

North Long Beach Empowerment Coalition
Landscape Analysis Report & Capacity Training
Recommendations

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INTRODUCTION

North Long Beach has historically been underserved, marginalized, and under-resourced. However, community-based nonprofit organizations and neighborhood associations in North Long Beach have a history of addressing diverse issues including but not limited to violence prevention, environmental justice, educational equity, arts and culture, food security, and youth empowerment. These community-based organizations often need additional resources and capacity to work collectively to improve outcomes in North Long Beach.

In response to these needs, the Long Beach Center for Economic Inclusion (LBCEI), Success and Challenges, Puente Latino Association (LA), and National Pacific Islander Education Network (NPEIN) formed the North Long Beach Empowerment Coalition (NLBEC). The NLBEC sought to accomplish two goals:

- (1) Strengthen the capacity of community-based organizations (CBOs) to participate in advancing peace initiatives in North Long Beach
- (2) Enhance CBO collaboration across North Long Beach.

The North Long Beach Empowerment Coalition sought to conduct a landscape analysis to examine the strengths, challenges, and resources to advancing peace in North Long Beach. This landscape analysis was designed to develop recommendations to determine who and what should be included in capacity-building efforts in North Long Beach

Dr. Amber Johnson and Kristin Stout of California State University, Long Beach led the landscape analysis. The landscape analysis team consisted of three LBCEI Research Fellows, Samantha Rivas, Stephanie Jackson, and Jeramin Cablay who were partnered with Puente LA, Success and Challenges, and NPEIN respectively. The research fellows received training to conduct a landscape analysis, culturally responsive and affirming community engagement, community-based participatory research, and quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis.

Landscape Analysis Kick-Off

The landscape analysis kick-off was held on Tuesday, December 5, 2023, at the Doris Topsy Elvord Community Center. Community members were invited via email, telephone, social media, and news media outlets. The kick-off was designed to raise awareness & community buy-in, gain a shared meaning and understanding of the landscape analysis, understand culturally

affirming data collection methods, identify information desired by community members, and identify potential key informants/CBOs.

North Long Beach Empowerment Coalition (NLBEC) used a community-informed approach to landscape analysis planning. One aspect of this approach included incorporating feedback from community members regarding the most appropriate data collection methods. Community members were placed in small groups to respond to the following questions: (1) What information or data do you think will help determine how best to support individuals and organizations? (2) What suggestions do you have for collecting information? (3) Who do you believe would be best for us to talk to for the landscape analysis? The NLBEC consolidated the feedback obtained from community members during the kickoff. The results are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Community Feedback Results

Question 1: Types of Data	
Demographics	Unemployment rates, race/ethnicity, rental vs. homeowners, # of individuals impacted by the justice system.
Neighborhood Composition	Crime Data, School Climate, #of homeless shelters (including bathrooms), digital divide data, police response data, gang activity
Resources	Safe Passage, current activities to engage youth, interventions to address homelessness (e.g., section 8 availability), mental health support (e.g., rehabs, services, specialist), and how data is disseminated.
Environmental Factors	Food Deserts, Lighting (e.g., types of lighting used), frequency of maintenance of parks, sidewalks, and streets
Question 2: Data Collection Methods	
Types of data collection	In-person and virtual surveys, interviews, small group meetings (fireside chats, focus group)
Recruiting at Community HUBS	Stores, Laundry Mats, Farmer Markets, community clinics, neighborhood association meetings, attending community events, libraries, and parks. Incorporate social media
Partnerships to Raise Awareness of Data Collection	Barbers and Beauty Salons, Churches, student groups, affinity groups (e.g., Sankofa Village), LA CARE, Business, Improvement District
Not Recommended	Door to Door Recruitment or the collection of personal identifying information.

Question 3: Key Informants	
Community Organizations/Groups	Partner CBOS, Northside Outreach, Pools of Hope, 562.org, North Long Beach Neighborhood Alliance, Nonprofits, YMCA, Boys and Girls Club, Rec Centers, Churches (e.g., Crossroads, Vision 2020).
Population Groups	Community specialists, Youth, Veterans, blue-collar workers, Reentry population, street vendors, health administrators, and small business owners.
Education Stakeholders	CORE CDC, LBCC, Compton College (organizations on campus), educators, principals, and administrators.
City of Long Beach	Office of Youth Development, Police Department, Facilities, North Point Apartments.

Data Collection

Key Informant Interviews

Key informants were recruited according to the categories of individuals identified during the landscape analysis (See Table 1, Question 3 Key Informants). Each NLBEC partner developed a list of potential key informants representing community organizations/groups, population groups, education stakeholders, or the City of Long Beach. Research fellows recruited key informants from this list. Key informant interviews were conducted in person or through Zoom.

The key informant questionnaire (See Appendix D) began with demographic questions to describe the key informants' demographic characteristics. Key informants were then asked to describe the strengths, challenges, and resources within North Long Beach to reduce violence and advance peace. Key informants were also asked if they could provide recommendations to strengthen efforts to advance peace and identify community members to participate in capacity-building training. Additional questions (Appendix E) were asked of specific key informants to obtain data requested by community members (See Table 1, Question 2 Types of Data). These questions included questions related to safe passage programs, school attendance, environmental factors, and school leaders. Key informants received \$60 gift card incentives for their participation.

Community Survey

The landscape analysis team developed a community survey (See Appendix C) in English and Spanish to understand the perceived strengths, challenges, and recommendations for advancing peace in North Long Beach. The purpose of the community survey was to obtain information from individuals affiliated (e.g., lived, worked, owned a business) with North Long Beach. The community survey assessed community members' level of agreement to the following statements: 1) there are strong programs or activities to reduce violence on the Northside; 2) there are major challenges that make it difficult to reduce violence and advance peace on the Northside; 3) there are available resources to reduce violence and advance peace on the Northside. Community members could also state relevant programs or activities, challenges, resources, and recommendations for advancing peace in the North Long Beach community.

Electronic community surveys were distributed on social media, email, online newsletters, and via QR codes on flyers. Paper surveys were also distributed within the community. Research Fellows placed flyers and distributed surveys at laundry mats, businesses, restaurants, churches, and food distributions in North Long Beach.

Data Analysis

Qualitative Analysis

Key informant interviews were transcribed by Otter.AI and analyzed by the Research Fellows. Each transcript was assigned two research fellows to code for strengths, challenges, and recommendations for advancing peace in North Long Beach. Research Fellows then identified sub-themes to understand specific strengths, challenges, and recommendations to address and/or leverage the NLBEC's phase II capacity-building training. The themes and subthemes identified in the key informant interview analysis guided the analysis of qualitative data obtained in the community survey.

Quantitative Data Analysis

Two types of quantitative data were analyzed using the United States (US) Census and landscape analysis community survey. Secondary analysis of the data obtained from the US Census's American Community Survey estimated the demographic characteristics of North Long Beach residents. The American Community Survey (ACS) is conducted every year by survey to randomly sampled addresses in every state. The ACS creates period estimates that represent the

characteristics of the population and housing over a specific data collection period. The ACS provides estimates in 1-year and 5-year increments for areas with populations of over 65,000 residents. The landscape analysis utilized 1-year estimates which are subject to larger margins of error. However, these estimates provide the most recent estimates for the year 2022 in the zip code 90805. Descriptive analysis (frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviation) supported the quantitative descriptions of survey participants' demographics and perceived strengths, challenges, and resources for advancing peace.

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS FINDINGS

North Long Beach Demographics

Sex, Age, and Race/Ethnicity

The North Long Beach community (zip code tabulation area 90805) is a young and diverse community encompassing approximately 96,515 residents where approximately 61% of the population is under 40 years old. (Appendix A: Table 2). The largest age groups were residents 20 to 24 years old (8.3%), 25 to 29 years old (8.9%), and 30 to 34 years old (8.0%). Overall, there were more females (52.4%) than males (47.6%) in North Long Beach (Appendix A: Table 2).

North Long Beach is also racially and ethnically diverse. The US census collects information based on the social definition of race. Race is a socially constructed category of individuals loosely based on shared physical traits and similar cultural, social, and historical backgrounds. Race varies by social context and individuals' ability to identify with more than one race. The US Census collects data on White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander racial categories. In North Long Beach, approximately, 19.4% of residents were identified as White, 18.4% identified as Black/African American, 1.9% identified as American Indian/Alaska Native, 11.5% identified as Asian, 1.4% identified as Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander and 34.2% of participants identified as some other race.

Ethnicity refers to shared cultural characteristics such as language, ancestry, practices, and beliefs. Hispanic/Latinos are the largest ethnic group in North Long Beach accounting for approximately 59.9% of North Long Beach residents. Most participants were Mexican (49.8%), Puerto Rican (0.5%), Cuban (0.3%), and other Hispanic/Latino background (9.3%). Full

racial/ethnic descriptions of North Long Beach residents can be found in Appendix A: Tables 3 and 4.

Socioeconomic Status

Among the estimated 60,869 residents that are 25 years and older, 25.1% have a high school diploma or equivalent and 24.7% have some college but no degree. However, 14.3% have less than a 9th-grade education while 11.9% have attended 9th-12th grade but have no diploma. In addition, 24% of residents have an Associate, Bachelor, or Graduate/Professional degree. (Appendix A: Table 5). There are 48,513 (64.6%) North Long Beach residents 16 years and older in the civilian labor force of which 59.7% are employed and 4.9% are unemployed. There are 26,533 residents (35.3%) not in the labor force (Appendix A: Table 6).

