to work on the kinds of issues that CeaseFire's clients bring with them. Do you . . . ?						
c	CeaseFire is likely to reduce the number of shootings and killings in the area.						
d	CeaseFire has been successful in getting along politically with the powers that be in the area. Do you . . . ?						
e	Working intensively with CeaseFire could make a lot of demands on your time or resources.						
f	You don't know as much as you'd like about CeaseFire.						
g	Turnover in CeaseFire staff has made it hard to work with them. Do you . . . ?						
h	Turnover <u>at your school</u> has made it hard to work with them. Do you . . . ?						
i	CeaseFire's funding instability has made it hard to work with them. Do you . . . ?						

HOST AGENCY QUESTIONS; KNOW THEIR NAME IN ADVANCE
ADAPT THE INTRO TO Q10 TO FIT THE LOCAL HOST ARRANGEMENT

Q10. **HOST NAME** is the group that manages CeaseFire in your area.
Were you working with them in some way before they started sponsoring CeaseFire, or did you start working with them because of CeaseFire?

1_____ worked with them before

2_____ started because of CeaseFire

7_____ NA

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q11. Do you work with **HOST NAME** now on any other projects or programs besides CeaseFire?

1_____ YES **WRITE IN ANY VOLUNTARY ELABORATIONS**

0_____ NO

7_____ NA

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q12. Has the reputation of **HOST NAME** made it easier to work with their CeaseFire program, harder to work with their CeaseFire program, or is this a neutral factor?

1____ easier 3____ harder 2____ neutral 8_____REF 9____DK

Q13. Have the political affiliations of **HOST NAME** made it easier to work with their CeaseFire program, harder to work with their CeaseFire program, or is this a neutral factor?

1____ easier 3____ harder 2____ neutral 8_____REF 9____DK

Q14. Do you think that CeaseFire in **SITE NAME** will still be in operation in five years?

1_____ YES

0_____ NO **ASK Q14b**

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q14b. **IF NO:** Why is that? **WRITE IN**

_____ CODEa

_____ CODEb

QUESTIONS ABOUT ORGANIZATION: ASK ONLY IF NOT OBVIOUS; IF OBVIOUS, FILL IN

Q15. To finish, I just have a few quick questions about your school. How many students are at your school?

_____ students 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK

Q16. How many teachers and other full-time staff are at your school?

_____ teachers 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK

Q17. **RESPONDENT'S POSITION: ASK IF DON'T KNOW**
Are you the:

1_____ Principal

2_____ Vice principal etc.

3_____ Security director

4_____ Teacher

5_____ School office staff member

6_____ Other **SPECIFY:** _____

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q18. In what year did you start working at this school?

_____ YEAR 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK

Q19. Some people may work with CeaseFire because violence has touched their personal lives. Have you or someone close to you been a victim of violence in a way that has influenced your thinking about CeaseFire?

1_____ YES

0_____ NO

3_____ **VOL:** maybe; perhaps; yes and no

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q20. GENDER 1_____MALE 2_____FEMALE **ASK IF NOT CERTAIN**

THANK YOU

Service Provider Questionnaire

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
dd	mm	A	B	C

Q1. To start, I am going to list the local CeaseFire staff. As I read them off, please tell me if you know them. Here are their names:

FILL IN NAMES IN ADVANCE; DON'T WORRY ABOUT THE ORDER - "JOB CODE" TAKES CARE OF THAT. IF THERE HAS BEEN A RECENT STAFF CHANGE, LIST FORMER STAFF MEMBERS.

	Do you personally know or have you talked to . . .	YES 1	NO 0	REF 8	DK 9	**JOB CODE**
a	ExDir					
b	VPC					
c	OWS					
d	OW					
e	OW					
f	OW					
g						
h						
i						
j						
k	VI					
l	VI					

Job Codes:

1=Exec Director
2=Violence Prevention Coordinator
3=Outreach Supervisor
4=Outreach Worker
5=Violence Interrupter
6=Taylor Street CPVP Staff
7=Other (write in)_____

Q2. Now I have a few questions about your contacts with these CeaseFire staff members.

	Would it be . . .	every week or so 1	monthly 2	once every three months 3	less often than that 4	not at all 5	*NA* 8	DK 9
a	During the past year, how often have you typically been in telephone contact with a CeaseFire staff member?							
b	In the past year, how often have they typically dropped by to see you in person?							
c	How often have you ended up attending the same meetings as CeaseFire staff?							
d	Ceasefire's "clients" are the young men and women they work with. In the past year, how often have you discussed individual clients that they are working with?							

EXPLAIN WHY NON-APPLICABLE:

PROBE FURTHER: IS THERE ANYONE ELSE WE SHOULD TALK TO?

Q3. Have you ever been to the local CeaseFire office, which is located at_____?
LOCATION

1_____ YES

0_____ NO

3_____ **VOL:** someone else from organization has, not me

7_____ NA

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

CLIENT CONTACT SEQUENCE

Q4. Do you/*organization* have any direct contact with CeaseFire's clients, the young men and women they work with?

1_____ YES

2_____ YES WALK-INS WHO HEARD ABOUT SERVICES VIA CEASEFIRE LITERATURE

3 _____ HAVE CF CLIENTS BUT CANNOT DIFFERENTIATE THEM FROM OTHERS
CHECK HERE AND CONTINUE TO ASK CLIENT SEQUENCE AS BEST YOU CAN

0_____ NO **SKIP CLIENT SEQUENCE; GO TO Q10**

6_____ **USED TO HAVE CONTACT BUT NOW DO NOT - SKIP TO Q10**

7_____ HELP CEASEFIRE WITH EVENTS ETC. BUT NOT WITH CLIENTS - SKIP TO Q10

8_____ REF **SKIP CLIENT SEQUENCE; GO TO Q10**

9_____ DK **SKIP CLIENT SEQUENCE; GO TO Q10**

Q5. Approximately how many clients does CeaseFire bring to you in the course of a month?

_____ NUMBER 6666=CANNOT DIFFERENTIATE 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK

GET AN ESTIMATED AVERAGE NUMBER; DO NOT ACCEPT "VARIES" etc.

Q6. Are the clients that CeaseFire brings to you/*organization* generally in a position to benefit from your services?

CLARIFICATION: Do they have the right preparation, background, attitudes and life situation?

1_____ YES

0_____ NO

3_____ **VOL:** some are/some not; 50-50; etc.

7_____ DON'T DIFFERENTIATE

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q7. Now I'm going to ask you to rate the clients that CeaseFire brings to you. First, are they very motivated to turn their lives around, somewhat motivated, or not very motivated?

1_____ very motivated
2_____ somewhat motivated
3_____ not very motivated
4_____ **VOL:** some are/some not; 50-50; etc.
7_____ DON'T DIFFERENTIATE
8_____ REF
9_____ DK

Q8. Do they generally stick with your program or do they tend to drop out along the way?

1_____ Generally stick with the program **SKIP TO Q9**
2_____ Drop out along the way **ASK Q8a**
3_____ **VOL:** some do/some don't; 50-50; etc. **ASK 8a**
7_____ DON'T DIFFERENTIATE
8_____ REF
9_____ DK

Q8a. **IF THERE ARE DROPOUTS**
Why do you think they drop out rather than stick with the program? **WRITE IN**

_____
CODEa

_____
CODEb

_____
CODEc

Q9. In terms of their success in your program, compared to other high-risk young people you deal with, are CeaseFire's clients . . .

1_____ more successful than most
2_____ about as successful as most, or
3_____ less successful than most?
7_____ DON'T DIFFERENTIATE
8_____ REF
9_____ DK

ASK ALL

Q10.

