Cure Violence is ranked 9th in NGO Advisor's 2021 report on the top NGOs in the world, and 1st among NGOs devoted to preventing violence.
Table of Contents

Background .......................................................................................................................... 4
Summary of Evaluations & Studies ................................................................................. 6

Independent Evaluations
- Cali, Colombia (2020) .............................................................................................. 8
- Port of Spain, Trinidad (2018) .................................................................................. 9
- New York City #2 (2018) ......................................................................................... 10
- Philadelphia (2017) ............................................................................................... 12
- Chicago #2 (2015) .................................................................................................. 13
- New York City #1 (2013) ......................................................................................... 14
- Baltimore (2012) ..................................................................................................... 15
- Chicago #1 (2009) .................................................................................................. 16

Scientific Studies & Reports*
- San Pedro Sula, Honduras (2018) ........................................................................... 18
- Loiza (Puerto Rico) (2016) ...................................................................................... 18
- Halifax, Canada (2016) .......................................................................................... 19
- San Salvador, El Salvador (2016) ............................................................................ 19
- Baltimore (2016) ..................................................................................................... 19
- New Orleans (2016) ............................................................................................... 20
- Baltimore (2016) ..................................................................................................... 20
- New York City (2015) ............................................................................................ 21
- Kansas City (2014) ................................................................................................. 21
- Cape Town, South Africa (2014) ............................................................................. 22
- Impact Simulation .................................................................................................... 22

Intervention Adaptations*
- Prison (UK) (2016) ................................................................................................ 23
- Rapid Deployment (Chicago) (2016) ..................................................................... 24
- Domestic Violence (Chicago) (2016) ................................................................... 24
- Hospital (Chicago) (2014) ..................................................................................... 25
- School (Chicago) (2009) ....................................................................................... 25

Endorsements ............................................................................................................... 26
Return on Investment ..................................................................................................... 30
Cure Violence Global (CVG) pioneered a community health approach to preventing violence over 20 years ago because it saw the existing paradigm as both ineffective and toxic.

CVG’s public health approach views violence through an epidemiological lens, as a learned, transmissible behavior, which can be interrupted. CVG trains carefully selected community partners and local credible messengers to detect and interrupt conflict, promote safer and healthier behaviors and life directions among high-risk individuals, and build healthy social norms.

The approach’s efficacy has been demonstrated through independently funded and independently conducted multi-year, multi-site, mixed methods scientific evaluations that show 40-70% reductions in shootings and killings in the hardest hit communities in the U.S. and Latin America. In some cases, killings and shootings drop by 90% and retaliation killings stop completely. These evaluations also document other positive effects, including increased feelings of community safety, positive parenting outcomes, improved employment and education outcomes, changes in community norms about violence, among others, as occurs with many public health innovations.

CVG’s health-based approach not only reduces and prevents violence, it also builds local capacity and promotes social and economic growth. Additionally, a core part of the approach involves connecting high risk individuals with resources for job readiness, education, and health services.

Now is the time for transformative investment in the public health approach to violence prevention. CVG is positioned to help ensure that communities can achieve maximum results and impact.
THE CURE VIOLENCE MODEL

THE MODEL USES PROVEN PUBLIC HEALTH METHODS TO STOP THE SPREAD OF VIOLENCE.

The Cure Violence model is based on the World Health Organization's approach to reversing the epidemic spread of infectious diseases such as AIDS, tuberculosis, and cholera. The model applies these same three proven strategies to stop violence. Trained, culturally appropriate workers interrupt the transmission of violence, prevent its future spread, and transform community norms.

The model has been successfully replicated in diverse settings, proving its effectiveness across a variety of communities, cultures, and ethnicities.

THREE STRATEGIES

1. Detect and Interrupt Potentially Violent Conflicts.
   Violence interrupters are a new category of health workers who prevent violence by identifying and mediating potentially lethal conflicts in the community and following up to ensure conflict does not reignite.

2. Identify and Treat Individuals at the Highest Risk.
   Outreach workers help those at the highest risk to steer them away from violence by talking in their terms, discussing the costs of using violence, and helping them to obtain support and social services (e.g., education, job training, drug treatment) to foster long term behavior change and changes in life course.

3. Mobilize the Community to Change Norms.
   Workers engage community leaders, local business owners, residents, faith leaders, and particularly individuals at high risk, to shift the message, expectations, and norms around violence for the long term.

CREDIBLE WORKERS
Public health outreach regularly employs workers who share the same background and come from the same neighborhood as those who need to be reached—in this case those most at risk for violence. Cure Violence hires and trains violence interrupters and outreach workers who already have the trust of community members and are able to influence and change behavior.

