



Welcome to the Smart Policing Initiative Spring 2014 National Meeting

Podcast Filming: Brooklyn Park and Lowell

April 29-May 1, 2014

This project was supported by Grant No. 2009-DG-BX-K021 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.



Welcome from Bureau of Justice Assistance Director Denise O'Donnell

April 29, 2014

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SPI Spring 2014 National Meeting

Introductions and Overview of Agenda – Day 1 and 2

Kate McNamee & Chip Coldren

April 29, 2014

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Meeting Goals

- Dialogue with BJA leadership
- Hear from sites at various stages of implementation
- Focus on core Smart Policing principles and issues
- Discuss capacity assessments and TTA plans
- Build the Smart Policing community of practice
- Record (podcasts) site updates

Agenda Overview

April 29

- Introductions
- SPI Principles in Practice
- Break (more podcasts!)
- SPI Expectations: Research and Collaboration
- Peer-to-Peer Breakouts
- Brief Report Out from Breakouts
- Wrap-up

April 30

- Karol Mason Opening Remarks
- Introductions
- Shawnee, KS Presentation
- Sustainability
- TTA Opportunities
- Lunch: Aubrey Fox from the Center on Court Innovation
- Peer-to-Peer Breakouts
- Concurrent: Grant Management & Roundtables
- Wrap-up
- Dinner (Optional)



The City of Lowell, Massachusetts

Smart Policing Initiative

Lowell Police Department

April 30, 2014

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SPI Project Goals & Objectives

- Increase capacity of personnel to utilize evidence-based strategies on a daily basis.
- Create organizational changes to support evidence-based activities.

SPI Strategies

Organizational Strategies	Sustainability Strategies
Identify systems changes needed to support SPI	Integrate Smart Policing and evidence-based practices into regional Police Academy training Facilitate cross-functional Working Group Improved Compstat processes
Create or modify policies or practices related to data collection, analysis and dissemination	Create and embed training for front-line supervisors
Improve communication & coordination within LPD relative to SPI concepts and implementation	Disseminate Bulletins on Evidence-based policing Improved Compstat process
Focus on costs and resources utilized in SPI implementation	Compstat Process changes

Accomplishments

- Phase II
 - Established a cross-agency Working Group to direct SPI Phase II
 - Conducted a training needs assessment
 - Administered a survey on receptivity to research and evidence
 - Instituted SPI Block in Lowell Police Academy
 - Engaged in a review and revision process for PTO
 - Collaborating with community college to develop evidence-based leadership course for frontline supervisors – complemented by Command Staff efforts
 - Ongoing process measurement

Challenges

- Leadership Transitions
- Institutionalizing Working Group
- Continued buy-in from the front line

SPI Moving Forward

- Reinvigorate Working Group as part of leadership change and department reorganization
- Focus on Frontline Supervisors
- Continue Command Staff efforts
- Institutionalize leadership development



Evaluating the Impact of Officer Worn Body Cameras in the Phoenix Police Department

Charles M. Katz, Arizona State University

Sgt. Kevin Johnson, Phoenix Police Department

April 28, 2014

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Targeted problems

- Violence in general has declined in Phoenix but domestic violence has remained problematic
 - 40,000 incidents of domestic violence are dispatched a year
 - Domestic violence is one of the top five call types
- Shift in relationship with residents
 - Police community relations complex in some communities
 - High profile events involving police-resident encounters in these same communities

City Manager Task Force

- Created in April 2010 to address residents' concerns about Police Department interactions with the community
- Developed 34 recommendations designed to increase community access to, communication with, and confidence in the Police Department
 - One recommendation called for a pilot program involving the deployment of dash cameras

The technology

- Selected Viewu
 - Self-contained device worn on his/her torso
 - Size of a pager
 - Docking station
 - Uploaded to PPD servers

Project goals

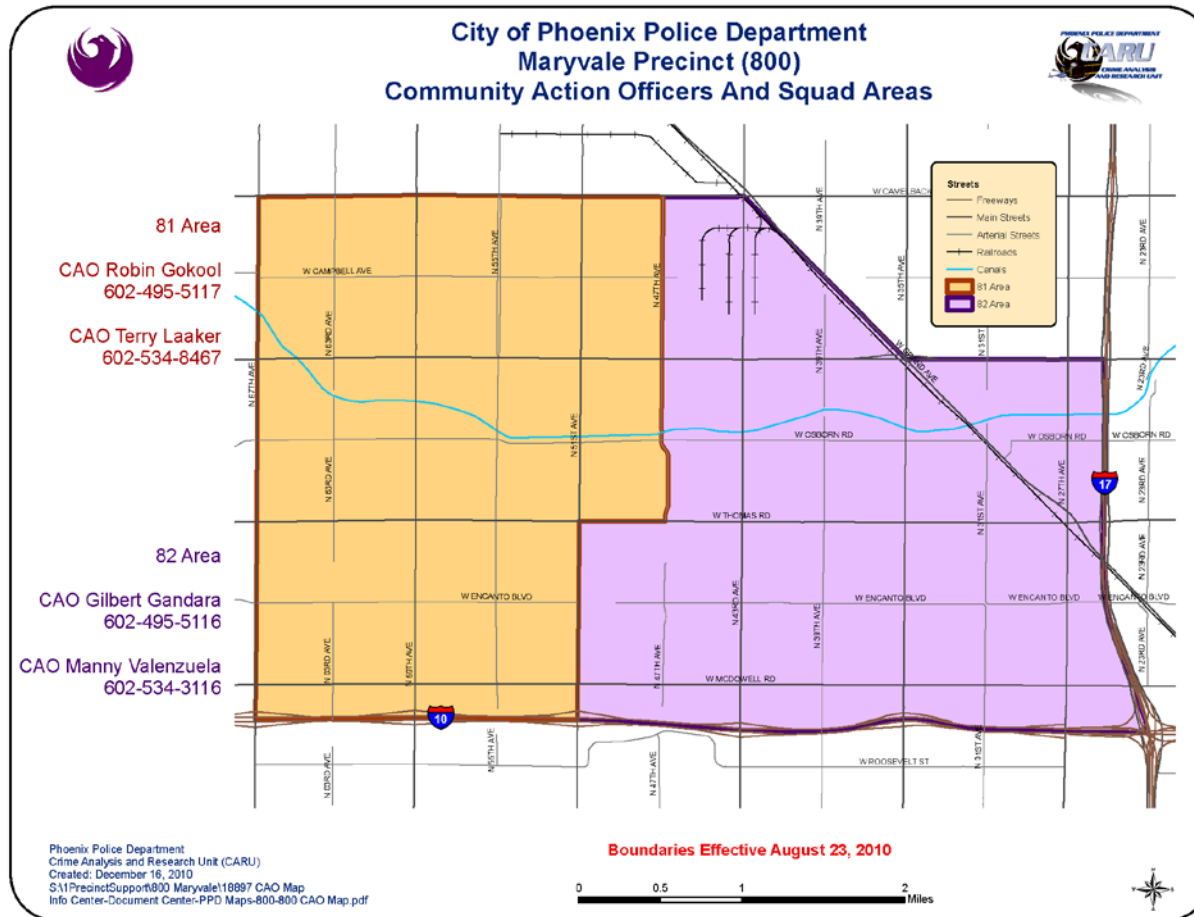
Increase police & public accountability

- Record police and citizen interaction
- Deter unprofessional conduct
- Disprove allegations
- Reduce resisting arrest and officer assault incidents
- Increase perceptions of legitimacy, trust and satisfaction with the police
- Decrease complaints
- Reduce civil judgments

Increase the effectiveness of police response to domestic violence

- Improve officer recollection for reports and court
- Use videos as evidence
- Improve charging
- Increase prosecution
- Increase conviction rates

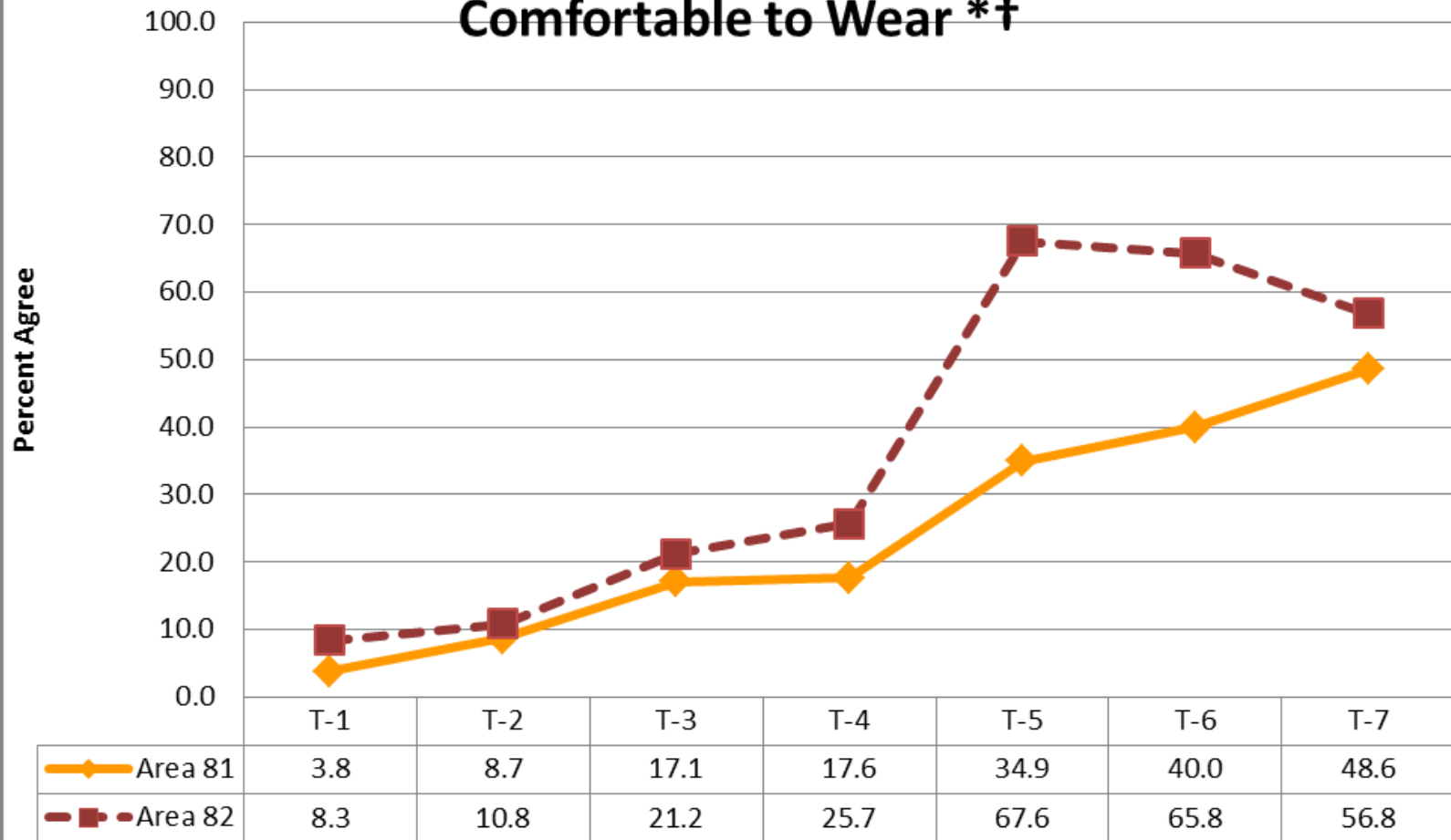
Maryvale Precinct



Quasi-experimental design

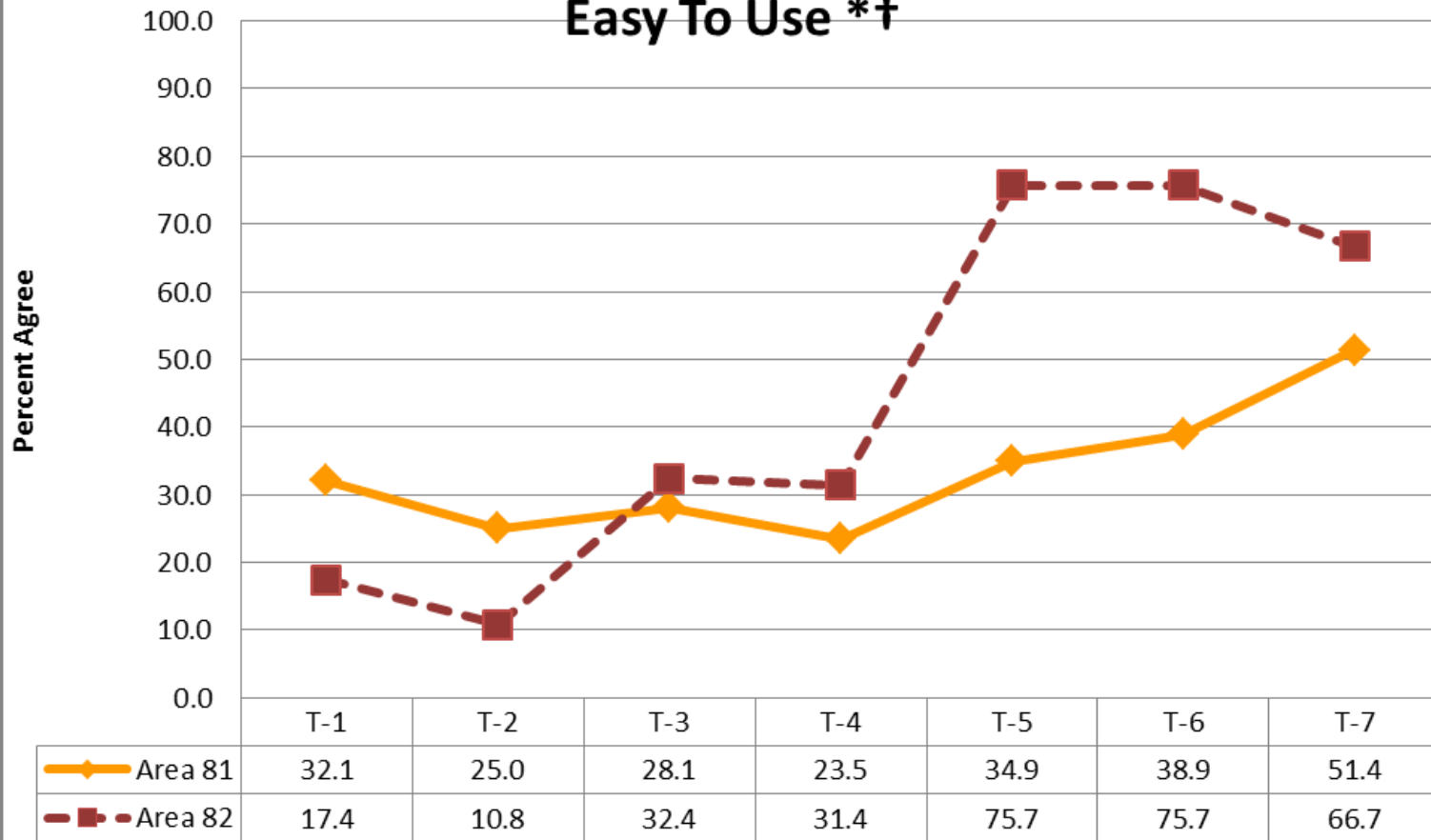
- Repeated measures from the below sources
 - Police/court data
 - Administrative records
 - Officer self-report surveys
 - Meta-data from cameras
 - Interviews with officers

