



Smart Policing Initiative Collaboration Workshop

Kansas City, Missouri

April 26-27, 2016

This project was supported by Grant No. 2013-DP-BX-K006 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, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the SMART Office. 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 and Overview – Day 1

April 26, 2016 – 8:30 – 9:00 a.m.

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Welcome and Overview

- Dr. James R. “Chip” Coldren, Jr., CNA
- Kate McNamee and Alissa Huntoon, BJA
- Kansas City, MO Police Department
 - Major Joseph McHale
 - Major Richard Smith



Keynote Address

U.S. Attorney Tammy Dickinson, Western District of Missouri
Jean Peters-Baker, Jackson County Prosecutor

April 26, 2016 – 9:00 – 9:30 a.m.

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Contemporary Policing and Community Collaboration

April 26, 2016 – 9:30 – 10:30 a.m.

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Contemporary Policing and Community Collaboration

- Dr. James R. “Chip” Coldren, Jr., CNA
- Hildy Saizow, SPI Senior Subject Matter Expert
- Jason Cooper, LISC Program Officer

7



*“Police, at all times, should maintain a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that **the police are the public and the public are the police.....**”*

Sir Robert Peele's
Principles of Law Enforcement
1829

History of Police and Communities of Color

Negro Marchers Clubbed MELEE IN SELMA



67 Reported Injured,
17 Hospitalized as
Police Use Tear Gas

Continued on Page 3, Part 1
SELMA, Ala. (UPI) — State troopers and mounted deputies bombarded 600 Negroes with tear gas Sunday when they built to go on a bridge, then attacked them with clubs.
Troopers and possemen, men as excited today would under orders from Gov. George Wallace to stop the Negro "march for freedom" and in an attempt to prove the Negro "walk for freedom" the deeper-murders of this down in Montgomery, charged across the route that are the murders nearly a mile (perpetrated) against Negro through town, shouting their citizens in Alabama. Dr. King said "I am appalled as they march."
Sixty-seven persons were wounded and scores suffered gas burns.
Good Samaritan Hospital and several churches said they also said he would go