The US Census defines households as related family members and all the unrelated people, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. There were approximately 28,163 households in North Long Beach. Many households (55.5%) earned an income of \$74,999 or less. However, 17.2% of household incomes earned \$100,000 to \$149,999. This was followed by 16.4% of households earning \$50,000 to \$74,999 and 13.3% earning \$35,000 to \$49,999. (Appendix A: Table 7). Most households (57.5%) in North Long Beach resided in renter-occupied units. Approximately 42.5% of households resided in owner-occupied units. (Appendix A: Table 8).

Crime Data

The North Long Beach Empowerment Coalition aims to advance peace and reduce violence in North Long Beach. This was in response to the upward trend of violent crimes in North Long Beach resulting in a 5.8% increase in violent crimes from 2021 to 2022. Crime data using the Long Beach Police Department's Crime Incident Mapping Application was obtained for crimes occurring from January 1, 2024 to June 5, 2004. This data has been limited to North Long Beach police beats 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 which serve North Long Beach residents. It is important to note that the data reported are estimates only incorporating crimes reported to the LBPD and input into the LDPD Crime Incident Mapping Application.

Crime data has been categorized by crimes against persons, property, and society. Simple Assault (52.6%) accounted for most crimes against persons. This is defined as an unlawful attempt (coupled with the capability) to commit a violent injury against another person. This was followed by Aggravated Assaults or any crime that involves the attempt to murder, rob,

rape, or assault with a deadly or dangerous weapon (24.5%). Motor vehicle theft (33.5%) accounts for the largest percentage of crimes against property followed by Destruction, Damage, and/or Vandalism of Property (15.9%). Most crimes against society constituted Drug/Narcotic Violations (45.0%) and Drug Equipment Violations (38.3%). Full crime data can be found in Appendix A: Table 9.

Description of Landscape Analysis Participants

Survey Participant Demographics

The largest percentage of survey participants currently reside in North Long Beach (48.7%). This was followed by those who worked in North Long Beach (14.7%), attended school or have children who attend school in this area (11.9%), or formerly resided (11.2%) (Appendix B: Table 10). Many survey participants ranged between 18-24 years old (11.9%), 25-34 years (26.4%), and 35-44% years old (20.9%) (Appendix B: Table 11). Most participants were assigned female sex at birth (61.7%) and identified their gender identity as female (59.2%). (Appendix B: Tables 12 and 13). Most participants (69.3%) identified as straight while 8.2% identified as bisexual and 4.8% identified as gay (Appendix B: Table 14).

Survey participants were racially and ethnically diverse. The largest percentage of participants identified as Hispanic/Latinx (44.3%) followed by African American/Black (28.2%). 17.3% of participants identified as White, 6.3% as Asian, and 2.5% as Pacific Islanders (Appendix B: Table 15). The majority (60.9%) of survey participants stated that they speak English. This is followed by those who indicated they speak Spanish (34%) (Appendix B: Table 16).

Approximately 41% of participants indicated that their highest level of education attained was a high school diploma or equivalent. 17.1% reported they have earned less than a high school diploma, 17.6% indicated they have earned an associate's or trade school degree, and 17.1% indicated they earned a bachelor's degree. (Appendix B: Table 17). The majority of survey participants earned an annual income of \$60,000 or less. This includes 30.5% who made less than \$25,000, 29% who made between \$25,001-\$45,000, and 13.6% who made between \$45,001 and \$60,000. (Appendix B: Table 18).

Key Informant Demographics

Twenty-two individuals participated in key informant interviews (Appendix C: Table 20). Twelve key informants resided in North Long Beach whereas 3 formerly resided, 6 worked, 1 person owned property, and 3 had listed other affiliations (Appendix C: Table 21). A large number of key informants ranged between 18-24 years old (18.2%), 25-34 years (22.7%), and 35-44 years old (9.1%) (See Table 22). This was followed by key informants aged 45-54 years old (13.6%), 55-64 years old (9.1%), 65-74 years old (4.0%), and 75 years or older (9.1%). Key informants were split evenly between female and male sex assigned at birth and gender identity (Appendix C: Tables 23 and 24). Most key informants identified as straight (90.9%) while 1 identified as bisexual and 1 as pansexual (Appendix C: Table 25).

Key informants identified as African American (27.3%), Asian (9.1%), Hispanic/Latino (40.9%), Pacific Islander (13.6%) and White (13.6%). One key informant also identified as Indigenous Native American while another key informant identified they were also White. (Appendix C: Table 26). Most key informants spoke primarily English within their households (90.9%) while three informants primarily spoke Spanish in their households. One key informant who primarily spoke Spanish in the home also spoke English. Three English-speaking households also spoke Spanish. One English-speaking household also spoke Spanish, Samoan, and Portuguese (Appendix C: Table 27). Most key informants earned less than \$90,000 (59.0%). Seven key informants (31.8%) earned greater than \$100,000 (Appendix C: Table 28). 9.1% of key informants had a high school diploma or equivalent, 50%, while 40.9% earned a graduate degree (Appendix C: Table 29).

Strengths, Challenges, and Resources

Survey participants generally disagreed or were somewhat neutral ($M= 3.06$, $SD=1.16$) on their belief that there were strong programs or activities to reduce violence in North Long Beach. More survey participants were somewhat neutral or agreed ($M= 3.72$, $SD=.96$) that there were major challenges that made it difficult to reduce violence in North Long Beach. Lastly, survey participants were generally neutral ($M= 3.48$, $SD=1.17$) regarding their agreement that there were available resources to reduce violence in North Long Beach (See Table 30).

Table 30: Strengths, Challenges, and Resources

	N	M	SD
There are strong programs or activities to reduce violence on the Northside.	416	3.06	1.16
There are major challenges that make it difficult to reduce violence and advance peace on the Northside.	412	3.72	.96
How much do you agree that there are available resources to reduce violence and advance peace on the Northside?	399	3.48	1.17

1=Strongly Disagree; 2 = Disagree; 3 =Neutral; 4 =Agree; 5=Strong. N= Number of respondents.

M = Mean; SD = Standard Deviation (A standard deviation close to zero indicates that data points are very close to the mean, whereas a larger standard deviation indicates data points are spread further away from the mean).

Qualitative Perceptions of Strengths, Challenges, and Suggestions

Strengths

Centers and Organizations

The first strength identified by community members centered on centers and organizations. These were considered the existing centers (e.g., community, health), community-based, and faith-based organizations that have positively impacted North Long Beach. Centers and programs offered Youth and Education, Rehabilitation and Reentry Programs, and Educational Classes which have played a crucial role in fostering learning, personal development, and community engagement. For example, there is a “*recovery group on South and Cherry across from the McDonald's*” that has many groups that promote actualized recovery. In addition, a community member stated that the “*North Long Beach Higher Education Center on South Street in Atlantic*” and “*provides business training but also financial literacy, computer lab, and engagement, trying to connect folks more to higher education*”.

Of particular importance were ***Healthcare Centers and Community Spaces*** that were a source of health promotion and wellness in their communities. Specific examples identified included the “CRC” (Community Resource Center), and the “*Blue Cross Blue Shield Center off of Atlantic*”. One community member stated, “*Places like schools, churches, and recreational centers*” are the “*ones that offer safe spaces for positive interactions*”. ***Nonprofits and Social Initiatives*** worked to advance their mission by identifying strategies that best enable them to serve their cause. For example, “Centro Cha”, “PUENTE Latino Association”, and “Norfside Outreach” are nonprofits actively involved in community work. PUENTE LA is “*doing things here and there that also support to reduce the violence*”. For example, a community member stated, several nonprofits also “*provide weekly, sometimes daily food pantries and food access,*

including fresh food, meat, dairy produce, and shelf stable food, including like canned food and grains and things of that nature”, and “having supplemental access to supplemental food has been really helpful in keeping people healthy and fed and hopefully helping them keep their lights on and their houses safe and ... their kids healthy”.

Participants noted that the “*Boys and Girls Club*”, “*YMCA*” and NPIEN (National Pacific Islander Education Network) focus on youth development. One community member stated that NPIEN works with schools on a project called Aloha Leadership where they “*have young people identify, what can you do to bring more aloha to your school? So, it could be things like listening with compassion or sharing kindness with others*”.

Faith-based Organizations such as churches, played a significant role in the community as they “*have people of influence within ... that audience*”. A community member mentioned a pastor that supports skate park activities “*by frequently, giv(ing) ... skateboards away and ... trucks so people can build their own skating equipment*”. Additionally, there are churches that “*have programs for [the] community at large as well as their own congregation*”. Another community member also noted that “*churches in the northside are very active and loving towards one another*”.

City Resources

Community members identified City Resources when available as a strength. These were considered North Long Beach resources that are funded through the City of Long Beach. Resources related to ***community engagement and safety*** were highlighted in an initiative called the Long Beach Activating Safe Communities that was funded by the Board of State and Community Corrections in California. The initiative focuses on three aspects of violence prevention, intervention, and aftercare with the goal of reducing gun violence. There are also ongoing graffiti cleanup and efforts to fix potholes which contribute to the infrastructure safety within the North Long Beach community. Community members noted that law enforcement (e.g., Long Beach Police Department) has safety measures in place within the community. For example, there are “*officers at most schools, like an officer resource*” and there are “*programs that teach ... early interaction with the kids*”. The “*council office in the police department, does a number of public engagements and community meetings*”, and the city has also “*adopted a patrol program to increase community safety awareness and reduce crime rates*”.

