

GRYD'S VIOLENCE INTERRUPTION: INCIDENT RESPONSE AND PROACTIVE PEACEMAKING BEFORE AND AFTER THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Between January 1, 2016 and March 7, 2021, GRYD Community Intervention Workers (CIWs) conducted a total of 221,992 Proactive Peacemaking activities and took action after 3,305 violent incidents occurred. CIWs engagement in Proactive Peacemaking activities increased by 11% during the COVID-19 pandemic. Incidents increased during the pandemic, and CIWs maintained their level of response throughout this period of time.

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

The GRYD Research Brief Series highlights the accomplishments of the GRYD Office and its community partners as they implement the GRYD Comprehensive Strategy.¹ A core component of the GRYD Comprehensive Strategy is to reduce violence by facilitating communication and responses to gang violence. GRYD's Incident Response Program and Proactive Peacemaking efforts play a central role in accomplishing these goals.

The current research brief summarizes GRYD's violence interruption efforts between January 1, 2016 and March 7, 2021. Results describe how often and how GRYD Community Intervention Workers (CIWs) take action to prevent violence. Additionally, this study looks closely at the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on CIW actions. The City of Los Angeles was unique in classifying CIWs as emergency workers during the pandemic, thereby allowing critical connections and services to continue despite the widescale shutdown of services and resources that help meet community needs.

GRYD's extensive data infrastructure offers the opportunity to explore the impact of this decision on outreach and support for the community. The findings presented in this brief are a testament to the commitment of GRYD providers as well as the dedication of CIWs to serve their communities and prevent violence.

REGINALD ZACHERY
GRYD DIRECTOR



The City of Los Angeles Mayor's Office of Gang Reduction and Youth Development's (GRYD) Comprehensive Strategy strives to create communities that are healthy, peaceful, and thriving. GRYD invests in this vision by hosting community engagement events; contracting with community-based agencies to deliver gang prevention and gang intervention; and partnering with the community and the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) to reduce violence.² These activities and programs provide a pathway for improving the overall health and well-being for young people and emerging adults, families, and their communities.

One pillar of GRYD's Comprehensive Strategy is the use of violence interruption activities to prevent violence in the 23 communities it serves. Both Proactive Peacemaking activities and the GRYD Incident Response Program are essential elements in GRYD's violence interruption efforts. The purpose of this brief is to summarize these programs and their related activities between January 1, 2016 and March 7, 2021 and to explore whether the COVID-19 pandemic impacted the level of GRYD's violence interruption engagement.

PROACTIVE PEACEMAKING

GRYD Community Intervention Workers (CIWs), credible messengers with a "license to operate" in the communities they serve, engage in Proactive Peacemaking activities at the community level on an on-going basis to prevent violence from occurring across 23 GRYD Zones throughout the City of Los Angeles. CIWs are hired by community-based organizations

contracted through the GRYD Office (See Appendix A for a list of agencies contracted during this period). The goal of Proactive Peacemaking is to prevent violence before it occurs by facilitating and supporting community cohesion. Proactive Peacemaking activities fall into five categories: street intervention, personal engagement, school-related activities, community events, and coordination with community-based organizations (CBOs). Proactive Peacemaking activities are typically led by CIWs. For

example, CIWs monitor community hotspots; conduct street mediation; provide safe passage for young people to and from school; conduct impact sessions with gang-affiliated young people and emerging adults; hold outreach events in spaces impacted by gang-violence; engage with young people and families in the community on an ongoing basis; and establish or renegotiate peace treaties and/or agreements among rival groups to defuse community tension.



Figure 1: Summary of Proactive Peacemaking Activities

GRYD INCIDENT RESPONSE (IR) PROGRAM

In addition to Proactive Peacemaking activities, the GRYD Incident Response (IR) Program supports a coordinated response to violent incidents when they occur to prevent subsequent violence.^{3,4} A key component of this program is the GRYD Triangle Partnership, which includes CIWs, GRYD Regional Program Coordinators (RPCs), and the LAPD. The GRYD Triangle Partnership establishes effective lines of communication and forges relationships between CIWs, GRYD RPCs, and the LAPD as they work collectively to reduce gang violence (see Figure 2).

Following an incident, the LAPD notifies the parties involved in the GRYD Triangle Partnership, and GRYD RPCs and CIWs take the appropriate actions, which include deploying to the community to provide crisis intervention and rumor control. To help guide this process, the GRYD Incident Response Protocol outlines the actions GRYD RPCs and CIWs should take following a violent incident in the short-term (e.g., responding to the scene, disseminating accurate information to control the diffusion of rumors post-incident, etc.) and the long-term (e.g., assisting with funerals, treatment services for the victim's family, etc.).