Familiarity, Comfort, Ease of Use: Equipment Is Comfortable to Wear *†



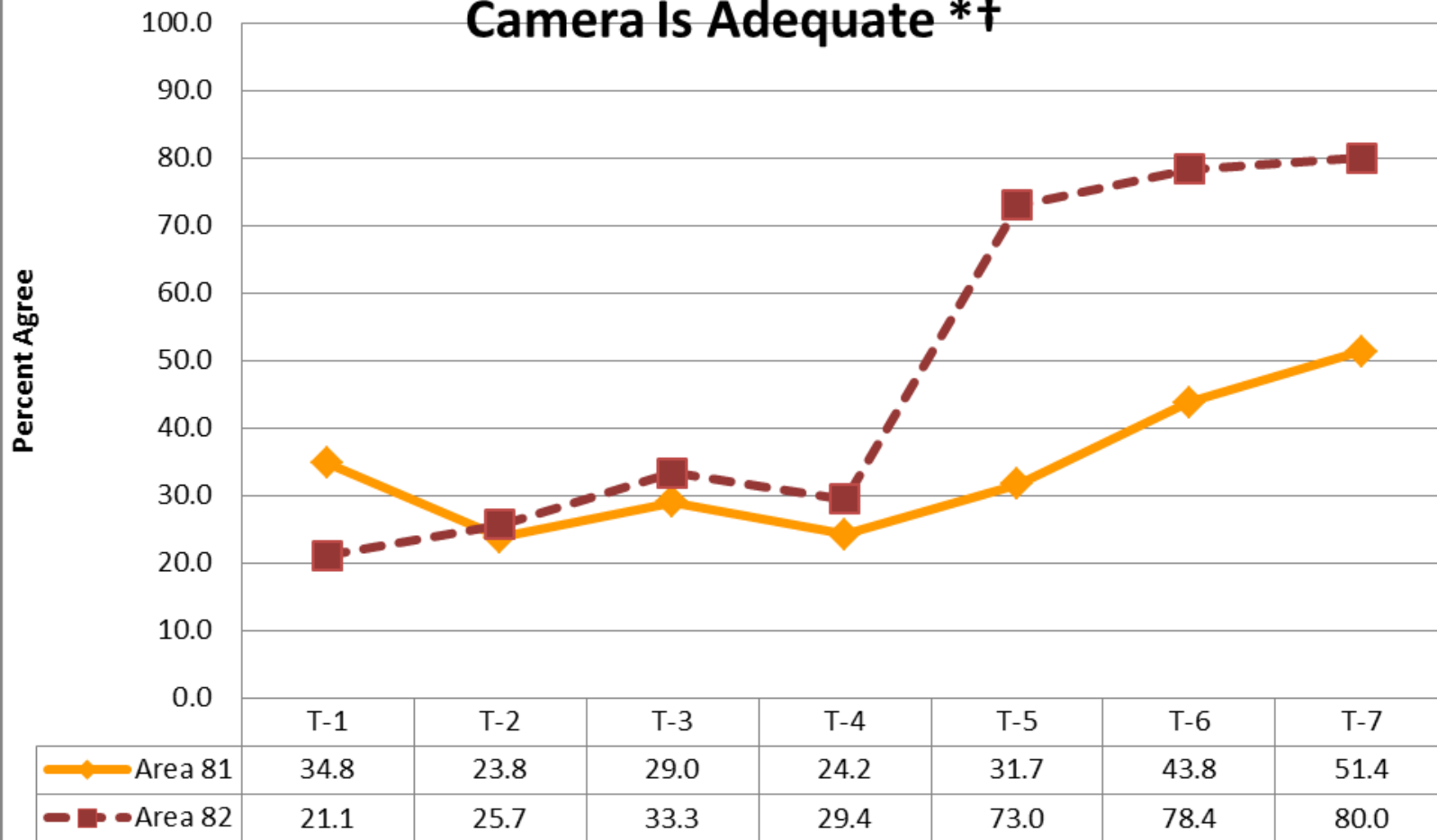
** Area 81-82 $p \leq .05$; † Pre-Post $p \leq .05$

Familiarity, Comfort, Ease of Use: Equipment Is Easy To Use *†



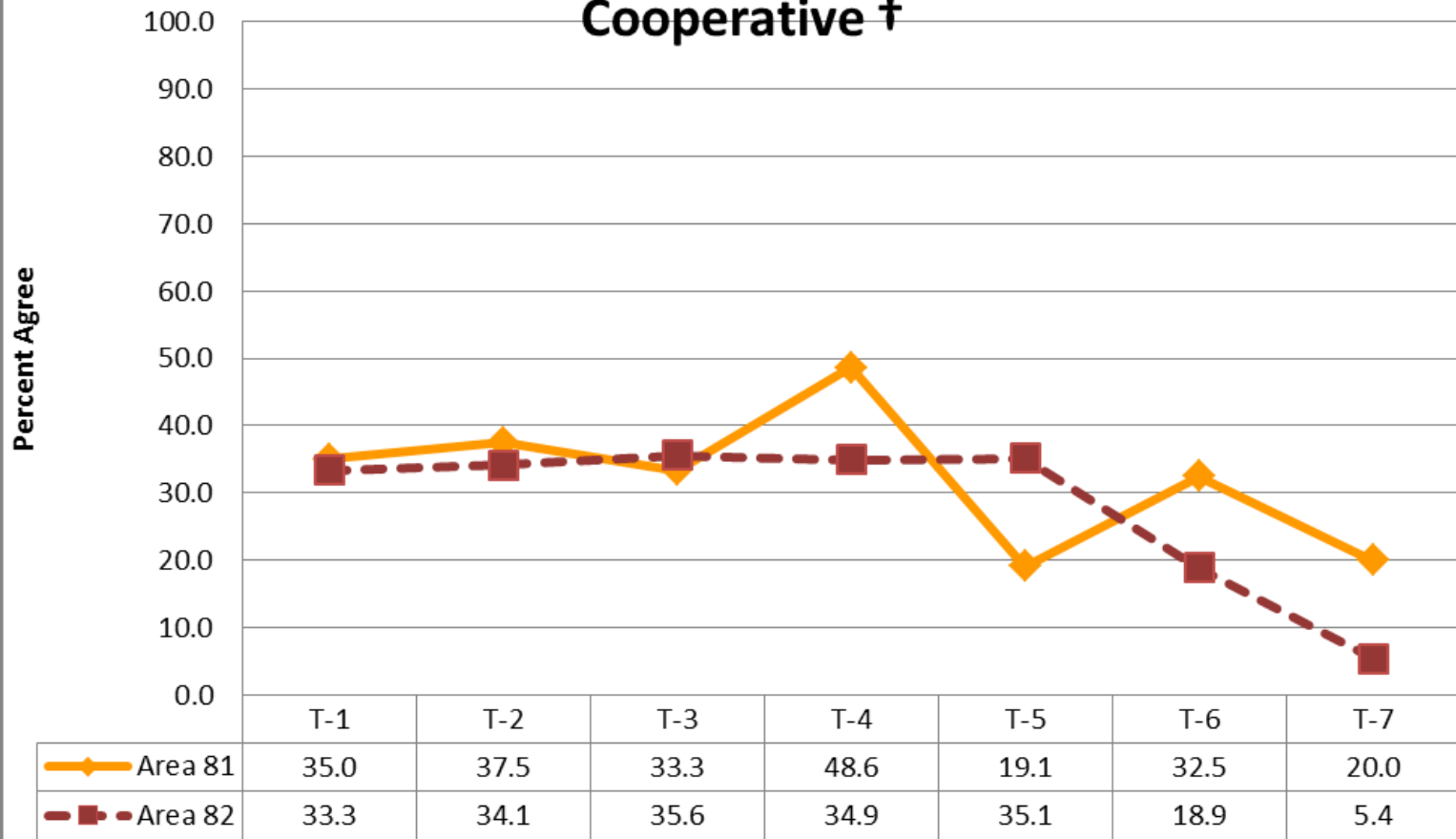
** Area 81-82 $p \leq .05$; † Pre-Post $p \leq .05$

Familiarity, Comfort, Ease of Use: Battery Life Of Camera Is Adequate *†



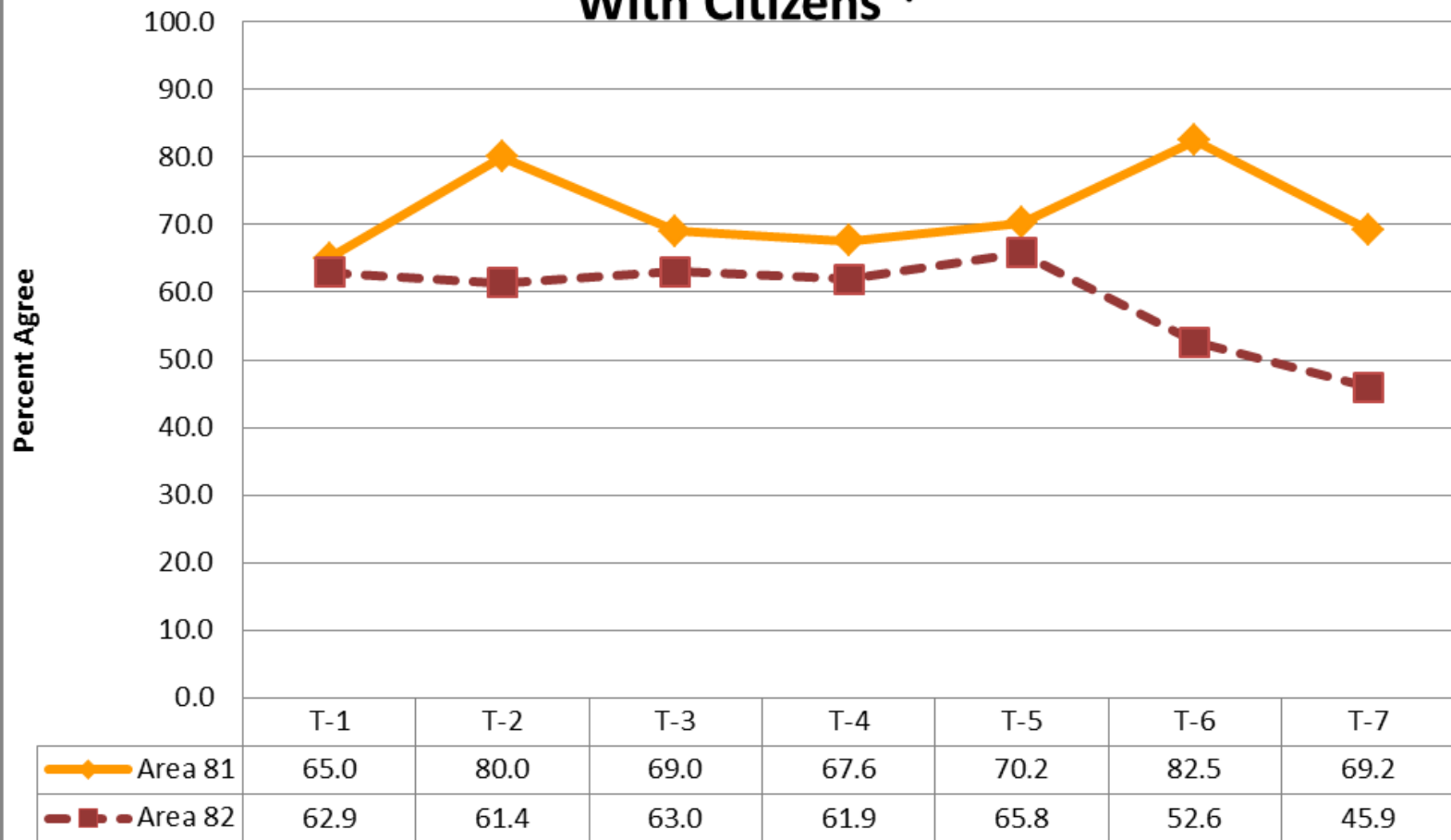
** Area 81-82 $p \leq .05$; † Pre-Post $p \leq .05$