Oppression



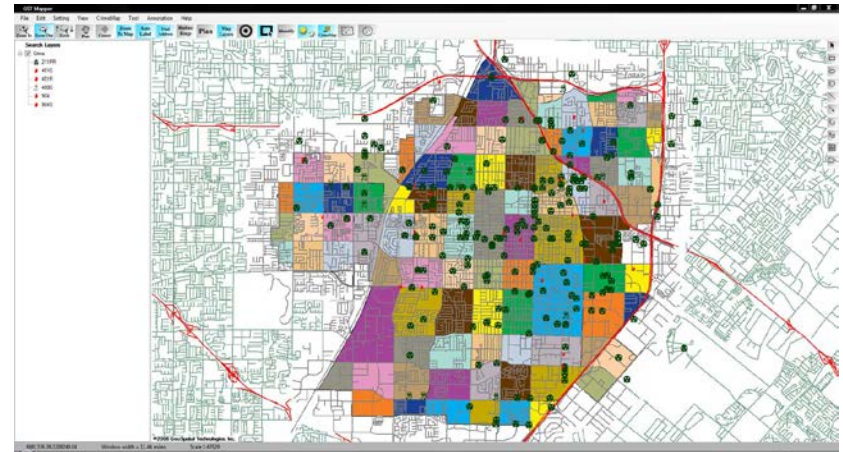
Confusion

Shifts Over Time

1980s-1990s: Community Policing



2000s: COMPSTAT Policing

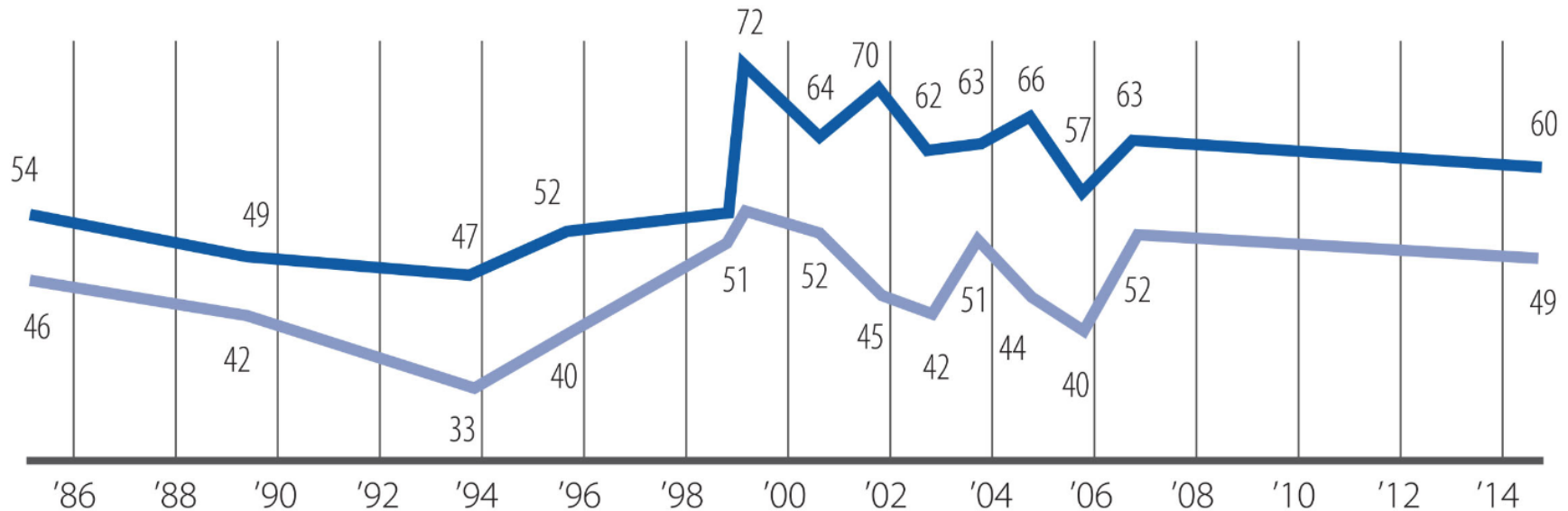


Public Confidence in Police

% A GREAT DEAL/QUITE A LOT OF CONFIDENCE

Whites

Nonwhites

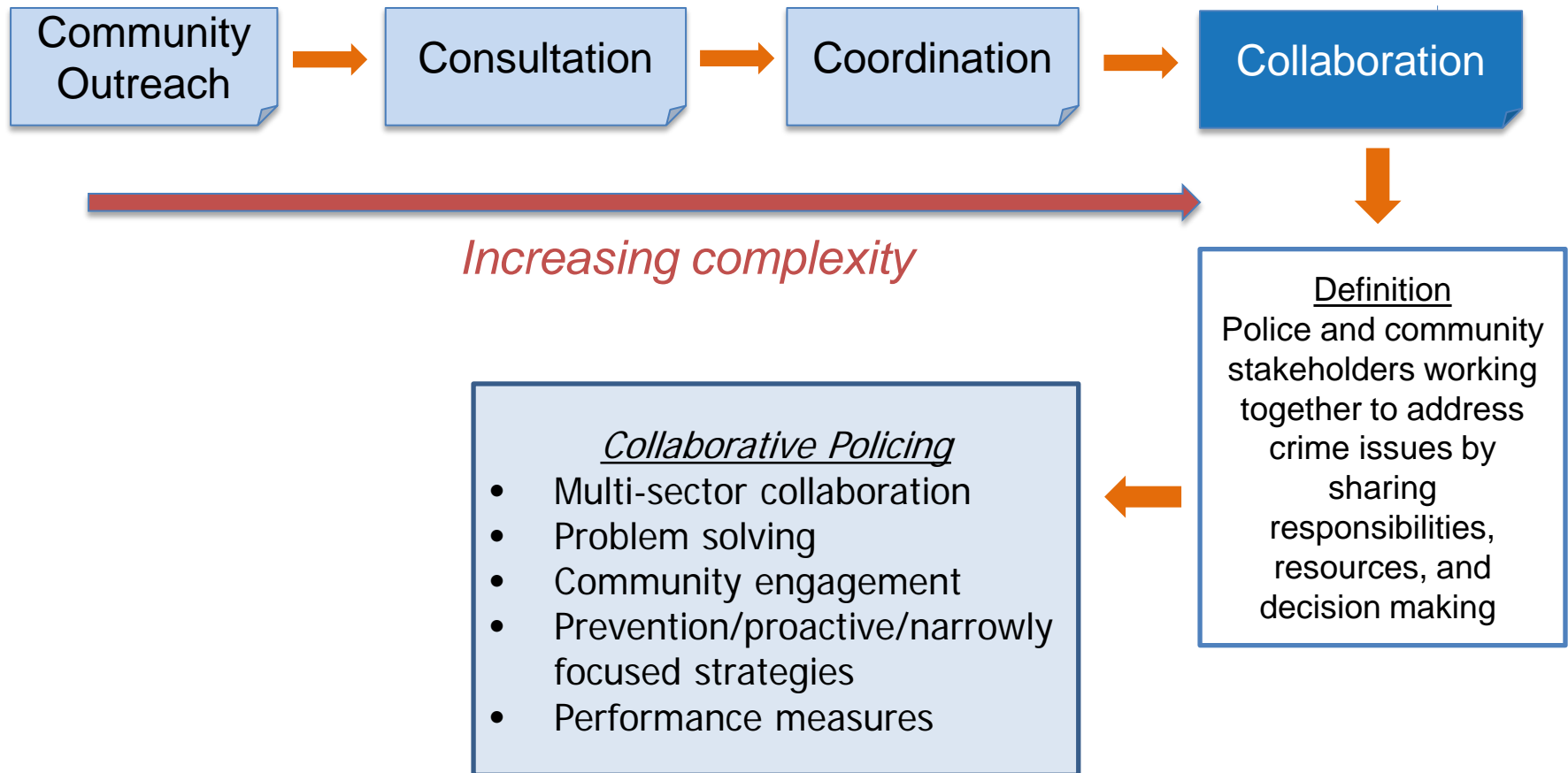


Source: Justin McCarthy, "Nonwhites Less Likely" (see note 6).

% Confidence 2006-2014

- 61% whites
- 34% blacks
- 26% blacks living in highly urban areas

Continuum of Community Interaction



Major Policing Approaches

- Community Policing
- Problem-Oriented Policing
- Hot Spots Policing
- Focused Deterrence
- Broken Windows Policing
- Intelligence-Led Policing
- Smart Policing

Centrality of the Collaborative Approach

- Community policing = community collaboration
- Problem-Oriented Policing – SARA model should require community collaboration
- Hot Spots (place-based) Policing – inform the community before or after implementation; avoid backlash

Centrality of the Collaborative Approach

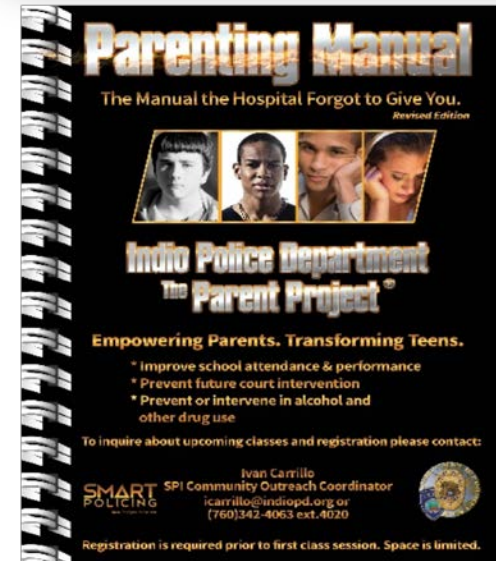
- Focused Deterrence (and other ‘offender focused’ approaches)– require community acceptance and participation
- Broken Windows Policing – similar to POP, requires community acceptance and participation
- Intelligence-Led Policing – growing acceptance of the link to COP and POP; cant’ get good intel without community participation

Centrality of the Collaborative Approach

- Smart Policing – Community collaboration is a foundational principle
 - Use data analysis and research to determine the best approach
 - Build support for the chosen approach through stakeholder and community collaboration

Smart Policing Examples

- Boston – Safe Street Teams
 - Community-oriented policing + problem-oriented policing
 - Micro-hot spots
 - Double digit percent reductions in street robberies, aggravated assaults
- Indio, CA – Home Burglary Prevention
 - Predictive model based on truancy
 - Community-oriented approach to burglary prevention through truancy prevention



Smart Policing Examples

- Glendale, AZ
 - COP and CPTED approach to reducing convenience store theft
 - Multi-faceted approach involving police, youth, local government
 - Significant reductions in problems at targeted stores (compared to controls)
 - Sustained successes after several years





Break

April 26, 2016 – 10:30 – 10:45 a.m.

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SMART
POLICING

Data. Analysis. Solutions.



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

How to Build an Effective, Multi-Sector Collaboration

April 26, 2016 – 10:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

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How to Build an Effective, Multi-Sector Collaboration

- Hildy Saizow, SPI Senior Subject Matter Expert (*facilitator*)
- The Honorable Sylvester “Sly” James, *Mayor of Kansas City, MO*
- Jennifer Cooke, *ECHO Housing Corporation’s Jacobsville Join In*
- Denver, CO Police Department
 - Sergeant Kimberly Lovato
 - Sergeant Carla Havard



Jacobsville Neighborhood, Evansville, Indiana

HOW TO BUILD AN EFFECTIVE, MULTI-SECTOR COLLABORATION

Jacobsville Neighborhood Evansville, Indiana

Geography: 1.9 Sq. Miles

Residential Properties: 1,637

Commercial Properties: 260

Jobs: 8,000 (est.)