		YES 1	NO 0	NA 8	DK 9
a	At *your organization*, have you ever discussed CeaseFire with other employees or members?				
b	Have the CeaseFire staff been introduced to people at *your organization*?				
c	Is anyone at *your organization* personally involved in CeaseFire, outside of their job?				

NOTE: "NA" WHEN NO ONE ELSE WORKS THERE

Q11.

		YES 1	NO 0	NA 8	DK 9
a	Have you or others representing *organization* ever had any problems or difficulties in working with CeaseFire?				
b	**IF YES:** What were they? **WRITE IN** _____ CODEa _____ CODEb _____ CODEc _____ CODEd				

IF NO, PROBE FOR YES: Have there been any conflicts with them, problems communicating, did they make too many demands on your time, or were you uncomfortable dealing with them?

Q12. Now I want to ask some questions about involvement you or others representing your organization may have had in CeaseFire activities.

		YES 1	NO 0	NA 7	REF 8	DK 9
a	Were you/*organization* able to participate in any of the activities that were part of CeaseFire Week, which this year was June 3rd to 10th?					
b	Have you/*organization* ever been a member of any local CeaseFire committee?					
c	Have you/*organization* ever served on one of the hiring panels that CeaseFire uses to select new staff members?					
d	Have you/*organization* ever attended one of the regular coalition meetings that CeaseFire holds for organizations they work with?					
e	Have you/*organization* ever attended a CeaseFire vigil or march in response to a shooting?					
f	Have you/*organization* ever attended one of their late-night BBQ or hot cocoa events?					
g	Have CeaseFire staff brought you/*organization* any posters to hang up or printed materials to pass out to people?					
h	**IF YES:** Were you able to get the material displayed or passed out to the community?					
i	Has *organization* organized any events that you have invited CeaseFire to participate in?					
j	Is there anything else that you have been able to do to help CeaseFire or their clients?					
k	**IF YES:** What was that? _____ CODEa _____ CODEb _____ CODEc					

Q12L. _____ Check here if 2 or more DKs or NAs are because "person who knows/had contact no longer here"
1

Q13. We are interested in what you see as the advantages and disadvantages of working with CeaseFire in your area. Please tell me how much you agree with the following statements.

	Do you . . .	strongly agree 1	somewhat agree 2	somewhat disagree 3	strongly disagree 4	REF 8	DK 9
a	Your mission is to work with people like CeaseFire's clients. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?						
b	Your mission is to work on the kinds of issues that CeaseFire's clients bring with them. Do you . . . ?						
c	Clients or their families might get involved in your organization as supporters. Do you . . . ?						
d	CeaseFire is likely to reduce the number of shootings and killings in the area.						
e	CeaseFire has been successful in getting along politically with the powers that be in the area. Do you . . . ?						
f	Working intensively with CeaseFire could make a lot of demands on your time or resources.						
g	Working with CeaseFire might put you in a position to get more or new funding.						
h	You don't know as much as you'd like about CeaseFire.						
i	Turnover in CeaseFire staff has made it hard to work with them. Do you . . . ?						
j	Turnover <u>in *organization*</u> has made it hard to work with them.						
k	CeaseFire's funding instability has made it hard to work with them.						
l	CeaseFire diverts funding from other local initiatives. Do you . . . ?						

Q13L. _____ Check here if 2 or more DKs are because "person who knows/had contact no longer here"

HOST AGENCY QUESTIONS; KNOW THEIR NAME IN ADVANCE

Q14. **HOST NAME** is the group that manages CeaseFire in your area. Were you working with them in some way before they started sponsoring CeaseFire, or did you start working with them because of CeaseFire?

1_____ working with them before

2_____ started because of CeaseFire

7_____ NA

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q15. Do you work with **HOST NAME** now on any other projects or programs, besides CeaseFire?

1_____ YES **WRITE IN ANY VOLUNTARY ELABORATIONS**

0_____ NO

7_____ NA

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q16. Has the reputation of **HOST NAME** made it easier to work with their CeaseFire program, harder to work with their CeaseFire program, or is this a neutral factor?

1____ easier 3____ harder 2____ neutral 8_____REF 9____DK

Q17. Have the political affiliations of **HOST NAME** made it easier to work with their CeaseFire program, harder to work with their CeaseFire program, or is this a neutral factor?

1____ easier 3____ harder 2____ neutral 8_____REF 9____DK

Q18. Do you think that CeaseFire in **SITE NAME** will still be in operation in five years?

1_____ YES

0_____ NO **ASK Q18b**

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q18b. **IF NO:** Why is that? **WRITE IN**

_____ CODEa

_____ CODEb

QUESTIONS ABOUT ORGANIZATION: ASK ONLY IF NOT OBVIOUS; IF OBVIOUS, FILL IN

Q19. To finish, I just have a few quick questions about *organization*. Exactly which services does *organization* provide? We would like to get a listing of them all. **WRITE IN**

_____
CODEa

_____
CODEb

_____
CODEc

Q20. Do you provide a Safe Haven, where CeaseFire staff and their clients get together?

1_____ YES

0_____ NO

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q21. In what year was *organization* founded?

_____ YEAR 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK

Q22. Overall, How many total clients/cases have you served in the past 12 months?

_____ NUMBER 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK

Q23a. How many full-time staff do you have?

_____ (full-time) 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK

Q23b. How many are part-time staff do you have?

_____ (part-time) 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK

Q23c. How many regular volunteers do you have?

_____ (volunteer) 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK 6666=DON'T USE VOLUNTEERS

Q24. Do you operate out of your own building, or do you rent space in a larger building?

1_____ OWN BUILDING

2_____ RENT SPACE

7_____ DO NOT HAVE SPACE

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q25. **RESPONDENT'S ROLE: ASK IF DON'T KNOW**
What is your job or position at *organization*? **IF YOU ALREADY HAVE TITLE, VERIFY IT**

_____ _____
CODE

Q26. In what year did you join *organization?*

_____ YEAR 7777=NA 8888=REF 9999=DK

Q27. Had you heard about CeaseFire before you took this job, or did you learn about it specifically because of this job?

1_____ heard before took this job

2_____ specifically because of this job

7_____ BEEN ON THE JOB A LONG TIME, BEFORE CF STARTED **VOL**

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q28. Some people may work with CeaseFire because violence has touched their personal lives. Have you or someone close to you been a victim of violence in a way that has influenced your thinking about CeaseFire?

1_____ YES

0_____ NO

3_____ **VOL:** maybe; perhaps; yes and no

8_____ REF

9_____ DK

Q29. GENDER 1_____MALE 2_____FEMALE **ASK IF NOT CERTAIN**

Appendix F
CeaseFire Client Survey Methods Report

The purpose of the client survey was to learn more about who CeaseFire clients are, the issues they are facing, the level of help that CeaseFire is providing them with regarding these issues, and to get an evaluation of CeaseFire from the client's perspective.

Thirteen sites were selected for surveying. A draft version of the questionnaire was piloted in one of these sites before the survey began. Administrative records on clients at each site were used to draw randomized list samples of client identification numbers. The actual identities of the clients remained confidential, both to interviewers and the Northwestern University research team. Interviewers spent several weeks at each site, working in the CeaseFire office. Consulting the identification numbers, local staff members located sample clients and brought them in for interviews. This procedure maximized interviewer safety. Clients were interviewed one-on-one, in a private area. The questionnaire took approximately 20 minutes to administer. Respondents were awarded an incentive as they left the office. Interviewers first exhausted their main sample, a list of randomly selected clients matching the planned number of respondents for the area. To substitute for noncompletions in the main sample, then they worked down a randomized list of potential replacements until they completed the preestablished quota of interviews for the site.