Citizen Reaction: Citizens Will Be More Cooperative †



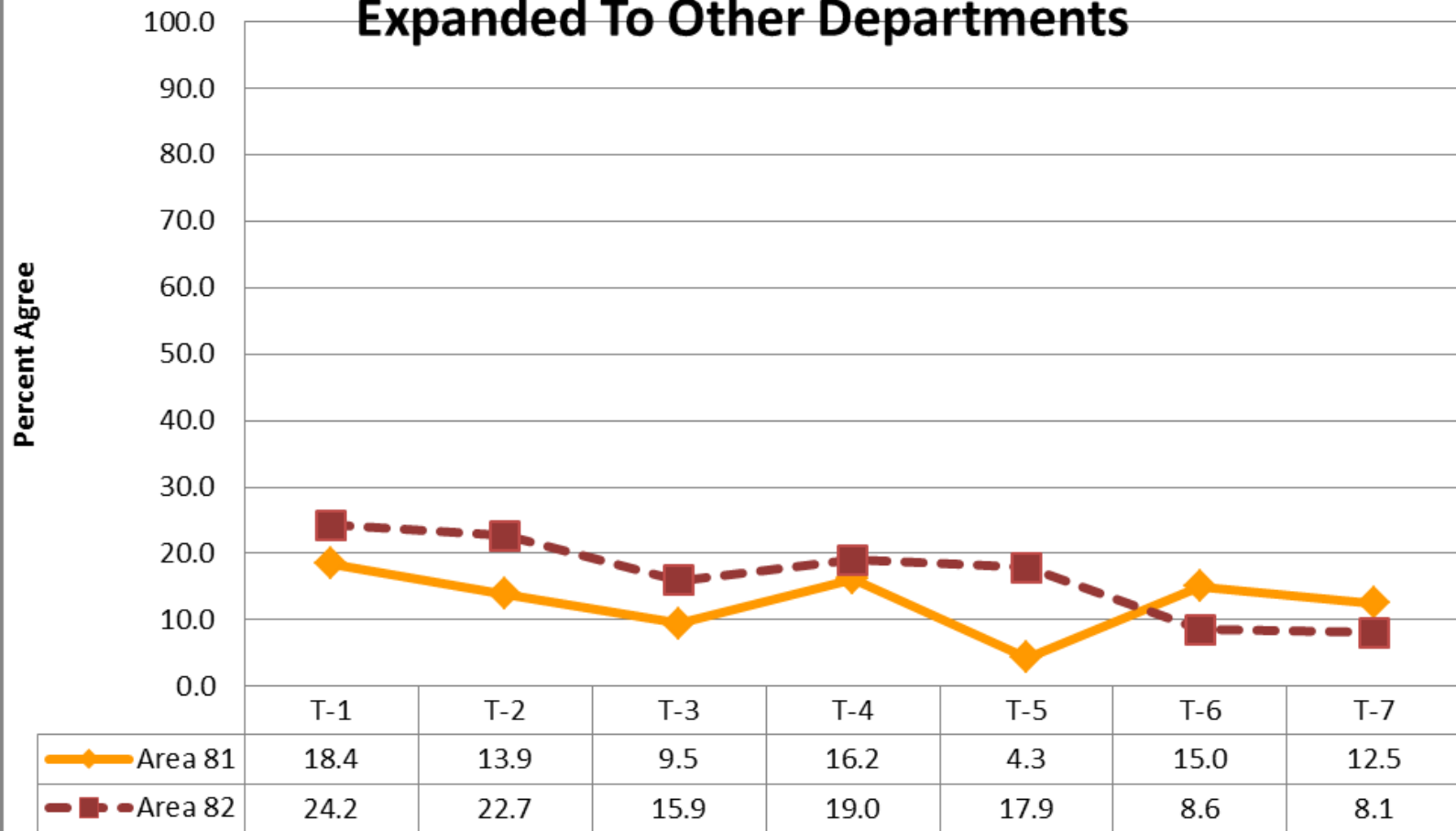
* * Area 81-82 $p \leq .05$; † Pre-Post $p \leq .05$

Police Officer Behavior: Will Have Fewer Contacts With Citizens *



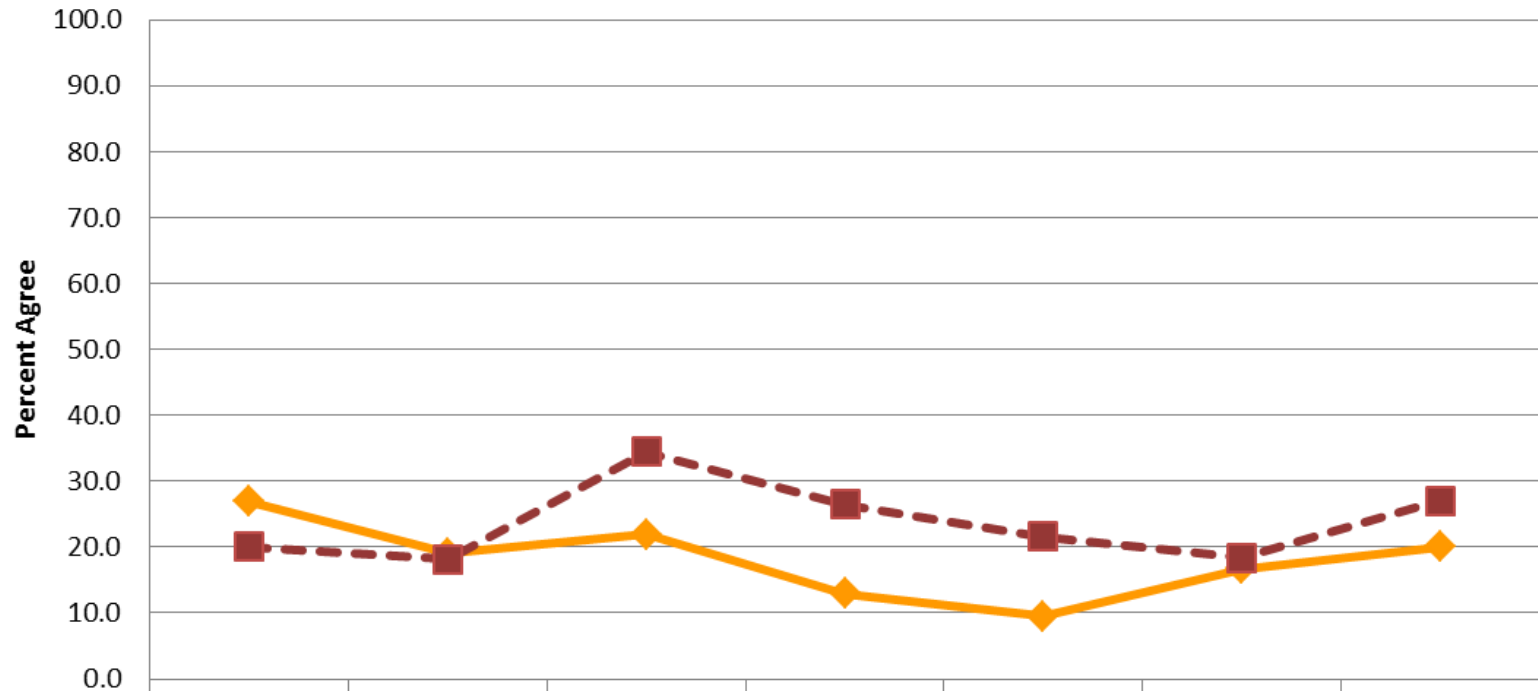
** Area 81-82 $p \leq .05$; † Pre-Post $p \leq .05$

Overall Perceptions: Cameras Should Be Expanded To Other Departments



** Area 81-82 $p \leq .05$; † Pre-Post $p \leq .05$

Familiarity, Comfort, Ease of Use: Easy to Download Data



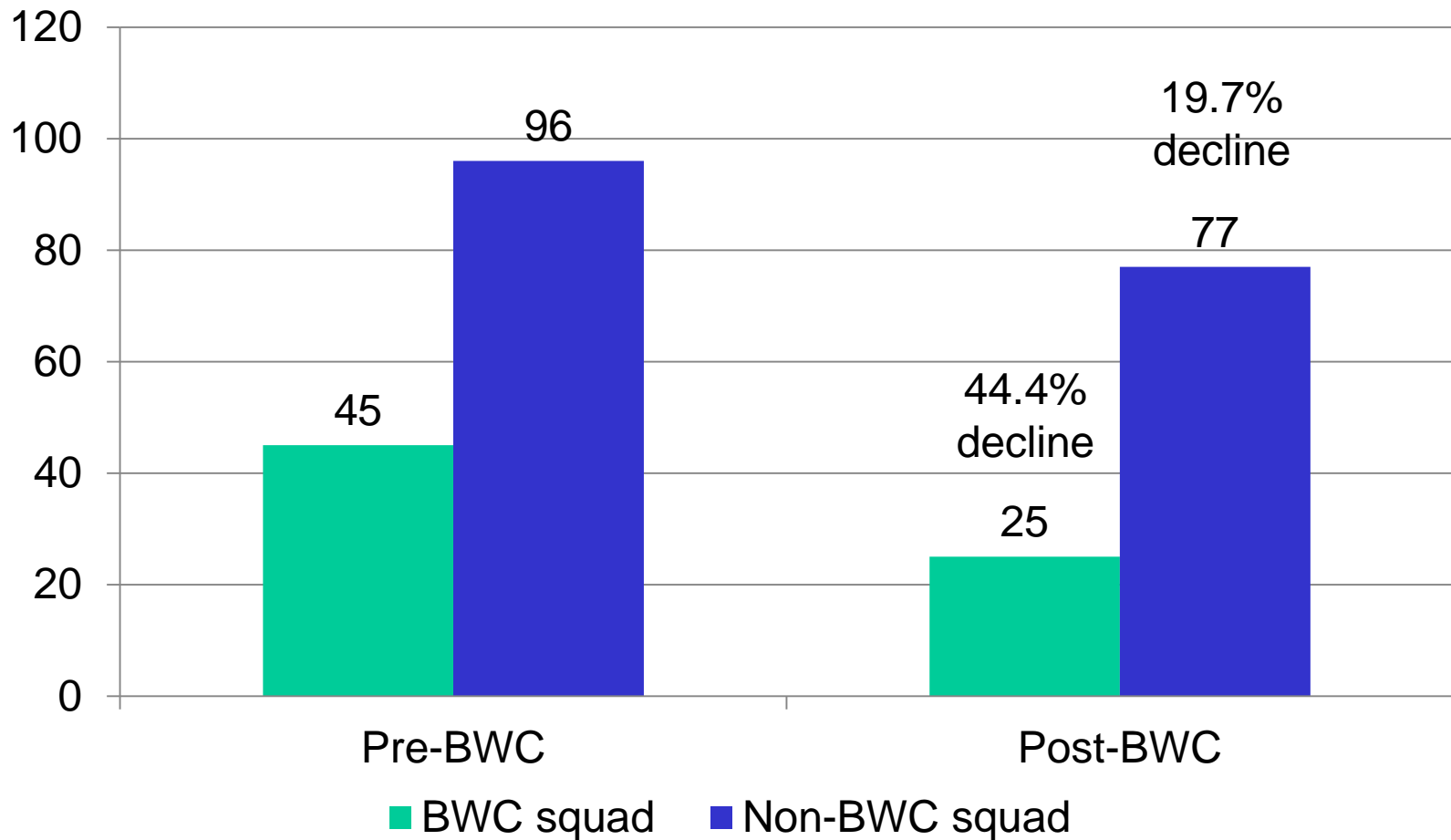
	T-1	T-2	T-3	T-4	T-5	T-6	T-7
Area 81	26.9	19.0	21.9	12.9	9.5	16.7	20.0
Area 82	20.0	18.2	34.4	26.5	21.6	18.4	27.0

** Area 81-82 $p \leq .05$; † Pre-Post $p \leq .05$

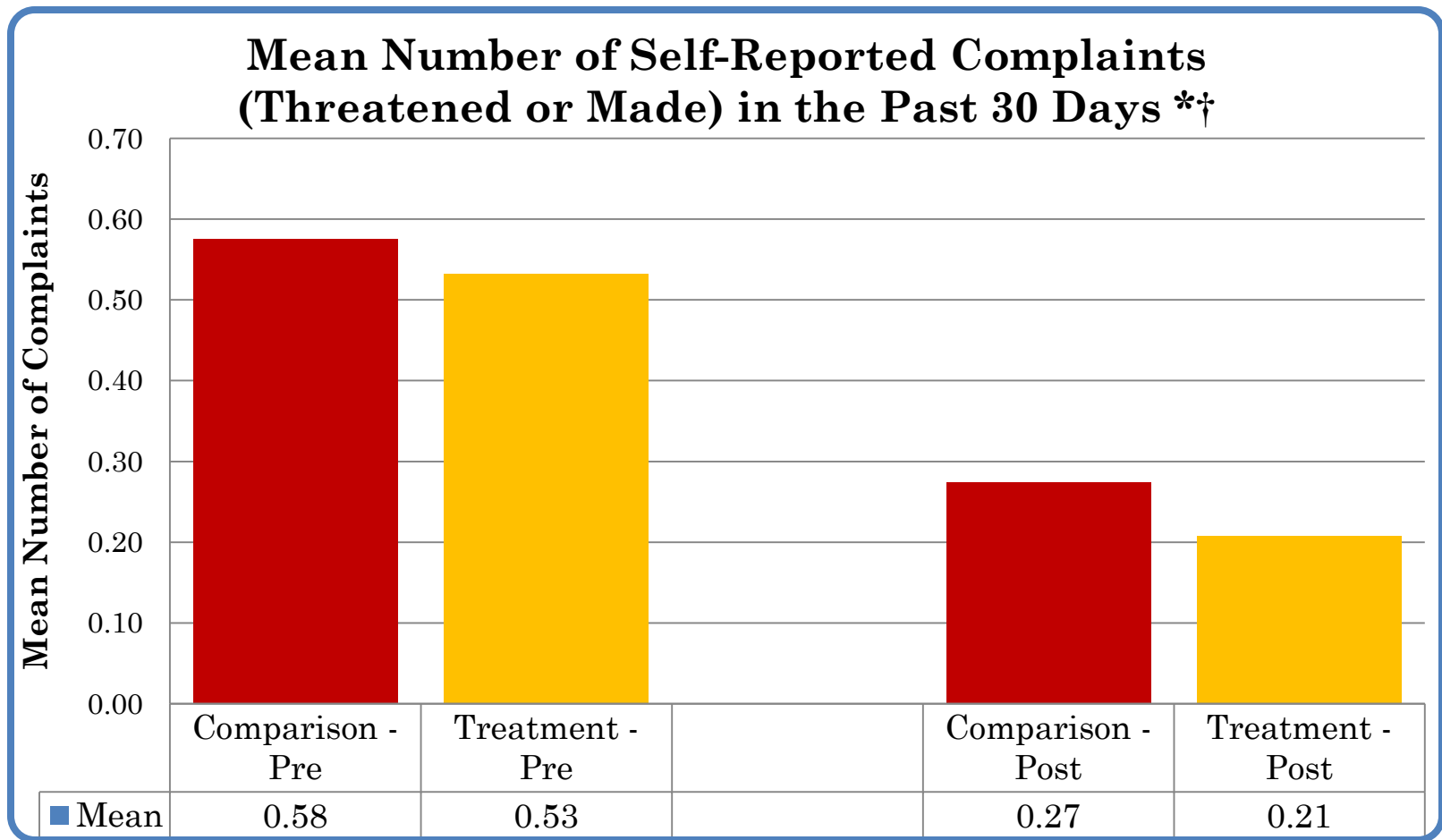
Change in officer arrests

- Change in average daily number of arrests pre-post test
 - 15.9% increase in target group arrests
 - 9.3% increase in comparison group arrests
 - 100% decline in resisting arrest charges brought by target group (eliminated them)
 - 50% decline in resisting arrest charges brought by comparison group.