THE Cure Violence Theory of Change

Interrupt transmission

Stop violent events before they happen

Identify and change the thinking of highest potential transmitters

Reduce number of violent individuals

Create social pressure to stop violence

Change community norms

Reduced violence
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Major Findings</th>
<th>Other Findings</th>
<th>Research by (Funder)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cali (Colombia) 2020</td>
<td>30% - 47% reduction in killings</td>
<td>40% participants went back to school</td>
<td>ICESI University (Alvaralice, Cali)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of Spain (Trinidad) 2018</td>
<td>45% reduction in violent crime</td>
<td>39% reduction in shootings</td>
<td>Arizona State University (IADB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City (USA) 2018</td>
<td>63% reduction in gun injuries</td>
<td>33% positive shift in norms</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice (RWJF, NYC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia (USA) 2017</td>
<td>30% reduction in shootings</td>
<td>2.4 shootings prevented per month</td>
<td>Temple University (DOJ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago (USA) 2015</td>
<td>31% reduction in killings</td>
<td>19% reduction in shootings</td>
<td>University of Illinois &amp; University of Chicago (McCormick Fdn.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City (USA) 2013</td>
<td>20% reduction in shootings</td>
<td>norm change</td>
<td>Center for Court Innovation (DOJ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore (USA) 2012</td>
<td>56% reduction in killings</td>
<td>34% reduction in shootings</td>
<td>Johns Hopkins University (CDC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago (USA) 2009</td>
<td>41% - 73% reduction in shootings</td>
<td>100% reduction in retaliation killings</td>
<td>Northwestern University (DOJ)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Some studies were excluded from the summary table because either they did not evaluate a site (simulation) or did not produce a substantive report.
## Summary of Studies & Reports on Cure Violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Major Findings</th>
<th>Other Findings</th>
<th>Research By</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>94% reduction in shootings</td>
<td>80% reduction in shootings</td>
<td>Cure Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>58% reduction in killings</td>
<td>38% reduction in total crime</td>
<td>University of Puerto Rico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>100% reduction in killings</td>
<td>Successful adaptation</td>
<td>Dalhousie University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>64% of clients say violent behavior has dropped</td>
<td>2.4 shootings prevented per month</td>
<td>Save the Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>43% improvement in violence norms</td>
<td>Overall improvement in attitudes</td>
<td>Johns Hopkins University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>56% reduction in shootings</td>
<td>85% reduction in retaliation killings</td>
<td>City of New Orleans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>43% reduction in shootings</td>
<td>47% reduction in killings</td>
<td>Johns Hopkins University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>18% reduction in killings</td>
<td>69% increase in control community</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>42% reduction in killings</td>
<td>166 conflicts mediated</td>
<td>University of Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>38% reduction in killings</td>
<td>32% reduction in shootings</td>
<td>University of Cape Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>95% reduction in group attacks</td>
<td>50% reduction in overall violence</td>
<td>Cure Violence &amp; Metropolitan Univ. of London</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cali, Colombia Evaluation (2020)

- 47% reduction in killings in Charco Azul community
- 30% reduction in killings in Comuneros community

**FINDINGS**

**VIOLENCE REDUCTION**

The implementation of the Cure Violence strategy between 2017 and 2019 showed significant results in Cali. The program sought to reduce violence (homicides, injuries, and shootings) caused by young people in the neighborhoods of Charco Azul and the settlements of Comuneros.

The main results of this project include the reduction of violent dynamics in both neighborhoods. Thanks to the work carried out by the supervisors, interrupters, and outreach workers, the following was achieved:

- Between 2017 and 2019, homicides were reduced by 47% in Charco Azul and by 30% in the intervention area in Comuneros.
- 307 high-risk youths voluntarily joined the project (129 in Comuneros and 178 in Charco Azul).
- 40% of the young people linked to the project went back to school.

**DATA**

Crime data from the Crime Observatory of the National Police for homicides, personal injuries, threats, sexual violence, domestic violence, theft, and arrests from 2010 to 2019 was collected and sorted by neighborhood.

**ABOUT THE EVALUATION**

**METHODS**

The study defined its dependent variables as: the number of homicides, the number of personal injuries, and the number of threats that occur in neighborhoods from Cali. The study sought to track the impact that the initiative has on lethal and non-lethal violence in the neighborhoods served.

**EVALUATION TEAM**

- ICESI University (Instituto Colombiano de Estudios Superiores de Incolda), Social Impact Measurement Laboratory

**EVALUATION FUNDING**

- Fundación Alvaralice
- Ciudadana de la Alcaldía de Cali.

**CITATION**

These findings provide strong evidence that the implementation of Cure Violence was associated with a substantial reduction in the rate of violent crime reported to the police in the treatment area.

FINDINGS

VIOLENT CRIME
One year after the launch of Cure Violence’s programming, the violent crime rate in the treatment area was 45.1% lower than in the comparison area. Two years after the launch the violent crime rate in the treatment area was 44.9% lower than in the comparison area.

CALLS FOR SERVICE TO POLICE
Calls to the police for murders, shootings, and woundings decreased in the treatment area by 22.6% and increased in the comparison area by 10%, a statistically significant difference.

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS FOR GUNSHOT WOUNDS
The time series for the analyses ran from January 2010 to September 2017 and the ARIMA results showed a clear pattern in the data, a statistically significant reduction in monthly shootings of roughly 38.7%.