The Northwestern research team completed all of the interviews in the first site, in order to pilot the survey process. Further interviews were conducted by the staff of the Metro Chicago Information Center (MCIC), a research organization with a long history of conducting research in Chicago's neighborhoods. The MCIC project was directed by Andrew Clark. MCIC was introduced to the sites by the Northwestern research team, then took responsibility for following the field work plan. Control of the sample and final review of the questionnaires remained at Northwestern. The questionnaire and all of these procedures were approved by Northwestern University's Institutional Review Board.

Questionnaire Development

The questionnaire is primarily a structured instrument, but it includes several open-ended questions concerning conflict mediation and attitudes toward guns. The main themes of the survey include:

- contacts with Ceasefire staff and assessments of their effectiveness
- the incidence of personal problems and whether respondents received assistance
- involvement in CeaseFire program and activities
- satisfaction with aspects of life
- respondent attempts to mediate conflicts
- neighborhood gangs and gang involvement
- gun possession, norms about gun use, and the role of guns in neighborhood life
- contacts with the criminal justice system
- maps, to identify where clients live, hang out, feel safe, and feel unsafe
- personal background, including age, race, education, job status and gender

After in-office development and testing, pilot interviews were conducted by three members of the Northwestern research team in one of the research sites. The questionnaire was revised several times during the pilot process. Some of the items were re-written to clarify our intentions, and several open-ended questions were added to fully capture some of the complex responses we heard from the polit clients. The piloting period lasted a month; one reasons for this was we were also trying out different approaches to increase client participation

A copy of the final questionnaire is appended to this report.

Survey Procedures and Sample Design

Site Selection. At the time the study was being designed, CeaseFire was active in approximately 22 sites throughout Illinois. Some were relatively new, and could not offer clients with a range of experiences with CeaseFire. Others presented travel and logistical difficulties that would make it too expensive to include them in the study. A few active sites did not offer the full range of activities and services that constitute the Ceasefire program package. This left 14 sites, 12 in the City of Chicago and 2 in nearby communities, eligible for inclusion on the study. However, as we note below, one site had to be abandoned late in the process, due to local events that threatened the safety of our interviewers and anyone who might have participated in the survey. There, the reality of what can happen to "snitchers" in many of the communities served by CeaseFire became apparent. The remaining 13 study sites are identified in several of the data tables that are presented later in this report.

Procedures. The first step was for the Northwestern staff to talk to the violence prevention coordinators and the outreach worker supervisors about our study. A co-PI made a presentation at the monthly meeting for violence prevention coordinators and at the weekly meeting for the outreach supervisors. The purpose of the study was explained, as well as the method of selecting clients for the study. Confidentiality was stressed, as well as the incentives we were going to be providing to both the clients and the outreach staff for their cooperation in the study. At both meetings there was a question and answer period, during which the staff could air their concerns. Next, each site's violence prevention coordinator and outreach worker supervisor received a detailed letter from MCIC that described the study's goals, procedures, and questionnaire content. They were again reassured concerning client confidentiality. A timetable for conducting interviews in their site was also proposed. Then, approximately a week before data collection was to begin, each violence prevention coordinator was contacted in order to review the contents of the letter, and to make arrangements to send the list of sample client identification numbers to each site.

The interviews were conducted site-by-site by teams of two interviewers from MCIC. The nine interviewers involved in the study spent two or three weeks at each site, depending upon the size of the sample. At the conclusion of each interview respondents were given a $50 gift certificate from a well-known electronics, music and video chain store. For many clients this represented a welcome opportunity. We knew that clients, as a whole, would have little reason to participate in our survey without such an incentive and, in fact, participating in the interview could be viewed as a liability because "snitching" in these neighborhoods carries significant consequences. While we did not ask clients to give us specific information on local gangs or for names of people, simply participating in the study could be viewed by some as suspicious. At the

end of each day of interviewing, MCIC contacted the sites to confirm the next day's appointments, summarize progress to date, answer questions, and to resolve any issues that had come up. At the conclusion of the survey at a site, the staff was given a $50 gift certificate from a local restaurant. Along the way, there was a two week hiatus in interviewing to accommodate 'CeaseFire Week,' a yearly series of cookouts, rallies, marches, and other activities attended by staff, clergy, politicians, and the public that is intended to to raise community awareness about the program and the need for violence prevention.

Client Confidentiality. CeaseFire takes great care to protect the identities of their clients. All administrative records are maintained locally, and client information is only associated with their identification numbers. The actual identity of clients is generally known only to their own Outreach Worker. This concern for confidentiality – which is based on staff concern about being subpoenaed or having their offices searched for incriminating information about individual clients – extended to the survey as well. Confidentiality issues shaped the entire nature of the study. Our samples were selected from lists of client identification numbers. Local staff called or went out in search of clients that they knew were associated with those numbers, explained the study and the incentive, and arranged for them to participate. Clients came to the office to be interviewed, and were never asked to reveal their names.

Respondent Selection. We budgeted for 300 completed interviews. The targeted number of completed responses at each site was calculated proportionally to the site's total client load, as of late January 2007. As a result, sites with larger case loads are represented by larger samples, and collectively the completed interviews represent "CeaseFire's clients." In the Spring of 2007 we received a complete list of client identification numbers from CPVP, organized by site and within sites by age, race and gender. For sampling purposes, the lists for each site were randomly scrambled. The first 'N' identification numbers were designated as the main sample, where 'N' was the desired number of completed interviews. In general, the main sample represented about 50 percent of all clients in a site. A replacement sample consisting of one-half the number of client identification numbers in the main sample was designated by moving down the list. Replacement sample clients was released for interviewing on an as-needed basis.

Field Period. The pilot survey began on April 5, 2007, and the bulk of the interviews were conducted during May, June and July. Interviewing conducted by MCIC concluded on July 19, 2007.

Data Quality. Final editing of the questionnaire and coding of textual responses was conducted at Northwestern. Andrew Papachristos participated in the identification and coding of respondent's lists of gangs active in their area, and any gang with which they were affiliated. The data were keyed by DataShop, Inc., which received the edited and coded questionnaires after a cover sheet linking them to their site and respondent identification number had been removed. While we do not know the identity of individual clients, using this cover sheet information the survey data can be linked to client data maintained by CPVP. This includes basic demographic information plus information on the risk factors that are to guide client recruitment in the sites: gang membership, weapon use and victimization. This record match enabled us to check the representativeness of the completed interviews; an analysis of this is reported below. It also enabled us to examine the relationship between responses to the survey and the data a collected by clients' Outreach Workers.

Challenges in Data Collection

The study faced data collection difficulties that are worth noting, and could be of interest to researchers collecting data in challenging neighborhoods, from challenging respondents. As noted earlier, we found the outreach staff highly protective of their client's identities and the kinds of information they would be asked to provide in the survey. Agency records no not include client's names; rather, they have all been given identifying numbers. Only the Outreach Workers know the names of clients, their cell phone numbers, and where they live and hang out. Clients oftentimes share information with their supervisors that, if in the wrong hands, could jeopardize their safety. One challenge we faced was to develop procedures we could describe to the outreach staff that would maintain this confidentiality. It helped that we had been dealing with many of them for more than 18 months without compromising anyone's identity. We met with the Violence Prevention Coordinators and the Outreach Supervisors at their regular meetings to explain to them how the process would work. These sessions led to a healthy discussion between researchers and the CeaseFire staff. Many of their concerns were aired and they left the meetings with a better sense of what we were attempting to do. We also stressed that this was an opportunity for clients to have a voice in the CeaseFire program, and that each client would receive a $50 gift certificate.