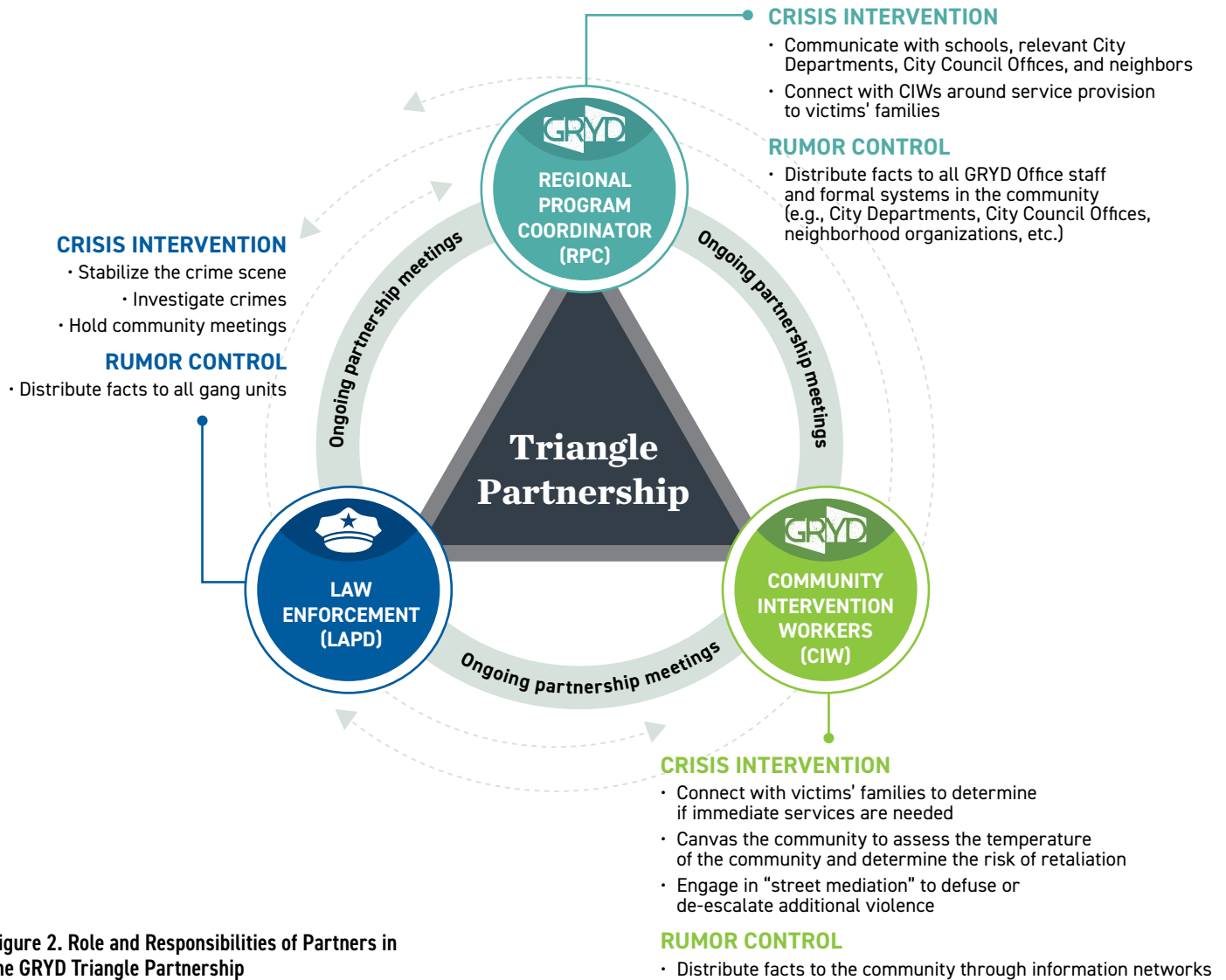


Figure 2. Role and Responsibilities of Partners in the GRYD Triangle Partnership

DATA AND METHODS

The data used for these analyses were drawn from the GRYD Database, a web-based case management system built on Bonterra's Efforts to Outcomes (ETO) software. The GRYD Database includes all Proactive Peacemaking activities completed by GRYD Community Intervention Workers (CIWs) and incident response efforts conducted by CIWs and GRYD Regional Program Coordinators (RPCs) between January 1, 2016 and March 7, 2021.

GRYD providers are contractually required to document all service provision activities in the GRYD Database. All ongoing Proactive Peacemaking activities completed by GRYD providers are entered into the GRYD Database. Data pertaining to the number and types of actions taken as part of the GRYD

Incident Response (IR) Program are also logged by GRYD Intervention providers and GRYD RPCs. This consists of incident characteristics and actions taken by GRYD providers and GRYD RPCs related to post-incident violence interruption.

GRYD providers must assign a designated staff person to oversee data entry and management, and all GRYD provider staff who use the GRYD Database are required to earn their GRYD Database Training certification prior to delivering any GRYD services. Over time, such protocols have enhanced the quality of the GRYD IR Program and Proactive Peacemaking data collection by reducing data entry errors and missing data and increasing accuracy.

A SUMMARY OF VIOLENCE INTERRUPTION ACTIVITIES

PROACTIVE PEACEMAKING

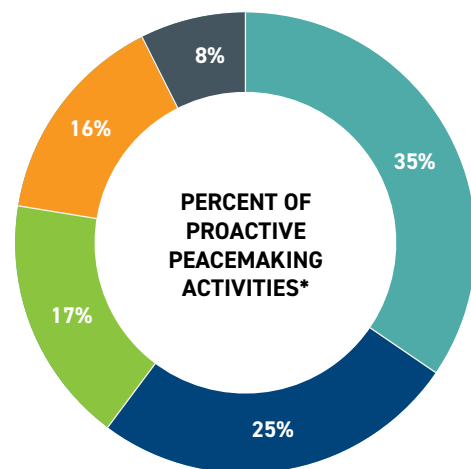
Between January 1, 2016 and March 7, 2021, Community Intervention Workers (CIWs) conducted a total of 221,992 Proactive Peacemaking activities, which translates to 466,223 hours of engagement in the community. As seen in Table 1, CIWs predominantly engaged in street intervention (35%), which largely included monitoring hot spots. One-quarter of the activities involved personal engagement (25%), mostly through

mentoring. School-related activities, or providing safe passage to school, represented 17% of all Proactive Peacemaking activities; community events (16%—i.e., community engagement activities); and coordination with other entities (8%—i.e., contact with community-based organizations) collectively reflected approximately one-quarter of activities.