NATIONAL SURVEY
Cure Violence was effective in reducing fear of crime in the treatment communities, and may have reduced violent victimization.

COST SAVINGS
Findings from the cost-effectiveness evaluation showed that Cure Violence cost, on average, approximately US$3,500 to US$4,500 for every violent incident it prevented.

ABOUT THE EVALUATION

DATA
- Reported crime (murders, attempted murders, shootings, and woundings)
- Hospital admissions for gunshot wounds
- Calls for service to police for violent crime

METHODS
A comprehensive, mixed-methods evaluation was conducted of the Cure Violence initiative implemented in Trinidad and Tobago from July 2015 to August 2017. The evaluation included a quasi-experimental impact evaluation using synthetic control method and interrupted time series analysis (ARIMA), as well as quantitative findings on changes in participants’ behaviors and attitudes, a national survey, and a cost-effectiveness analysis.

EVALUATION TEAM
Arizona State University

EVALUATION FUNDING
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)

CITATION
New York City Evaluation (2017)

- Brooklyn Site: 63% reduction in shootings
- Bronx Site: 50% reduction in gun injuries

**FINDINGS**

**VIOLENCE REDUCTION**

Gun injury rates fell by half (50%) in East New York while the matched comparison area for East New York (Flatbush) experienced only a 5% decline. The area of the South Bronx served by Cure Violence experienced strong and significant declines in both measures of gun violence: a 37% decline in gun injuries and a 63% reduction in shooting victimizations, compared with 29% and 17% reductions in the comparison area (East Harlem).

**NORM CHANGE**

The presence of Cure Violence in a neighborhood was associated with greater reductions in social norms that support violence when compared with similar neighborhoods without Cure Violence programs. Young men living in neighborhoods with Cure Violence programs expressed fewer violence endorsing norms over time in hypothetical scenarios involving both petty and serious disputes.

Cure Violence sites were also associated with a shift in attitudes towards police. Surveys indicated that young men living in the Cure Violence areas had improvements in willingness to call police and an increased trust in police.

**ABOUT THE EVALUATION**

**DATA**

- Gun injury data from NY Dept. of Health
- Shooting victimization data from NYPD
- Community survey

**METHODS**

The study examined multi-year trends in gun violence using time series analysis and expressed norms about violence to test whether conditions improved after the introduction of Cure Violence in a community. Using police, hospital, and survey data, researchers created two measures of gun violence (monthly counts of shooting victimizations and gun injuries requiring medical attention) and two measures of social norms related to violence among young male residents ages 18 to 30 (willingness to use violence in petty conflicts and serious conflicts).

**EVALUATION TEAM**

John Jay College of Criminal Justice Research and Evaluation Center

**EVALUATION FUNDING**

- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
- New York City Council
- NYC Mayor’s Office of Criminal Justice

**CITATION**

**New York City Evaluation Findings**

### Violence Reduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gun Injuries</th>
<th>Shooting Victimization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Man Up!</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East NY, Brooklyn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save Our Streets</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Bronx</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gun Injuries**
Program site outperforms control

**Shooting Victimization**
Program site outperforms control

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### Norm Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Support for use of violence</th>
<th>Police/Community relations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For serious disputes</td>
<td>-33%</td>
<td>Trust in Police +22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For petty disputes</td>
<td>-20%</td>
<td>Willingness to call police +22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Norm Change for Serious Disputes**
Program site outperforms control

**Willingness to Call Police**
Program site outperforms control
FINDINGS

VIOLENCE REDUCTION
Results show that [Cure Violence] was associated with a statistically significant reduction in shootings in Police Service Areas (PSAs) 221, 222 and 393. The reduction was equivalent to 2.4 shootings per month per 10,000 residents.

Comparing the 24 months before the implementation of [Cure Violence] to the 24 months after implementation showed that [Cure Violence] was likely associated with a 30% reduction in the rate of shootings in the three PSAs. Although in some statistical models, comparison groups also showed reductions in shootings, these reductions were either not statistically significant or not as large as those in the [Cure Violence] target areas.

ABOUT THE EVALUATION

DATA
Address-level data for all criminal shootings were received from the Philadelphia Police Department for the period 2003 through March 2015.

METHODS
Rates were created using the number of residents per Census Block Group. The evaluation assessed the effects of CeaseFire on total shootings (all ages of victims) and shootings of individuals between the ages of 10 and 35. The unit of analysis for the evaluation was monthly shooting rates per 10,000 residents. The time series models utilized 123 months in the pre-implementation period and 24 months in the post-implementation period.