Site representatives also had some difficulty with the concept of sampling. While logical to us, sampling is not a well known concept at the street level, nor at many CeaseFire sites. During pilot testing and when we were in the field, we found outreach workers simply bringing clients in to be interviewed without regard for our "randomized" list. The clients they appeared with us may or may not have been on our list, but they all expected to be interviewed and compensated. During the pilot we proceeded to interview these clients, because they had made the effort to come into the office and eagerly anticipated receiving a $50 gift certificate. We also wanted to start the project on a positive note with the outreach staff. From this we learned that a more thorough conversation needed to take place about our procedures with site supervisors. The interviewers voiced an explicit rule, that "We cannot interview people who are not on our list." After more communication with the sites, and some "hand-holding" over this issue, it disappeared.

We also found ourselves collecting data during the Summer of 2007, at the height of gang and criminal activity. This required more safety measures than might be necessary during Chicago's cold and dark wintertime. Interviewers were not to stay in neighborhoods after dark, and they did not conduct interviews on the weekends. While we lost a few potential respondents because we adhered to this schedule, it added a level of safety to the project that was reassuring to all involved. Unfortunately, in one Chicago site we came up against a full-fledged gang war. As a dramatic and tragic part of this event, an area resident accused of "snitching" had his tongue cut out. Subsequently, a local gang chieftain ordered membership to stay in their homes during the period that we planned to collect data at that site. This combination of events made data collection impossible. Outreach Workers reported that only two clients were willing to come into the CeaseFire office, and that with a great deal of hesitation. We decided to forego data collection at the site in the interest of client safety, and in the face of a low response rate in any event. Resources that would have gone into this site were used to bolster the number of interviews in other sites.

Surprisingly, there were very few "no shows" on the part of the clients who agreed to come in when contacted by their Outreach Workers. We attribute this to the thoroughness in pre-data collection efforts made by the MCIC staff. More effort was put into the pre-data collection phase than had been anticipated, but we believe that the pay-off was a high response rate. Clients were generally quite accommodating during the interviews, and there were no instances of compromised interviewer safety during the project.

Completion Rates

As noted above, at each site the interviewers first exhausted the main sample, a list of randomly selected client identification numbers which matched the planned number of respondents for the area. Then, to substitute for each main sample non-completion, they worked down a randomized list of potential replacement clients. This continued until they completed the preestablished quota of interviews for the site. In the end, 82 percent of the completed interviews were drawn from the main samples, and 18 percent from the replacement lists. A few "non-sample" clients were also interviewed, because they were brought into the office by CeaseFire staff members who did not yet understand that were sampling clients, or thought them particularly deserving. They earned their incentive, but they are excluded from all of the analyses presented in this report.

Table F-1: Disposition of Client Contacts

Contact Disposition	Number	Percent
Respondent Unavailable		
a. closed case	18	5
b. incarcerated or in rehabilitation	19	5
c. no longer lives here/moved	8	2
d. illness or hospitalization	2	–
e. other	1	–
Respondent Nonparticipating		
f. schedule conflict	20	5
g. refused	18	5
Completed Interview		
h. completion	297	78
Total	383	100%

Note: ' – ' indicates less than 0.5 percent

Using this procedure, a total of 383 clients were contacted in the course of the survey. Table F-1 describes the ultimate disposition of those contacts. Some potential respondents proved unavailable for interviewing. This included 19 clients who were incarcerated at the moment, eight who had moved from the area and could not be brought in to the office (line 'b' in Table F-1, and two who were seriously ill or in the hospital at the time. A total of 18 cases had been "closed out" between the point at which the samples were drawn and when interviewing began, and they were also unavailable for questioning. Other clients were contacted but in the end did not participate. This included about an equal number who might have cooperated in the study but were unable to come to the office during the interview period (line 'f' in Table 1), and those who flatly refused to be interviewed (line 'g'). They are described as "non-participants" in

Table 1, and they made up 10 percent of the total. Overall, 78 percent of the clients who were selected for the study (line 'h') were successfully interviewed.

Table F-2 documents the disposition of client contact attempts by site. It summarizes these contacts using the three major disposition categories detailed in Table F-1. As it indicates, non-participation in the survey – refusals or an inability to schedule an interview – was common in only two CeaseFire sites, Rogers Park (31 percent of potential respondents) and Logan Square (30 percent). Client unavailability was relatively common in 5 sites, including Maywood and Auburn Gresham. Overall, the lowest survey completion rate was in Rogers Park (our pilot site), where 58 percent of selected clients were successfully interviewed. The completion rate stood at or above 90 percent in 3 of 13 sites, in the 80s in another 3 sites, in the 70-79 percent rage in 4 sites, and below that in 3 sites.

Table F-2: Source of Respondents and Disposition of Client Contact Attempts, by Site

CeaseFire Site	Number of Respondents	Percent from Main/Replacement Sample	Percent Disposition of Client Contacts Attempts			
			Unavailable	Nonparticipant	Completion	(N)
Albany Park	17	94 - 6%	0	10	90	(19)
Auburn Gresham	22	82 - 18%	17	7	76	(29)
East Garfield Pk	24	71 - 29%	13	10	77	(31)
Englewood	14	100 - 0/%	6	6	88	(16)
Grand Blvd	26	92 - 8%	0	19	81	(32)
Little Village	21	62 - 38%	21	7	72	(29)
Logan Square	13	69 - 31%	5	30	65	(20)
Rogers Park	15	67- 33%	12	31	58	(26)
Southwest	38	79 - 21%	8	12	79	(48)
Woodlawn	29	93 - 7%	6	0	94	(31)
Maywood	44	82 - 18%	28	3	69	(64)
No. Chicago	24	92 - 8%	8	0	92	(26)
Roseland	10	90 - 1-%	17	0	83	(12)
Total	297	82 - 18%	14	10	76	(388)

Table F-2 also reports the extent to which the interviews in each site were drawn from the main or replacement samples. As noted above, 82 percent of all respondents were originally listed in the main sample, while 18 percent were selected from a replacement list that was provided for each site. The survey was least successful in sticking to the main sample in Little Village, where only 62 percent of respondents came from the initial list. Ninety percent or more of respondents came from the main sample in five of the 13 sites, and four sites lay in the 70-89 percent range. All 14 respondents in Englewood were from the main sample, for a 100 percent success rate.

Representativeness

Table F-3 examines the representativeness of clients who ultimately participated in the survey. The Table makes use of administrative records kept by CeaseFire on their clients. The data include both basic demographic characteristics and an accounting of the some of the risk factors characterizing clients, including their involvement in gangs. This administrative data was available for virtually all active clients, enabling us to compare the universe of active clients to the interviewed sample. Column A in Table F-3 presents CeaseFire agency data on all 600 active clients in the sites involved in the survey. The second column (B) presents the same data for the subset of clients who were selected at random for interviewing. The third column(C) profiles the respondents who were eventually interviewed, from both the main sample and replacement samples that were also selected for each site. As we saw in Table F-2, 82 percent of the completed interviews were from main-sample respondents and 18 percent were drawn from the replacement samples.

