Stockton California

Marshall Plan

A Violence Reduction Strategy

David Bennett Consulting

in association with Donna Lattin

8 February 2013
Agenda

- Introduction - (8:00 - 8:15)
- Overview (*Bennett & Lattin*) - (8:15 - 9:00)
- Local Violence Data (*Stewart Wakeling*) - (9:00 - 9:40)
- Police Department Issues (*Chief Jones*) - (9:40 - 10:05)
- Panel Discussions (*Peacekeepers & Clients*) - (10:05 - 10:45)
- Recommendations (*Bennett & Lattin*) - (10:45 - 11:30)
- Final Remarks (*City Manager, Bob Deis*) - (11:30 - 11:45)
- Public Comment (11:45 – 12:00)
Marshall Plan Committee Members

1. Mayor Anthony Silva, City of Stockton
2. Councilmember Elbert Holman, City Council
3. Bob Deis, City Manager
4. Rev. Wayne Bibelheimer, Quail Lakes Baptist Church
5. Bobby Bivens, President, Stockton/San Joaquin NAACP
6. Mick Founts, Superintendent of Schools, San Joaquin County Office of Education
7. Peter Fox, Public Defender, San Joaquin County
8. Kevin Hatano, Program Coordinator, Operation Ceasefire
Marshall Plan Committee Members …

9. Stephanie James, Chief Probation Officer, San Joaquin County
10. James Jimenez, Interim CEO, San Joaquin County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
11. Eric Jones, Stockton Police Chief
13. Dr. Steve Lowder, Superintendent, Stockton Unified School District
14. Steve Moore, San Joaquin County Sheriff
15. Brett Morgan, Judge, San Joaquin County Superior Court
16. Jose Rodriguez, Executive Director, El Concilio
Marshall Plan Committee Members …

17. Benjamin Saffold, Downtown Stockton Alliance
18. Pastor Glen Shields, Progressive Community Church
19. Vic Singh, Director, Behavioral Health Services, San Joaquin County
20. Ger Vang, CEO, Lao Family Community of Stockton, Inc.
21. Carlos Villapudua, Supervisor, San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors
22. Doug Wilhoit, CEO, Greater Stockton Chamber of Commerce
23. James Willett, District Attorney, San Joaquin County
24. Ralph Womack, City of Stockton, Operation Peacekeeper
Marshall Plan Committee Members …

Former members

25. Ann Johnson, former Mayor, City of Stockton
26. Carl Tolivar, former Superintendent of Stock Unified

Staff

Christian Clegg, Assistant to the City Manager
Connie Cochran, Public Information Officer
Karen Costa, Executive Assistant to the City Manager
PROJECT GOAL
Develop a Violence Reduction Plan

Stop, Interrupt, and Prevent Gun Violence & Homicides
LOCAL TRENDS IN VIOLENCE
Stockton’s Recent Dramatic Increase in Homicides since 2008

* Source: Data: FBI Uniform Crime Reports; Stockton City Police via CrimeMapping.com; (accessed May 14, 2012)
Stockton’s High Homicide Rate is Chronic

(Data Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports 1985 – 2011 (preliminary))
There is Evidence that the Ceasefire Program Reduced Homicides in the Past (1997 - 2002) (Braga 2008)
Homicide Rate Expected to Parallel Violence Rate: Stockton is Different

California (1985 - 2010)

Stockton (1985 - 2011)
Stockton Homicide Rate Has Not Tracked Violence Rate since 2006
Number of Police Officers & Homicides

(Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics)

(Note: The Homicide rate (per 100,000 population) was multiplied by 10 for ease of comparison with the number of officers)
Stockton Hotspots

Violent Crimes Distribution
(Stockton 11/5/2011 – 5/3/2012; n = 3640)
Violent Crime Victims: San Joaquin Youth Homicide Victim Profile (Age 10 – 24)

- **Where**
  - Street (52%)
  - Inside (home of victim or other residence) (33%)
  - Vehicle (10%)
  - Other (5%)