EVALUATION TEAM
• Temple Univ., Dept of Criminal Justice
• Temple Univ., Lewis Katz School of Medicine
• John Jay College of Criminal Justice Research and Evaluation Center

EVALUATION FUNDING
• US Dept of Justice, National Institute of Justice

CITATION

"Taken together, the results of the interrupted time series models suggest that CeaseFire was responsible for statistically significant reductions in gun violence."
Chicago Evaluation (2015)

- 31% reduction in killings
- 19% reduction in shootings

FINDINGS

VIOLENCE REDUCTION
The results of the quantitative analyses evaluating change in violent crime from the year prior to intervention found a 31% overall reduction in homicides compared to a 24% reduction in the city overall. Shootings decreased by 19%, comparable to the remainder of the city. Additional analyses found immediate reductions in violent crime in both Woodlawn and North Lawndale, with stronger effects found in North Lawndale.

MENTORING, EMPLOYMENT, & MORE
The results of the qualitative analysis point to the effectiveness of CeaseFire workers in reaching high-risk individuals within the community, in large part due to the credibility workers have within the community. Both high-risk clients and non-clients pointed to mentoring, particularly around employment, and opportunities to “get off the street”, as particularly effective in reducing individual involvement in violence. Ceasefire staff’s impact went beyond the interruption of violence by also interrupting the extreme isolation that high risk youth experienced, providing opportunities for youth to view life beyond their immediate block.

ABOUT THE EVALUATION

DATA
- Violent crime data
- Community interviews

METHODS
Propensity scores were used for selecting comparison areas and regression point displacement design and interrupted time series design were used to analyze effects of program implementation on violent crime.

EVALUATION TEAM
- University of Illinois at Chicago, Institute for Health Research and Policy
- University of Chicago, School of Social Service Administration

EVALUATION FUNDING
McCormick Tribune Foundation

CITATION

The core of the outreach workers’ role was to act as a role model, and deliver the message of nonviolence to high-risk participants.

FINDINGS

VIOLENCE REDUCTION
Results showed that average monthly shooting rates in Crown Heights decreased by 6% from the pre to the post periods, while increasing in the three comparison areas between 18% and 28%. This analysis suggests that gun violence in Crown Heights was 20% lower with Cure Violence intervention than what it would have been had gun violence trends mirrored those of similar, adjacent precincts.

NORM CHANGE
Results suggested that perceptions shifted noticeably toward a belief that a community mobilization campaign could be effective in bringing down gun violence, with respondents who had been part of shooting responses more likely to feel that the campaign was “very likely” to reduce gun violence.

ABOUT THE EVALUATION

DATA
Official New York City Police Department COMPSTAT reports of shootings incidents, and a two-wave community survey.

METHODS
An interrupted time series method was used to analyze the impact of the Cure Violence approach on gun violence. The analysis compared Crown Heights to a matched comparison group of three adjacent police precincts with similar demographic and baseline violent crime rates. The comparison precincts approximately corresponded to the neighborhoods of Brownsville, East Flatbush, and parts of Bedford-Stuyvesant. The analysis spanned 18 months prior to implementation (pre period) and 21 months following implementation (post period).

EVALUATION TEAM
Center for Court Innovation

EVALUATION FUNDING
US Dept of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance

CITATION
FINDINGS

VIOLENCE REDUCTION
In Cherry Hill, the Cure Violence approach was associated with statistically significant reductions of 56% in homicide incidents and 34% in nonfatal shootings. McElderry Park did not experience a killing during the first 22 months of program implementation and killings dropped by 53% when the approach was fully implemented. Both Elwood Park and Madison-Eastend’s [Cure Violence] interventions were associated with statistically significant reductions in nonfatal shootings (34% and 44%, respectively). There was also evidence that positive program effects extended into areas bordering the neighborhoods that implemented [Cure Violence].

NORM CHANGE
Survey found that residents of the program site were much much less likely to believe that it was okay to use a gun to resolve disputes, and were 4 times more likely to have the lowest level of support (“little or no”) for using violence.

ABOUT THE EVALUATION

DATA
- Crime data from homicide and non-fatal shootings
- Community survey

METHODS
Regression models were used to control for several possible confounders including measures of police initiatives directed at reducing neighborhood gun violence, arrests for weapon and drug violations, and baseline levels of homicide and nonfatal shootings.

EVALUATION TEAM
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health

EVALUATION FUNDING
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Baltimore City Health Department

CITATION

"Because gun violence extracts such enormous loss of life and social costs, efforts to prevent it should be high priorities, even when public and private resources are scarce. We believe the [Cure Violence] model represents a very promising strategy for reducing gun violence and changing social norms surrounding violence."
FINDINGS

VIOLENCE REDUCTION
The time series analysis of trends in three measures – all shots, actual shootings, and gun homicides – found reductions across all sites. For shootings, reductions ranged from 41% to 73% across seven sites. Reductions of 16% to 22% across four sites were specifically attributed to the program.

HOT SPOT REDUCTION
Density of hot spots reduced in all program sites from 6% to 40%, with reductions in four program sites specifically attributable to the program.

RETAIATION KILLINGS
Five sites were found to have eliminated (100% reduction) retaliation killings.

NORM CHANGE
Clients reported stepping in to interrupt conflicts and discourage the use of violence. A survey of clients revealed that 82% received training in conflict mediation, 59% stopped a conflict in the community, and 60% talked someone out of using a gun.