Table 1. Proactive Peacemaking activities between January 1, 2016 and March 7, 2021

ACTIVITY TYPE	TOTAL	
	N	HOURS
ALL PROACTIVE PEACEMAKING ACTIVITIES	221,992	466,223
● Street Intervention	77,283	153,439
● Personal Engagement	54,768	91,480
● School-Related Activities	37,324	75,254
● Community Events	35,286	109,853
● Coordination with Other Entities	17,331	36,197

*Percentage may not total 100 due to rounding



GRYD INCIDENT RESPONSE PROGRAM

Between January 1, 2016 and March 7, 2021, there were 4,813 incidents across the 23 GRYD Zones, and GRYD Community Intervention Workers (CIWs) took action in 3,305 (69%) incidents. The majority (89%) of the 3,305 incidents occurred inside a GRYD

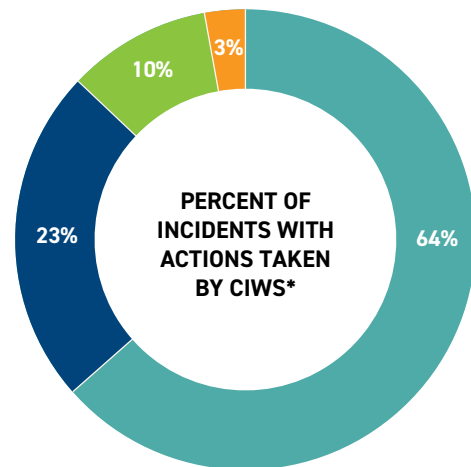
Zone; 64% of incidents were single victim shootings; 23% were homicides; 10% involved multiple victim shootings (10%, n=341); 3% were for shots fired, stabbings, or other types of crimes. Just under half (41%) of the incidents were identified as being gang related.

Table 2. Incidents by Type between January 1, 2016 and March 7, 2021

ACTIVITY TYPE	TOTAL
	N
TOTAL INCIDENTS WITH ACTIONS TAKEN BY CIWS	3,305
● Single Victim Shooting	2,106
● Homicide	761
● Multiple Victim Shooting	341
● Shots Fired, Stabbings, or Other ^a	9

^a Includes self-inflicted gunshot wounds, assault with a deadly weapon, victim being struck by an object, and lacerations.

*Percentage may not total 100 due to rounding



The primary action taken by CIWs (in 69% of all incidents) was responding to the crime scene. This was followed by making phone calls or sending e-mails in 61% of all incidents, responding to a place in the community for 49% of all incidents, canvassing the community for 48% of all incidents, conducting

rumor control in 44% of all incidents, and responding to the hospital in 30% of all incidents. Other community-based actions such as connecting the victim and families to services and crowd control (as seen in Table 3) were also taken.

Table 3. Incident Response Actions Taken by CIWs between January 1, 2016 and March 7, 2021

ACTIONS TAKEN	CIWs	
	N	%*
● Responded to the Scene	2,267	69%
● Phone Call/E-mail	2,013	61%
● Responded to a Place in the Community	1,626	49%
● Canvassed the Community	1,578	48%
● Rumor Control	1,457	44%
● Responded to the Hospital	986	30%
● Connected Victim/Family to Services	767	23%
● Crowd Control	192	6%
● Peace Renegotiation	111	3%
● Other	105	3%

*All actions that apply are reported for each incident so the total percentage is greater than 100.

How Did COVID-19 Impact Proactive Peacemaking Activities?

GRYD violence interruption efforts are dependent upon face-to-face interactions with members of the community. Proactive Peacemaking requires Community Intervention Workers (CIWs) to be in the community “taking the temperature” of conditions on the ground and providing pathways to reduce tension before it can trigger violence. When violent events do occur, CIWs regularly respond to the scene of the event to control rumors and disrupt the potential for violent retaliation.

The pandemic was accompanied by several changes to policy and behavior that may have both directly and indirectly impacted the ability of CIWs to perform their duties. First, direct effects may have operated through the disruption of CIW routines, reducing their activities. CIWs, like other front-line workers, may have been at a heightened risk of infection during the early stages of the pandemic due to their broad-based contact with community members. If they (or their family members) became ill, this would have had a direct and immediate impact on their ability to undertake violence interruption efforts in the field.

Even without illness, CIWs may have felt some apprehension about the risks of infection in interactions with members of the public. Such apprehension may have encouraged individuals to self-limit or alter those interactions, resulting in fewer recorded activities. Additionally, indirect effects may have operated through the disruption of routine activities within the public at large. Hypothetically, if gangs curtailed their activities on the street, resulting in a reduction in gang related shootings, then there would be less need for violence interruption.