- **Circumstance**
  - 19% drive-by shootings
  - 30-50% linked to argument between victim & perpetrator

* Violence Policy Center Report, 2010*
Stockton Hotspots (November 5, 2011 - May 5, 2012)

(Homicides) (Shootings into Occupied Dwellings)

(Triangular (Conic) Kernel Density method); data source Stockton Police Department via CrimeMapping.com
Local Findings:

- High violence is **CHRONIC** by only recently **ACUTE**
- No relationship between total violent crime & homicides
- Homicide trends in Stockton don’t follow those of the State (**local issues drive trends**)
- Hot Spots can be identified and are discrete but dispersed
- Evidence that past Ceasefire program reduced violence
WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT VIOLENCE?
What do We Know About Violence?

- Violence is learned
- Violence is contagious
- Violence is not inevitable
- Violence can be stopped
Risk Factors for Violence

- Anti-social norms
- Availability of guns
- School failure
- Having been a victim of violence
- Family violence
- Lack of positive role models
Hot Places – Violence is Concentrated

- 30,000 street segments in Seattle (4-5% accounted for 50% of crime incidents each year over 14 years)

**FINDINGS:**
- Crime is not a moving target
- Prediction accuracy for future crime is higher for places than people
- No evidence of displacement after focus on Hot Spots - a diffusion of good effects
- Chronic, truant juveniles and Hot Spots overlap
  (Weisburd 2012)
Most violent youth desist

- Gang involvement increases criminal activity - only while in gang
- Of youth convicted of serious felony offenses, only 8% continued on into the adult criminal justice system

(Pathways to Desistance Project)
WHAT DOESN’T WORK TO REDUCE VIOLENCE
Relative Effectiveness of Crime / Violence Reduction Programs

30 – 50% Reduction
- Ceasefire / Ceasefire Re-entry
- Hospital Interventions
- HOPE Probation Violation Program
- Street Outreach Workers

20 – 30% Reduction
- Aggression Replacement Therapy
- High Risk Youth Crime Prevention
- Big Brother / Big Sister
- Multi-Systemic Family Treatment

10 – 20% Reduction
- Supervision & Treatment and Cognitive
- Neighborhood Disorder Reduction

NO REDUCTION
- Incarceration alone / Supervision only
- GREAT Gang Education Program

Increase Rate of Offending
- Scared Straight
- Boot Camp
- Intensive Supervision (no services)
- Juvenile Detention (all but High Violent)

Average Recidivism Reduction ~ 10%
NYC Crime Reduction Experience

Challenges Assumptions about Crime/Violence Reduction:

- No change in poverty
- No change in drug use
- 32% drop in prison commitments
- Not explained by change in demographics
What Doesn‘t Work - Moving Individuals
(Moving On Project)
WHAT DOES WORK TO REDUCE VIOLENCE
Characteristics of What Works

- Targeted – high risk persons, places, situations
- Changes Behavior/Norms
  - Clear and consistent messages
  - Community engagement and moral voice
  - Connect to services
  - Consequences are swift & certain
- Capacity of System to Respond
Two Approaches to Crime Control:
(Closing an Outdoor Drug Market)

1. Traditional (‘The Hard Way’)
   - 1000 officers
   - 6 months
   - 17,000 felony arrests

Outcomes:
- Dried up drug market
- Overwhelmed Court
- Success at great cost
Two Approaches to Crime Control: (Closing an Outdoor Drug Market)

2. Strategic: Ceasefire Model (The ‘Smart Way’)
   - Data analysis to target ‘influential players’
   - Warn in advance of consequences
   - Communicate that their success is important
   - Involve the Community
   - Small number of arrests

**Outcomes:**
- Dried up Drug Market
- Required little or no additional resources
THE PLANNING APPROACH
# A Targeted System-Based Violence Reduction Strategy

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<th>Hot Persons</th>
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<td><strong>Prevent Violence</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Build Capacity</strong></td>
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