Population: 6,782

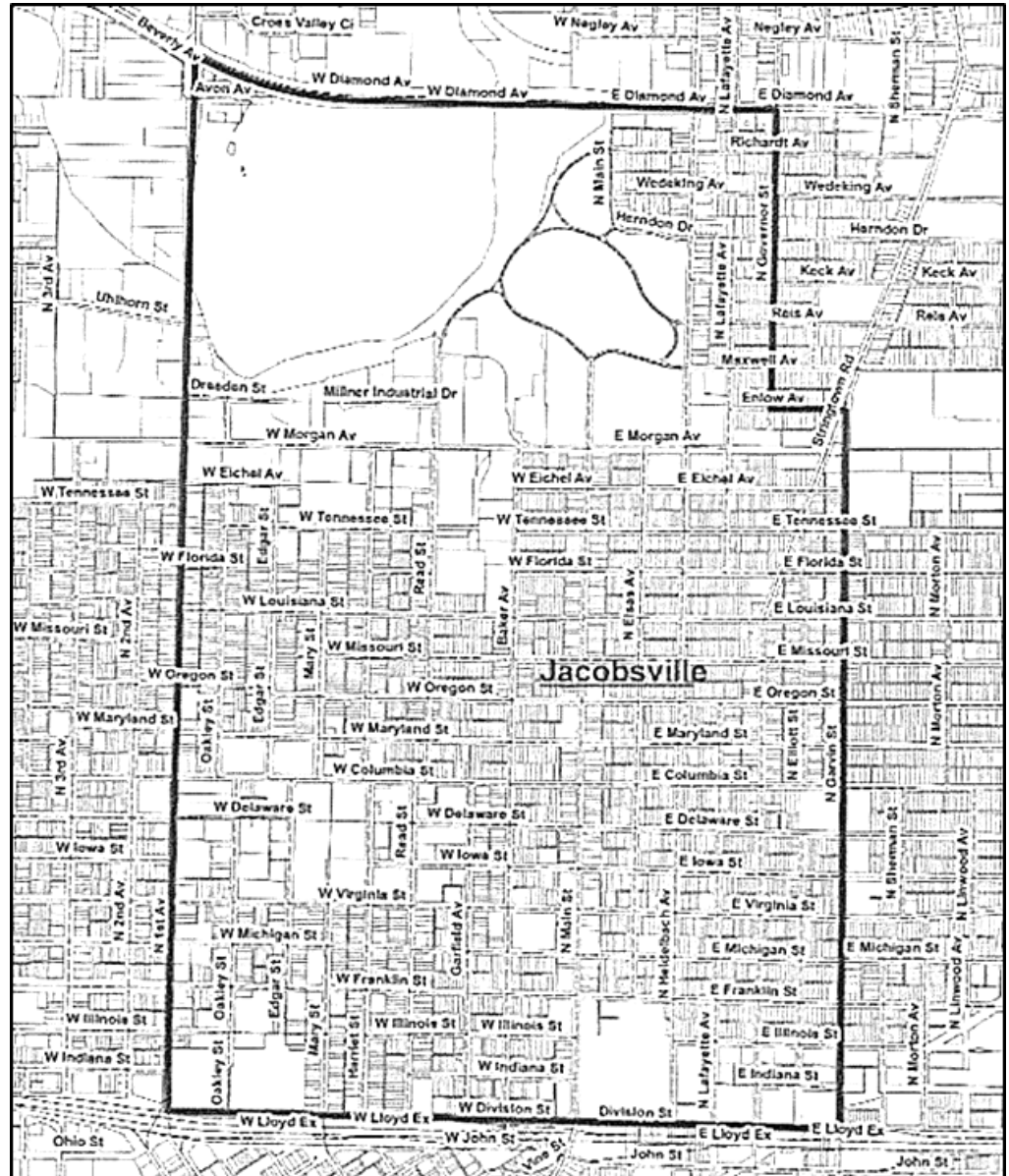
Race: White 85.4%, Black 9.6%, Hispanic – 2%.

Poverty: 70% < age 5

Crime: 10% of city's crime

Top Crimes:

1. Theft
2. Narcotics
3. Battery
4. Vandalism



Jacobsville Join In!

– Who We Are

ECHO Housing Corporation
(EHC) **envision communities
where everyone has a place
to call home and the
opportunity to thrive.**

EHC's **mission** is to create and sustain safe and affordable housing, provide supportive services and **promote community development.**

- Commissioned by the City of Evansville in 2012 to lead a grassroots quality of life process
- Lead BYRNE Criminal Justice Innovation Grant Program



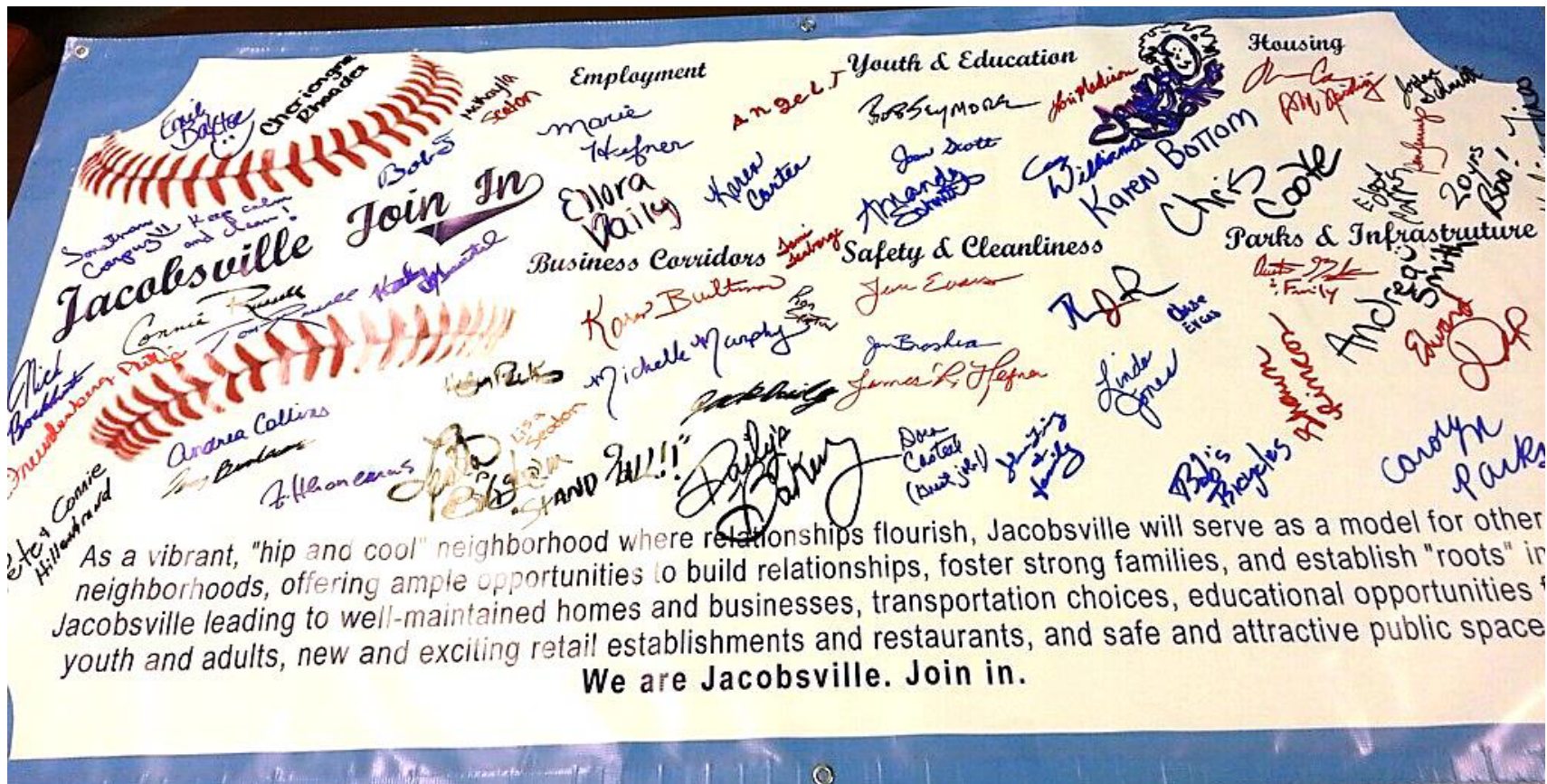
What We Do – Jacobsville Join In



- Engage people to work together to solve their own problems and change their neighborhood for the better.
- See that the people and structures are in place to create coherence and integrity for the neighborhood.
- Expand the membership base, maintaining a focus on action, and preserving democratic, participatory structures and processes.

How We Do It – Jacobsville Join In

- **Listen** to residents and stakeholders, who know the community, while helping them to develop the self-confidence to try new things.
- **Share** information and raise questions, options, alternatives and problems that affect the collective power the neighborhood can wield.
- **Do fair share** of the work, while striving never to do for others what they can do for themselves. In other words, work with, not for, the neighborhood.
- **Empower** individuals to speak for themselves by identifying and developing a diverse group of members who agree to serve as the neighborhood's public voice on a variety of issues.
- **Understand** the power relationships and political agendas surrounding an issue, and analyzing the social, political and economic forces that shape the community to develop sound organizing strategies based on this power analysis.
- **Recruit** and develop leaders, seeking to discover the skills, talents and interests of current and potential neighborhood leaders, and encourage shared leadership – believing that everyone has the potential to lead if given the opportunity.
- **Build** public relationships based on the general needs of civic and community life.
- **Facilitate** meetings and strategy sessions that are productive and focused.