Number of complaints before and after BWC



Preliminary findings: Self-Reported Complaints



Evaluating the impact of officer worn body cameras in the Phoenix Police Department

**Charles M. Katz, Ph.D.
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**Sergeant Kevin Johnson
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Prescription Drug Diversion & Abuse

Reno Police Department – Smart Policing Initiative

Stacy Ward, Reno Police Department

Dr. Emmanuel Barthe, University of Nevada

Jessica Huff, University of Nevada

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Nature of Problem

- **Prescription drug abuse has reached epidemic levels across the United States, fueled by:**
 - Overprescribing of legitimate pills
 - Doctor shopping for illegitimate pills
 - Script forgery / pharmacy fraud for illegitimate pills
 - Violent crimes against pharmacies
 - Residential burglaries for pills
 - Street drug markets

Project Goals & Objectives

- **Prevention of prescription drug abuse among youth by:**
 - Reducing availability
 - Educate medical personnel – doctors, pharmacists, dentists, nurses - about Rx fraud and “doctor shopping”
 - Improve doctors’ and pharmacists’ screening of patients
 - Review & utilize prescription monitoring program
 - Institute prescription drug drop-off events, drop boxes
 - Educating the public
 - Media campaign on pharmacy bags
 - Educational brochures & posters
 - Enforcing the laws
 - Educate patrol officers about prescription drug laws
 - Dedicate detectives to investigate prescription fraud

Education of Stakeholders

- Medical Professionals
 - Pharmacists
 - Doctors, dentists
 - Nurses
- Patients/Public
 - Pharmacy bag stickers
 - Parent video
 - Media campaigns
- Law Enforcement
 - Detectives & patrol officers

Educating Medical Professionals

- Doctors/dentists/other prescribers
 - Combination of live in-person events and webcasts
 - 350+ prescribers have been trained
 - Content includes:
 - Utilizing the PMP to prevent fraud
 - Responsible prescribing of commonly abused medications
 - Reaching out to law enforcement to work together
- Pharmacists/pharmacy techs
 - In-person events, partnered with NV Board of Pharmacy
 - 570+ pharmacists and techs trained
 - Content includes:
 - Red flag behaviors to look out for
 - Utilizing the PMP
 - Contacting law enforcement for help

Reducing Supply -- Prescription Drug Round Up



- 10 events in 4 years
- More than 1,000,000 pills collected



Drug Round Ups

- In conjunction with DEA
- Partnerships with local businesses
- Opportunity to “sell” more awareness (Lock Boxes)



Prescription Drug Round Up

The next Round Up will be held on **Saturday, October 1 from 9 a.m. - 1 p.m.** at the following locations:

SaveMart - 565 East Prater Way, Sparks
Scolari's - 1300 Disc Dr., Sparks
Scolari's - 8165 S. Virginia St., Reno
Smith's - 175 Lemmon Drive, Reno
Walgreens - 10370 N. McCarran Blvd., Reno
Walmart - 4855 Kietzke Lane, Reno

And on **Saturday, October 29 from 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.** at the following locations:

SaveMart - 565 East Prater Way, Sparks
Scolari's - 8165 S. Virginia St., Reno

WHAT IS THE ROUND UP?

It's a safe place to dispose of expired, unwanted prescription drugs.

WHY?

Rates of prescription drug abuse are increasing throughout the country, and studies show that a majority of abused prescription drugs are obtained from family and friends. The community is safer without unneeded prescription drugs in your medicine cabinet with the potential for abuse by young children or others. Proper disposal of unused medicines is a public health issue since the environment can become polluted by medicines that are thrown away or flushed down toilets.

WHAT CAN I BRING?

Unused/expired prescription medications, nonprescription pills, and prescription liquids in the original container. Feel free to remove any personal identification from the container.

WHAT IF I CAN'T ATTEND?

If you're not able to make it to the Drug Round Up, please click [here](#) to learn safe disposal methods for prescription drugs.

WHAT IF I STILL HAVE QUESTIONS?

Call us at 775-324-7557.



Cumulative Total of Pills Collected - By Category

	Opiates	Depressants	Stimulants	Other	Total
10/17/2009	4,554	6,635	50	28,233	39,471
4/24/2010	7,474	3,401	545	82,071	93,490
9/25/2010	9,041	4,248	743	54,792	68,824
4/30/2011	8,454	4,289	475	71,968	85,186
10/1/2011	7,242	2,515	1,457	95,267	268,181
10/29/2011	4,606	2,214	247	46,646	53,714
4/28/2012	11,504	16,064	4,907	111,388	144,863
9/29/2012	9,539	5,232	681	97,827	113,279
4/27/2013	12,213	4,481	699	136,613	154,006
10/5/2013	4,149	1,556	29	64,474	70,208
TOTAL:	78,775	50,634	9,833	789,278	1,091,221

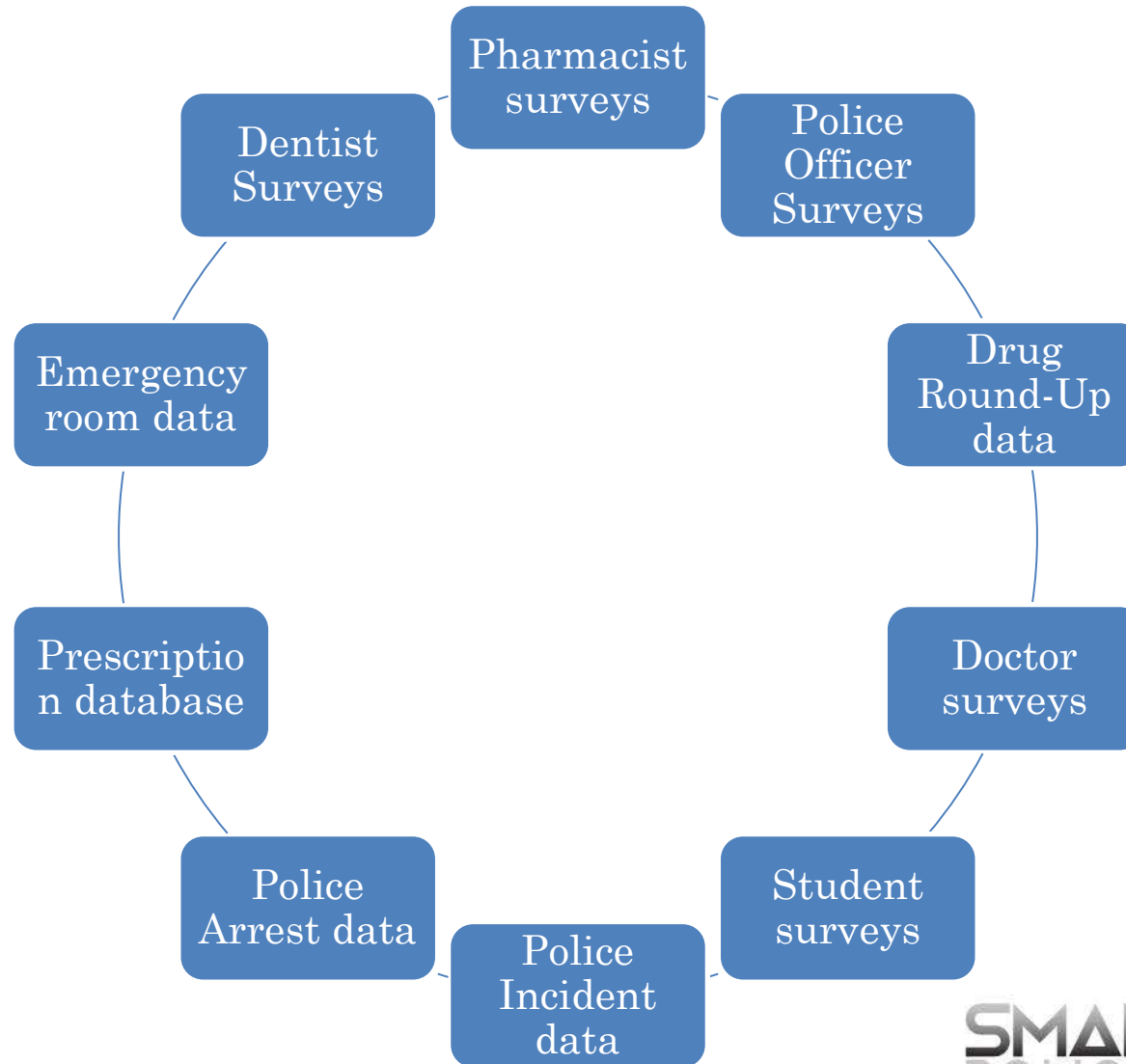
Enforcement of Laws

- Dedicated staff/officers to focus on Rx cases
- Create a direct “line” between businesses and law enforcement community
 - Pharmacists & doctors have a name, face and a cell phone number to call when there is an issue
- Investigate (and help prosecute) doctor shoppers, fraudulent Rx scripts, bad doctors
- Publicize law enforcement efforts

Challenges Encountered

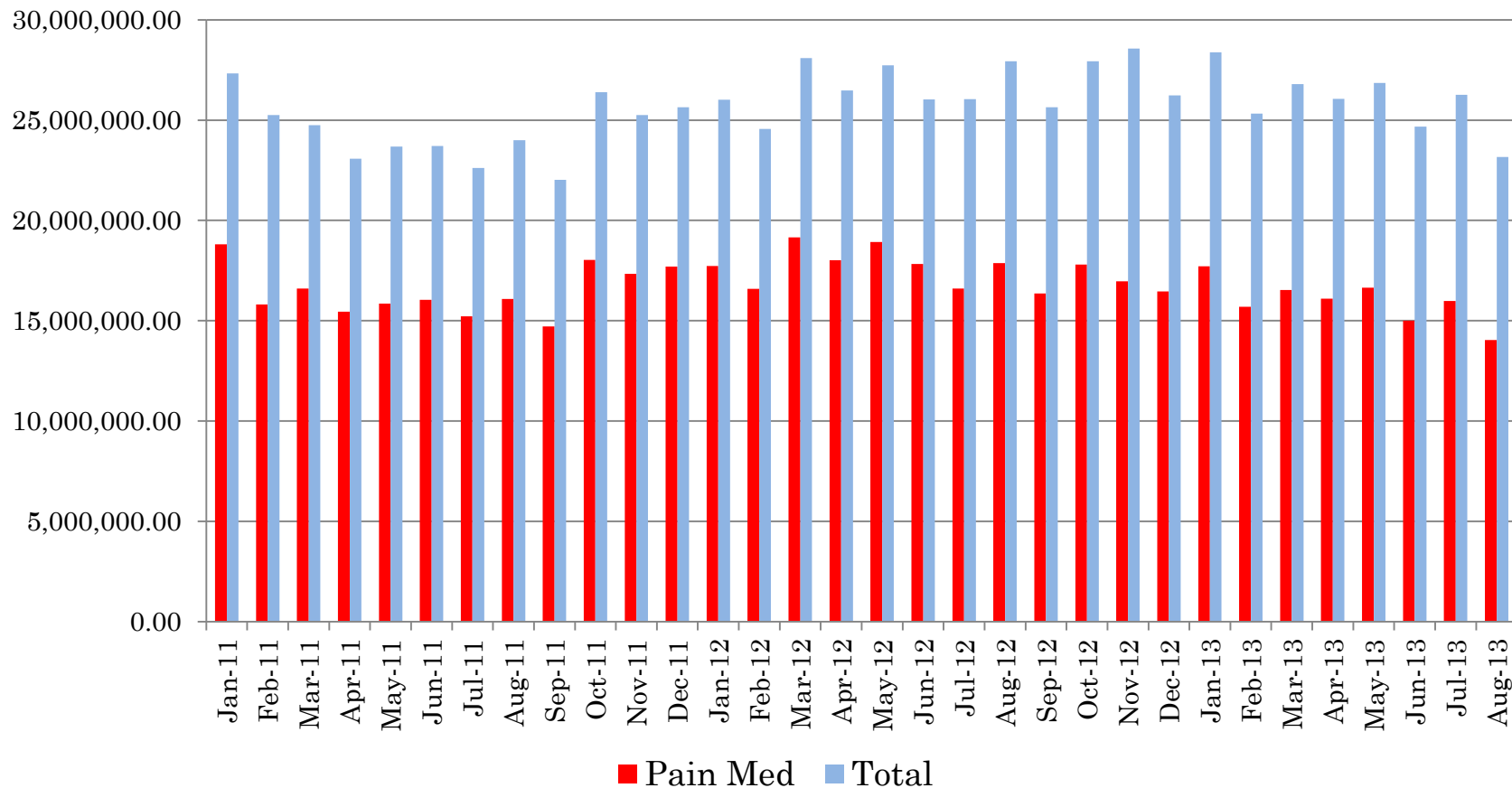
- Resistance from the medical community (especially prescribers)
 - Instinct is to point fingers at other professions/areas rather than working together
- Lack of awareness among law enforcement
 - Prescription drug abuse not typically thought of as a big issue and is not tracked well
- Difficulty in measuring & evaluating a prevention-oriented approach
 - Maximum benefits will not be realized immediately, but will occur over the long term

Evaluation -- Data Sources:



Research Findings

Prescribed Pills in Nevada since January 2011



Research Findings

In the 44 month study period, there were:

14,861, 146 prescriptions filled.