Community members noted that the City of Long Beach has resources focusing on ***Economic Development***, such as the “Chamber of Commerce”. A community member noted the “uptown Business Improvement District”, and that “there’s been a couple of economic development initiatives happening in North Long Beach from new retail to housing construction”. ***Recreation and Programs*** (e.g., “Houghton Park Teen Center, Houghton Park Jazz Festival, Veterans Festival, and Be SAFE Park Safety Initiative”) are also funded through the city, where the community member noted that the City of Long Beach, “*makes sure that young people have safe places to go and activities that they can participate in*”. Parks have a program during the summer “*called Be Safe, which is essentially [an] extended part programming [in the] evenings for [the] youth*”. The parks and recreation departments also have pools, which serve as a recreational outlet for youth. Another community member stated, “*the Michelle Obama Library offers a range of activities to young adults, and even seniors, and youth*”.

Community Connectedness

Community members believed events and activities that support community connectedness between community members advanced peace in North Long Beach. Community connectedness was perceived to thrive when people actively participate, communicate, and support one another. A community member noted that ***community vigilance*** plays a factor in promoting community connectedness and ensuring safety because people who know each other can act swiftly to prevent or address threats. For instance, a community member mentioned how they “*were able to stop [a] shooting because ... the people ... knew who we were*”. Another community member noted how “*it’s nice that we can use the resources of technology and apps*” to find out what is happening in real time within the neighborhoods.

Community engagement also fosters community connectedness through community events, sports leagues, and gatherings as they were believed to be good way to bring everyone together reducing tensions within the community. Connecting with others who grew up in the same community strengthens ties and builds trust, as a community member noted how they are, “*always going to somebody that [they] grew up with.....and connecting [with] them*”. Another example provided was, “*a group of individuals that do rugby, there’s you know, soccer, there’s softball and baseball. Every time there are games, again people are out there having fun or socializing.....community building activities, crop swaps, community art events and classes,*

neighborhood parties and socials, group runs, bike rides, yoga, dance classes, and walking” offered avenues for community members to engage with one another.

Community connectedness was also fostered through **information sharing**. Community members mentioned the monthly Coffee with a Cop sessions at Starbucks or other locations in North Long Beach which provide opportunities for dialogue between law enforcement and community members. These conversations helped to address concerns related to reducing violence on the Northside. The sessions rotate locations and it has *“primarily been through Dr. Joni Ricks Oddie’s council office”*. Through the coffee sessions, the police department takes part in public engagements and community meetings thereby increasing communication with community members. **Supportive initiatives hosted by the local businesses** promoted connectedness within the community. Project XLB *“debuted an event where they did free laundry services for the first 1000 families”* in the laundromat on South and Atlantic. Additionally, small businesses in the northside provide job opportunities and support for local initiatives.

Community Leaders

The fourth strength centered on individuals leading efforts to advance peace in North Long Beach. Community leaders played a pivotal role in creating a positive and supportive environment for everyone. Community leaders were active within the **community intervention model**. This model consisted of *“paid pairs of professionals, that are called the interventionists or peacekeepers, alongside the volunteers, to then ... keep safety [within the community]. Then you have something called the walking colleges model that was presented ... by [the] PUENTE Latino Association through Hilda Gaytan which is not only seeing safe passage as the increase of adult monitors, but having people actually move caravan, if you will, alongside students to make sure ... they have an adult presence as bodies of students walk the community in something called ... a walking school bus”*. The **influence of role models** was an important aspect of being a community leader. One community member stated, *“Great teachers who really go out their way their busy schedule, to try to reach out to these kids, and also role models, or whether it be sports or, or a career or something like that. And ... friends or extended family. [They] think those are the still keys and also ... religious figures. That’s helpful, but the main thing is it goes down to the parents”*. Role models contributed to shaping young lives.

Mental health support from community leaders such as school social workers and academic counselors work in tandem. Schools played a vital role in supporting students' mental health, ensuring that students receive the assistance they need. *"[The school] also has a referral system to Hazel Health District Y. So ... the mental health aspect of it too, and really getting students and our educational parents ... our parents or partners, to really know that mental health, it is okay, that if somebody needs help, like let's provide them the support"*.

Collaboration between the community members and leaders contributed to the safety of the environment. A community member noted how they used educational partners when they have a community event to ensure that they *"invite not only do [they] do the outreach through parents which is our vehicle, but [they] also make personal phone calls to families that live in the northside"*. The residents who engage in community events and mentorship programs provide valuable support and guidance for these at-risk youth. A community member described what their team does to mitigate challenges that make it difficult to reduce violence, and they ensure that their *"team is aware if [they] are facing something in the area and so [they] have a monthly meeting as administrators, high school administrators at least and so that if there's anything that [they] need to know in the communities that [they] serve, then it comes to the table too"*.

Neighborhood Associations

Another strength focused on neighborhood associations representing the North Long Beach neighborhoods that have supported efforts to advance peace. Neighborhood associations played a crucial role in fostering community cohesion and addressing local concerns.

Community engagement and connection were held by the DeForest and Houghton Park neighborhood associations as they provide ways for community members to come together and address issues that they see and come together to mitigate these challenges, notify the city, or bring issues to the police department. They also have a system by which they kind of look out for each other for their neighbors, just to make sure that their neighbors are doing well and staying safe."

One community noted that neighborhood associations contribute to **Violence Prevention**. *"Leadership at DeForest Park Starr King neighborhood, Ramona Park, Andy Street, and Houghton Park neighborhood association contributed to advancing peace within North Long Beach"*. Specifically, Houghton and DeForest Park neighborhood associations engaged in

activities that promote safety and security. Another community member described how neighborhood associations are “*pretty strong and committed to what violence prevention*” which may include a neighborhood watch and security presence that helped promote safety. ***Local Activities and Programs*** also contributed to the vibrancy and resilience of the neighborhood via neighborhood grants that allowed for neighborhood block parties and within neighborhood spaces.

Safe Passage

Community members saw strength in safe passage activities that promote safety for middle and high school students traveling to and from school and local parks. Safe passage was motivated by ***community connection around safety*** illustrated by intervention workers connecting with the community at various levels of participation to ensure that youth safely travel to and from school. There are several different safe passage ***models and approaches*** across North Long Beach. For example, there is an LBUSD model where Centro Cha is collaborating alongside LBUSD to set up Safe Passages along Cabrillo High School and Stevens Middle School. Long Beach Advancing Peace has hosted study sessions to get information from individuals who have been involved in safe passage to obtain additional information to strengthen safe passage activities. Generally, throughout Long Beach, they have implemented a volunteer model in which parent volunteers or vetted community members take on the onus of being the adult monitors to ensure youth safety during the commute to and from school. ***Safe haven business approaches*** also contributed to safe passage by establishing safe havens for youth seeking safety. In this approach, business owners receive training to de-escalate, provide shelter, and support to youth during conflict.

School Safety Plans

Community members believed school safety plans with activities, programs, and plans promoting school safety were a strength. Schools are mandated to have a ***school safety committee*** and a school safety plan. The school safety plans are reviewed each year by the school, school site councils, and parent groups. School safety plans were bolstered by ***collective responsibility*** or the idea that maintaining a safe environment is everyone’s responsibility. A community member stated that they have “*two campus security, as well as Campus Safety aids on campus. And so, when they bring concerns to [them]...[they] immediately respond. [They’re] very proactive too, so that if [they] know that something’s happening within [the] community,*

[they] go engage with the kids". The *Integration of K-9 Units* was seen in schools to alert for drugs and weapons. A community member stated that seeing campus safety patrols "around makes [them] feel better". Another mentioned the availability of campus security at their school site. The presence of campus security patrols provided reassurance and contributed to students' sense of safety.

The inclusion of a gang intervention specialist within Long Beach Unified School District also supported school safety. The presence of campus security personnel highlighted the importance of having dedicated staff to ensure safety within educational institutions. Encouraging students to self-advocate, communicate, and report any safety concerns fostered a **vigilant** atmosphere. The "see something, say something" approach reinforces the role of students in maintaining safety. The community members also appreciated that the safety plan included strategies for various scenarios ensuring **emergency preparedness**. The schools have various strategies for preparations ranging from smoke or gas hazards to drills for fire earthquakes and lockdowns.

Youth Programs

Activities and programs that promote youth engagement as a form of advancing peace were seen as a strength. Community members believed that **after-school programs** in particular were effective because the community feels that schools are part of the heart of the community. A community member noted that "*there was more feeling of safety inside the school than just right outside on the sidewalk*". Community members also noted after-school programs at the library and the local parks benefited the community as they helped to keep kids out of trouble. **Youth engagement** encouraged youth to actively participate and contribute to their surroundings and development. For example, a program named Be Safe is held over the summer that community members feel is "*essentially an extended part programming later on to the evenings for youth*". In addition, Freedom School is a 10-week summer program that "*focuses on reading for youth children*", and it "*provides a safe place for kids to go during summer months*". It helped advance literacy and encouraged learning and intellectual growth among children of North Long Beach.

Community members believed that **youth leadership programs** such as the male leadership academy and the female leadership academy in schools worked to ensure peace. For example, a community member noted, "*Jordan High School has several programs for young*

men and women in the male academy and female academy”. Churches have “youth councils” that conduct activities for their youth community. The *faith-based activities* promoted youth fellowship and spiritual growth within the community, providing them the guidance and support as they progress in life.