On the other hand, the pandemic could increase the volume of CIW work. If gangs increased their activities in response to the pandemic, for example, the demand for CIWs involvement would increase. Another critical factor potentially increasing CIW activities is their classification as “essential workers,” exempting them from an expansive “Safer at Home” order effective March 20, 2020 and placing them in the same category as firefighters, police, and Emergency Medical Technicians.

To examine how the COVID-19 pandemic impacted GRYD's violence interruption activities in the community, GRYD Proactive Peacemaking and GRYD Incident Response (IR) Program data were analyzed 50 weeks prior to the date of March 16, 2020 (i.e., the date many schools and businesses in the Los Angeles County were ordered closed) and compared to the number and types of activities conducted during the 50 weeks following this date.

PRE-LOCKDOWN AND POST-LOCKDOWN PROACTIVE PEACEMAKING ACTIVITIES

In the 50-week period prior to March 16, 2020, CIWs conducted a total of 52,639 Proactive Peacemaking activities, which translates to 97,422 hours of effort. As seen in Table 4, CIWs predominately engaged in street intervention (34%), driven primarily by monitoring of hot spots, followed by personal

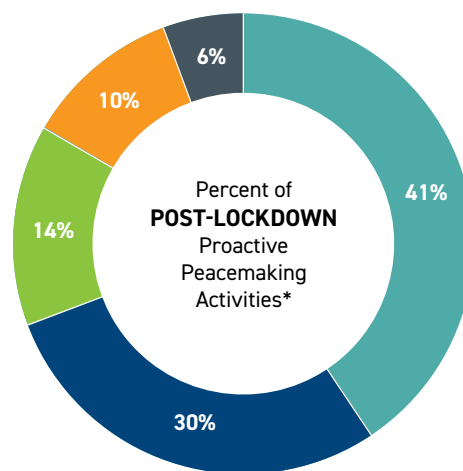
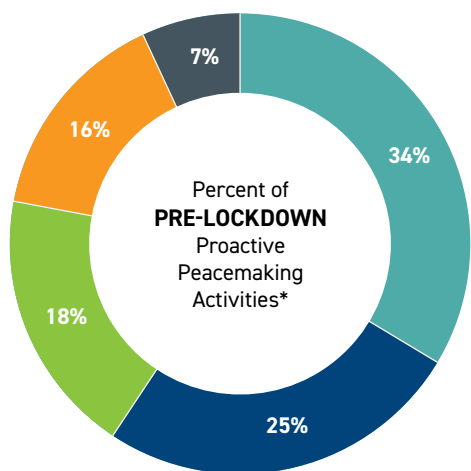
engagement (i.e., primarily mentoring; 25%), and school-related activities (i.e., safe passages to school; 18%). These are followed by community events (16%) and coordination with other entities (7%), driven primarily by community engagement activities and contact with community-based organizations (CBOs), respectively.

In the 50-week period following the COVID-19 lockdown, CIWs conducted a total of 58,578 Proactive Peacemaking activities, which translates to 104,358 hours of effort. As seen in Table 4, CIWs predominately engaged in street intervention (41%), driven primarily by monitoring of hot spots, followed by personal engagement (30%), driven primarily by mentoring, and community events (14%), driven primarily by community engagement. These are followed by coordination with other entities (10%) and school related activities (6%), driven primarily by contact with CBOs and safe passage, respectively.

Table 4. Incident Response Actions Taken by CIWs between April 1, 2019 through March 7, 2021

ACTIVITY TYPE	PRE-LOCKDOWN TOTAL		POST-LOCKDOWN TOTAL	
	N	HOURS	N	HOURS
ALL PROACTIVE PEACEMAKING ACTIVITIES	52,639	97,422	58,578	104,358
● Street Intervention	17,687	153,439	23,793	44,354
● Personal Engagement	12,994	91,480	17,493	26,149
● School-Related Activities	9,704	75,254	8,205	19,461
● Community Events	8,377	109,853	5,696	7,754
● Coordination with Other Entities	3,877	36,197	3,391	6,640

*Percentage may not total 100 due to rounding



A comparison of pre and post-lockdown statistics indicates an 11% increase in the total number of activities and a 7% increase in the total number of hours CIWs spent conducting Proactive Peacemaking in the communities post-lockdown (see Figure 3). These increases were statistically significant even after controlling for seasonal temporal trends, the number of active CIWs, and the city-wide levels of violent crime (see Technical Appendix).

When comparing the types of Proactive Peacemaking activities carried out during the two time periods, street intervention activities remained the most frequent type of Proactive Peacemaking conducted by CIWs pre-lockdown and post-lockdown (34% and 41%, respectively). In fact, post-lockdown

numbers show that the number of activities increased for Personal Engagement (35%), Street Intervention (35%), and CBO/LAPD Contact (47%). Conversely, there was a decrease in the number of school related activities (-65%), which is expected because schools were closed during this period. Community events also decreased but only slightly (-2%).

The shift in activities conducted reflects a reallocation of efforts by CIWs as they responded and adjusted to the changing demands of their communities following the lockdown order, as shown in Figure 3. Overall, not only did CIWs maintain their Proactive Peacemaking activities in their communities post-lockdown, but they also expanded their activities relative to pre-pandemic levels.