Jacobsville Vision

As a vibrant, "hip and cool" neighborhood where relationships flourish, Jacobsville will serve as a model for other neighborhoods, offering ample opportunities to build relationships, foster strong families, and establish "roots" in Jacobsville leading to well-maintained homes and businesses, transportation choices, educational opportunities for youth and adults, new and exciting retail establishments and restaurants, and safe and attractive public spaces. We are Jacobsville. Join In.

Quality of Life Process – Community Buy In

Organize

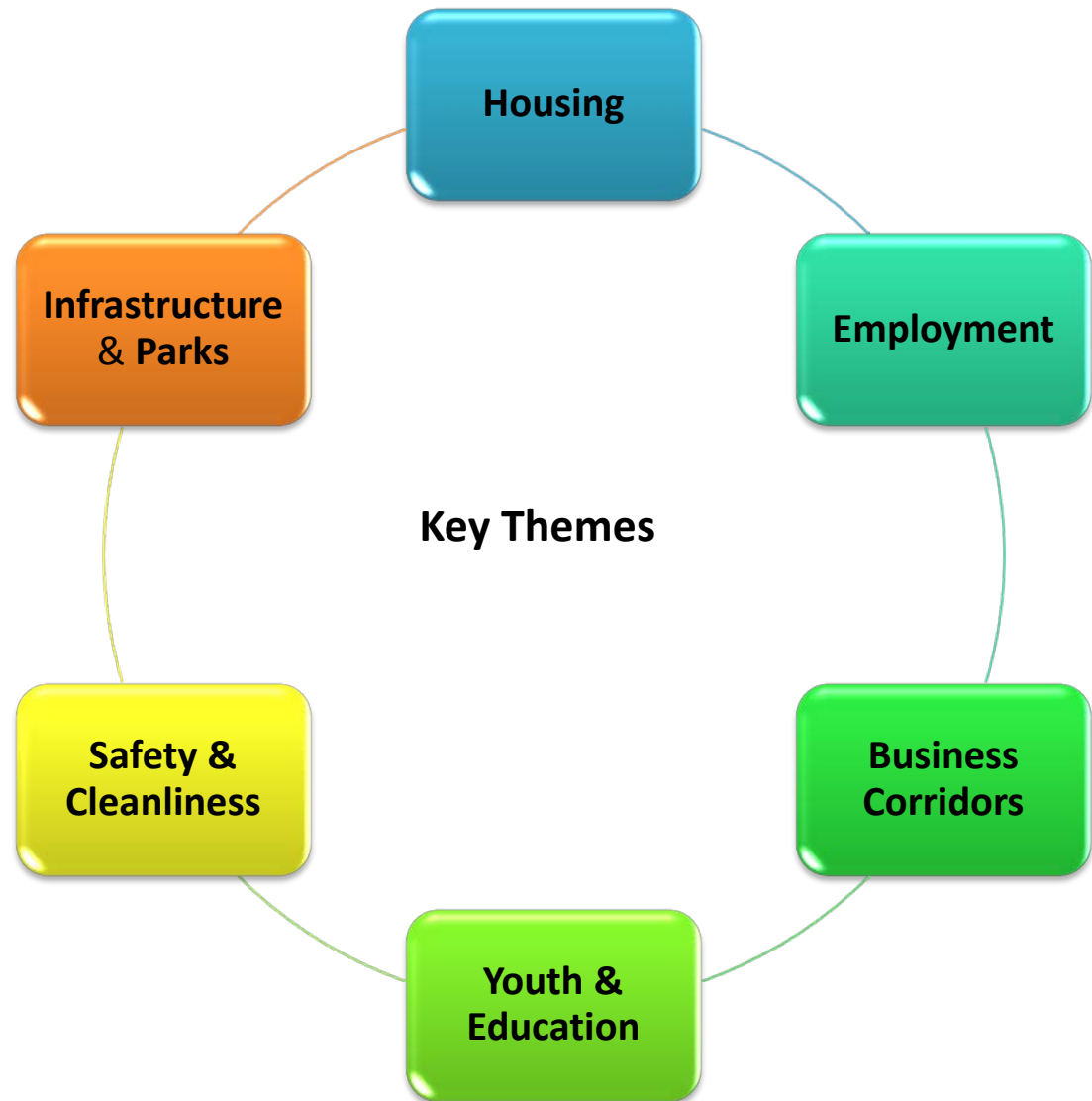
- Leader Training
- Listening Interviews
- Report Back
- Early Action Grants

Decide

- Visioning
- Working Groups
- Draft QoL Plan

Act

- Final QoL Plan
- Implementation Groups
- Roll Out Celebration!

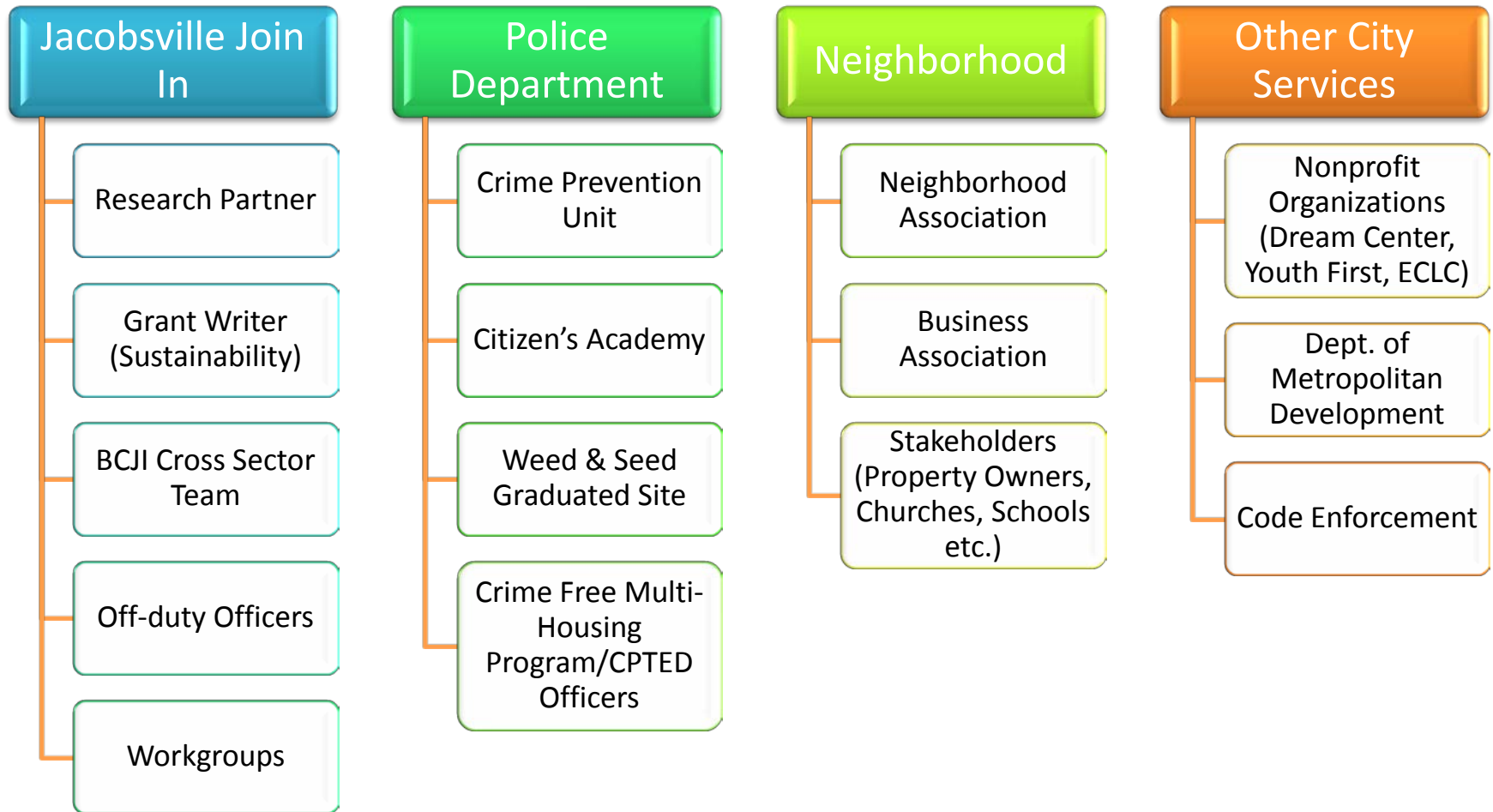


BCJI Process – Community Buy In

- Recruit Cross Sector Team
- Data Collection
- Key Informant Surveys
- Focus Groups
- Compile & Analyze Data
- Develop Strategies
- Recruit Program Partners
- Baseline Neighborhood Survey
- Community Report
- Implementation