Recreational Activities often served as the only outlets for youth. Culturally centered nonprofits allow for arts and creative expression providing a space for individuals to express themselves and connect with their community. The cultural and recreational activities promoted diversity and cultural expression within the community. Sports and recreation were hosted by several youth-based organizations, for soccer, tackle football, Boy Scouts, and other youth activities. Sports activities served as avenues for physical activity, teamwork, and discipline. The community members mentioned the ***Midnight Basketball League*** as an effective violence prevention strategy. One community noted that the “*Boys and Girls Club hosted the midnight basketball league that has been a national Violence Prevention strategy in collaboration with the Eighth District Council office and also Long Beach PD [Police Department]*”. This strategy addressed conflict resolution, empathy, and building a safer community.

Internships and Career Exploration played a role in advancing peace as it highlighted the importance of their future. Odyssey Academy has internships embedded in their curriculum to provide the students an opportunity “*to get involved in possibly their future career as well as in the communities they serve*”. The internship program provides the students with a learning opportunity and practical experience. A community member noted that the internship program with Gateway “*has been a great tool for young kids to ... learn the workforce, or what it takes*”.

Challenges

Access to Programs and Resources

A common challenge expressed by community members in North Long Beach collectively points to the lack of access to programs and resources that promote violence prevention. One area of community concern was ***program availability***, particularly among teens and young adults. Community members expressed a “*deep void of constructive and productive activities for the age cohort between 16 to 28 years olds*”. Community members believed there was a link between the limited violence prevention programs and the prevalence of violence among young people who they believed were at risk of violence. In addition, North Long Beach

residents also expressed concern for **insufficient recreational programs and access to safe community centers**. One community member stated that *“the Doris Topsy community center at Houghton Park often has a ton of unhoused folks that make the area feel unsafe.”*

Beyond recreational programs, community members emphasize **educational and socioeconomic disparities** contributed to a lack of educational resources, employment opportunities, and socioeconomic support in North Long Beach. A community member noted, *“We have a lot of people who, even if we provided them the training tomorrow, they just aren't job ready”*. Community members also perceived uneven distributions of programs and resources across Long Beach which have resulted in greater disparities in North Long Beach. For example, a community member stated, *“Lots of programs exist in other sections of Long Beach, but they don't seem to end up in North Long Beach.”* Community members also believed **limited community awareness and engagement** of existing available resources that are not well-publicized or known to the community. Many community members expressed simply being unaware of resources that are potentially available to them.

City of Long Beach Response

The North Long Beach community also faced significant challenges related to the City of Long Beach's **response** to violence and peace efforts. Community members believed that advancing peace efforts are challenged by **inconsistent city responses** that undermine effective policy implementation and community safety. One community member states that *“regardless of elected representation, the city has inconsistently responded to crisis along the Long Beach Boulevard, specifically along the corridor between 70th Street and Victoria corridor for the past 30 years.”*

Law enforcement in North Long Beach also faces criticism for **insufficient resources for the North Long Beach community**. Community members feel that resources intended to support North Long Beach violence prevention efforts are *“rarely observed and felt in the neighborhoods.”* Another community member noted, *“The city also lacks financial commitment to sustainably fund violence prevention.”* **Reactive measures and mistrust** have resulted in **strained community relations** contributing to public safety concerns regarding the City of Long Beach's response efforts. One community member stated, *“Tensions between the police and the*

community have led to distrust of the police". This was often attributed to a reactive versus proactive police response.

Community Incohesion

Community members believed that significant barriers related to communication and interpersonal interactions contributed to community incohesion in North Long Beach.

Communication Barriers such as language differences between community members result in a general lack of neighborly interaction. One community member emphasized that *"misunderstandings and conflicts between different cultures and ethnic groups can lead to community tensions and increase the risk of violence."* Communication barriers between the City of Long Beach and its constituents were also perceived to contribute to *"animosity toward authority and leadership."* Another community member stated, *"Tensions between the police and the community have led to distrust of the police."*

Emotional and social challenges, such as unaddressed anger and difficulties in expressing emotions, exacerbate misunderstandings and violence. For example, a community member noted, *"We really have not dealt with a full conversation regarding the things that cause anger, and that might contribute to the violence and the things that happen....the community doesn't really speak because they feel they don't know how."* **Mental health challenges**, where trauma and depression drove individuals towards gang involvement as a coping mechanism. Community members express that some people who have been exposed and/or traumatized by gang violence may rationalize *"normalizing being in a gang."* Social factors, such as the need for belonging and family legacy, contribute to gang recruitment and retention. Community members believe some gang members may be *"seeking family or a sense of community."* In addition, **social exclusion**, driven by misunderstandings and a lack of support, further perpetuates cycles of violence. One community member stated, *"Social exclusion of certain groups leads to conflict between different cultural, religious, and ethnic groups."* Moreover, **ethnic and racial tensions**, such as racism, were frequently reported by community members further contributing to social fragmentation and violence.

Economic Conditions

Economic conditions such as lack of jobs, housing, food, and other basic necessities significantly impacted North Long Beach residents and are believed to contribute to crime and

violence. One community member expressed that “*economic disparities can lead to a lot of the frustration that's going on in these communities.*” **Economic hardships** limit educational and job opportunities further emphasizing how “*employment is hard to come by.*” Rising costs of living, low wages, and high unemployment have exacerbated financial stress, as North Long Beach residents reported feeling the brunt of the economic burden. As a result of rising costs of living and inadequate resources, homelessness is prevalent, reducing the effectiveness of advancing peace efforts. **Inadequate Transportation** also hinders opportunities, and community members believe that transportation barriers are evident as a community member describes a lack of transportation as a “*burden [for] folks who have a difficult time with mobility.*” Another community member stated that “*it is too expensive for people to use Uber to get around.*”

Environmental Safety

The presence of violence, crime, gangs, and spaces that are affected by lack of lighting and uncleanness reduced environmental safety in North Long Beach. North Long Beach residents believed that their community was compromised by **pervasive gang activity and violent crime**. **Economic Motivations**, shaped by socioeconomic disparities, highlighted the lure of the gang lifestyle of quick money-making strategies. Barriers such as **Stigma** and resistance to change further impeded efforts to leave gang life, as one community reflected, “*Some communities may have a culture of violence and social pressures that make violent behavior a social habit.*” In addition, **criminal activities** such as prostitution and drug use are witnessed by community members on a day-to-day basis. One community member stated that “*Colin Powell and Starr King schools have a high prevalence of prostitution in front of the kids.*”

Unmaintained public spaces suffered from inadequate lighting and uncleanness, which were exacerbated by homelessness. A community member stated there were “*general concerns about parks like Ramona Park and Houghton Park when it's dark and there's not a lot of lighting, families and people don't want to be there because they don't feel safe, either because of gang activity or because of unhoused people utilizing the space in a way that makes them feel unsafe.*”

Family Challenges

Community members highlighted the challenges and/or violence within the family environment as a contributor to community violence. **Lack of parental engagement** was a significant challenge according to community members which was believed to create

unstructured homes. A community member stated that the absence of positive role models “*robs children of guidance.*” Many community members expressed that fragmented families and lack of community support led to increased crime rates because individuals seek other ways to meet their needs. Community members believed that intergenerational violence perpetuated cycles of dysfunction. For example, a community member noted, “*Family breakdown and intra-family conflict cause adolescents and children to feel helpless and insecure, increasing the risk of violent behavior.*”

Limited Capacity

Limited capacity related to funding, time, and space for individuals, groups, or organizations to expand or sustain advancing peace efforts was a significant challenge. ***Limited financial resources*** encompassed inadequate funding, short-term grant allocations, and the redirection of redevelopment funds impacting the sustainability of community programs and initiatives. A community member noted, “*Most grants are soft money and short-term allocations. So, to receive adequate funding to address the root causes of community violence prevention is not built into the design in the first place.*” There was also a lack of sufficient training opportunities for community members and leaders to effectively address violence and safety concerns within their neighborhoods. ***Insufficiently trained personnel*** limit the implementation and impact of violence prevention efforts. In addition, ***limited community engagement*** reduces the ability of individuals, groups, or organizations to broaden advancing peace efforts. Lastly, ***time and space constraints*** also contribute to the difficulties in finding affordable meeting spaces and accommodating large groups for community engagement and program activities. One community member reports that “it is very difficult to find meeting spaces that are affordable for large groups of people.”