Table F-3: Survey Representativeness, Based on Agency Records

Agency Client Record Information	A All Active Clients	B Main Sample Clients	C Completed Interviews
Race			
Black	73	73	74
Hispanic	24	24	24
White	1	1	1
Other	3	3	1
Gender			
Male	90	88	87
Female	10	12	13
Age Category			
under 15	–	0	0
15-19	39	37	40
20-24	33	35	34
25-29	14	15	14
30-34	8	8	8
35-39	2	2	1
40-44	2	3	2
45-49	1	–	–
50-54	–	–	–
Education			
less than grammar school	8	7	8
grammar school graduate	60	60	61
high school graduate	31	33	31
trade school	–	0	–
some college or more	–	–	0
Work Status			
not interested	10	12	12
unemployed	29	30	28

looking for work	50	47	46
working part time	6	7	8
working full time	5	4	5
Gang Involvement			
none	6	5	4
member	44	41	44
key member	50	54	52
Risk Assessment			
low	2	2	2
medium	15	12	14
high	84	86	85
Number of Cases	(600)	(311)	(297)

Note: ' – ' indicates less than 0.5 percent

Limitations of The Study

Response Validity. A major issue in self report studies, which the client survey in part resembles, is response validity. The questions are whether, how accurately, and under what conditions respondents involved in furtive activities are willing (and able) to reveal their behavior in interviews. There is a large literature on this question suggesting that the answers are "fairly frequently," "partially" and "when it is in their interest to do so." As a result, self-reports of furtive activity are (a) collectable and (b) fraught with error. As Malcolm Klein notes, in a discussion of various methods of research, "Those who gather interview or questionnaire data from gang members or their families . . . are forever doomed to question the validity of the responses they elicit."[1]

This study attempted to maximize response validity by (a) maintaining strict respondent anonymity (we never knew their identities); (b) using experienced adult interviewers who broadly resembled the population of interest; (c) conducting the interviews in a familiar, private setting; (d) situating possibly sensitive questions in a plausible context (see, for example, the question about gang membership); (e) harnessing the support and involvement of the clients' own Outreach Workers; (f) keeping the interview serious and reasonably short (30 minutes); and (g) offering a significant incentive for participating.

One method of assessing the validity of survey responses is to compare them with an accurate record of the "true" response that should have been given. For example, studies have examined the validity of self reports of voting, having a library card, being a victim of a reported crime, and the like. In this study we do not have such validating information. However, as part of documenting their activities, Outreach Workers maintain files on their active clients. These provide an alternative portrait of who they are and what their experiences have been, one that is itself shaped by the honesty of clients' responses and perceptions by Outreach Workers of what their clients are supposed to look like when the central office reviews their files. But compared to our survey, Outreach Workers have the advantage of a longer period of association with clients, they have established trust relationships with them (if they had not, the clients would have

[1] Klein, Malcolm W. 2007. Chasing After Street Gangs: A Forth-Year Journey. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.

disappeared), and they have intimate knowledge of gangs, crime and the condition of young people in the communities in which they work. While not perfect, probably their data are better.

We are able to compare some agency data with responses to the survey, to assess the fit between the two. Here we focus on three issues: gang membership, prior arrest history, and gun involvement. Table F-4 compares CeaseFire records with the responses of clients to our survey questions regarding these three risk factors. It also compares survey responses to the program's final assessment of the level of risk of involvement in gun violence presented by each client.

Table F-4: Record and Survey Data on Client Risk Factors

Agency Record	Gang Membership survey response		Prior Arrest survey response		Gun Involvement survey response		(N)
	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	
level of gang membership							
not a member	69	31					(13)
member	44	56					(129)
'key' member	52	48					(151)
prior arrest history							
no			23	77			(117)
yes			14	86			(178)
client risk assessment							
low risk	60	40	0	100	100	0	(5)
medium risk	67	33	22	78	82	18	(40)
high risk	48	54	17	83	85	15	(249)

The correspondence between the two sources of information on clients is moderate at best. Among those classified as "key" members of a gang, only 48 percent indicated in the survey that they were a member; the comparable figure for those classed by CeaseFire as ordinary gang members was only 56 percent, and among the 13 clients who were classified as non-members, 31 percent indicated that they were. While 86 percent of those classified as having an arrest history admitted that they did during the interview, so did 77 percent of those who were thought not to have an arrest history. CeaseFire's overall risk assessment was only moderately related to these three measures, if we discount the responses of the small number of individuals (5) in their "low risk" category.

Sample Limitations. The sample design for the study sharply curtailed who we could interview. Safety considerations required that we conduct the interviews in secure, private and convenient locations with others around upon whom we could rely, where there was a safe place for our stock of $50 gift certificates, and that were known and trusted by clients. This effectively confined us to CeaseFire's field offices. The program's confidentiality standards precluded us from individually contacting clients: their names and other contact information were closely held by their Outreach Workers. Because we could only interview clients that the Outreach Workers could bring in, we could only interview current clients of staff working at the time. There is considerable staff turnover at the sites, and, by-and-large, when an Outreach Worker leaves the his or her clients are lost from the program, and thus our study. We could not interview clear failures; the 19 clients (described in Table 1) who were incarcerated between when we drew the

samples and the field period were lost to us. Likewise, we could not interview possible recent successes – the 18 clients whose cases closed and (perhaps) the 8 who 'moved away' between sampling and interview. And, we could not interview people who were probably qualified to be clients and were approached by the staff, but declined to get involved in the program. In the absence of the identifying information that Outreach Workers can gather after they develop a trust relationship with their clients, this important group eluded us, as well as CeaseFire.

Q1. In what year were you born? _____

9999 ____ REFUSED

Q2. How did you first hear about CeaseFire? Was it from a friend or relative, from an advisor, from the program's advertising, or where?

(CHECK ALL MENTIONED)

a_____FRIEND

b_____RELATIVE

c_____SIGN/POSTER

d_____PROBATION/PAROLE

e_____SCHOOL

f_____CHURCH

g_____PARK DISTRICT

h _____OUTREACH WORKER

i _____ VIOLENCE INTERRUPTER

j _____ ON THE STREET

k_____ DON'T REMEMBER

l _____ OTHER **(SPECIFY)**_____

m_____OTHER**(SPECIFY)**_____

Q3. Who referred you to CeaseFire?

(CHECK ALL MENTIONED)

a_____FRIEND

b_____RELATIVE

c_____SOMEONE - IN SCHOOL TOGETHER

d_____SOMEONE - IN THE SAME MOB

e_____SOMEONE - LOCKED UP TOGETHER

f_____SOMEONE - AROUND THE NEIGHBORHOOD/ON THE STREET

g_____REFERRAL FROM SOCIAL SERVICE PROVIDER

h_____PROBATION/PAROLE OFFICER

i_____CEASEFIRE OUTREACH WORKER

j_____CEASEFIRE VIOLENCE INTERRUPTER

k_____OTHER **(SPECIFY)** _____

l_____OTHER **(SPECIFY)** _____

Q4. In what month and year did you officially become a CeaseFire client?

_____ _____
MONTH YEAR

Q5. On average, how often do you see your Outreach Worker? Do you see him/her . .

1 _____several times a week, 6_____NEVER SEE HIM **(VOL)**

2_____about once a week, 7_____NA

3_____a few times a month, or 8_____REF

4_____once a month or less? 9_____DK

Q6. When you meet up with your Outreach Worker, <u>on</u> <u>average</u> how long are you together? Are you usually together . . .

1_____less than 15 minutes, 6_____NEVER SEE HIM **(VOL)**

2_____less than an hour, 7_____NA

3_____1 to 2 hours, or 8_____REF

4_____more than 2 hours? 9_____DK

Q7. CeaseFire has staff members called "Violence Interrupters" who work to settle conflicts between people. The names of the current violence interrupters at this office are **(RECALL THEM FROM COVER PAGE**)

_____

_____

_____

Q8. Have you been in contact with any of these Violence Interrupters?

0_____NO 7_____NA 9_____DK

1_____YES 8_____REF

Q9. Have you worked with any other CeaseFire workers besides **OW'S NAME OR VIOLENCE INTERRUPTERS NAMED ABOVE**

0_____NO **(SKIP TO Q10)** 7_____NA **(SKIP TO Q10)**

1_____YES 8_____REF **(SKIP TO Q10)**

9_____DK **(SKIP TO Q10)**

9a. (IF YES): Were they from this office?

0_____NO 7_____NA 9_____DK

1_____YES 8_____REF

Q10. Since coming to CeaseFire, have you needed to get a job?