Partnerships, Trust & Collaborative Structure



Residents & Stakeholders Role

- Leaders
- Knowledge/
Experience
- Time, talent, and
treasure
- Passion/Heart



Strengths

- Community Engagement
- Passion
- Grassroots
- Diversity
- Grit



Strengths

- Partnerships
- Capacity



The North Side
Business Association, Inc.

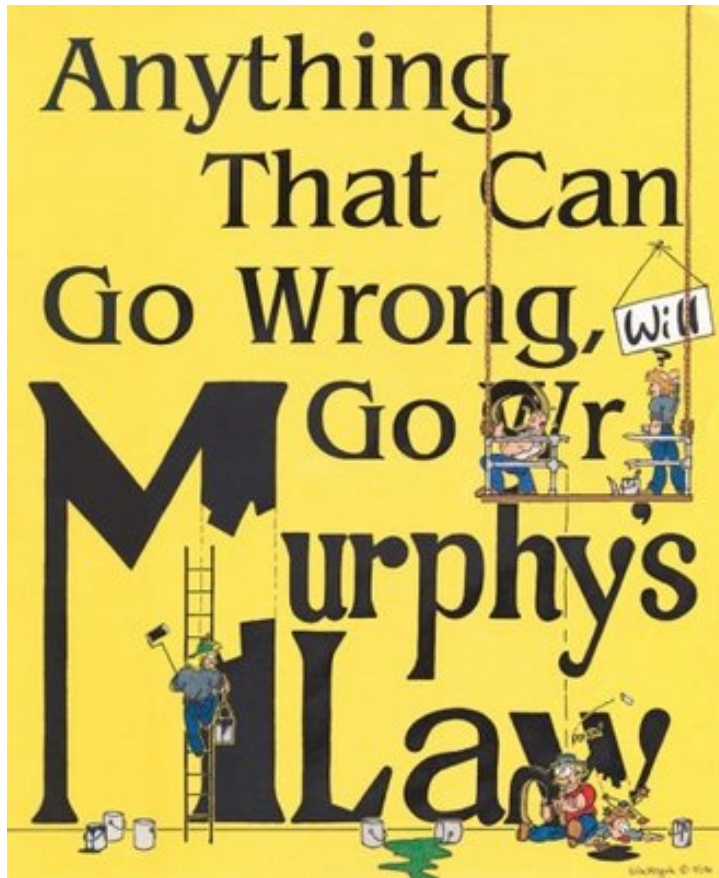


Strengths

- Organized – Flexible
- Process
- Accessible
- Communications
 1. Quarterly Newsletter
 2. E-Updates
 3. Meetings
 4. Events
 5. Walks & Talks
 6. Phone Banks
 7. Media
 8. YouTube
 9. Facebook
 10. Twitter
 11. QR Codes
 12. Website
 13. Nextdoor.com



Challenges



- Communications
- Politics & Bureaucracy
- Size: Geography & Population
- Coordination
- Funding
- Murphy's Law

Outcomes

- Increased awareness and knowledge about resources
- Better organization of resources
 - Revitalized Business and Neighborhood associations



Outcomes

- Improved Social Bonding & Cohesiveness
- Reduced Sense of Fear Among Residents
- Improved Perceptions of Crime and Disorder



Outcomes

- Reduction of Run-Down, Blighted Properties & Areas Suitable for Crime

**ANOTHER ONE
BITES THE DUST!**



**ANOTHER ONE
BITES THE DUST!**





ANOTHER ONE
BITES THE DUST!



Outcomes

- New Investment



Outcomes

- New Investment



Outcomes

- New Investment



Outcomes

- New Investment



Outcomes

New Crime Trends

Crime has moved to:

- Gesthemane Church/Phillips 66 (N. Main)
- Burger King
- Area around CVS/Braun's Nursing Home

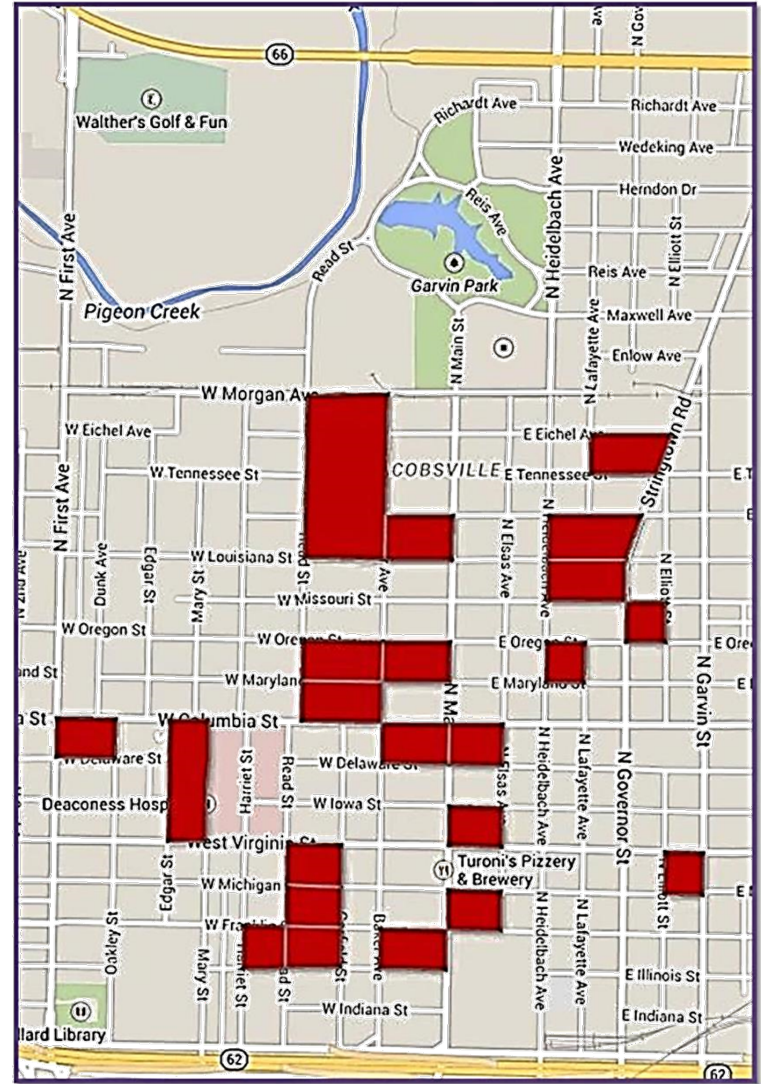
Crime is remaining consistent around:

- North Main Annex/Parke Memorial
- Marathon gas station (Heidelberg)
- Stockyard Inn/Shorty's