HELP WITH PERSONAL ISSUES
Almost everyone (89% to 99%) who reported the personal problems indicated that CeaseFire was able to help them. Overall, clients reported having an average of 2.6 problems and received help for an average of 2.3 problems. In total, clients obtained assistance for 88% of the problems they reported facing.

ABOUT THE EVALUATION

DATA
• Crime data - homicide and shootings
• Community, partner, client, and staff surveys
• Intensive program observation

METHODS
The evaluation of CeaseFire had both process and outcome components. The process portion documented how the program looked in the field, including surveys of staff, clients, local partners, and the community.

The outcome evaluation used time series analysis, hot spot maps and gang network analyses to assess the program’s impact on shootings and killings. Crime data for the study were aggregated from a citywide database including 9.9 million individual incidents of all kinds that were reported to the Chicago police over 16 years.

EVALUATION TEAM
• Northwestern University, Institute for Policy Research
• Korean Advanced Institute of Science & Technology
• Loyola University-Chicago
• University of Massachusetts-Amherst

EVALUATION FUNDING
Dept of Justice, National Institute of Justice

CITATION
Chicago Evaluation Findings

Violence Reduction

41% to 73% 
Reduction in shootings

15% to 40% 
Cooling of hot spots

100% 
Reduction in retaliation killings

Norm Change

44% 
Received help interrupting a conflict from CVG

82% 
Received training on mediating conflicts

59% 
Stepped in to mediate a conflict on the streets

60% 
Talked to someone else about not using a gun

Client Assistance

52% 
Named their outreach worker as someone they could rely on (2nd only to a parent)

85% 
Were very satisfied with outreach workers’ ability to deal with difficult personal issues

88% 
Received assistance for problems they faced

100% 
Clients agreed CVG could change minds about shootings

99% 
Reported program had a positive impact on their lives

Employment

79% 
Were very satisfied with outreach ability to find a job

52% 
Who got help with a job were later working full or part time

School

30% 
Who got help with school had completed high school

Criminal Justice System

72% 
Had outreach worker go to court with them

24% 
Had outreach worker talk to probation officer for them

68% 
Talked to outreach worker about police abuse

Very Credible Staff

99% 
Reported their outreach worker was connected to streets (82% “very connected”)

77-90% 
Felt comfortable talking to outreach workers about issues

91% 
Were very satisfied with their outreach worker’s ability to listen

Collaboration

737 
Organizations collaborating

Include:
- Clergy
- Service providers
- Political leaders
- Schools
- Police
- Businesses
- Communities
The Cure Violence model was adapted to reduce violence in San Pedro Sula. The final report details the adaptations made and the impact of the approach on violence.

**VIOLENCE REDUCTION**
Implementation began in three areas of Chamelecón in April 2013. Across three sites, shootings dropped by 80%, going from 150 incidents from April to December 2013, to only 30 incidents during the same period in 2014. The largest reduction in magnitude occurred in Zone 3, which had 58 fewer shootings, a drop of 87%. The largest reduction was in Zone 1, which had a 100% drop in shootings, going from 25 to zero. Zone 2 had 27 fewer shootings, a 64% reduction.

Implementation in Zones 4 and 5 began in January 2014. Across the five sites, shootings dropped by 94%, going from 89 incidents from January to May 2013, to only 5 incidents during the same period in 2015. The largest reduction occurred in Zone 2, which had 30 fewer shootings, a drop of 100%.

**CITATION**

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Report on the implementation of Cure Violence in Loiza, Puerto Rico, which began in January 2012.

**VIOLENCE REDUCTION**
Crime data from Puerto Rico Police Department shows that killings in the program area went from 43 (2011) to 20 (2012), a 57.5% reduction. Total incidents of crime in Loiza reduced from 469 (2011) to 292 (2012).

Analysis found that 59% of mediations had firearms at the location and 47% involved group-related violence.

**CITATION**
Halifax, Canada Report (2016)

The report examined implementation of the Cure Violence approach in Halifax over 4 years.

**VIOLENCE REDUCTION**
The intervention sites experienced a general downward trend of violent crimes, shootings, and killings. From May 2014 to December 2016, there were no killings in the program’s target areas.

**CITATION**


In collaboration with Cure Violence, Save the Children implemented an innovative project aimed at detecting and interrupting violent activities. This project was also a collaboration with the territory, in collaboration with APRODEHNI, a local partner of the selected communities.

**VIOLENCE REDUCTION**
In a survey of clients, 64% of respondents say there has been a reduction in violent behavior in the past year compared to the previous year.

**CITATION**

JOHNS HOPKINS BLOOMBERG SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Baltimore Study (2016)

The study looked at attitudes toward guns and shootings among high-risk individuals ages 18 to 24 in two Baltimore City neighborhoods pre-implementation and 1-year post-implementation of the Cure Violence intervention.