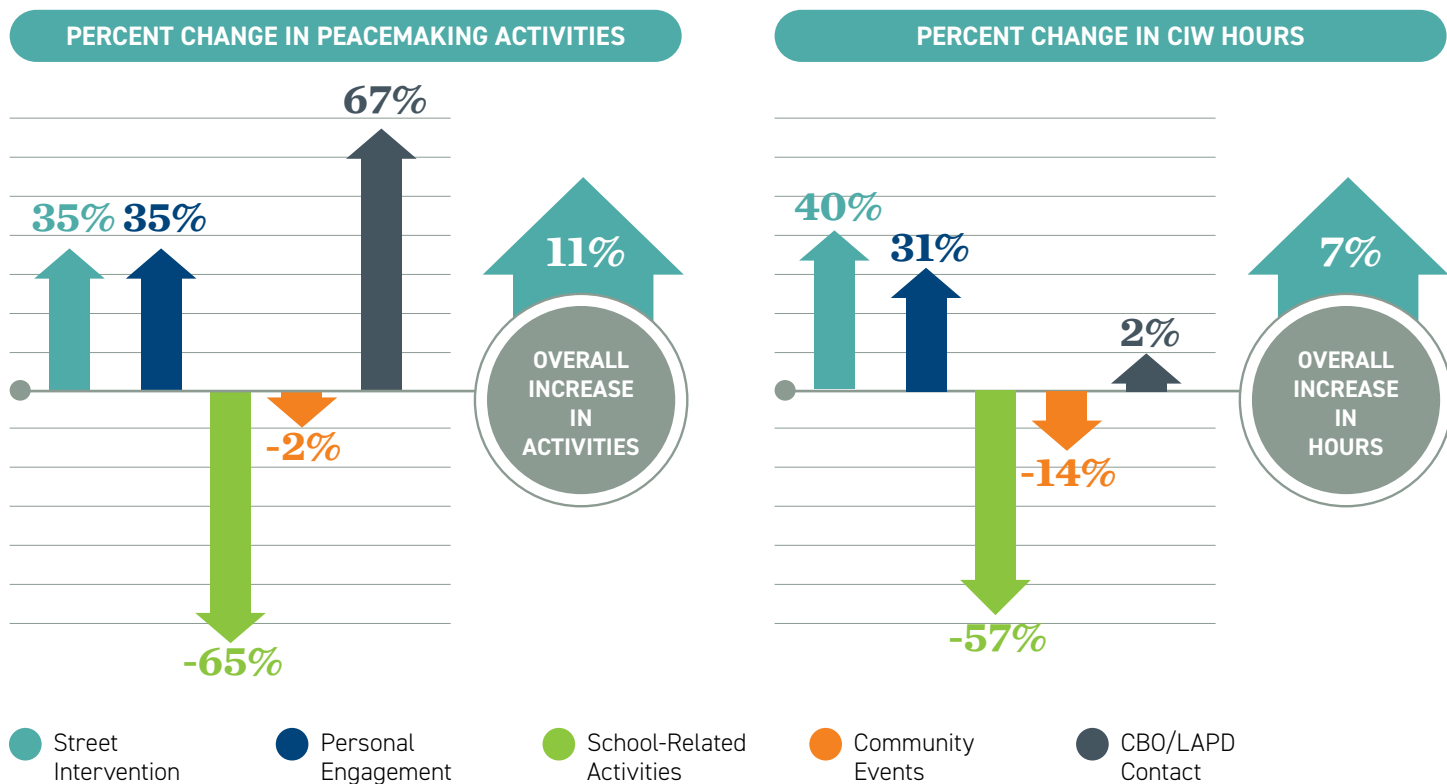


Figure 3. Proactive Peacemaking Activities and Hours Spent Pre-Lockdown and Post-Lockdown Comparison

How Did COVID-19 Impact the GRYD Incident Response Program?

In the 50-week period leading to March 16, 2020, between April 1, 2019 and March 15, 2020, the GRYD Triangle Partnership was notified of 511 incidents across the 23 GRYD Zones. In the 50-week period following March 16, 2020, between March 16, 2020 and March 7, 2021, the GRYD Triangle Partnership was notified of 839 incidents, an increase of 64% compared to the pre-lockdown period. The types of incidents that the GRYD Triangle Partnership was notified of during the pre-lockdown and post-lockdown periods were similar, with the majority of the incidents being single victim shootings (67% and 61% respectively) and homicides (23% and 24% respectively). This was followed by smaller percentages of multiple victim shootings (8% and 11% respectively), shots fired (1% and 4% respectively), and stabbings (1% and 1% respectively).

Responding to the crime scene and making phone calls/sending e-mails were the most likely actions taken by CIWs regardless of the time period examined. These actions were followed by responding to a place in the community, conducting rumor control, and canvassing the community. When post-lockdown actions were compared to those in the pre-lockdown period, there were notable decreases in how frequently CIWs connected the victim and families to services, responded to the hospital, and conducted peace renegotiation activities, as shown in Table 5.