Suggestions

Expansion of Resources

Community members believed that the expansion of resources should begin with ***equitable allocation*** of funding and resources in North Long Beach. The equitable allocation of funding and resources provides the foundation to address the historical imbalance of resource allocation within the North Long Beach community, particularly in the areas of education, infrastructure, healthcare, and economic development. Moreover, community members

recommended the expansion of resources that include but not limited to substantial funding and infrastructure for community members, community groups, and organizations. Community members particularly recommended support for **basic needs and tangible resources** for North Long Beach residents. For example, a community noted, *“Everyone kind of needs like food and community and other basic needs like housing, and economic security, just making sure that people have those things so that they don't get pushed toward a certain life or even aren't easy to be preyed upon to get involved in that life out of desperation. I think resources that address those things would be helpful.”*

Community members recommended greater access to **educational and economic resources** to foster economic empowerment among North Long Beach residents. For example, one community stated, *“The community should step up efforts to provide job search counseling, vocational training, and employment opportunities to help residents integrate into the labor market and further reduce the incidence of violence in the community.”* Economic opportunities were tied to educational opportunities. For example, one community member stated that there *“needs to be housing opportunities [and] economic opportunities. And when we say economic opportunities, not just another fast-food restaurant opening up. Not something like that. Regarding education, not going into more debt for a degree that may not even pay off in the end. However, something that will have a light at the end of the tunnel and provide a route at the end of one's labor.”*

Community members recommended more **lifelong learning opportunities**, including adult education, financial resiliency, and cultural and recreational learning. One community member noted, *“Access to professional development for adults, for youth, young teenagers, and young adults would be something that would be helpful because this would help people find additional opportunities for job growth, career growth that would help them reach towards financial resiliency and stability.”* In addition, the community recommended the enhancement of **educational resources and support** that would promote educational and economic growth in North Long Beach. One community member stated, *“I feel that educational resources such as education grants, scholarships, and free school lunches can be provided to help families and students overcome financial barriers.”* Another resident stated, *“Educational resources, including schools, libraries, and educational programs, can be effectively used to provide educational opportunities and resources to help improve the skills and knowledge of residents.”*

Access to Healthcare & Promotion

Access to healthcare and promotion emphasizing the importance of physical and mental health was frequently recommended by community members. This recommendation calls for improved access to healthcare (e.g., healthcare clinics) and health promotion activities (e.g., Promotoras), focusing on both mental and physical health. Community members suggested an increase in **healthcare access and clinics** as they serve as critical community resources that should be widely available, welcoming, and accessible within the neighborhood for the residents of North Long Beach. For example, one community member stated, *"Access to full health care is important. So TCC, the Children's Clinic, has a clinic on the corner of Artesia and Atlantic. It's a really busy clinic. So, additional clinics and clinicians are something that we think would help reduce violence and advance peace, especially if they are accessible to people who have access to Medi-Cal and Medicaid. Another community member noted, "Additional clinics and clinicians is something that I think would help reduce violence and advance peace, especially if it's accessible to people who have access to Medi-Cal and Medicaid."*

The accessibility and promotion of **mental health services** were also recommended to promote the necessary resources for mental well-being and navigate mental health challenges. The availability of mental health services not only mitigates the risk of violent incidents among individuals in North Long Beach but also satisfies the demand for mental health support. According to a resident of North Long Beach, *"Mental health services, including counseling, mental health counseling, and substance abuse treatment, are provided to help individuals cope with stress and emotional problems and reduce violent behavior."*

Enhanced City of Long Beach Efforts

Community members recommended prioritizing improvements to the City of North Long Beach's response and prevention efforts. One community member described an ideal community partnership with the City of Long Beach representatives.... *"Strategies and programs must be evidence-based, comprehensive, and require strategic partnerships. It requires working with individuals closest to the issue to address the trauma associated with violence and build their resiliency to reduce harm, empower their ability to make changes in their own lives, and take active leadership roles to reduce violence and change their narrative for future children and emerging young adults".* Community recommendations for **safety and security responses** were

mixed. While some residents recommended an increased police presence, other community members suggested increased investment in community models of safety and violence prevention. Community models of safety recommendations included bolstered support groups and services and effective use of vacant spaces. One community member noted, *“We can improve the efficiency of the police department, carry out community patrols and preventive law enforcement activities, strengthen the fight against crime, and enhance the sense of security in the community.”*

There was a consensus that the City of Long Beach could do more to improve and create safe spaces in North Long Beach. This included developing and improving spaces (i.e., green spaces, vacant buildings) for North Long Beach residents to hold meetings, community events, and community activities to foster peace and safety. Community members emphasized the importance of the ***revitalization and utilization of vacant buildings***. Utilization of vacant buildings increases the number of ***accessible meeting spaces and community centers*** that could create safe spaces and community cohesion. These spaces cater to a broad spectrum of needs and interests, serving as essential hubs where community members feel valued, safe, and connected. A community member noted, *“We believe in providing community centers and activity spaces that provide a place for residents to meet, learn, and play, and promote community cohesion and interaction.”*

There was also a recommendation for enhanced City of Long Beach efforts to ***create additional parks and green spaces***. Community members wanted safe, accessible places for children and community members to engage outdoors as green spaces were viewed as essential for fostering a healthier, more connected community. One community member mentioned, *“I also think more green spaces, places for our kids to actually go out and, you know, have fun.”* The effort to increase the number of parks and green spaces aligns with urban development strategies focused on safety, community engagement, and environmental sustainability, reflecting a commitment to creating inclusive environments for all residents to thrive.

Effective Community Engagement

There were recommendations to improve activities, events, or communication to better engage the community in advancing peace efforts. Community members frequently recommended greater ***community involvement and support*** with one community member specifically stating, *“finding ways that the community can work together and identifying the*

positive things that take place in the community, as opposed to the negative because it's very easy to point out negatives, and then people post it on social media. But maybe we do a social media campaign and post the positives about our city here.” Community members believed community engagement ***promoted social stability and conflict reduction***. One community member stated, *“Community events that bring people together. Music and art and more resources”*

Community engagement also focused on ***safety initiatives*** or implementation plans and/or initiatives that promote safety in North Long Beach. Collaboration and shared responsibility were pivotal suggestions in driving safety initiatives. This involves various community members and organizations working collectively to implement and promote measures to create a safer environment for residents and visitors alike. A community member stated, *“Making sure that local parks, businesses, or organizations, people that activate the parks, and street vendors all kind of see themselves as part of that ecosystem of public safety. You know, are able to share resources with one another, especially at the organizational level.”*

Greater Support for Youth Programs

Community members recommended additional support for youth programs and other extracurricular activities. Support for youth programs was believed to heighten engagement with youth and young adults, whereby investing in community advancement of peace. Residents see the benefit of these activities and programming as *“Youth guidance and counseling services can be used to provide mentorship programs, counseling services, and youth activities to help young people establish positive lifestyles and social circles.”* ***Mentorship and support programs*** were considered crucial for providing guidance, knowledge, and opportunities for young individuals' personal and professional growth. These programs offer valuable resources, advice, and encouragement, helping the youth to navigate challenges, build essential skills, and access new opportunities for advancement. One community member stated, *“Youth guidance and counseling services can be used to provide mentorship programs, counseling services, and youth activities to help young people establish positive lifestyles and social circles.”* This statement emphasizes the significance of having guidance and support.”

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations support the coordination with LBCEI and partnering nonprofits to make recommendations on cohort formation and capacity-building initiatives for Phase II (2024-2025). Recommendations are based on data collected through the North Long Beach Analysis.

LBCEI Specific Recommendations

Identification of Technical Assistance and Development of Capacity Training Plan

LBCEI intends to identify technical assistance and development support for the 2024-2025 implementation of the grant to build capacity building within the North Long Beach community to advance peace. This will require the identification of key individual(s) and/or organizations that will lead the capacity training and support the development of a capacity training plan.

Currently, LBCEI is working on identifying the critical capacity training partner(s) to implement the capacity training plan. Along with the search for a technical assistant partner with the necessary expertise in this area, it is suggested that existing experience in the North Long Beach community be a top priority. Moreover, LBCEI should make special considerations for selecting a partner(s) who could reflect the racial and ethnic diversity within North Long Beach. Recommendations for a capacity training plan should include the identification of a clear launch, timeline, and communication plan. Additionally, a clear and robust recruitment plan with clear deliverables between LBCEI and community partners is suggested.

Recommendation for utilization of Landscape Analysis to develop Capacity Training Plan

As the Landscape Analysis reflects over 450 community members and identified key informants connected to North Long Beach, it is recommended that LBCEI begin with a concrete understanding of the community-identified strengths, challenges, and suggestions. To guide Capacity Training, the following definitions were used to analyze the data collected from the community:

- ***Strengths*** -identification of something that exists that is used by the community, seen as a positive, or something that is a draw to the community, or an active resource that exists.
- ***Challenges*** - identification of frustration, a lack of something, something missing, or a deterrent to the community.

- ***Suggestions*** - resources or programs that are needed or that are underutilized or resources that are no longer available.

The themes curated from the completed surveys and interviews should serve as a guide for the work that will be completed during the second year of capacity training. It may also serve as a guidepost for evaluation efforts determining the effectiveness of capacity-building efforts in Phase II.

Recommendation for iterative feedback from key informants and community members

It is recommended that special attention be paid to the possibility that prioritized capacity training may point to the need for shifted focus to new training opportunities for the community. Therefore, ongoing iterative feedback from community partners is recommended to guide and refine the capacity training plan. It is recommended that LBCEI develop a plan to track and evaluate the capacity training efforts, including the number of individuals involved, demographics, activities, results, and long-term outcomes. The key informant interview guide (Appendix D) developed during the landscape analysis can serve as a guide for ongoing formative feedback during the planning and implementation of the capacity training plan.

Capacity Training Plan

Proposed Capacity Training Participants

Recommendations include the identification of key organizations, informal groups, and individuals who should be involved in the capacity training. There should be care in recruiting racially and ethnically diverse community members who represent the demographic of North Long Beach. Priority should be provided to those who live and work in North Long Beach. Cohort selection for capacity training should prioritize stakeholders who could benefit from strengthening efforts to advance peace, including grassroots organizing and informal/newly formed groups that are often overlooked and under-resourced.