**VIOLENCE REDUCTION**
There was a statistically significantly 43% improvement in the attitudes assessed in the intervention community post-intervention compared to 13% improvement in the control community. Exposure to the intervention (e.g., seeing "stop shooting" signs in your neighborhood) was also associated with the nonviolent attitudes. Overall, the study found greater improvement in attitudes toward violence in the intervention community following implementation.

**CITATION**
New Orleans Report (2016)

CeaseFire New Orleans specifically was implemented to reduce street violence in the Central City neighborhood of New Orleans. The program began operations in December 2012 and expanded to include a hospital component in fall 2013.

VIOLENCE REDUCTION
An analysis of crime and victimization data compared rates before and after implementation. It found that violence was reduced across several measures, including overall shooting rate, total shooting victims, and for specific groups of people at higher risk, including young men and group-involved men.

CITATION
City of New Orleans, NOLA FOR LIFE 2016 Progress Report

"When I became a CeaseFire participant, I started changing my mindset and my outlook on life. I learned so much from the staff about life, patience and goals, and now I share the same message with the other guys like me in my community."
– Terrence Thomas, participant

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

Baltimore Update (2016)

As an update to their evaluation of Cure Violence in Baltimore (Safe Streets) published in 2012, Webster and colleagues extended their findings with data through 2015, including looking at police activities and other initiatives.

VIOLENCE REDUCTION
Cure Violence had a stronger effect on shootings than police approaches, with a 25% reduction across all sites. There was a reduction in killings in Cherry Hill (42%), McElderry Park (33%), and Lower Park Heights (47%). Program success was closely tied to fidelity of implementation.

CITATION
Webster, Daniel. 2016. Correspondence to Leana Wen, Baltimore Health Commissioner.

JOHNS HOPKINS BLOOMBERG SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

"[Cure Violence] had a larger effect on reducing nonfatal shootings – a 25% reduction – than any of these law enforcement activities."

"Program success appears to be closely tied to strong implementation."

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

Researchers at John Jay College of Criminal Justice analyzed crime data to compare areas with and without Cure Violence programs.

**VIOLENCE REDUCTION**
The presence of the Cure Violence programs was associated with an 18% drop in killings between 2010 and 2013, while killings in the comparison areas were 69% higher in 2013 than in 2010.

**CITATION**

**UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS**

Kansas City Report (2014)

Between 2009 and 2015, University of Kansas published annual reports examining program activities and outcomes.

**EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, & MORE**
67% of surveyed clients indicated that Cure Violence outreach workers assisted them for getting their needs for employment, housing, and other assistance met

**NORM CHANGE**
The majority of the survey participants (85%) reported having received conflict mediation training, and 71% of respondents were satisfied with their ability to mediate a conflict without violence. All participants indicated that they felt the program had positively impacted their lives and that it can change people’s minds about shooting, with nearly 76% of the respondents strongly agreeing.

**CITATION**
University of Kansas. 2014. Aim4Peace Annual Evaluation Report

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"When compared with similarly situated neighborhoods not served by Cure Violence, areas of New York City that implemented Cure Violence programs in 2010 tended to experience greater declines in homicide by 2013."

"The street intervention workers offer a range of supports to the participants to assist them in attaining their goals and supporting positive lifestyle behavior changes."
The report examined the implementation of the approach in Hanover Park in the first year.

**VIOLENCE REDUCTION**

In the first six months of the program, there was a 64% reduction in gang-related crimes. An internal gang conflict resulted in incidents, but an overall reduction of reduction of 34% of fatal and nonfatal shootings for the year was maintained.

**CITATION**


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Researchers used an agent-based model to simulate the effects of Cure Violence and policing approaches in New York City.

**VIOLENCE REDUCTION**

Implementing the violence interrupter intervention for 10 years decreased victimization by 13%. Implementing hot-spots policing and doubling the police force for 10 years reduced annual victimization by about 11%. Increasing the police force by 40% combined with implementing the violence interrupter intervention for 10 years decreased violence by 19%.

**CITATIONS**

Cerdà, Magdalena; Tracy, Melissa; Keyes, Katherine M. Reducing Urban Violence, Epidemiology: January 2018 - Volume 29 - Issue 1 - p 142-150
The Cure Violence approach was adapted to a juvenile prison setting for a 1-year pilot project in 2013. Analysis of the impact of the program was conducted by Cure Violence staff using public data sources.

**Violence Reduction**

There was a 95% reduction in group violence, from 59 incidents down to 3 in the same period of the following year. There was also a 96% reduction in the number of young people involved in group violence, from 229 young people down to 3 the following year, and a 50% reduction in violence among young people overall.

Violence decreased by another measure as well—the number of times that prison staff utilized various disciplinary or management approaches. The number of times that control and restraint was used dropped by 61%, the number of adjudications dropped by 44%, and the number of times that a “keep apart” list was utilized dropped by 74%.

After the 1-year pilot ended, violence increased sharply in the prison. Assault incidents increased by 199% in 2014, and by 2018 assaults were up 360% from 2013 levels. Assaults on prison staff increased by 108% in 2014 and 554% by 2018. Serious assaults also increased, going from 0 in 2013 to 20 in 2014 (and 17 in 2018).