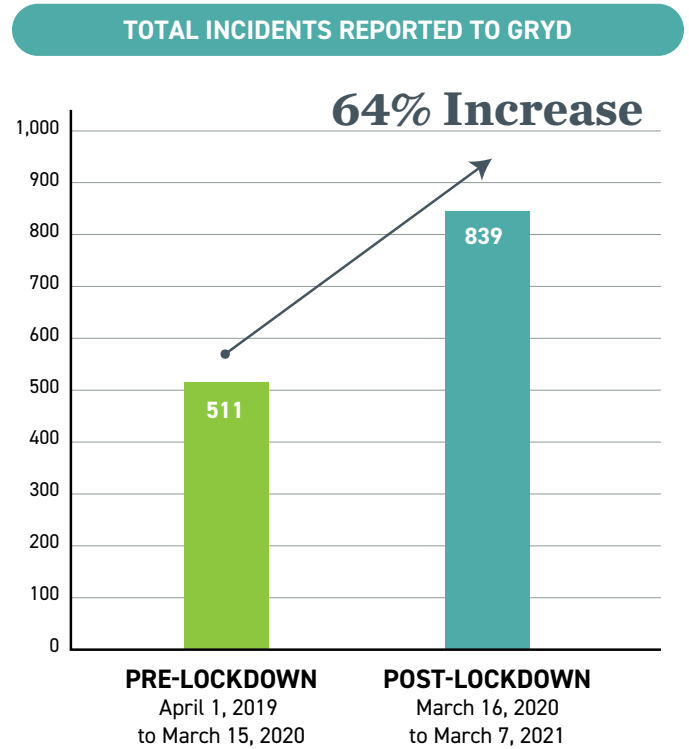


Figure 4: Incident Notification Pre-Lockdown and Post-Lockdown Comparison

Table 5. Incident Response Actions Taken by CIWs Pre-Lockdown and Post-Lockdown Comparison

ACTIONS TAKEN	PRE-LOCKDOWN		POST-LOCKDOWN	
	N	%*	N	%*
TOTAL ACTIONS	1,484	--	2,293	--
● Responded to the Scene	315	62	592	71
● Phone Call/Email	275	54	443	53
● Responded to a Location in the Community	221	43	351	42
● Rumor Control	199	39	275	33
● Canvassed the Community	198	39	353	42
● Responded to the Hospital	163	32	88	11
● Connected Victim/Family to Services	108	21	108	13
● Peace Renegotiation	33	7	13	2
● Crowd Control	22	4	54	6
● Other	20	4	16	2

*All actions that apply are reported for each incident so the total percentage is greater than 100.

Overall, the actions taken by CIWs in response to violent incidents increased by 54% during the post-lockdown period, highlighting the resiliency of CIWs and the robustness of the GRYD Incident Response Protocol. With regard to the types of activities, though, little change was found pre/post lockdown for making calls, responding to a location in the community, and canvassing the community. Moderate increases were found for responding to the scene of the crime (13%) and engaging in crowd control (33%), and rumor control activities decreased somewhat

(18%). The most significant changes in activities across the timeframes included a dramatic decrease in peace renegotiation (-250%), responding to the hospital (-191%), connecting victims/families to services (-62%), and other activities (-100%). Given the circumstances, these decreases are not surprising. During the lockdown, strict policies were in place to limit visitors in hospitals and to discourage close interactions between groups of people (i.e., gang members to negotiate peace) and very few services were available for victims and family members.