By 25,000 medical professionals...

Although Nevada had approx. (5,000 + doctors and 16,000 nurses each year)

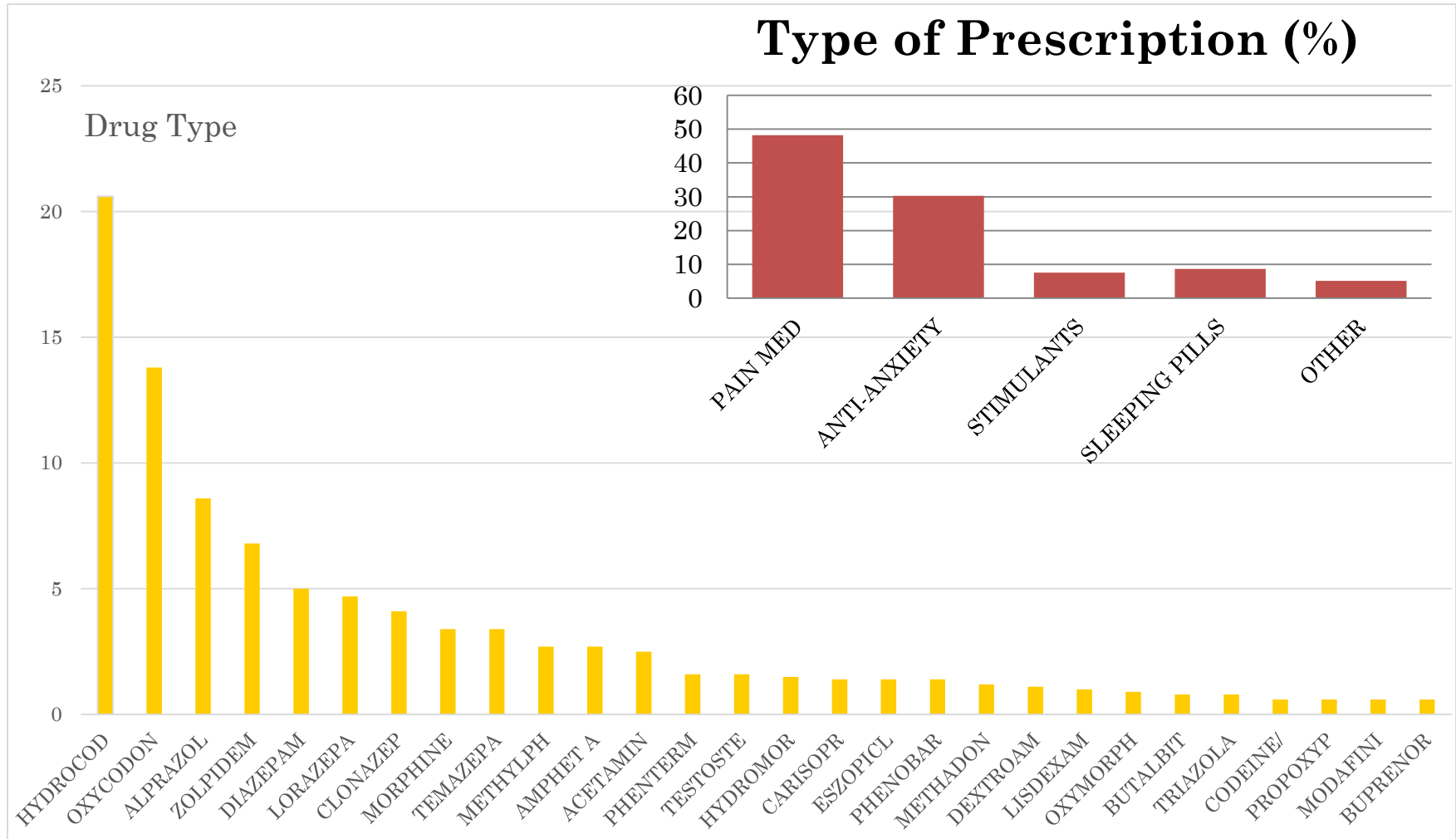
For a total of

1,116,864,922 total pills

(Monthly Average)

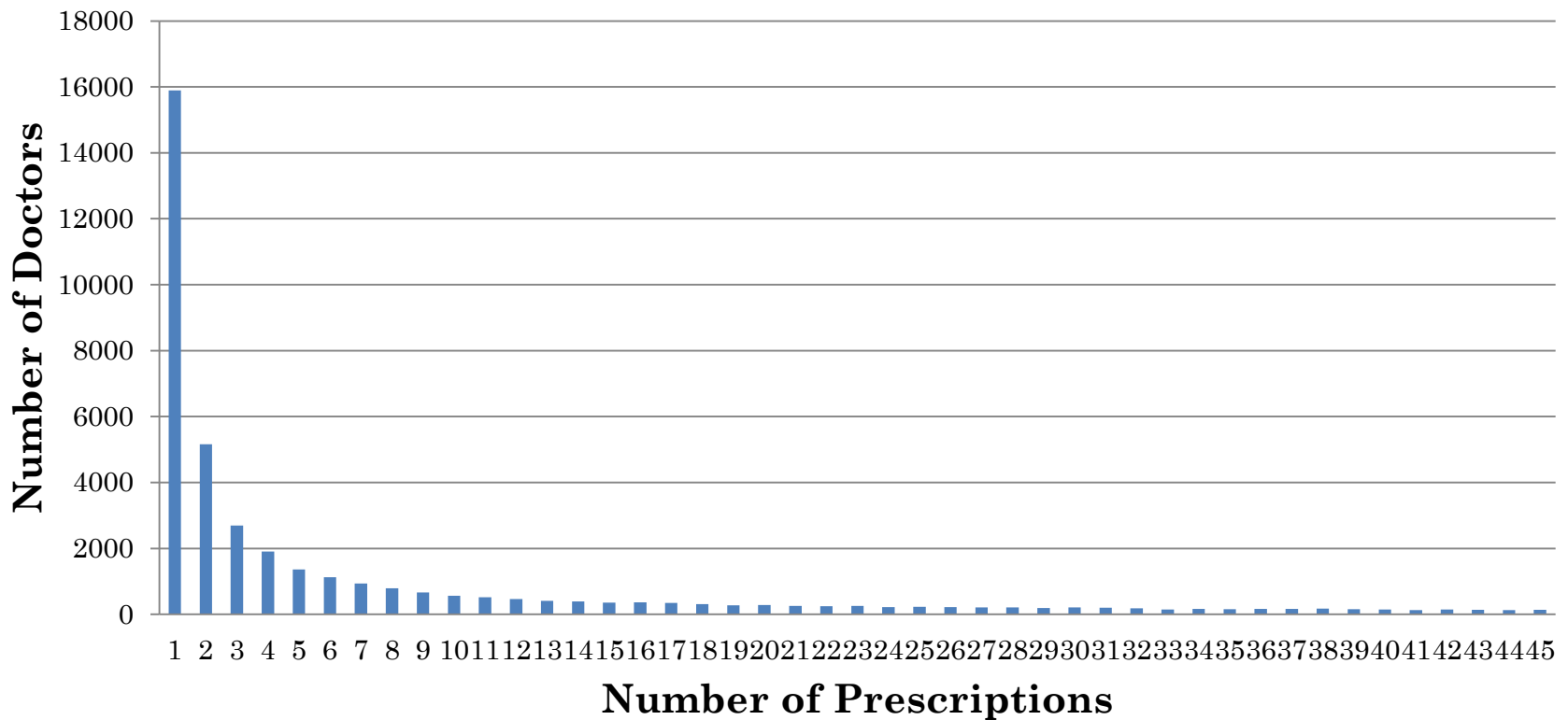
25,000,000 pills per month

Research Findings



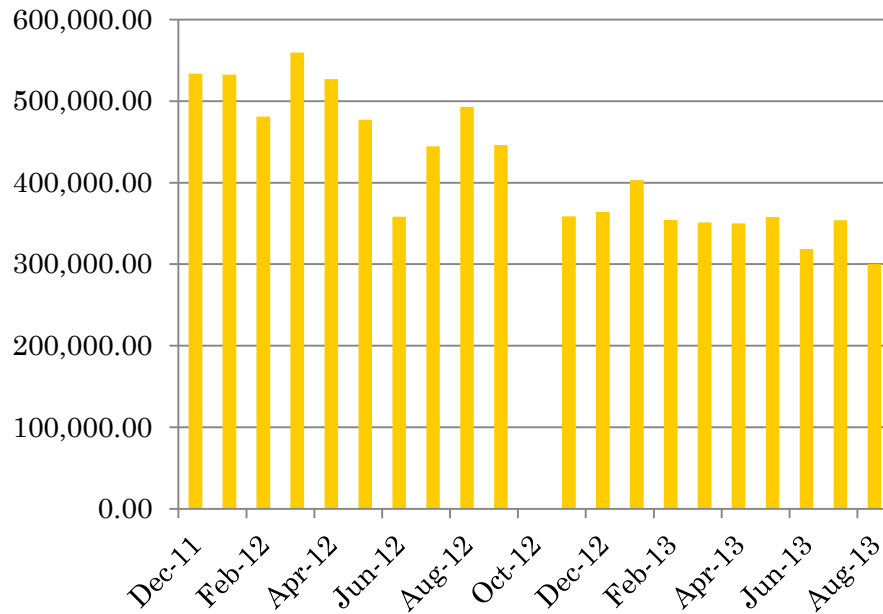
Research Findings

Physicians by Number of Prescriptions (Top 75% percent)

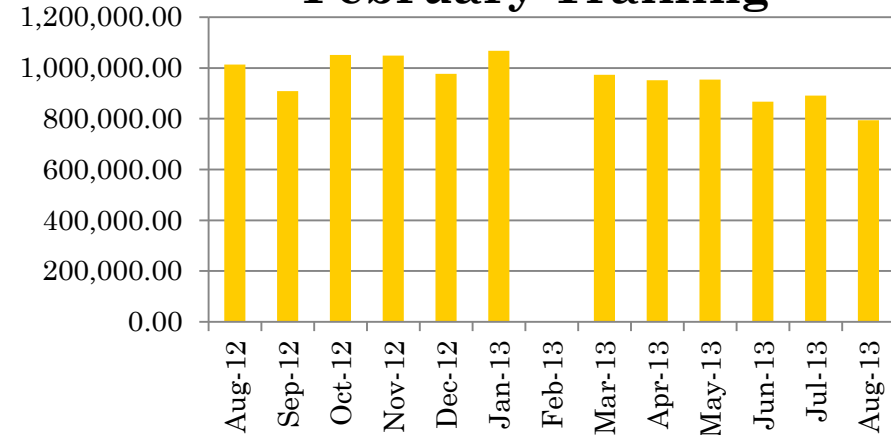


Research Findings

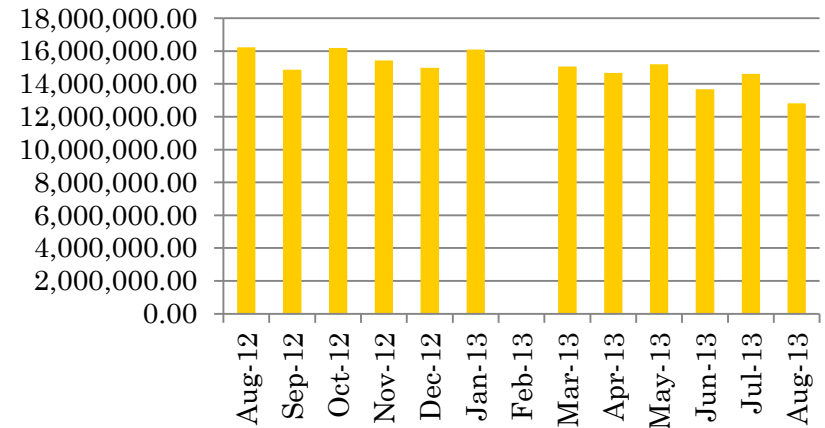
Number of Pills Prescribed October Training



Number Pills Prescribed February Training



Number of Pills Prescribed No Training



Research Findings

	Pre Period	Post Period	Difference	% Change
<u>Mean Number of Pills per Doctor</u>				
Training (N=151)	72138	59202	-12936	-17.93
Control (N=200)	22146	21331	-815	-3.68
<u>Mean Number of Prescriptions per Doctor</u>				
Training (N=151)	723	606	-117	-16.20
Control (N=200)	249	246	-3	-1.12
<u>Mean Pills per Prescription Ratio</u>				
Training (N=151)	76.8	76.7	0	-0.20
Control (N=200)	64	63	-1	-1.03

Doctor ID	Pills	Prescription	Ratio
1	778,861	6,049	129
2	758,731	6,699	113
3	757,261	5,871	129
4	678,496	6,527	104
5	669,617	4,574	146
6	660,069	5,209	127
7	653,154	4,829	135
8	641,984	6,256	103
9	640,715	5,274	121
10	632,057	5,305	119
11	625,770	5,261	119
12	624,206	5,663	110
13	595,247	5,352	111
14	593,095	5,881	101
15	559,629	5,039	111
16	553,984	4,913	113
17	538,046	3,836	140
18	536,511	5,070	106
19	530,217	4,429	120
20	517,219	4,330	119
21	513,858	5,198	99
22	490,869	3,495	140
23	487,144	3,494	139
24	471,096	3,320	142
25	467,294	4,442	105
26	453,270	3,915	116
27	436,046	4,182	104
28	432,435	4,473	97
29	423,661	4,509	94
30	420,821	6,167	68
31	418,564	3,784	111

Research Findings

The problem: “Heavy Hitters...”