0_____NO **(SKIP TO Q10e)**

1_____YES

7_____NA **(SKIP TO Q10e)**

8_____REF **(SKIP TO Q10e)**

9_____DK **(SKIP TO Q10e)**

IF YES,	YES 1	NO 0	NA 7	REF 8	DK 9
a Has CeaseFire helped you find a job opening?					
b Have they helped you prepare your resume?					
c Have they helped you get ready for a job interview?					
d Have they taken you to a job interview?					

Q10e. I'm going to read a list of the things that CeaseFire Workers sometimes do for their clients. As I read the list I'm going to first ask you whether you've had the problem, and then ask whether the CeaseFire staff has been able to help you with the problem.

	Since becoming a CeaseFire client . . .	YES 1	NO 0	NA 7	REF 8	DK 9
e	Have you needed to get into school or a GED program?					
f	**IF YES**: did CeaseFire help you do so?					
g	Have you needed a program to help you deal with your emotions?					
h	**IF YES:** did CeaseFire help you find one?					
i	Have you needed a drug rehab program?					
j	**IF YES**: did CeaseFire help you find one?					
k	Have you needed an alcohol rehab program?					
l	**IF YES**: did CeaseFire help you find one?					
m	Have you needed to get tested for sexually transmitted diseases?					
n	**IF YES**: did CeaseFire help you get tested?					
o	Have you needed to find a place to live?					
p	**IF YES**: did CeaseFire help you find a place?					
q	Have you needed pregnancy or parenting services?					
r	**IF YES**: did CeaseFire help you get them?					
s	Have you needed food assistance or WIC?					
t	**IF YES**: did CeaseFire o help you get assistance?					
u	Have you needed to leave a street organization?					
v	**IF YES**: did CeaseFire help you leave?					
w	Have you needed to resolve a family conflict?					
x	**IF YES:** did CeaseFire help you?					

Q10y. Does CeaseFire provide your parents or family with assistance?

1_____YES 7_____NA 9_____DK

0_____NO 8_____REF

Q11. What was the last grade or year in school you completed?

_____ GRADE OR YEAR **(CLARIFY IF HS OR COLLEGE)**

8_____REF 9_____DK

Q11a. Are you currently in school?

0_____NO **(SKIP TO Q11c)** 2_____GETTING GED **(SKIP TO Q11c)**

1_____YES 7_____NA **(SKIP TO Q11c)**

8_____REF **(SKIP TO Q11c)**

9_____DK **(SKIP TO Q11c)**

Q11b. IF YES, do you attend regularly?

0_____NO **(SKIP TO Q12)** 7_____NA **(SKIP TO Q12)**

1_____YES **(SKIP TO Q12)** 8_____REF **(SKIP TO Q12)**

9_____DK **(SKIP TO Q12)**

Q11c. Why did you stop going to school?
(CHECK ALL MENTIONED)

01_____NEIGHBORHOOD SAFETY ISSUES

02_____TOO MANY ALTERCATIONS IN SCHOOL

03_____NEEDED/WANTED TO GET A JOB

04_____WANTED TO HANG OUT IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD

05_____HAD FAMILY PROBLEMS

06_____WASN'T DOING WELL IN SCHOOL/SCHOOL WAS BORING

07_____WASN'T IMPORTANT/NECESSARY TO ME

08_____KICKED OUT/EXPELLED

09_____GRADUATED

10_____OTHER **(SPECIFY)**_____

Q12. Now I have a list of activities that CeaseFire sponsors. I'm going to ask if you've been able to participate in any of them, and how often.

Have you gone to a CeaseFire BBQ, hot chocolate event, chili night, or fish fry?

0_____NO 7_____NA 9_____DK

1_____YES **(ASK Q12a)** 8_____REF

Q12a. IF YES: Have you done this . . . .

3_____about once a month, 7_____NA

2_____several times a year, or 8_____REF

1_____not that often? 9_____DK

Q12b. Have you attended a CeaseFire march or prayer vigil following a shooting?

0_____NO 7_____NA 9_____DK

1_____YES **(ASK Q12c)** 8_____REF

Q12c. IF YES: Have you done this . . . .

3_____about once a month, 7_____NA

2_____several times a year, or 8_____REF

1_____not that often? 9_____DK

Q12d. Have you gone with a CeaseFire worker to a funeral for someone who has been shot?

0_____NO 7_____NA 9_____DK

1_____YES **(ASK Q12e)** 8_____REF

Q12e. IF YES: Have you done this . . . .

3_____about once a month, 7_____NA

2_____several times a year, or 8_____REF

1_____not that often? 9_____DK

Q12f. Have you helped distribute CeaseFire posters and signs to stores, offices and the community?

0_____NO 7_____NA 9_____DK

1_____YES **(ASK Q12g)** 8_____REF

Q12g. **IF YES**: Do you usually do this . . . .

3_____several times a month, 7_____NA

2_____about once a month, or 8_____REF

1_____not that often? 9_____DK

13. Have you met with your Outreach Worker in this office before?

0_____NO 7_____NA 9_____DK

1_____YES **(ASK Q13a)** 8_____REF

Q13a. IF YES: Do you usually do this . . . .

3_____several times a month, 7_____NA

2_____about once a month, or 8_____REF

1_____not that often? 9_____DK

Q13b. Do you meet with your Outreach Worker out in the neighborhood, on the street, in parks or in restaurants?

0_____NO 7_____NA 9_____DK

1_____YES **(ASK Q13c)** 8_____REF

Q13c. IF YES: Do you usually meet them at these places. . . .

3_____several times a month, 7_____NA

2_____about once a month, or 8_____REF

1_____ not that often? 9_____DK

13d. Has your Outreach Worker visited you in your home?

0_____NO 7_____NA 9_____DK

1_____YES **(ASK Q13e)** 8_____REF

Q13e. IF YES: Does this usually occur . . . .

3_____several times a month, 7_____NA

2_____about once a month, or 8_____REF

1_____not that often? 9_____DK

Q14. Has your Outreach Worker ever gone with you to court or to talk with a lawyer?

0_____NO 7_____NA 9_____DK

1_____YES 8_____REF

Q14a. Has your Outreach Worker ever talked to a probation or parole officer with you?

0_____NO 7_____NA 9_____DK

1_____YES 8_____REF

Q15. I have a list of things people might have issues with. As I read the list, please tell me if you have had these issues, and if you have talked to your Outreach Worker about them.

	YES 1	NO 0	NA 7	REF 8	DK 9
a Have you had issues with drinking?					
b **IF YES:** did you talk with your outreach worker about this?					
c Have you had issues with using drugs?					
d **IF YES:** did you talk with your outreach worker about this?					
e Have you had issues dealing with anger?					
f **IF YES:** did you talk with your outreach worker about this?					
g Have you been abused by police?					
h **IF YES:** did you talk with your outreach worker about this?					
i Have you been abused at home?					
j **IF YES**: did you talk with your outreach worker about this?					
k Have you wanted to be a better parent?					
l **IF YES** did you talk with your outreach worker about this?					
m Have you had issues because of a felony record?					
n **IF YES:** did you talk with your outreach worker about this?					
o Have you been pressured to join a clique or had problems getting out of a clique?					
p **IF YES:** did you talk with your outreach worker about this?					

Q16. Is there an adult in your life who you trust and feel like you can count on?

0_____NO **(SKIP TO Q17)**

1_____YES

7_____NA **(SKIP TO Q17)**

8_____REF **(SKIP TO Q17)**

9_____DK **(SKIP TO Q17)**

Q16a IF YES: Who is it?
(CHECK ALL THEY MENTION)

a____ PARENT	d____OTHER FAMILY MEMBER	g____COUNSELOR	j____COACH
b____GRAND-PARENT	e____FRIEND	h____CLERGY	K____OUTREACH WORKER
c____BROTHER/ SISTER	f____PARTNER/ SPOUSE	i____TEACHER	l____OTHER **(SPECIFY)**_____

Q17. We'd like to know how satisfied you are with some of the skills and abilities of CeaseFire Outreach Workers.