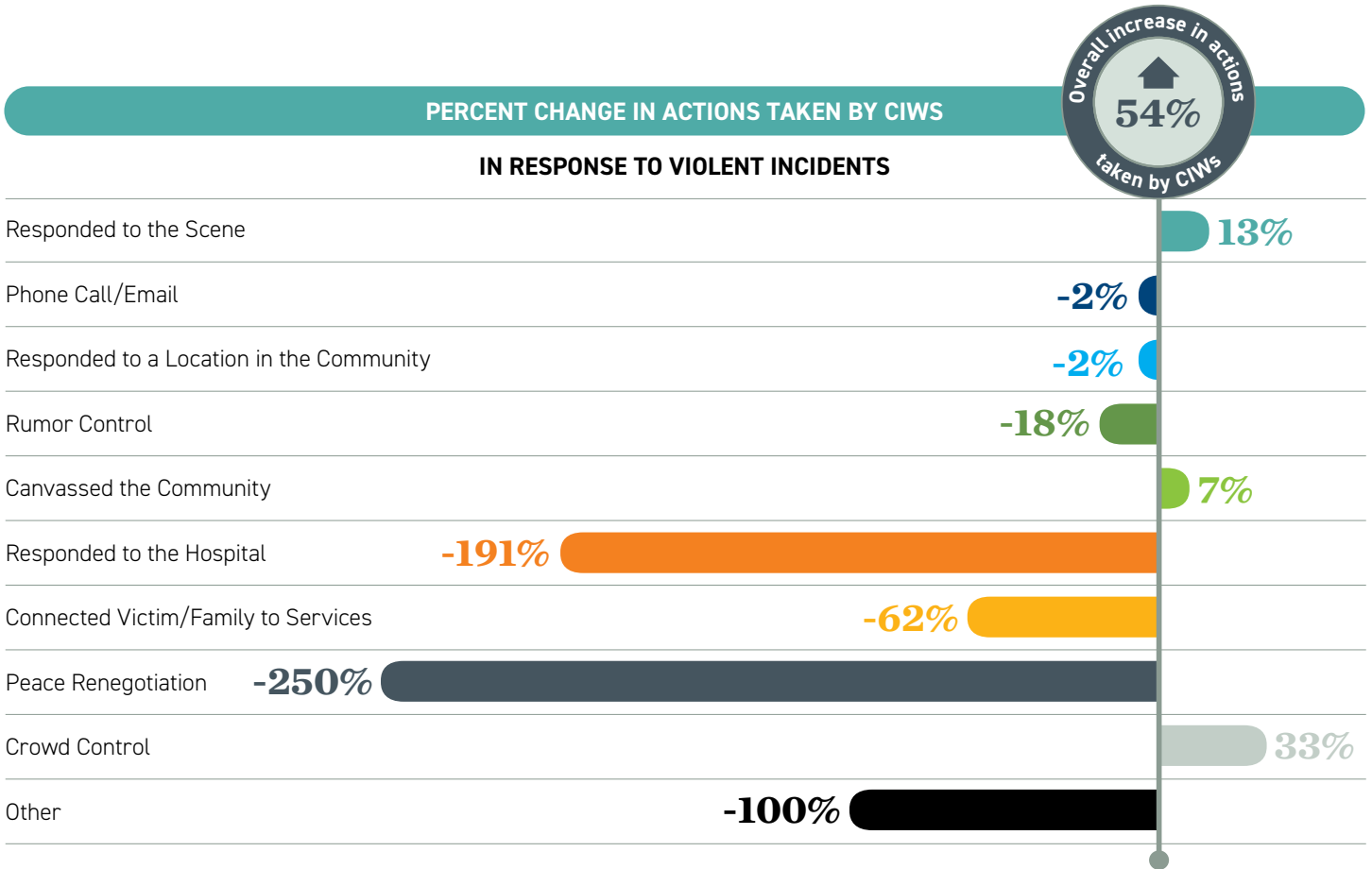


Figure 5. Incident Response Actions Taken by CIWs Pre-Lockdown and Post-Lockdown Comparison

*All actions that apply are reported for each incident so the total percentage is greater than 100.

To further test whether there was a significant difference between these pre-lockdown and post-lockdown changes, models were estimated to control for seasonal effects, the number of CIWs active, and the weekly volume of violent crime city-wide. Results confirmed that incident response activities overall remained the same throughout the lockdown period (see Technical Appendix). Thus, CIWs persisted in their violence interruption efforts and reallocated their efforts to areas of need in their communities even as the demands increased.

SUMMARY

Between January 1, 2016 and March 7, 2021, Community Intervention Workers (CIWs) conducted a total of 221,992 Proactive Peacemaking activities, which translates to 466,223 hours of engagement in the community. The most common Proactive Peacemaking activity conducted by CIWs during this time was street intervention (35%), which was driven primarily by monitoring of hot spots. GRYD was also notified of 4,813 incidents across the 23 GRYD Zones during this time, and CIWs responded to 3,305 (69%) incidents.^b The primary action taken by CIWs was responding to the crime scene (69%).

On March 20, 2020, the City of Los Angeles mandated the "Safer-at-Home" order as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic and designated CIWs as "essential workers" and exempted them from this mandate. This allowed CIWs to continue to carry out their role in GRYD Proactive Peacemaking and incident response efforts in their communities. When comparing the pre and post-lockdown statistics around Proactive Peacemaking activities conducted by CIWs, the numbers indicate that there was an 11% increase in the total number of activities and a 7% increase in the total number of hours CIWs spent conducting Proactive Peacemaking in the communities post-lockdown compared to pre-lockdown.

During the 50-week period post-lockdown, there was an increase of 64% in the number of incidents that the GRYD Triangle Partnership was notified of compared to the pre-lockdown period. The types of incidents that occurred during the pre-lockdown and post-lockdown periods were similar, with the majority of the incidents being single victim shootings. During this time, CIWs continued to respond to the crime scene and make phone calls/send e-mails in response to violent incidents. There were, however, decreases in how frequently CIWs connected victims and families to services, responded to the hospital, and conducted peace renegotiation activities. Such decreases are not surprising since hospitals and places of service were closed to the general public.

In sum, there was no latency in GRYD's efforts around violence interruption during the COVID-19 pandemic. Overall, the number of Proactive Peacemaking activities conducted by CIWs increased during the 50 weeks post-lockdown when compared to the 50 weeks pre-lockdown, and the types of actions taken by CIWs under the GRYD Incident Response Program were adjusted to meet the needs of their communities even as the demands increased. Thus, the collective findings of this study underscore the resiliency of CIWs and the robustness of Proactive Peacemaking and the GRYD Incident Response Program in the face of a pandemic: CIWs persisted in their violence interruption efforts and reallocated their efforts to areas of need.

^b GRYD is not notified for all violent incidents by the LAPD, and for each incident received, action may or may not be taken depending on the timing of the notification and the circumstances of the incident.

MOVING FORWARD

The findings presented in the current brief lead to the following considerations for providers conducting violence interruption efforts such as proactive peacemaking and incident response in communities impacted by gang violence:

1. Tailor violence interruption efforts to the needs of the community: Collaboration among community members, services providers, law enforcement, and other stakeholders is critical to identifying the most effective approaches to the delivery of services in response to the current and changing needs of each community. The strategies and types of violence intervention efforts taken must align with the unique dynamics and characteristics of the community served.
2. Establish an infrastructure that supports sustainable practices around violence interruption: Having a well-defined infrastructure around programmatic roles and communication among partners and stakeholders helps in establishing a comprehensive and effective response protocol to incidents of violence. Clearly defined roles promote successful collaboration by leveraging each partner's individual skills and expertise while establishing boundaries.
3. In emergency situations, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, classify intervention workers as "essential workers" and provide clear protocols and guidance on how communication and efforts can be coordinated across all groups designated as emergency personnel.
4. Prioritize and value data feedback loops to guide service delivery: Integrating data and practice through the implementation of data feedback loops allow for the identification of best practices and gaps or challenges in violence interruptions efforts to be addressed. This requires a comprehensive and easy to use data infrastructure combined with the consistent provision of on-going training for staff and application of quality assurance measures for data.
5. Integrate evaluation into violence interruption strategies: Utilize data to assess the impact of violence interruption efforts in each community. Data collection is valuable for documenting what programs are doing, but it is also instrumental in testing whether programs are achieving their goals. Ensuring appropriate measures are collected within program data systems is instrumental to facilitating evaluation in a consistent way.