Research Findings

Control Group (What if you don't educate?)

	Mean	N
Pre Training - # of Pills	22,146	186
Post Training - # of Pills	21,331	186
Pre Training - # of Prescriptions	249	186
Post Training - # of Prescriptions	246	186

Research Findings

By Number of Pills

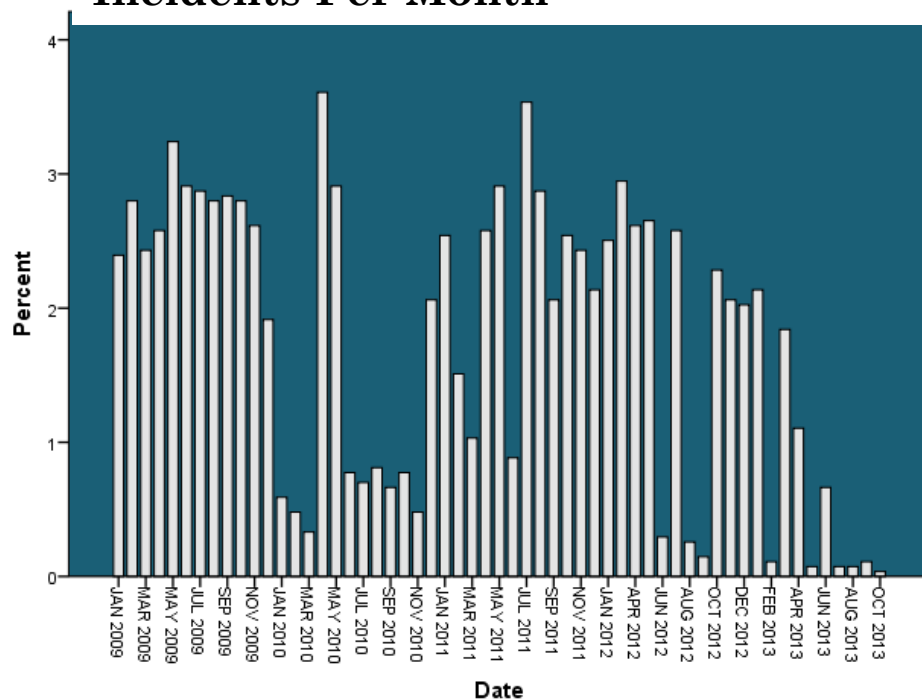
		Mean	% age diff.	Sig. (2-tailed)	N
30-1,000	Pre_Pills	493			23
	Post_Pills	655	32.8	0.401	23
1,001-5,000	Pre_Pills	2,979			44
	Post_Pills	2,517	-15.5	0.03	44
5,001-10,000	Pre_Pills	7,478			14
	Post_Pills	6,394	-14.5	0.145	14
10,000 - 50,000	Pre_Pills	24,646			24
	Post_Pills	20,641	-16.3	0.014	24
50,001 +	Pre_Pills	218,571			46
	Post_Pills	178,887	-18.2	0.089	46

By Number of Prescriptions

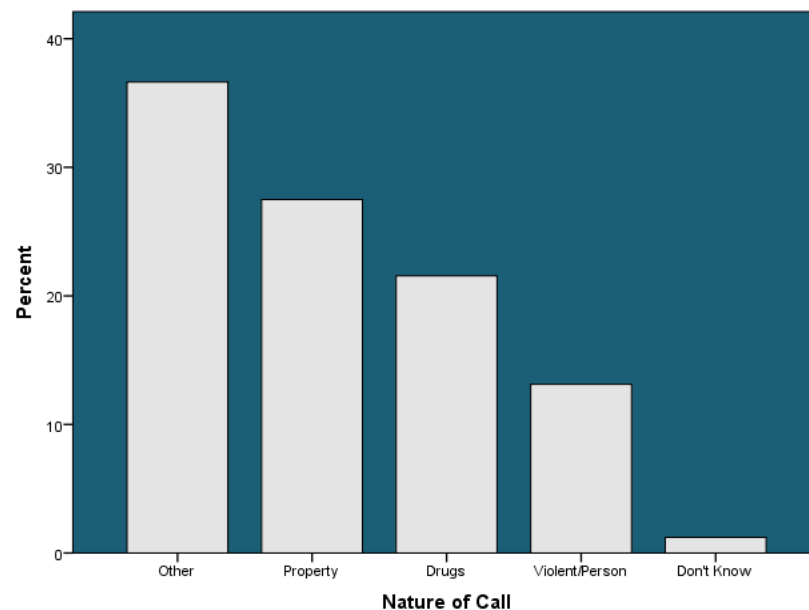
		Mean	% age diff.	Sig. (2-tailed)	N
30-1,000	Pre_Pres	14			23
	Post_Pres	14	-1.5	0.933	23
1,001-5,000	Pre_Pres	87			44
	Post_Pres	81	-6.3	0.216	44
5,001-10,000	Pre_Pres	155			14
	Post_Pres	124	-19.8	0.211	14
10,000 - 50,000	Pre_Pres	350			24
	Post_Pres	270	-22.9	0.007	24
50,001 +	Pre_Pres	2,054			46
	Post_Pres	1,726	-16.0	0.122	46

Research Findings

2009-2013: Prescription Drug Incidents Per Month

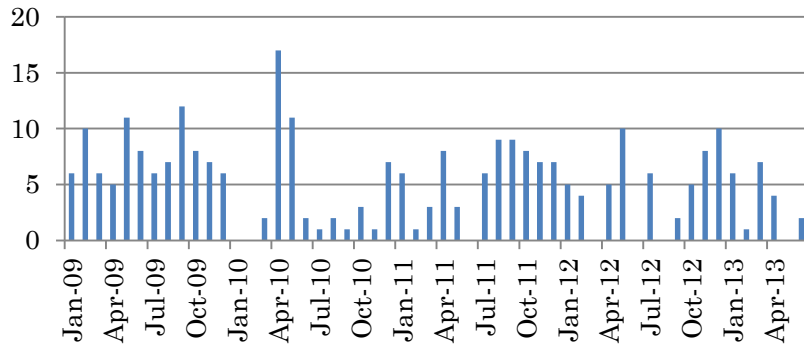


2009-2013: Prescription Drug Incidents

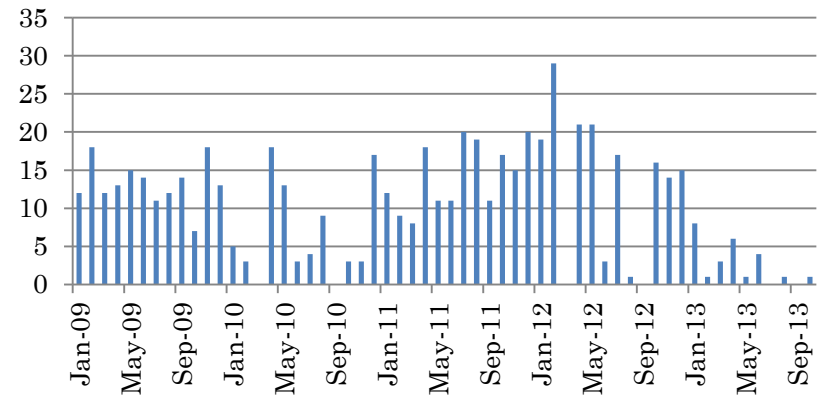


Research Findings

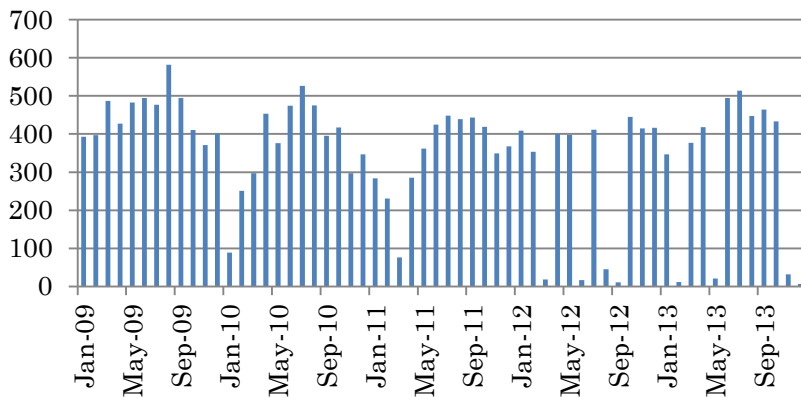
Prescription Violent/Persons Crimes



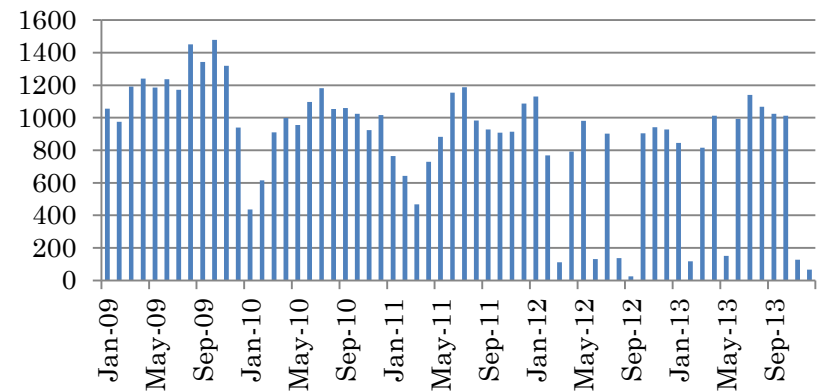
Prescription Property Crime



All Violent/Persons Crimes

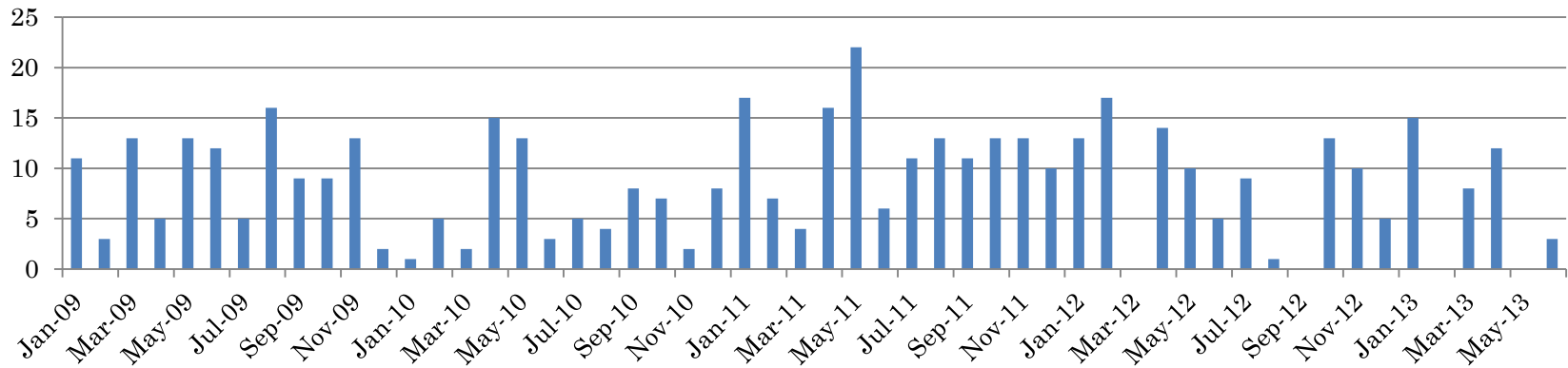


All Property Crimes

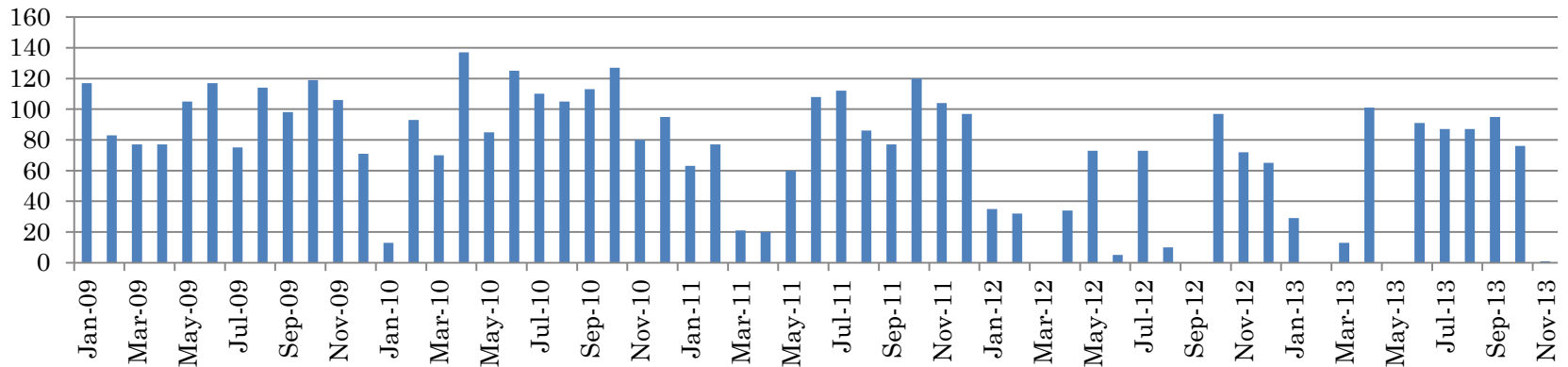


Research Findings

Prescription - Drug Crimes



All Drug Crimes



Lessons Learned

- Integrating the police-researcher relationship is vital
 - Extend the partnership beyond this particular project
 - Incorporate research day-to-day
- Sustainability planning takes time and intention
 - Begin working on sustainability plan very early on in the project

Lessons Learned

- Interventions (especially those designed to change social attitudes) take time
- Increase “passive”, low maintenance interventions
 - i.e, Drug drop-off boxes, publicity
- Flexibility in reaching goal is key

Questions?