How satisfied are you with . . .	very satisfied 3	somewhat satisfied 2	not satisfied 1	N/A 7	REF 8	DK 9
a their ability to deal with difficult personal issues? Are you						
b their ability to find you the services that you need?						
c their ability to find you a job?						
d their ability to mediate conflicts?						
e the way CeaseFire listens to your ideas and suggestions?						
f the way CeaseFire listens to your complaints?						
g the information CeaseFire shares about violence in your area?						

Q18. Do you think CeaseFire Outreach Workers are . . . .

3_____very connected to the street,	7_____NA
2_____somewhat connected to the street, or	8_____REF
1_____not that connected to the street?	9_____DK

Q19. We want to know the type of impact CeaseFire has had on your life. Do you think CeaseFire has had a positive impact, a negative impact, or no real impact on your life*?*

3_____POSITIVE IMPACT	7_____NA
1_____NEGATIVE IMPACT	8_____REF
2_____NO REAL IMPACT	9_____DK

Q20. We also want to know how satisfied you are with some specific areas of your life. Since you started coming to CeaseFire, how satisfied are you with . . .

How satisfied are you with . . .	very satisfied 1	somewhat satisfied 2	not satisfied 3	NA 7	REF 8	DK 9
a your support system?						
b your contact with caring adults?						
c your ability to mediate conflict without involving the police?						
d your ability to mediate conflict without resorting to violence?						
e your job situation?						
f your educational situation?						
g your relationships with family?						
h your relationships with friends?						
i your relationships with other young people in the area?						
j your future possibilities?						

Q21. CeaseFire has places that they call "Safe Havens," such as gyms, churches, and other spots where you can safely get together with staff members and other people.

Have you ever visited a CeaseFire Safe Haven?

0_____NO **(SKIP TO Q23)**
1_____YES

7_____NA **(SKIP TO Q23)**
8_____REF **(SKIP TO Q23)**
9_____DK **(SKIP TO Q23)**

Q21a. IF YES: On average, how often do you go to a Safe Haven? Do you go to one . .

1 _____several times a week,
2_____about once a week,
3_____a few times a month, or
4_____once a month or less?

7_____NA
8_____REF
9_____DK

Q22. Now I'm going to ask you about the types of activities you can be involved in at a Safe Haven. As I read the list, please tell me if you've ever done this while at a Safe Haven.

	At a Safe Haven have you ever	YES 1	NO 0	NA 7	REF 8	DK 9
a	played sports, cards, or games?					
b	visited with friends or family members?					
c	hung out with other young people?					
d	used a computer?					
e	had discussions about violence?					

Q22f. Have you ever gone to a Safe Haven to avoid danger?

0_____NO
1_____YES

7_____NA
8_____REF

9_____DK

Q22g. When you're at the Safe Haven, do you feel protected from violence or physical attack?

0_____NO 7_____NA 9_____DK

1_____YES 8_____REF

Q23. **USING THE MAP**: Which of these areas do you hang out in? **(PROBE: ANY OTHER AREAS?)**

(CHECK THE AREA/S THEY HANG OUT IN)

a _____	d_____	g_____	j_____	m_____	p_____	s_____
b _____	e_____	h_____	k_____	n_____	q_____	t_____
c _____	f_____	i_____	l _____	o_____	r_____	u_____

v_____NONE OF THE AREAS

w_____ALL AREAS

x _____IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD, BUT NOT IN ONE OF THESE AREAS

y _____OUTSIDE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD

z_____ NA/REF/DK - NO INFORMATION AT ALL

Q24. **USING THE MAP**: Which area do you live in?

(CHECK THE AREAS THEY LIVE IN)

a _____	d_____	g_____	j_____	m_____	p_____	s_____
b _____	e_____	h_____	k_____	n_____	q_____	t_____
c _____	f_____	i_____	l _____	o_____	r_____	u_____

v_____NONE OF THE AREAS

w_____ALL AREAS

x _____IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD, BUT NOT IN ONE OF THESE AREAS

y _____OUTSIDE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD

z _____NA/REF/DK - NO INFORMATION AT ALL

Q25. **USING THE MAP:** Which of these areas do you feel safe to walk through alone? **(PROBE: ANY OTHER AREAS?)**

(CHECK THE AREA/S THEY FEEL SAFE TO WALK THROUGH)

a _____	d_____	g_____	j_____	m_____	p_____	s_____
b _____	e_____	h_____	k _____	n_____	q_____	t_____
c _____	f_____	i_____	l _____	o_____	r_____	u_____

v_____NONE OF THE AREAS

w_____ALL AREAS

x _____IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD, BUT NOT IN ONE OF THESE AREAS

y _____OUTSIDE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD

z _____NA/REF/DK - NO INFORMATION AT ALL

Q26. **USING THE MAP:** Which of these areas would you feel really unsafe in? **(PROBE: ANY OTHER AREAS?)**

(CHECK THE AREA/S THEY FEEL REALLY UNSAFE IN)

a _____	d_____	g_____	j_____	m_____	p_____	s_____
b _____	e_____	h_____	k _____	n_____	q_____	t_____
c _____	f_____	i_____	l _____	o_____	r_____	u_____

v_____NONE OF THE AREAS

w_____ALL AREAS

x _____IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD, BUT NOT IN ONE OF THESE AREAS

y _____OUTSIDE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD

z _____NA/REF/DK - NO INFORMATION AT ALL

Q27. Has someone from CeaseFire ever stepped in to try and settle a conflict between you and someone else?

0_____NO **(SKIP TO Q28)**
1_____YES
7_____NA **(SKIP TO Q28)**
8_____REF **(SKIP TO Q28)**
9_____DK **(SKIP TO Q28)**

Q27a. IF YES: Were guns involved?

0_____NO
1_____YES
7_____NA
8_____REF
9_____DK

Q27b. Have there been any interactions with the other party since the mediation?

0_____NO
1_____YES
7_____NA
8_____REF
9_____DK

Q28. Has CeaseFire ever trained you to deal with a conflict without using a weapon?

0_____ NO
1_____ YES
7_____ NA
8_____REF
9_____DK

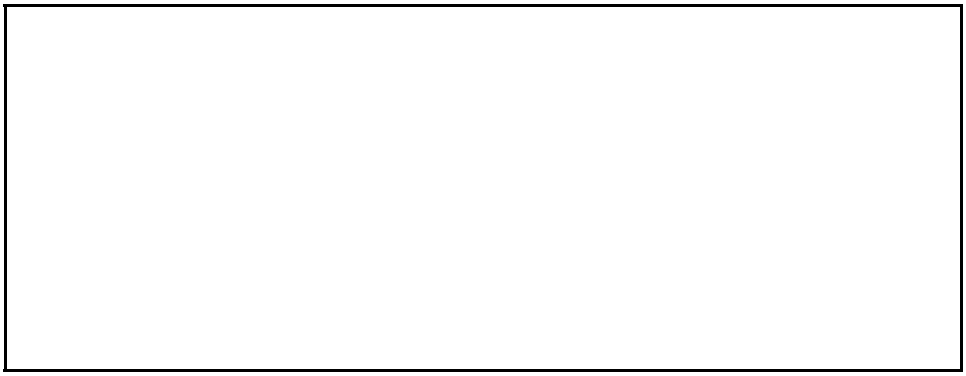
Q29. Have you ever stepped in to mediate a conflict the way CeaseFire does?

0_____NO **(SKIP TO Q30)**
1_____YES
7_____NA **(SKIP TO Q30)**
8_____REF **(SKIP TO Q30)**
9_____DK **(SKIP TO Q30)**

Q29a. IF YES: Were guns involved?