First, it is suggested that *organizations* (non-profit and for-profit groups that are affiliated with service to North Long Beach, e.g., neighborhood associations, formalized community groups, small businesses, educational programming) be identified. These selected organizations should primarily have a clear connection to advancing peace in North Long Beach. Selected organizations should have or be willing to gain expertise in supporting the workforce and economic development. For example, this may include North Long Beach businesses interested in becoming safe havens. Representatives of educational organizations should be recruited for

capacity training, given the relationship between education opportunities and advancing peace. While education agencies should be involved at the organizational level, it is also important to identify specific educators who work in North Long Beach classrooms. In addition, neighborhood associations and smaller faith-based organization representatives are recommended for capacity training recruitment given community members' perception of their role in advancing peace effort in North Long Beach.

Recruiting *informal groups* (community gatherings or associations created by two or more individuals, e.g., faith-based groups, neighborhood gatherings, clubs) for participation in Capacity Training is crucial for growing capacity effort in North Long Beach. These groups often support advancing peace efforts with very limited resources. This is similarly true for key *individuals* who are not affiliated with any group but are actively participating in reducing violence in North Long Beach. This can include recreational leaders, former or current gang-affiliated members, recreational leaders, and mental health/drug recovery leaders.

Prioritized Capacity Training Content

The landscape analysis indicated there were various topic areas in which North Long Beach community members could benefit from capacity training opportunities. The landscape analysis process revealed suggestions for *resources* (i.e., anything that can be used to improve the chances that efforts to reduce violence and advance peace will be successful) and other strategies to advance peace in North Long Beach. It is recommended that LBCEI and the capacity training partner(s) continue to utilize these suggestions to help shape Phase II capacity training and future training efforts. However, the following content areas have been prioritized based on their significance within the landscape analysis findings.

Advocacy Training should be prioritized for capacity training content. Many community members identified inequities in city-level response and other structural inequities that contribute to crime in violence in North Long Beach. Advocacy training should start with the identification of these concerns while teaching community members how to address systemic-level change while empowering them to build power within the communities in which they live and work. One aspect of this advocacy training should include conducting a *power analysis*. In the context of community organizing, a power analysis is a tool that helps community members understand where power currently resides within a community. A power analysis investigates the current

power balance while devising strategies for how to shift it. A power analysis will guide how to effectively build capacity within the community and can lead to effective advocacy efforts.

Funding Training. This capacity training should focus on funding access, types, and resources (types of funding, access to funding, providing grant writing templates, how to crowdfund, and unconventional funding opportunities, including financial management). Another priority of the capacity training plan should focus on mechanisms for fostering economic development within the community, particularly for those interested in accessing funding to hire those in reentry. As such, training on the best methods and resources for integration into the labor market is seen as critical.

Training for a Collaborative Safe Passage Model. The capacity training plan should focus on capacity training for a collaborative model for safe passage for North Long Beach. This collaborative model should identify current resources, critical individuals, organizations, and government funding to advance safe passage. It should prioritize resources and responses to those who are housing insecure while defining, creating, and sharing safe spaces in North Long Beach, particularly for youth and young adults. A safe passage model in North Long Beach should not only focus on safe passage to and from school, but it should also consider incorporating safe passage to community events, sports, and recreational activities, and future safe spaces created through advancing peace efforts in North Long Beach.

Develop a Collaborative Communication System. LBCEI is a conduit of collaborative communication in North Long Beach. Given this, a prioritized aspect of the capacity training plan should focus on developing and implementing a community-focused collaborative communication system to advance peace. Training will need to focus on the use of this communication system while incorporating training on the power and use of social media (e.g., Instagram, Facebook, TikTok). Additionally, the capacity training plan should include training on effective methods to share critical and accurate information quickly between community members to support mobilization efforts when experiencing community emergencies (e.g., acts/threats of violence, mental health crisis).

Evaluation Training. An appropriate evaluation of advancing peace activities is an important tool for determining the effectiveness and efficiency of advancing efforts in North Long Beach. The capacity training plan should equip organizations, key individuals, and informal groups to write and allocate funding for evaluation efforts when seeking funding,

develop effective evaluation measures, and report their evaluation findings as a means of advocacy. Additionally, part of the capacity training should include appropriate measurement tools (paper or virtual), types of evaluations, and effective implementation of the evaluation explanations as to why it is important. Peer to peer collaboration should be emphasized and reflected in collaborative evaluation efforts. This peer-to-peer collaboration should provide formative feedback not only to those collaborating but to LBCEI at large, on the effectiveness of the efforts to advance peace. In addition, the training to

CONCLUSION

Efforts to advance peace in North Long Beach begin with acknowledging and leveraging community members' ongoing efforts to reduce violence in this community. The landscape analysis provides insights into the strengths, challenges, and community-initiated suggestions for advancing peace in North Long Beach. These findings serve as a foundation by which capacity training development can center the community's voice. The prioritized recommendations provide focus areas that would benefit the community according to the landscape analysis findings. However, iterative feedback from the community should provide more understanding as to which areas of training should be prioritized for Phase II capacity training based on these findings. In conclusion, the landscape analysis findings are a useful advocacy tool to promote the need for greater, equitable allocation of resources to North Long Beach to reduce violence and advance peace in this community.

APPENDIX A: NORTH LONG BEACH DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 2. Sex and Age

Sex	Estimate	%
Male	45,927	47.6
Female	50,588	52.4
Age	Estimate	%
Under 5 years	6,728	7
5 to 9 years	6,345	6.6
10 to 14 years	6,863	7.1
15 to 19 years	7,666	7.9
20 to 24 years	8,044	8.3
25 to 29 years	8,631	8.9
30 to 34 years	7,766	8
35 to 39 years	6,741	7
40 to 44 years	5,913	6.1
45 to 49 years	6,078	6.3
50 to 54 years	5,913	6.1
55 to 59 years	5,517	5.7
60 to 64 years	4,895	5.1
65 to 69 years	3,614	3.7
70 to 74 years	2,729	2.8
75 to 79 years	1,358	1.4
80 to 84 years	886	0.9
85 years and over	828	0.9

U.S. Census Bureau. "ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates."
American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Data
Profiles, Table DP05, 2022,
<https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5Y2022.DP05?g=860XX00U>

Table 3: Race and Ethnicity

RACE	Estimate	%
White	18,733	19.4
Black or African American	17,779	18.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	1,840	1.9
Sioux tribal grouping	18	0
Asian	11,124	11.5
Asian Indian	320	0.3
Chinese	396	0.4
Filipino	3,023	3.1
Japanese	321	0.3
Korean	293	0.3
Vietnamese	625	0.6
Other Asian	6,146	6.4
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	1,338	1.4
Chamorro	71	0.1
Native Hawaiian	1	0
Samoan	1,038	1.1
Other Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	228	0.2
Some Other Race	33,014	34.2
Two or More Races	12,687	13.1
White and Black or African American	884	0.9
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	227	0.2
White and Asian	249	0.3
White and Some Other Race	8,947	9.3
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	269	0.3
Black or African American and Some Other Race	538	0.6

U.S. Census Bureau. "ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP05, 2022.
<https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5Y2022.DP05?g=860XX00US90805>.

Table 4: Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Estimate	%
Hispanic or Latino	57,795	59.9
Mexican	48,100	83.22
Puerto Rican	474	0.8
Cuban	248	0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	8,973	15.52

U.S. Census Bureau. "ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP05, 2022,
<https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5Y2022.DP05?e=860XX00US90805>.

Table 5: Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	Estimate	%
Population 25 years and over	60,869	
Less than 9th grade	8,732	14.3
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7,213	11.9
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	15,262	25.1
Some college, no degree	15,015	24.7
Associate's degree	4,578	7.5
Bachelor's degree	7,688	12.6
Graduate or professional degree	2,381	3.9

U.S. Census Bureau. "Educational Attainment." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1501, 2022,
[https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2022.S1501?t=Education:Educational Attainment&g=860XX00US90805](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2022.S1501?t=Education:Educational%20Attainment&g=860XX00US90805).

Table 6: Employment

Employment	Estimate	%
In labor force	48,540	64.7
Civilian labor force	48,513	64.6
Employed	44,837	59.7
Unemployed	3,676	4.9
Armed Forces	27	0
Not in labor force	26,533	35.3

U.S. Census Bureau. "Selected Economic Characteristics." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP03, 2022,
[https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5Y2022.DP03?q=Labor force&g=860XX00US90805](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5Y2022.DP03?q=Labor%20force&g=860XX00US90805).

Table 7: Household Income

Household Income	Estimate	%
Total households	28,163	
Less than \$10,000	1,627	5.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,257	4.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,816	6.4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2,551	9.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3,734	13.3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4,607	16.4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4,230	15
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4,838	17.2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2,021	7.2
\$200,000 or more	1,482	5.3

U.S. Census Bureau. "Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2022 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1901, 2022, <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2022.S1901?q=income&g=860XX00>

Table 8. Housing Tenure

Housing Tenure	Estimate	%
Occupied housing units	28,163	28163
Owner-occupied	11,960	42.5
Renter-occupied	16,203	57.5
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	3.68	--
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	3.17	--

U.S. Census Bureau. "Tenure." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables, Table B25003, 2022, [https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5Y2022.B25003?q=housing tenure&g=860XX00US90805](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5Y2022.B25003?q=housing%20tenure&g=860XX00US90805).