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Break

Podcast Filming: Chula Vista and New York City

2:15-2:30 pm

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SPI Principles and Expectations

Research Partnerships and Outreach/Collaboration

2:30-3:30 pm

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Research Partnerships

Focus on Research Collaborations

Chip Coldren

April 29, 2014

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Research Collaborations: Overview

- Why are they mandated?
 - Expertise
 - Perspective
 - Mutual Learning
 - Legitimacy
 - Objectivity
 - Elevating the Standards of Police Science

Research Collaborations: Varieties

- Lab scientist who is disengaged
- Researcher as a “Wannabe Cop”
- Researcher as enemy/disrespected
- Researcher who is lost
- Action Researcher who is engaged with sound methodology

Research Collaborations: SPI

- What works well
 - Balanced funding support
 - Flexibility
 - Communication
- Sources of tension
 - Deadlines (BJA expectations)
 - Data access/quality
 - Trust
 - Turnover
 - Access

Discussion

- Phase III sites – Share your research experiences
- Phase V sites – Discuss your research expectations and distance relationships



Outreach and Collaboration:

Reaching Across Boundaries for Success

Hildy Saizow

April 29, 2014

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In early 90s, Bratton set out to transform NYPD and the policing profession through **collaboration**.



William J. Bratton, 40th and 42nd Police Commissioner, NYPD

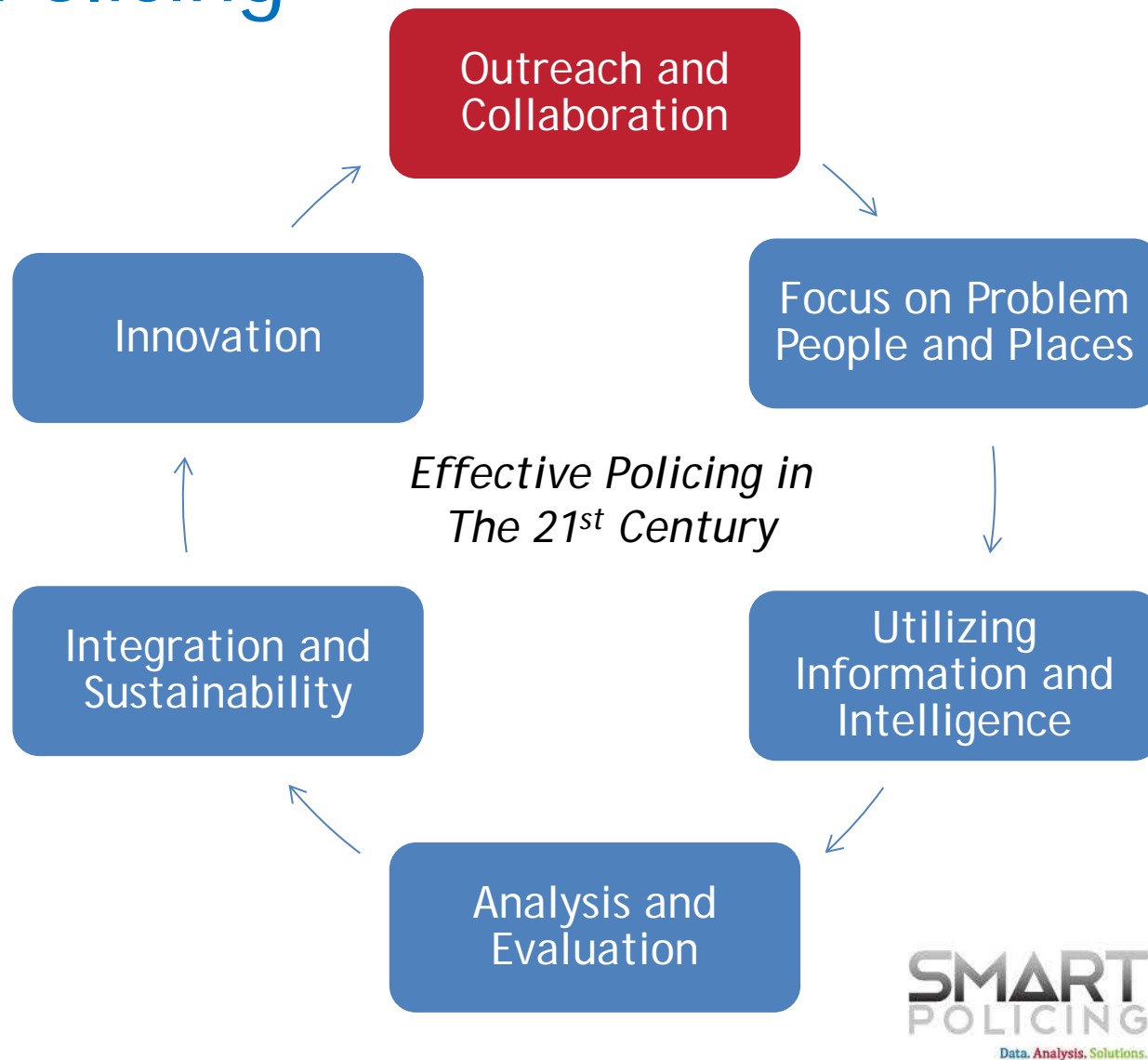
“Collaboration is a mind-set that....sees people as partners and change as opportunity, not threats.”

In 2014, Bratton vowed – Going forward, NYPD’s focus will be **collaboration** NYPD will be the most “collaborative” force in the nation.

Collaborate or Perish!

- *“Collaboration is a mind-set that....sees people as partners and change as opportunity, not threats.”*
- In early 90s, Bratton set out to transform NYPD and the policing profession through collaboration
 - Created Compstat – a new collaboration platform
 - Empowered officers to work directly with communities on quality of life issues
 - Greater police activity required collaboration across political, bureaucratic, and agency boundaries

Collaboration is a Core Component of Smart Policing



Are SPI Sites Embracing Collaboration?

- **Survey on Organizational Capacity (16)**
 - Sharing SPI information with stakeholders
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ said *Ad Hoc* or *Never*
 - Branding SPI with stakeholders
 - $\frac{3}{4}$ said *No*
 - Communicating with CJ agencies
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ said *Ad Hoc* or *Never*
 - Getting input from community
 - $\frac{3}{4}$ said *Yes* to meetings, but more $\frac{1}{2}$ half said *Rarely*, *Ad Hoc* or *Never* to wider input

Why Collaborate?

- No other option in this networked and connected world – 21st century
- Ability to accomplish bigger ideas, larger vision
- Build support, trust, and cooperation for short- and long-term success
- Bring new thinking, innovation, and long-term change to persistent problems



In Reach is Critical to Success

- Identify Stakeholders Inside Your Department
 - Executives and Supervisors
 - Officers/civilians in other divisions or units
- Build internal relationships for:
 - Securing resources
 - Becoming a priority
 - Gaining cooperation
 - Solving problems
 - Sustaining what works!
- Begin early on – Create a Working Group



Outreach is Critical to Success

- Identify Stakeholders Outside the Department
 - Criminal Justice Agencies
 - Probation and Parole
 - Prosecutors
 - Corrections
 - Government Agencies and Services
 - Think outside the box!
 - Community Organizations and Leaders
 - Hard to reach groups
 - Be thoughtful and strategic!

Outreach is Critical to Success

- Build Relationships

- Communicate Early On and Often

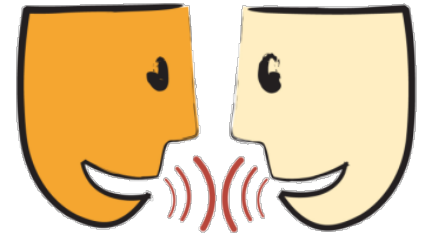
- Create a compelling elevator pitch
 - Listen, add value, and be a trusted partner

- Inform, Consult, Coordinate, Partner

- Conduct face-to-face meetings, focus groups, surveys, social media, email blasts, or open meetings

- Create Your “Smart” Project Brand

- Identify your relevance, purpose, and connection to stakeholders
 - Gain input, agreement on goals, and buy-in
 - Build a sense of ownership and commitment



Reno SPI: Non-Traditional Partners

- Medical community (education, data)
 - School of medicine
 - Pharmacy tech schools
 - Retail association
 - Pharmacy, medical & dental boards
 - Individual pharmacies/employees
- Community (public awareness)
 - Substance abuse coalition
 - Treatment providers
 - Public health organizations

Why Reach Out?

- Enforcement alone isn't enough
 - Particularly with certain crime problems
- Partnerships = improved perception of police and greater willingness to cooperate
- Additional, valuable data sources
 - PMP aggregate data
- Limited law enforcement resources
 - PD's operating with less funding & fewer staff
 - Partners can provide manpower, time and other resources

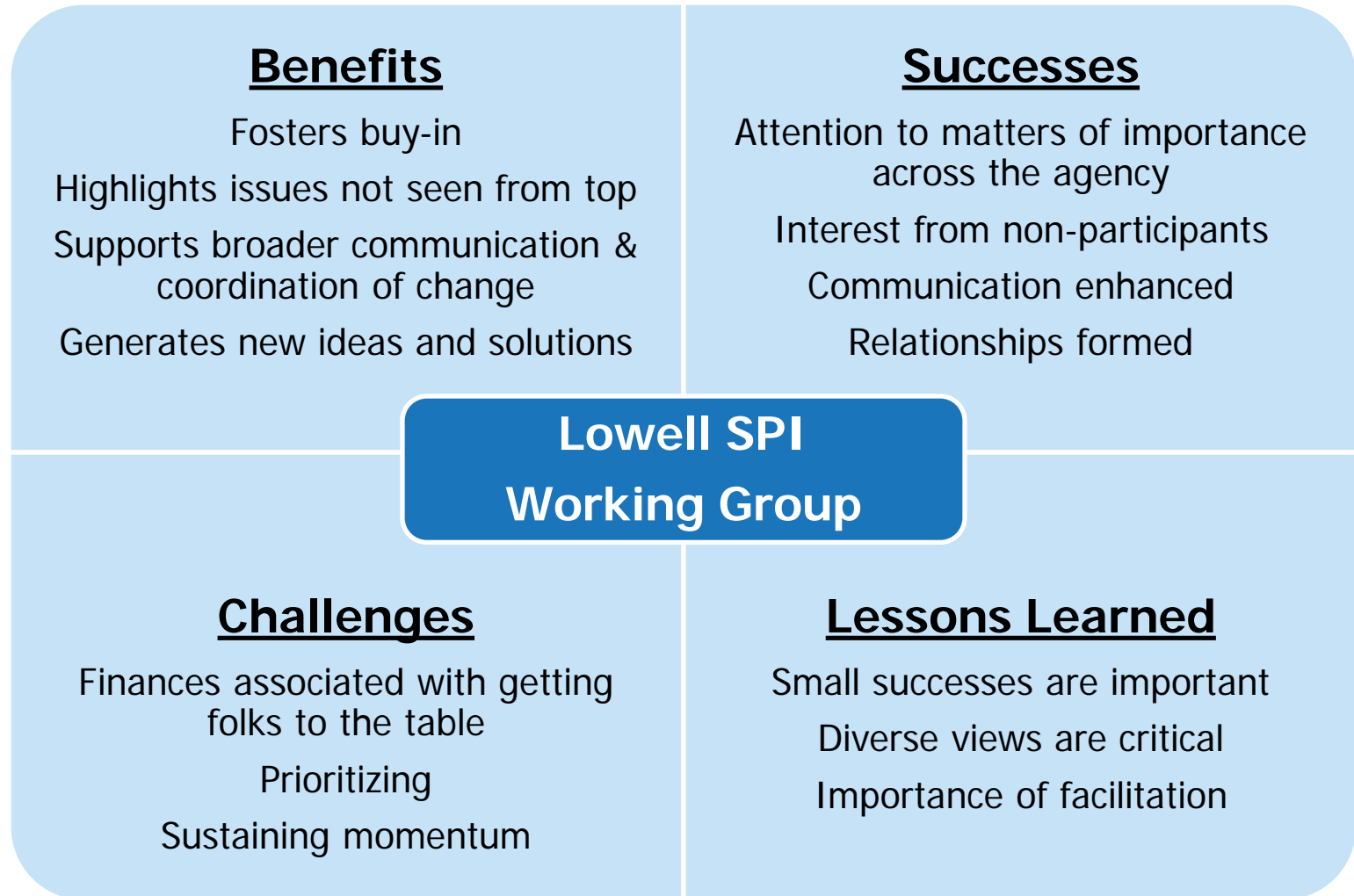
Developing Relationships

- Look beyond “typical” police approaches
 - Show interest in the problem as a whole, not just the law enforcement perspective
- Ask how you can help them
 - Especially with initially resistant groups (e.g. doctors)
- **Be consistent**
 - Some partnerships are fragile; show commitment that extends beyond grant funding

Lowell SPI: Internal Working Group

- Internal, cross-functional Working Group formed to support SPI
- Formed to engage representatives from across the organization in change – collective problem-solving and decision-making
- Participants include sworn & civilian staff who represent diverse functions, units and shifts

Lowell SPI: Internal Collaboration





*If you want to go quickly, go alone. If you
want to go far, go together.*

*African
Proverb*



Phase V Site Presentations

Brooklyn Park, Chula Vista, and New York

3:30-4:00 pm

April 29, 2014

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Increasing Collective Efficacy at Crime Hot Spots