Crime has moved away from:

- Economy Inn
- Jacobsville Park
- Fred's Bar
- Brickhouse
- Lucy Lady
- Davis Rentals
- Lafayette 900 Multi-Unit
- Bosse Field/Garvin Park
- IGA

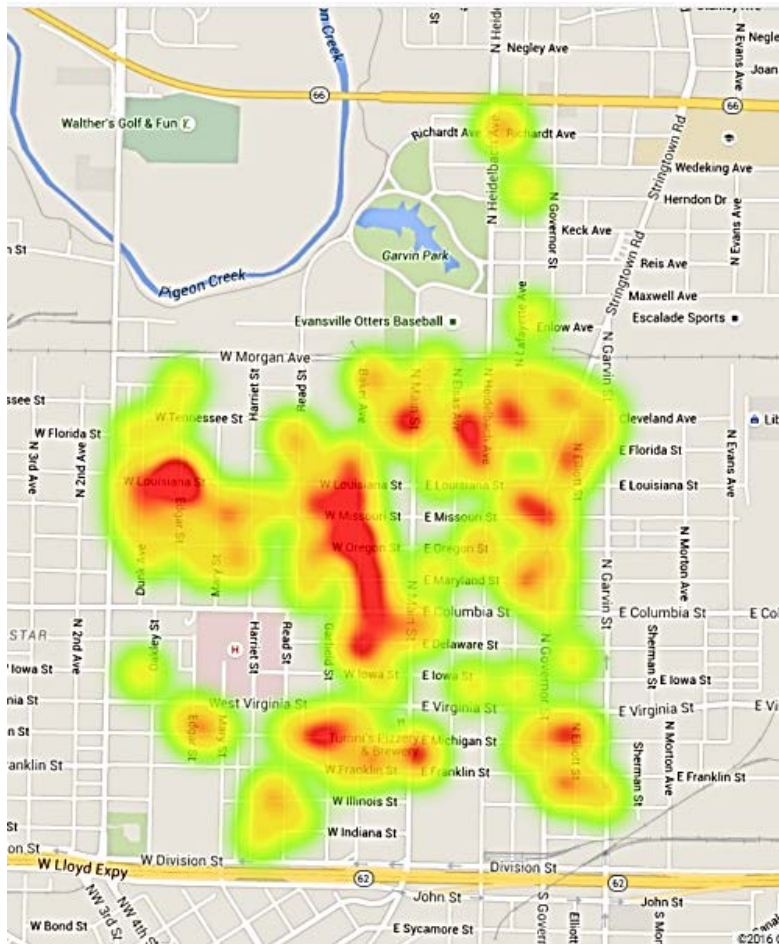
Jacobsville Neighborhood



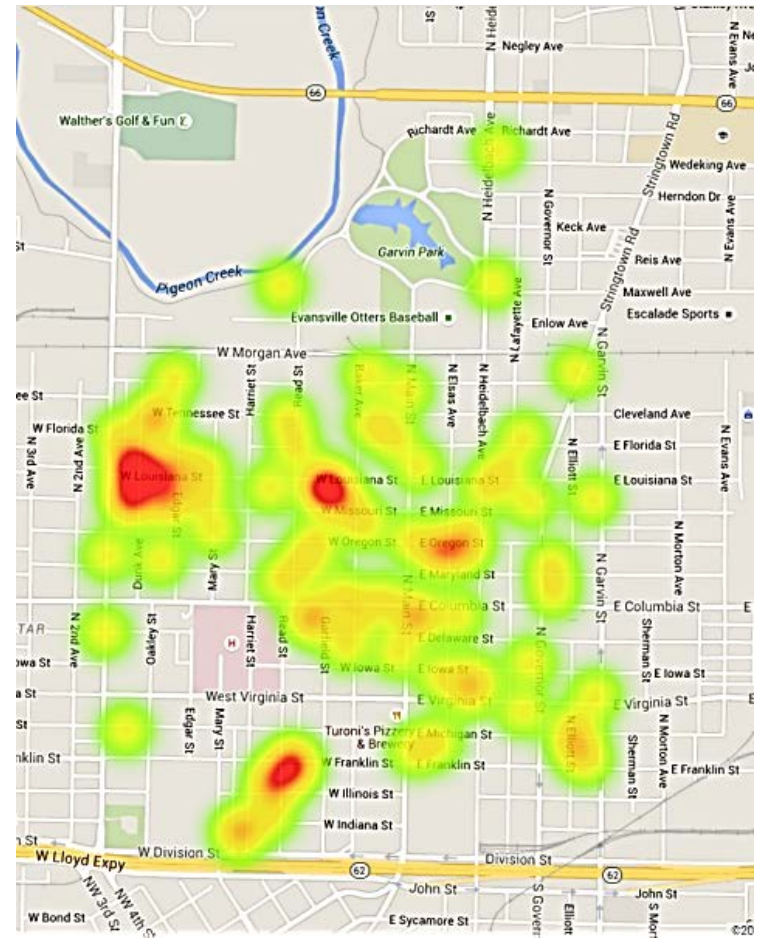
Twenty-two (22) hot-spot locations where crime occurs the most in the Jacobsville neighborhood. Data collected from 2012 through 2013 crime statistics.