0_____NO
1_____YES
7_____NA
8_____REF
9_____DK

Q29b. What did you do to mediate the conflict? **(LEGIBLY WRITE IN WHAT THEY SAY)**



Q30. Have you ever talked to anyone about <u>not</u> using a gun?

0_____N0 **(SKIP TO Q31)**

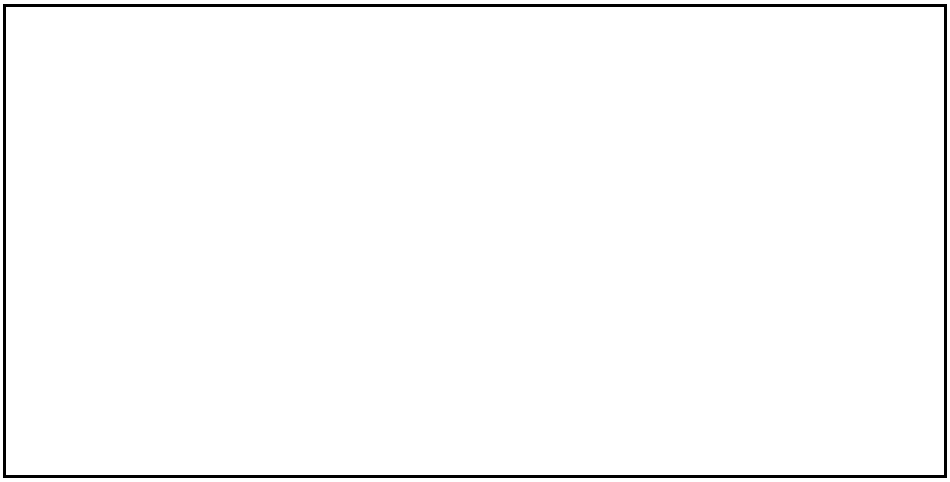
1 ____ YES

7_____NA **(SKIP TO Q31)**

8_____REF **(SKIP TO Q31)**

9_____DK **(SKIP TO Q31)**

Q30b. What did you say? **(LEGIBLY WRITE IN WHAT THEY SAY)**



Q31. What are the names of the cliques in this area? **(WRITE DOWN ALL THAT ARE MENTIONED) (PROBE: ANY OTHER?)**

a._____

b._____

c._____

d._____

e._____

f._____

g._____

h._____

i._____

j._____

k._____

l._____

m._____

n._____

97_____NOT APPLICABLE **(SKIP TO Q33)**

98_____REFUSED **(SKIP TO Q33)**

99_____DON'T KNOW **(SKIP TO Q33)**

Q32. Have you ever been affiliated with any of these?

0_____NO **(SKIP TO Q33)**

1_____YES

7_____NA **(SKIP TO Q33)**

8_____REF **(SKIP TO Q33)**

9_____DK **(SKIP TO Q33)**

Q32a. IF YES: Which one? _____

97____NA 98____REF 99____DK

Q33. In this area, what are the top three reasons why people use guns? **(PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY)**

Q34. Do you ever feel the need to carry a gun?

0_____NO **(SKIP TO Q34b)**

2_____FEEL NEED, DON'T CARRY **(SKIP TO Q34b)**

1_____YES

7_____ NA **(SKIP TO Q34b)**

8_____REF **(SKIP TO Q34b)**

9_____DK **(SKIP TO Q34b)**

Q34a. IF YES: Why? **[PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY]**

Q34b If someone in the neighborhood refused to carry a gun, would they be considered a "punk?"

0_____NO 7_____NA 9_____DK

1_____YES 8_____RF

Q35. I'm going to list some difficult situations. For each one, please tell me whether it's OK to shoot someone.

Is it OK to shoot someone if . . .?	YES 1	NO 0	"DEPENDS" **(VOL)** 3	NA 7	REF 8	DK 9
a there's a direct threat to life with a weapon?						
b there's just a verbal threat of violence?						
c a loved one has been shot?						
d there's just a verbal threat of violence to a loved one?						
e business is taken or interrupted?						
f a debt is unpaid?						
g property or money is stolen?						
h it's in the best interest of the street organization						

Q36. We'd like to know whether you believe that CeaseFire staff can change people's minds about shooting. Do you . . .

1 _____ strongly agree, 7_____NA

2 _____ somewhat agree, 8_____REF

3 _____ somewhat disagree, or 9_____DK

4 _____ strongly disagree that they can change people's minds about shooting?

Q37. Have you ever been arrested?

0_____NO **(SKIP TO Q38)**
1_____YES
7_____NA **(SKIP TO Q38)**
8_____REF **(SKIP TO Q38)**
9_____DK **(SKIP TO Q38)**

Q37a. How many times have you been arrested? _____**(IF THEY GIVE AN EXACT NUMBER, PLEASE WRITE IT ON THE LINE)**

95_____VAGUE, 5 - 9 TIMES
96_____VAGUE, 10+ TIMES
97____NA 98____REF 99____DK

Q37b. How old were you when you were first arrested? _____
AGE OR YEAR

97____NA
98____REF
99____DK

(CLEARLY INDICATE WHETHER IT'S AGE OR YEAR)

Q37c. Did you ever spend more than a day or two in Cook County Jail?

0_____NO
1_____YES
7_____NA **(SKIP TO OUT Q38)**
8_____REF **(SKIP TO OUT Q38)**
9_____DK **(SKIP OUT TO Q38)**

Q37d. Have you ever had a case in court related to the arrest(s)?

0_____NO **(SKIP OUT TO Q38)**
1_____YES
7_____NA **(SKIP OUT TO Q38)**
8_____REF **(SKIP OUT TO Q38)**
9_____DK **(SKIP OUT TO Q38)**

Q37e. Did you get probation, spend your time in Cook County Jail, or did you go to prison? **(MOST RECENT IF MULTIPLE)**

0_____NO; NEITHER
1_____PROBATION
2_____ PRISON
3_____JAIL
7_____NA
8_____REFUSED
9_____DK

Q38. These days are you . . .

1_____working full-time, 7_____NA

2_____working part-time, 8_____REF

3_____looking for work, or 9_____DK

4_____unemployed?

Q38a. **(CHECK IF THEY VOLUNTEER THAT THEY ARE ALSO IN SCHOOL)**

1_____(**VOL:** IN SCHOOL)

Q39. Are you currently involved in any other programs besides CeaseFire? **(CHECK ALL THEY MENTION)**

a_____PROJECT SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS "PSN"

b_____CHURCH-BASED

c_____HOSPITAL/HEALTH BASED

d_____YMCA

e_____OTHER **(SPECIFY)**_____

f_____OTHER **(SPECIFY)**_____

g_____OTHER **(SPECIFY)**_____

h_____NO/NONE_____

Q40. What is your racial/ethnic background? **(CHECK ALL MENTIONED)**

1_____BLACK - AFRICAN AMERICAN

2_____BLACK - AFRICAN

3_____ BLACK - OTHER

4_____WHITE

5_____LATINO - MEXICAN

6_____LATINO - PUERTO RICAN

7_____LATINO - OTHER

8_____ASIAN

9_____ARAB, MID-EASTERN

10____MIXED - WILL NOT SPECIFY

11_____OTHER

97_____NA 98_____REF 99_____DK

(INTERVIEWER: PROBE FOR TYPE OF LATINO ONLY IF LATINO IS MENTIONED)

(ALSO, IF THEY SAY "MIXED" OR BI-RACIAL, PROBE AS TO WHICH RACES)

Q41. **INTERVIEWER: CLIENT IS**

1_____MALE

2_____FEMALE

Thank you for your participation. Our hope is that your input will make improvements in the program.