A Patrol Force Approach in Brooklyn Park, Minnesota

Brooklyn Park Police Department & George Mason University

April 29, 2014

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Presentation Overview

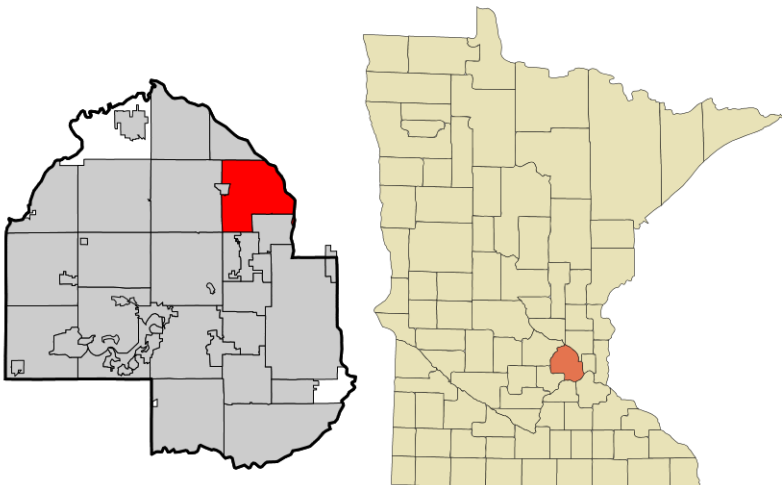
- Project Team
- Project Overview
- Project Plan
- Current Activities
- Project Goals
- Challenges

Project Team

- Brooklyn Park Police Department was awarded the grant
- Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, George Mason University is primary research partner

Brooklyn Park, MN

- Population 77,000
- 2nd largest suburb of Minneapolis-St. Paul
- 6th largest city of MN
- 50% residents non-white and 25% are foreign-born
- Currently there are 109 sworn officers



Brooklyn Park, MN

- Crime rate in Brooklyn Park is highest among Minneapolis-St. Paul suburbs with 50,000+ residents
- Number of police calls per year: 70,349

Full year					
CRIME	2011	2012	2013	1yr % Chg	2yr % Chg
Homicide	5	6	4	-33.33%	-20.00%
Rape	48	40	32	-20.00%	-33.33%
Robbery	106	90	85	-5.56%	-19.81%
Agg Assault - Non-Domestic	64	84	73	-13.10%	+14.06%
Agg Assault - Domestic	38	33	50	+51.52%	+31.58%
Total Violent Crimes	261	253	244	-3.56%	-6.51%
Burglary	520	494	422	-14.57%	-18.85%
Larceny	2269	2001	1871	-6.50%	-17.54%
Auto Theft	145	130	155	+19.23%	+6.90%
Arson	10	16	4	-75.00%	-60.00%
Total Part I Crimes	3205	2894	2696	-6.84%	-15.88%
Total Part II Crimes	4476	4397	4266	-2.98%	-4.69%
Total Part I and Part II	7681	7291	6962	-4.51%	-9.36%

Project Overview

- Develop and test an innovative hot spots policing program that helps patrol officers build *collective efficacy* at high crime locations, which ultimately will reduce crime while helping residents trust and better engage with each other and the police.



What is collective efficacy?

- The willingness of residents in a community to intervene for the common good through enhanced informal social controls.



What we are doing:

- Neighborhood Watch
 - Keeping neighborhood safe and building positive relationships
- Community-Oriented Policing Unit
 - Engage with apartment communities
- Youth Violence Prevention Initiative (YVPI)
 - Prevent youth violence by connecting youth with trusted adults
- Brooklyn Bridge Alliance (BBA)
 - Build hope and connect all youth in Brooklyn Park and Brooklyn Center
- Neighborhoods Community Café – resident meetings
- Neighborhoods Initiative- establish formalized neighborhoods
 - Build identity and pride in each part of Brooklyn Park

Project Plan

- Planning phase:
 - Analysis and identify hot spots
 - Develop and deliver collective efficacy training for patrol officers
- Intervention Implementation phase:
 - Treatment group hot spots- trained patrols will use their uncommitted time to carry out strategies
 - Control Group hot spots- receive regular patrol, continue regular activities
- Analysis & Assessment phase

Goal

- To foster a sense of belonging in transient and marginalized communities through regular police patrol, ultimately reducing crime while helping residents trust and collaborate with one another as well as better engage with the police
 - Having community take on a more proactive role by taking on the responsibility of preventing/fighting crime.

Current Activities

- Planning Phase
 - Identifying hot spots
 - Looking at 5 years of crime
 - Looking at types of crimes
 - Surveys
 - Resident surveys
 - Patrol Officer surveys
 - Collective Efficacy Training
 - Developing process for problem solving and responses at hot spots
 - Developing training material



Year 1 Milestones

- Identify areas of hot spots
- Develop collective efficacy training for patrol officers
 - Problem solving strategies
 - Recourse materials
- Train patrol officers



Challenges

- Collective Efficacy Training
 - How?
 - What?
 - Why?
- Contamination
- Acceptance of the approach by the officers





SMART
POLICING
Data. Analysis. Solutions.



BJA
Bureau of Justice Assistance
U.S. Department of Justice

Reducing Repeat Domestic Violence

Chula Vista Police Department

April 29, 2014

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Chula Vista



Population:
250,000

Sworn Officers:
225

Very Diverse
Community



Top 5 CFS Types



Call Type	2013 CFS*	Officer Hours
False Alarms	5,234	2,180
Domestic Violence	3,788	9,596
Transient-Related	3,180*	3,116
Disturbance - Person	3,024*	2,147
Traffic Collision	2,772	6,209

*estimated, based on CFS narrative review for April 2013

3
Top 5 CFS account for almost 30% of total CFS in Chula Vista (65,779)

Scope/Nature of DV



- 3,600+ DV CFS each year in Chula Vista since 2003
- Verbal-only intimate partner disturbances are majority of DV CFS

Verbal Disturbance Only	13730 Report – Fear	Physical – No Injury	TRO Violation	Physical - Injury
58%	7%	19%	8%	9%

- 11% of physical injury incidents considered serious
- 4 DV homicides in 7 years

*Figures in chart do not add up to 100% due to rounding

Repeat Addresses



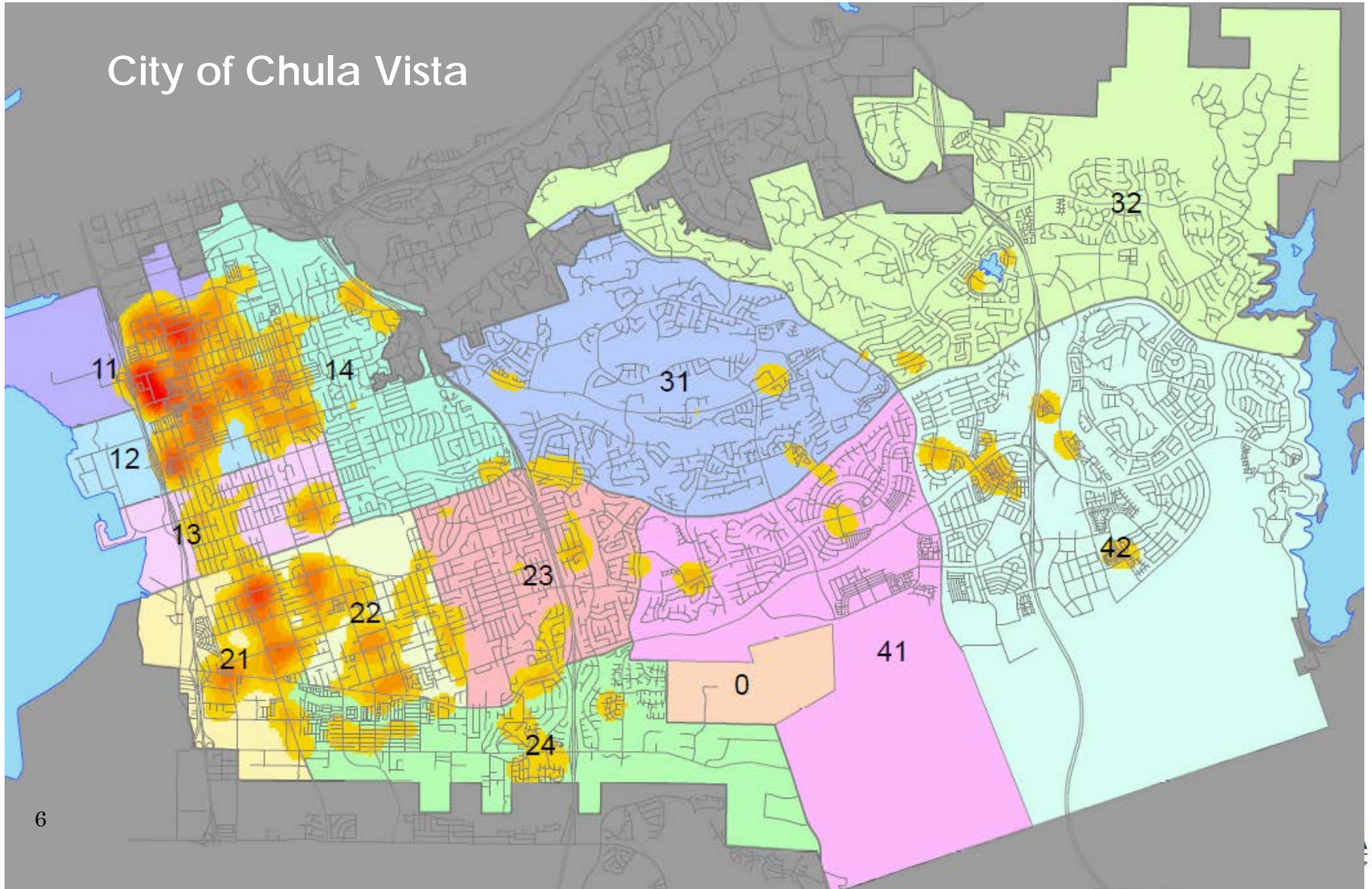
Number of DV CFS in 2011 and 2012 to Residential Addresses	# of Addresses in Frequency Group	Total DV CFS	% of DV CFS*
1	2,616	2,616	54%
2	498	996	20%
3	189	567	12%
4	58	232	5%
5	26	130	3%
More than 5 CFS	15	323	7%

4 *Does not add up to 100% due to rounding

DV CFS Density Map



City of Chula Vista



Activities to Date

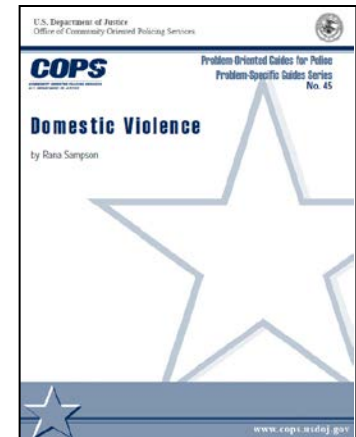


- Visited High Point, NC
- Formalized partner participation
- Conducted preliminary literature review
- Developed quasi-experimental evaluation design
- Developed analysis plan
- Completed SPI Action Plan
- Held officer focus groups

Key Milestones: 3-6 Mos.



- Survey of all CVPD personnel (May)
- Comprehensive problem analysis through late 2014
- 2nd Visit to High Point, NC (July)
- Name-based CFS database (July)
- Victim and offender interviews (July)
- Follow-up victimization surveys (July)
- Development of customized predictive tool (August)



Data Source Matrix



Example Analysis Questions	RMS/ CAD	Case Review	Victim & Offender Interviews	Customized Patrol Response
What is the average number of charges for DV crimes?	**			
What is the median elapsed time between repeats?	**			
Who are the most common reporting parties for DV incidents?		**		** [who reported this incident? who else knows about the abuse?]
What percent of victims and offenders are currently living together?		**		** [do you currently live together?]
What percent of victims want to end the relationship?			**	** [do you want to end the relationship?]
How likely is it that the offender will assault you in the next year?				**

Innovative Strategies



- Tiered approach – Great Britain
 - Reduced percent of higher-level responses from 34% to 2%
- Focused deterrence – High Point, NC
 - Reduced recidivism to 7-10%; reduced CFS by 22%
- Offender follow-up – Fremont, CA
 - Reduced repeat CFS at chronic locations by 66%



Challenges



- CAD system not name-based
- New to focused deterrence
 - Identifying levers for verbal-only intimate partner disturbances
- Victimization surveys at 90 days

Overview



January 1, 2015

- Implement enhanced patrol response for 1st DV CFS/focused deterrence for chronic offenders
- Specifics based on extensive problem analysis
- Tailored to Chula Vista



Testing the Effective Components of Hot-Spot Policing Response teams

NYPD/Temple Research Team

April 29th, 2014

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Current Plans & Actions

- SPI Action Plan due June 13th, following contracting period and administration transition
- Strategic discussions with executive team concerning future formulation of hot spots identification and teams
- Creation of coding schemes for qualitative analysis of officer activities

Milestones

- May – finalize contract and have Temple team online
- May – decision on hot spot identification & staffing strategy
- June – identification of research locations & development of staffing randomization process
- July – Implementation & monitoring of initial deployment following research & control model
- August to October – Data collection & monitoring

Real & Potential Challenges

- Continued contracting woes
- Insufficient hot spots for statistical strength
- Flexibility of new commanders and executives
- Sufficient incidence of crime in micro-locations to detect significant change



Peer-to-Peer Breakouts on Site Progress, Project Plans, and TTA Plans

4:00-4:30 pm

April 29, 2014

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Breakout Groups

- Breakout Group #1 – Multipurpose Room
 - Moderator: Chip Coldren
 - Subject Matter Expert: Craig Uchida
 - SPI Sites: Brooklyn Park and Lowell
- Breakout Group #2 – Broad Room
 - Moderator: Hildy Saizow
 - Subject Matter Expert: Julie Wartell and Lt. Thomas Woodmansee
 - SPI Sites: Chula Vista and Reno
- Breakout Group #3 – Video Teleconference Room
 - Moderator: Mike White
 - Subject Matter Expert: Mike Scott
 - SPI Sites: New York and Phoenix
- A representative from each Phase V site will debrief their breakout group discussion at 4:30 pm



Day 1 Wrap-Up

Kate McNamee & Chip Coldren

4:45-5:00 pm

April 29, 2014

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