SUGGESTED CITATION

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APPENDIX A

List of Agencies Contracted between January 1, 2016 and March 7, 2021

ZONE CODE	INTERVENTION AGENCY
77th 1	Developing Options
77th 2	Chapter Two
77th 3	Soledad Enrichment Action
Devonshire-Topanga	Alliance for Community Empowerment
Foothill	Champions in Service
Harbor	Toberman Neighborhood Center
Hollenbeck 1	Soledad Enrichment Action
Hollenbeck 2	Soledad Enrichment Action
Hollenbeck 3	Soledad Enrichment Action
Hollywood	Heluna Health
Mission	Champions in Service
Newton 1	Going Beyond Boundaries (July 2015-July 2018); Volunteers of America (July 2018-present)
Newton 2	Volunteers of America
Northeast	Soledad Enrichment Action (July 2015-July 2018); Community Warriors 4 Peace (July 2018-present)
Olympic	Heluna Health (July 2015-July 2018); Community Warriors 4 Peace (July 2018-present)
Pacific	HELPER Foundation
Rampart 1	Heluna Health
Rampart 2	Heluna Health (July 2015-July 2018); Volunteers of America (July 2018-present)
Southeast 1	Vermont Village Community Development Corp. (July 2015-July 2018); APUU (July 2018-present)
Southeast 2	Soledad Enrichment Action
Southeast 3	Urban Peace Institute
Southwest 1	Community Build
Southwest 2	Volunteers of America

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

We used an event study design to compare the frequency of activities related to Proactive Peacemaking and the GRYD Incident Response (IR) Program each week before and after the onset of pandemic social distancing rules.⁵ The 'Safer-at-Home' order of the City of Los Angeles Mayor's Office came into effect during the week of March 16, 2020. We examined the count of activities during the 50 weeks prior and 50 weeks after the onset. We used an ordinary least squares (OLS) regression model that isolates the effect of the pandemic on mean activity levels after controlling for both secular and seasonal trends in the data (e.g., CIW activity goes up in the summer and down in the winter), the number of active CIWs and the overall volume of serious violent crime (i.e., shootings and homicides) city-wide. Tables A1 and A2 present the results for all Proactive Peacemaking activities and Incident Response, respectively.

Proactive Peacemaking activities increased significantly following the onset of the pandemic after controls are taken into consideration (Table A1). Importantly, the weekly levels of violence do not explain Proactive Peacemaking activities, suggesting responsiveness to more general community safety and security needs. Activities related to the GRYD IR Program did not increase or decrease significantly with the onset of the pandemic (Table A2). Rather, weekly activities are predicted by weekly serious violence. Overall, Proactive Peacemaking and GRYD IR Program responded to the pandemic by either increasing or remaining stable in the face of serious challenges. Importantly, Proactive Peacemaking and the GRYD IR Program are complementary efforts; the former attentive to general community safety and security needs, the latter responsive to violence as it occurs on the ground.

Table A1. Regression results for all Proactive Peacemaking activities

	Coefficient	Robust SE	t	P>t	95% CI	
β_1 ATT	97.61	46.73	2.09	0.04	4.84	190.38
γ_1 week	29.57	6.28	4.71	<0.001	17.09	42.04
γ_2 week x week	-0.09	0.02	-4.36	<0.001	-0.13	-0.05
γ_3 number of CIWs	10.98	3.97	2.77	0.01	3.11	18.86
γ_4 victims shot	-0.55	1.29	-0.42	0.67	-3.1	2.01
β_0 Baseline	-2581.84	690.1	-3.74	<0.001	-3951.86	-1211.82

Table A2. Regression results for all GRYD Incident Response Program

	Coefficient	Robust SE	t	P>t	95% CI	
β_1 ATT	1.33	3.9	0.35	0.73	-6.31	8.97
γ_1 week	-0.68	0.50	-1.35	0.18	-1.67	0.32
γ_2 week x week	0.002	0.002	1.31	0.20	-0.001	0.005
γ_3 number of CIWs	0.3	0.24	1.22	0.23	-0.19	0.78
γ_4 victims shot	1.18	0.18	6.73	<0.001	0.83	1.53
β_0 Baseline	34.2	50.36	0.68	0.50	-65.76	134.18

For additional analysis details and findings with regard to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on CIW efforts, please see: Ren, J., Santoso, K., Hyde, D., Bertozzi, A.L. & Brantingham, P.J. (2022), The pandemic did not interrupt LA's violence interrupters. *Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research*, Vol. ahead-of-print No. ahead-of-print. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JACPR-10-2022-0745>

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