**Citations**

Rapid Deployment (Chicago – 2016)

The University of Chicago’s Center for Youth Violence Prevention conducted an evaluation of the effects of the 7-11 HIT intervention implemented in Chicago Police Districts 7 and 11 during the month of July 2015 using crime data and multilevel linear growth models.

VIOLENCE REDUCTION

In District 7, the implementation of the pilot coincided with an immediate 48% drop in shootings that was sustained through the five weeks of the program. The project experienced difficulties in implementation in District 11, which limited its effectiveness.

CITATIONS

University of Chicago. 7-11 Hit: Evaluation of Impact on Shootings. 2016. (Unpublished findings)

Domestic Violence (Chicago – 2016)

A content analysis of nearly 2,000 Cure Violence conflict mediation records in Chicago was conducted to identify forms of domestic violence and patterns of interconnection with community violence.

VIOLENCE REDUCTION

Of the 1,943 cases examined, 39.5% were gang related, 37.35% were personal altercations, 3.6% involved narcotics, 7.3% were domestic conflicts, 0.1% involved child abuse, 3.9% involved a robbery/jumping/mugging, 0.8% involved a burglary. We found 151 domestic cases that included one or more of the identified forms of domestic conflict: 55% identified as intimate partner violence, 6.6% were between roommates (non-family members), 2.6% identified as child maltreatment, 16.6% identified as sibling/cousin violence, 13.9% consisted of family violence (non-specific), and 5.3% identified as parental abuse by a child.

CITATIONS

Grant, Nicholas. The Interconnection of Community and Domestic Conflict. 2016. Thesis paper for University of Illinois at Chicago. Available at: https://www.ideals.illinois.edu/bitstream/handle/2142/92973/GRANT-THESIS-2016.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y
The study evaluated a hospital-situated intervention program aimed at disrupting the pattern of violent re-injury. It analyzed re-injury rates in the 48 months following injury among gunshot wound patients who received services from Cure Violence compared to those gunshot wound patients who did not.

**VIOLENCE REDUCTION**

Program participants were nearly half as likely to be re-admitted for a violent injury, with 6% (n=18) of subjects in the CeaseFire treatment group vs. 11% (n=33) of subjects in the non-intervention group returned to the same hospital with a new violent injury.

**CITATIONS**

Salzman, Steven, et al. 2014. Violence Prevention Programs are effective when intervention is initiated during the initial workup of violently injured patients in a urban Level 1 Trauma Center.

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Cure Violence started a high school adaptation in 2009 at Orr High School in Chicago. The approach involved school-based resources as well as community-based violence prevention.

**VIOLENCE REDUCTION**

Over 4 years, 100 conflicts were mediated through the Orr School program. Up to 14% (2013-14) of these conflicts had a weapon present at the conflict, and up to 63% (2013-14) involved gang conflicts.

**CITATIONS**

Cure Violence. Unpublished PowerPoint
"In 2005, I visited [Cure Violence] Chicago and saw how this program has revolutionized the city’s approach to eradicating youth violence."

**Laura Bush**  
Former First Lady of the United States

"Fund Cure Violence and similar proven effective violence interruption models to stop violent incidents before they begin."

**Sen. Bernie Sanders**  
Member of US Senate (VT-D) and Former Presidential Candidate  
Quote from his Presidential Platform

"I spoke about the need for community-based alternatives to policing, like Cure Violence, which manages to reduce violence without over-criminalizing communities of color."

**Rep. Ritchie Torres**  
Member of US House of Representatives (NY-D)

"In Chicago in 2000, the Cure Violence health approach saw a 67% decline in shootings and killings, which soon replicated to 70 communities nationwide with multiple independent evaluations from world-renowned institutions."

**Rep. Mike Quigley**  
Member of US House of Representatives (IL-D)

"Dr. King spoke of a ‘Beloved Community.’ One where conflicts end not in violence, but rather in peaceful reconciliation. The leaders of Cure Violence live those values in their world - and have helped make this the safest big city in America."

**Bill de Blasio**  
Mayor Of New York City and Former Presidential Candidate

"I believe they are saving lives, and it is money well spent."

**Richard Durbin**  
United States Senator (IL-D)
"I'm pushing for Cure Violence because I know it works. We can't afford to try to recreate the wheel. We need something that works, the citizens deserve, the businesses deserve it, the people that work here deserve it."

**Lewis Reed**  
President of the Board of Aldermen, St. Louis (D)

"Cure Violence is having a positive impact on violence in the target areas. Both sites have had a stretch of at least 25 days in a row without a shooting or killing."

**Lenny Curry**  
Mayor of Jacksonville, Florida (R)

"[Cure Violence] is an important component of our citywide strategy to reduce homicides and gun violence, and a key to our plans to grow the city. By expanding this effective initiative, we help people build social capital and empower communities."