Table 9: Reported Crime Data (Jan. 1- June 5, 2024)

Crimes Against Persons	Estimate	%	Crimes Against Property	Estimate	%	Crimes Against Society	Estimate	%
Aggravated Assault	124	24.5	Arson	18	1.4	Animal Cruelty	1	1.7%
Intimidation	56	11.1	All Other Larceny	82	6.3	Commercial Sex Acts	2	3.3%
Kidnapping/Abduction	5	1.0	Burglary/Breaking and Entering	117	9.0	Drug Equipment Violations	23	38.3%
Forcible Fondling	19	3.8	Destructive/Damage/Vandalism of Property	208	15.9	Drug/Narcotic Violations	27	45.0%
Forcible Rape	18	3.6	Embezzlement	12	0.9	Pornography/Obscene Material	2	3.3%
Forcible Sodomy	7	1.4	Forgery/Counterfeiting	6	0.5	Prostitution	2	3.3%
Manslaughter By Negligence	1	0.2	Fraud - Identity Theft	20	1.5	Purchasing Prostitution	1	1.7%
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	1	0.2	Fraud Credit Card/Automated Teller Machines	7	0.5%	Purse Snatching	2	3.3%
Simple Assault	266	52.6	Motor Vehicle Theft	439	33.6%	Total	60	100.0%
Sexual Assault with an Object	7	1.4	Robbery	83	6.4%			
Statutory Rape	2	0.4	Shoplifting	113	8.7%			
Total	506	100.0%	Stolen Property Offenses (Receiving)	8	0.6%			
			Theft From Buildings	85	6.5%			
			Theft From Motor Vehicle	83	6.4%			
			Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	25	1.9%			
			Total	1306	100.0%			

Long Beach Police Department Crime Mapping Application (January 1, 2024 – June 5th, 2024) [Crime Incidents \(arcgis.com\)](https://arcgis.com)

APPENDIX B: COMMUNITY SURVEY PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 10. North Long Beach Affiliation

Affiliation	N	(%)
Currently Reside	279	48.7%
Formerly Resided	64	11.2%
Work	84	14.7%
Own Property	35	6.1%
Attend or Children Attend School	68	11.9%
Other	43	7.5%

Table 10b. North Long Beach Affiliation

Other
Bixby Knolls Art Walk
Church
Extended Family live in NLB
Family lives in the area
Family still lives in the North
Bixby Knolls Art Walk
Former Lindbergh MS and Jordan HS Alumni (HS Graduate 2005), voluntarily participated in Bikes Peace 90800 Youth Leadership Program for 4 years. Also was appointed youth council leader for District 8.
Formerly worked
Friend who resides
I visit
Formerly worked
Non-profit organization works with residents
Parents had a shop on Cherry
Whole family lives on the NORF
Attends Church One
help out here
I visit a lot

Table 11. Age

Age	N	(%)
12-17 years old	5	1.2%
18-24 years old	50	11.9%
25-34 years old	111	26.4%
35-44 years old	88	20.9%
45-54 years old	73	17.3%
55-64 years old	54	12.8%
65-74 years old	32	7.6%
75 years or older	8	1.9%

Table 12. Sex Assigned at Birth

Sex	N	(%)
Female	256	61.7%
Male	150	37.3%
Prefer not to Answer	4	1.0%

Table 13. Gender Identity

Gender Identity	N	(%)
Female	247	59.2%
Male	150	36.0%
Nonbinary/Gender Expansive	5	1.2%
Transgender	5	1.2%
Two Spirit	1	.2%
Other	2	.5%
Prefer not to Answer	7	1.7%

Table 14. Sexual Orientation

Sexual Orientation	N	(%)
Asexual	1	.3%
Bisexual	31	8.2%
Gay	18	4.8%
Lesbian	7	1.9%
Pansexual	8	2.1%
Queer	6	1.6%
Straight	262	69.3%
Other	17	4.5%
Prefer not to Answer	28	7.4%

Table 15. Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	N	(%)
African American/Black	117	28.2%
Alaska Native	3	.7%
Asian	28	6.3%
Hispanic/Latinx	184	44.3%
Middle Eastern	1	.2%
Pacific Islander	11	2.5%
White	77	17.3%
Other	6	1.3%
Prefer not to Answer	6	1.3%

Table 16. Household Languages

Language	N	(%)
English	326	60.9%
Spanish	182	34.0%
Tagalog	8	1.5%
Khmer	6	1.1%
Samoan	6	1.1%
Hawaiian	1	.2%
Other	6	1.1%

Table 16b. Household Languages

Other
French
Japanese
Portuguese
ASL
Mestizo

Table 17. Highest Level of Educational Attainment

Education Attainment	N	(%)
Less than a high school diploma	72	17.1%
High school diploma or equivalent	171	40.6%
Associate's or trade school degree	74	17.6%
Bachelor's degree (e.g., B.A, B.S)	72	17.1%
Master's degree (e.g., MPH, M.S)	25	5.9%
Doctoral degree (e.g., PhD, EdD, MD, JD)	7	1.7%

Table 18. Annual Income

Annual Income	N	(%)
Less than \$25,000	119	30.5%
\$25,001 to \$45,000	113	29.0%
\$45,001 to \$60,000	53	13.6%
\$60,001 to \$70,000	27	6.9%
\$70,001 to \$80,000	26	6.7%
\$80,001 to \$90,000	18	4.6%
\$90,001 to \$100,000	13	3.3%
Greater than \$100,000	21	5.5%

APPENDIX C: KEY INFORMANT DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 20. North Long Beach Affiliation

Affiliation	N	(%)
Currently Reside	9	40.9%
Formerly Resided	3	13.6%
Work	6	27.3%
Own Property	1	4.5%
Other	3	13.6%

Table 21. Other North Long Beach Affiliation

Attends NLB events
Attends NLB events
Worked in NLB, served as an administrator, former teacher, and current students are from NLB

Table 22. Age

Age	N	(%)
18-24 years old	4	18.2%
25-34 years old	5	22.7%
35-44 years old	2	9.1%
45-54 years old	3	13.6%
55-64 years old	2	9.1%
65-74 years old	4	18.2%
75 years or older	2	9.1%

Table 23. Sex Assigned at Birth

Sex	N	(%)
Female	11	50%
Male	11	50%

Table 24. Gender Identity

Gender Identity	N	(%)
Female	11	50%
Male	11	50%
Nonbinary/Gender Expansive	(1*)	--

Table 25. Sexual Orientation

Sexual Orientation	N	(%)
Bisexual	1	4.5%
Pansexual	1	4.5%
Straight	20	90.9%

Table 26. Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	N	(%)
African American/Black	6	27.3%
Asian	2	9.1%
Hispanic/Latinx	9	40.9%
Indigenous Native American	(1*)	4.5%
Pacific Islander	3	13.6%
White	2 (1*)	13.6%

Table 27. Household Languages

Language	N	(%)
English	19 (1*)	90.9%
Spanish	3(4*)	31.8%
Samoan	(1*)	4.5%
Portuguese	(1*)	4.5%

Table 28. Annual Income

Annual Income	N	(%)
Less than \$25,000	3	13.6%
\$25,001 to \$45,000	1	4.5%
\$45,001 to \$60,000	1	4.5%
\$60,001 to \$70,000	2	9.1%
\$70,001 to \$80,000	2	9.1%
\$80,001 to \$90,000	4	18.2%
\$90,001 to \$100,000	-	--
Greater than \$100,000	7	31.8%

Table 29. Education Attainment

Education Attainment	N	(%)
Less than a high school diploma	0	0.0%
High school diploma or equivalent	2	9.1%
Associate's or trade school degree	3	13.6%
Bachelor's degree (e.g., B.A, B.S)	8	36.4%
Master's degree (e.g., MPH, M.S)	5	22.7%
Doctoral degree (e.g., PhD, EdD, MD, JD)	4	18.2%

APPENDIX D: NORTH LONG BEACH EMPOWERMENT COALITION COMMUNITY SURVEY

The North Long Beach Empowerment Coalition's Community Survey seeks your help to understand your perceptions of the strengths, challenges, and resources available to advance peace in North Long Beach. We hope to use your responses to help us develop programs and resources to make the Northside stronger. Thank you for your willingness to participate in this survey. Your insight and input are valuable aspects of this process.

Demographics Questions:

The first questions are questions related to your demographic background. These questions will help us describe who is participating in our survey. This will also assist us in ensuring we are being inclusive throughout the landscape analysis.