**Stephanie Rawlings Blake**  
Former Mayor, Baltimore

"The Cure Violence program and the Crisis Management System have seen incredible success... completely transforming the way that we address gun violence."

**Jumaane Williams**  
New York City Council Member

"Violence interrupters are essential to helping calm the streets; they're essential to helping keep the violence down; they're essential to supporting our communities... My office is proud to support the Cure Violence model"

**Karl Racine**  
Attorney General, Washington, DC

"Cure Violence has been a much needed addition to the number things we need in our city to be able to address violent crime."

**Trey Davis**  
Assistant City Manager, Greensboro, NC
Prominent Endorsements
Evaluators & Academics

"I found the statistical results to be as strong as you could hope for."
Wesley Skogan
Director, Northwestern University Institute for Policy Research
Lead Evaluator for Chicago (2009)

"I just shook my head in disbelief at what they could do. It's really changed my view about what's possible."
Daniel Webster
Director, Johns Hopkins Center for the Prevention of Youth Violence
Lead Evaluator for Baltimore

"The time is more than right for a large investment in Cure Violence."
Caterina Roman
Professor, Temple University
Lead Evaluator for Philadelphia program

"We found investment in Cure Violence could actually achieve the same reduction in victimization as did a much larger investment in targeted policing."
Katherine Keyes
Associate Professor, Columbia University

"Our study actually showed really powerful effects."
Edward Maguire
Professor, Arizona State University
Lead Evaluator for Cali program

"These violence-interruption programs can be incredibly important when they are well funded, well run, and lack police interference. They can show tremendously positive results in reducing shootings and homicides. We have research that shows that these programs can work, and we need to dramatically expand their usage in all kinds of settings."
Alex Vitale
Author & Professor of Sociology at Brooklyn College

"[Cure Violence] is potentially very cost-efficient, and it places less demand on the political and administrative resources of law enforcement and the larger criminal justice system. For this reason alone, the model deserves additional investment."
Jeffrey A. Butts
Director of Research & Evaluation, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Lead Evaluator for NYC program
"Cure Violence has given hope to millions by demonstrating that violence can be stopped using the strategies of public health."

**Risa Lavizzo-Mourey**  
*Former President*  
*Robert Wood Johnson Foundation*

“Thinking of this epidemic of preventable deaths as an infection that can be diagnosed, treated and perhaps cured, I feel more hopeful than I have been in a long time.”

**Dr. Sanjay Gupta**  
*Doctor and CNN Analyst*

"Support community anti-violence programs, like Cure Violence ... that work with at-risk young people and show excellent success in reducing shootings."

**Nicholas Kristof**  
*Columnist, New York Times*

"I've seen this work; I'm in the middle of watching this work. I firmly believe in it."

**Chief Charlie Beck**  
*Former Chief of Police, Los Angeles Police Department*

"I was on the board because I was a U.S. Attorney. It's been ten years. I stay on the board because I think the model does work."

**Scott Lassar**  
*Former US Attorney for Northern District of Illinois*

"Intervention groups like Cure Violence have had remarkable success driving down homicides. This makes sense: Groups who engage with residents of high-crime areas will have more success than an institution with a long history of alienating them. 'Defund' doesn't mean abolish. It means thinking more creatively about these programs than responding to every crime spike with more cops, heavier weaponry, and more aggressive policing."

**Radley Balko**  
*Columnist, Washington Post*
It is estimated that violence costs the United States $153-$173 billion dollars each year, yet its impact is not limited to direct costs. Exposure to violence erodes the physiological, social, and economic health of individuals and communities by exacerbating existing physical and psychological illness, decreasing educational and livelihood opportunities, and harming childhood development and health. Investing in violence prevention contributes to positive health outcomes and addresses other risk factors that contribute to poor health and behavioral outcomes. The implementation of health-based violence prevention models has resulted in improvements in parental and childcare dynamics, mental and physical health, and educational and livelihood attainment.

An analysis estimating the cost savings specifically attributable to Cure Violence was conducted by Dr. Sherry Towers, an independent researcher and statistician. The analysis showed that the Cure Violence approach saves cities millions of dollars for every killing prevented.

Based on an analysis of 10 years (2006 to 2015) of past CVG efforts in Chicago, she found that Cure Violence efforts saved $33 for every $1 spent, with $4 in government savings for every $1 spent.

A prior analysis in the Trinidad and Tobago evaluation found that the Cure Violence approach prevented 218 gunshot hospital admissions at an average program cost of only US$4,300 per prevented injury.

CURE VIOLENCE SAVES
$33
FOR EVERY $1 SPENT
Cure Violence Around the World*

17 COUNTRIES
- United States
- Canada**
- United Kingdom**
- Mexico
- Honduras
- El Salvador**
- Trinidad
- Colombia
- Nigeria**
- Jamaica**
- Morocco**
- Kenya**
- South Africa**
- West Bank
- Iraq**
- Syria**

25+ CITIES

100+ COMMUNITIES

*As of June 2021  **Former sites

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Violence is contagious. Be part of the Cure!