1. What is your affiliation with North Long Beach [select all that apply]
 - ☐ Currently Reside
 - ☐ Formerly resided
 - ☐ Work
 - ☐ Own Property
 - ☐ Attend School/Children attend school in the area
 - ☐ Other

2. I speak the following language(s) in my home (Select all that apply)
 - ☐ English
 - ☐ Spanish
 - ☐ Tagalog
 - ☐ Khmer
 - ☐ Samoan
 - ☐ Tongan
 - ☐ Chamorro
 - ☐ Hawaiian
 - ☐ Other _____

3. What is the highest level of education you have completed?
 - ☐ Less than a high school diploma
 - ☐ High school diploma or equivalent
 - ☐ Associate's or trade school degree
 - ☐ Bachelor's degree (e.g., B.A, B.S)
 - ☐ Master's degree (e.g., MPH, M.S)
 - ☐ Doctoral degree (e.g., PhD, EdD, MD, JD)

4. If you are comfortable sharing, what is your annual income?
- ☐ Less than \$25,000
 - ☐ \$25,001 to \$45,000
 - ☐ \$45,001 to \$60,000
 - ☐ \$60,001 to \$70,000
 - ☐ \$70,001 to \$80,000
 - ☐ \$80,001 to \$90,000
 - ☐ \$90,001 to \$100,000
 - ☐ Greater than \$100,000
5. My racial/ethnic identities are (select all that apply):
- ☐ Asian
 - ☐ Alaska Native
 - ☐ Black/African American
 - ☐ Hispanic/Latinx
 - ☐ Indigenous/Native American
 - ☐ Middle Eastern
 - ☐ North African
 - ☐ Pacific Islander
 - ☐ Southwest Asian
 - ☐ White
 - ☐ Prefer not to answer
 - ☐ Other _____
6. My assigned gender at birth (sex):
- ☐ Female
 - ☐ Male
 - ☐ Intersex
 - ☐ Prefer not to answer
 - ☐ Other _____
7. My current gender identity or expression is (Please Select all that apply):
- ☐ Female
 - ☐ Male
 - ☐ Non-Binary/ Gender Expansive
 - ☐ Transgender
 - ☐ Two Spirit
 - ☐ Prefer not to answer
 - ☐ Other _____
8. The sexual orientation that best describes me is (Select all that apply):
- ☐ Lesbian
 - ☐ Gay
 - ☐ Bisexual

- ☐ Pansexual
- ☐ Queer
- ☐ Straight
- ☐ Asexual
- ☐ Prefer not to say
- ☐ Other _____

9. My age is between (select one):

- ☐ 12-17 years old
- ☐ 18-24 years old
- ☐ 25-34 years old
- ☐ 35-44 years old
- ☐ 45-54 years old
- ☐ 55-64 years old
- ☐ 65-74 years old
- ☐ 75 years or older

Strengths, Challenges, and Resources

The following questions will ask you about the strengths, challenges, and resources in the Northside regarding reducing violence and advancing peace. Please let us know whether you strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, or strongly agree with the following questions.

10. There are strong programs or activities to reduce violence on the Northside?

- ☐ Strongly Disagree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Strongly Agree

11. Please list any programs or activities that you believe help to reduce violence and advance peace on the North Side.

12. There are major challenges that make it difficult to reduce violence and advance peace on the Northside.

- ☐ Strongly Disagree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Strongly Agree

13. Please state any challenges you believe may make it difficult to reduce violence and advance peace on the North Side.

14. A community resource is anything that can be used to improve the chances that efforts to reduce violence and advance peace will be successful. This can be a person (e.g., resident), place (e.g., school, church, recreation center, park), business (e.g., employer), or community service (e.g., public transportation, cultural organization). How much do you agree that there are available resources to reduce violence and advance peace on the Northside?

- ☐ Strongly Disagree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Strongly Agree

15. Please list any available resources that you believe will help to reduce violence and advance peace on the North Side.

16. What suggestions would you recommend to reduce violence and advance peace on the Northside?

17. Can you list ways to strengthen efforts to advance peace on the Northside?

APPENDIX E. GENERAL KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE

We would like to thank you for speaking with us to help us understand the perceptions of the strengths, challenges, and resources available to reduce violence and advance peace in North Long Beach. We hope to use your responses to help us develop programs and resources to make the Northside stronger. There are a few questions we would like to ask to learn more about the people we are interviewing.

Demographics Questions:

The first questions will ask questions about your demographic background. These questions will help us describe who is participating in our interview. This will also assist us in ensuring we are being inclusive when recruiting participants for our interviews.

1. What is your affiliation with North Long Beach [select all that apply]
 - ☐ Currently Reside
 - ☐ Formerly resided
 - ☐ Work
 - ☐ Own Property
 - ☐ Attend School/Children attend school in the area
 - ☐ Other _____

2. May I ask your age?

3. What is the highest level of education you have completed?
 - ☐ Less than a high school diploma High school diploma or equivalent
 - ☐ Associate's or trade school degree
 - ☐ Bachelor's degree (e.g., B.A, B.S)
 - ☐ Master's degree (e.g., MPH, M.S)
 - ☐ Doctoral degree (e.g., PhD, EdD, MD, JD)

4. If you are comfortable sharing, what is your annual income?
 - ☐ Less than \$25,000
 - ☐ \$25,001 to \$45,000
 - ☐ \$45,001 to \$60,000
 - ☐ \$60,001 to \$70,000
 - ☐ \$70,001 to \$80,000
 - ☐ \$80,001 to \$90,000
 - ☐ \$90,001 to \$100,000
 - ☐ Greater than \$100,000

5. What language do you primarily speak in your home? (Select all that apply)
 - ☐ English

- ☐ Spanish
- ☐ Tagalog
- ☐ Khmer
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Tongan
- ☐ Chamorro
- ☐ Hawaiian
- ☐ Other _____

6. What is your racial/ethnic identity or identities (select all that apply):

- ☐ Asian
- ☐ Alaska Native
- ☐ Black/African American
- ☐ Hispanic/Latinx
- ☐ Indigenous/Native American
- ☐ Middle Eastern
- ☐ North African
- ☐ Pacific Islander
- ☐ Southwest Asian
- ☐ White
- ☐ Prefer not to answer
- ☐ Other _____

7. If you are comfortable sharing, what is your sex or your assigned gender at birth?

- ☐ Female
- ☐ Male
- ☐ Intersex
- ☐ Prefer not to answer
- ☐ Other _____

8. If you are comfortable sharing, what is your current gender identity or expression is (Select all that apply):

- ☐ Female
- ☐ Male
- ☐ Non-Binary/ Gender Expansive
- ☐ Transgender
- ☐ Two Spirit
- ☐ Prefer not to answer
- ☐ Other _____

9. If you are comfortable sharing, what sexual orientation that best describes you (Select all that apply):

- ☐ Lesbian
- ☐ Gay

- ☐ Bisexual
- ☐ Pansexual
- ☐ Queer
- ☐ Straight
- ☐ Asexual
- ☐ Prefer not to say
- ☐ Other _____

Strengths, Challenges, and Resources

The following questions will ask you about the strengths, challenges, and resources on the Northside regarding reducing violence and advancing peace.

1. Can you describe any programs or activities that help reduce violence and advance peace on the North Side?
2. Can you describe challenges you believe may make it difficult to reduce violence and advance peace on the North Side?
3. A community resource is anything that can be used to improve the chances that efforts to reduce violence and advance peace will be successful. This can be a person (e.g., resident), place (e.g., school, church, recreation center, park), business (e.g., employer), or community service (e.g., public transportation, cultural organization). Can you describe resources that you believe will help to reduce violence and advance peace on the North Side?
4. What suggestions would you recommend to reduce violence and strengthen efforts to advance peace on the Northside?
5. After we collect this data, we will be gathering community members to participate in capacity building that will strengthen advancing peace efforts in North Long Beach. Can you identify anyone, including yourself, who might be interested in receiving training to improve capacity to advance peace?

APPENDIX F: SUPPLEMENTAL KEY INFORMANT QUESTIONS

Community Members (Youth, veterans, reentry population, etc.)

Community Based Organizations (Partner CBOs, YMCA, Nonprofits, etc.)

Education Stakeholders (Teachers, Principals, Administrators, LBCC, etc.)

Neighborhood Associations (North Long Beach Neighborhood Alliance, Churches, etc.)

Governmental Institutions (Office of Youth Development, LBPD, etc.)

1. Key informants regarding gangs
 - 1.1. How do individuals perceive the gang problem?
 - 1.2. What factors are contributing to the gang problem?
 - 1.3. What resources are available to support the community related to gang violence?
 - 1.4. What do you think would be a beneficial resource to reduce gang violence?
 - 1.5. What specific crimes, if any, are related specifically to gangs?
 - 1.6. Why do/did individuals join a gang?
 - 1.7. Why do/did individuals leave a gang?
2. Key Informants regarding Safe Passage
 - 2.1. How can community members be involved in the decision-making for the Safe Passage program.
 - 2.2. If the council decides not to move forward with this program, what will be an alternate plan to increase Safe Passage within the community?
3. Key Informants regarding school attendance
 - 3.1. Can you provide any examples of when you feel safe related to school?
 - 3.2. Can you provide any examples of when you feel unsafe related to school?
 - 3.3. What additional resources do schools need to create a welcoming and safe environment for students?
4. Key informants regarding environmental factors
 - 4.1. Can you describe the type of lighting used for city lighting?
 - 4.2. Can you describe the frequency in which maintenance is provided for streets? Parks? Sidewalks?
 - 4.3. How can lighting be increased throughout the community?
5. Key Informants regarding school leadership
 - 5.1. Can you describe any concerns you might have about violence and student safety at school?
 - 5.2. What is your school safety plan and/or the role of your school safety committee?
 - 5.3. What additional resources do schools need to create a welcoming and safe environment for students?

APPENDIX G: RECOMMENDED CAPACITY TRAINING PARTICIPANTS

Table 31. Community Identified for Capacity Training

Gardenia Guerrero	Jennifer Aguilar
Norfside Long Beach Outreach	Pamela Watts
Eduardo Garcia	Jeff Row
Carlos Ovaya	Carlos Valdez
Renee Rios	President of Starr King Homeowners Association
Mello Ahoia	Walter Horne
Mercedes Gonzalez	Reverend Leon Wood
Steve Neal	Caetani Neal
Charles Brown	African American Culture Center
James (Blue) Sparks	April Parker Foundation
Billy Brown	