Outcomes

Burglary 2014

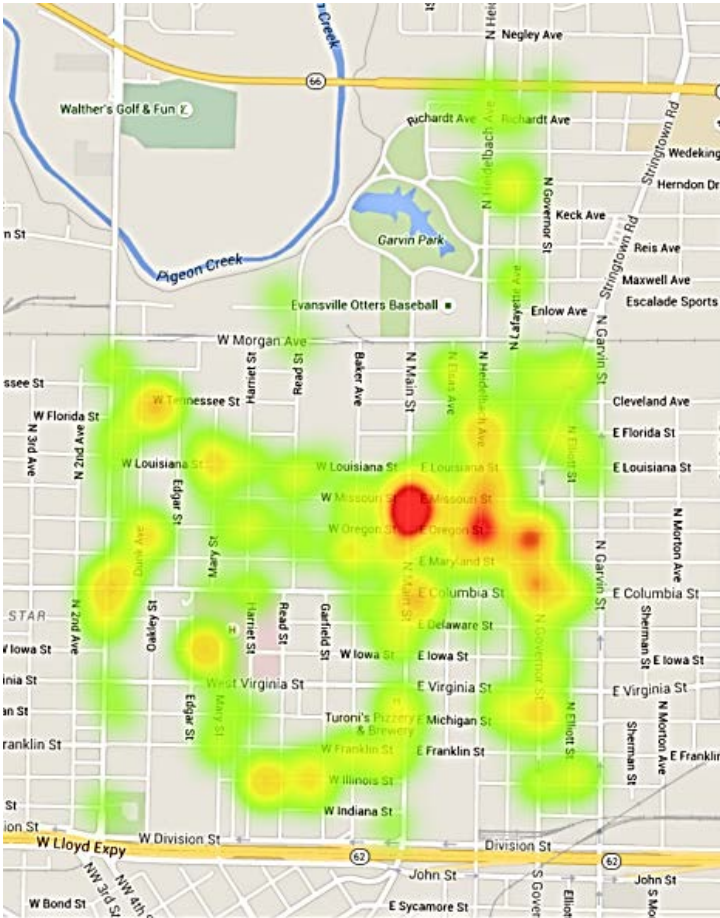


Burglary 2015

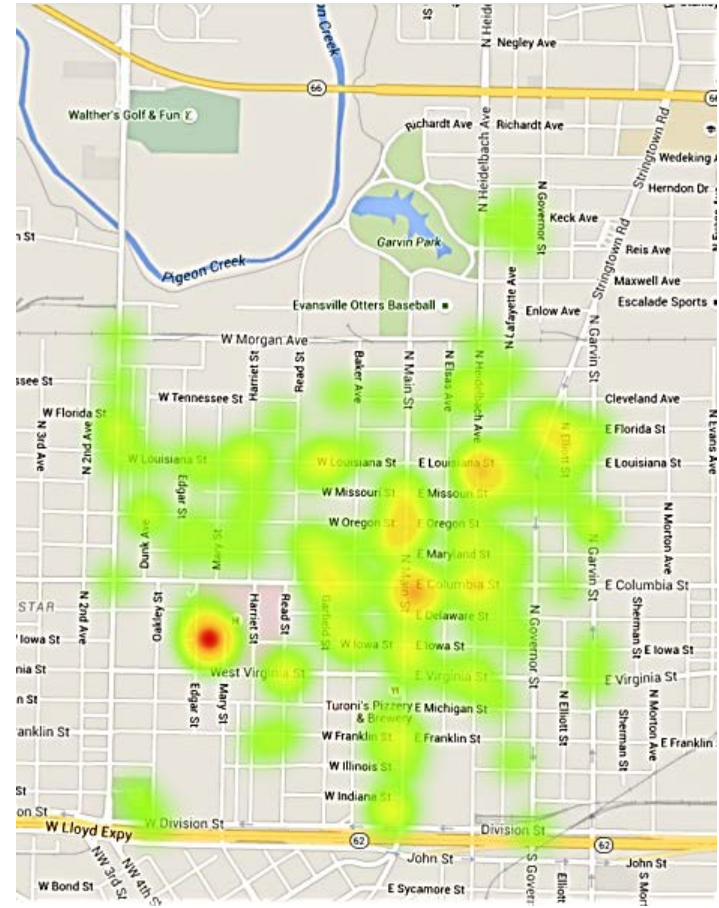


Outcomes

Narcotics 2014

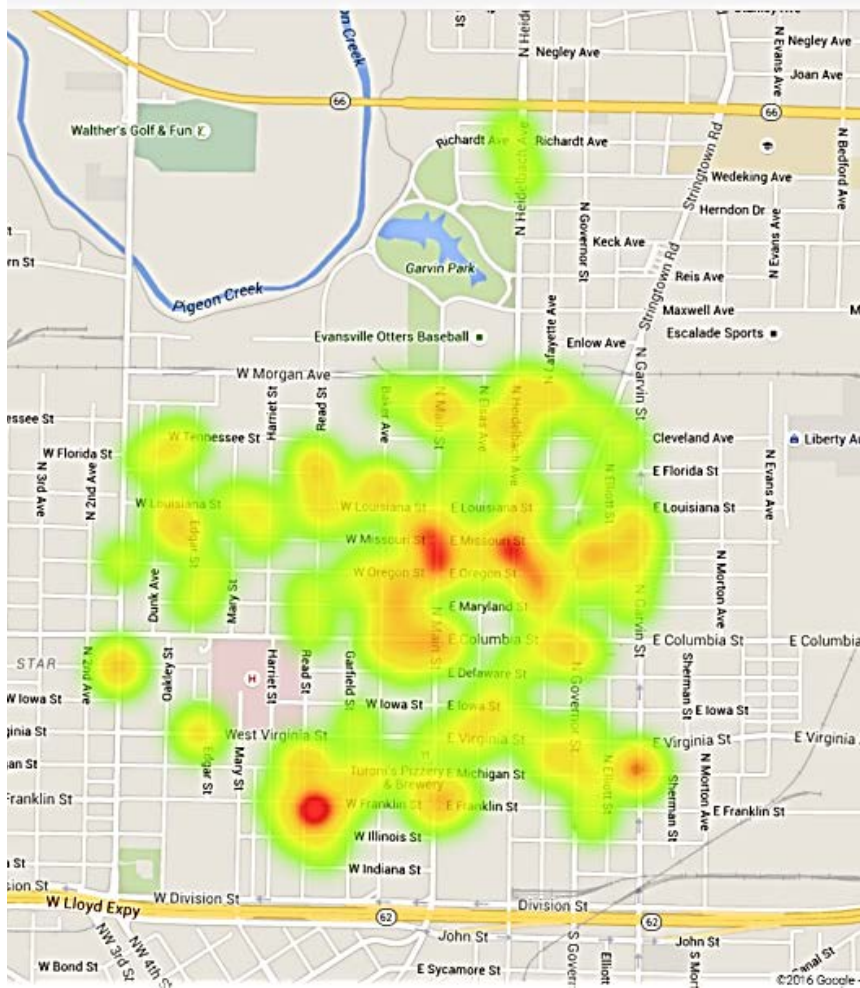


Narcotics 2015

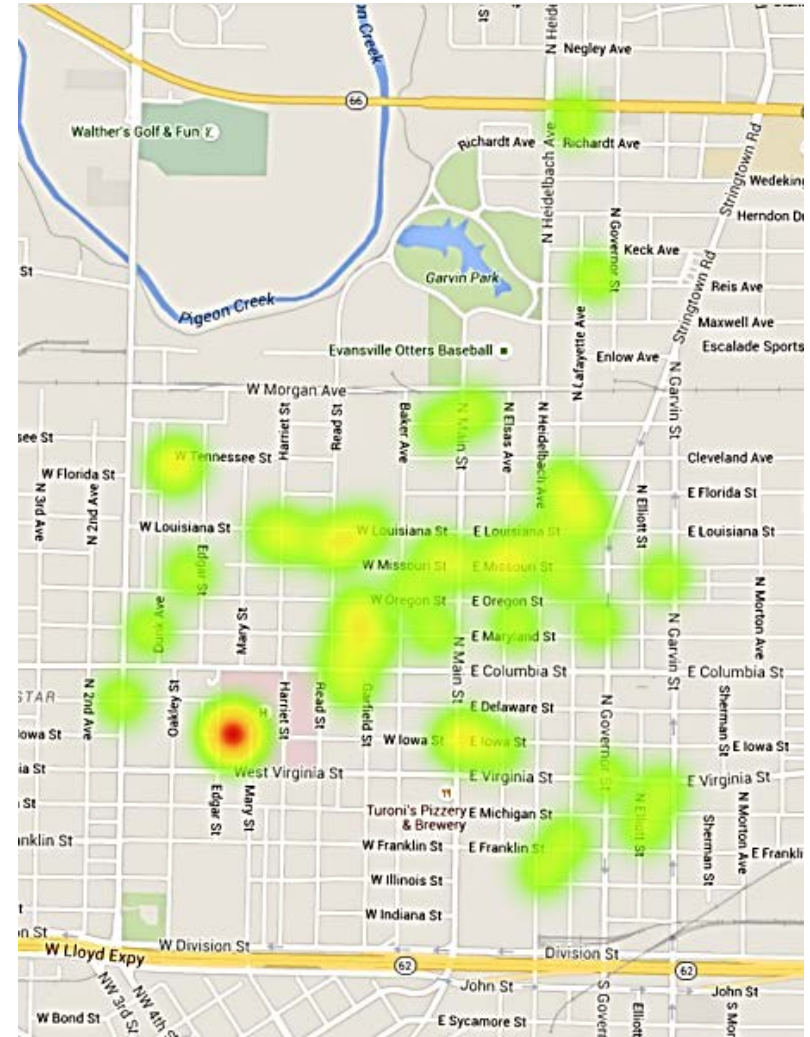


Outcomes

Simple Assaults 2014

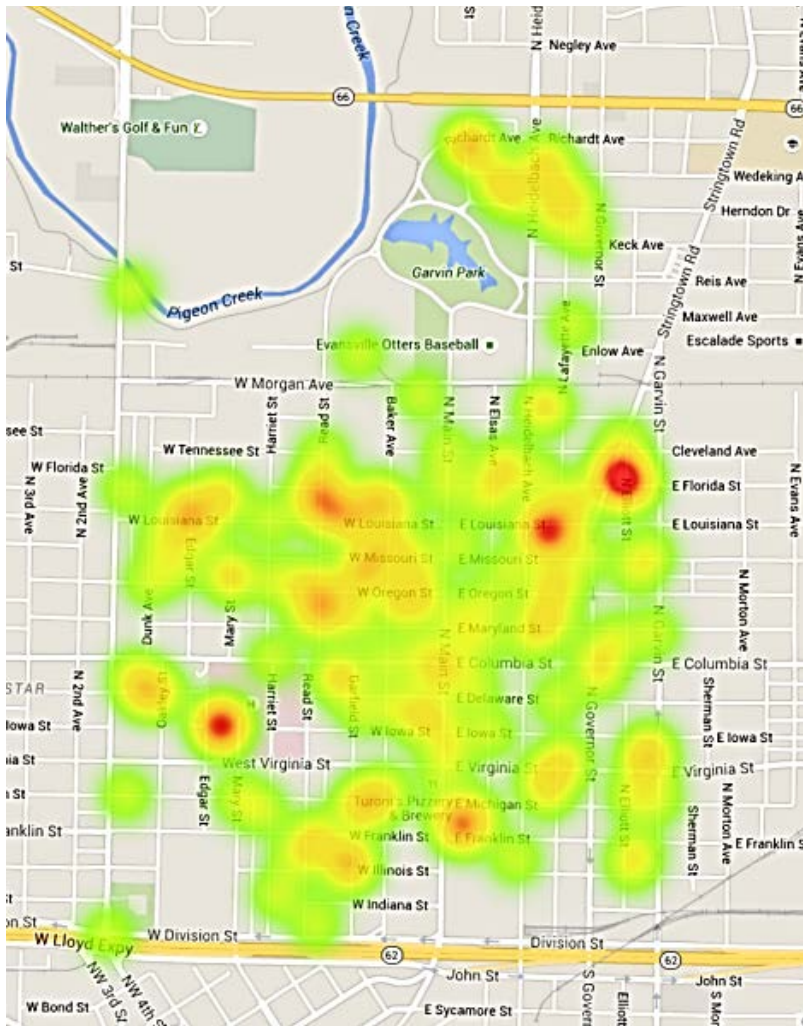


Simple Assaults 2015

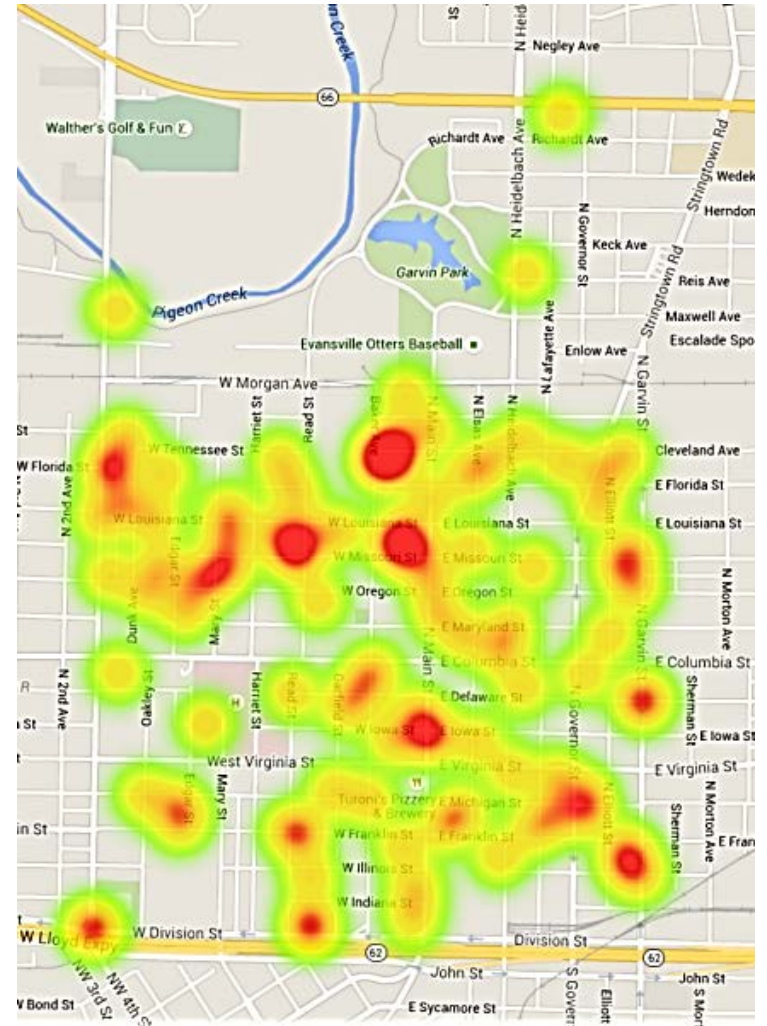


Outcomes

Vandalism 2014



Vandalism 2015





www.jacobsvillejoin.com



www.evansvillepolice.com

Jennifer Cooke
BCJI Project Manager/Community Mobilizer
Jacobsville Join In!

621 N. Main St., Evansville, IN 47711

812-746-8933

Jennifer-mason5@sbcglobal.net

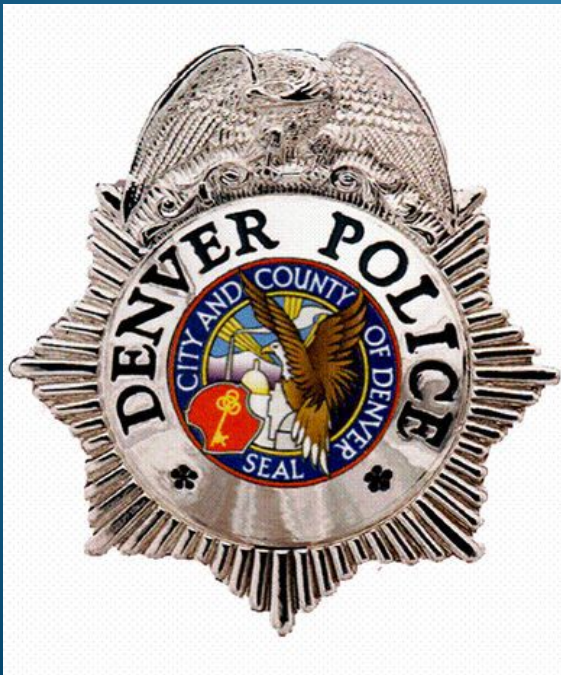
Denver Police Department

BCJI Site 2016

Sun Valley Neighborhood Project

Sgt. Carla Havard

Sgt. Kim Lovato



Why Sun Valley ?

- Oldest Housing Complex in Denver -12 square blocks – 333 housing units – 33 acres
- 1600 full time residents > 80,000 (Stadium)
- Median income \$23,000 annually
- 85% of residents below poverty line
- 68% Unemployment rate
- Racial makeup is largely minority and immigrant – distrust of government
- High crime rate (27,545 calls for service 2010-2015)
- Low school attendance/graduation/high truancy rate (41%)

Multi-sector Partners

- Denver Housing Authority (CNI recipient 2013) Sun Valley
- Servicios de La Raza (SDLR)
- Treatment Alternatives for Safer Communities (TASC)
- Denver Department of Human Services (DHS)
- Sun Valley Resident Council
- Denver Juvenile Probation/ Juvenile Services Center
- Sun Valley Business Association
- Sun Valley Youth Center (SVYC)
- Fresh Start Family Assistance
- Rude Park Recreation Center
- Denver Public Schools (DPS)
- Denver Dream Center
- Denver Urban Garden
- Decatur Place (single parent housing)
- Denver Public Safety Youth Programs (PAL)
- Denver Mayor's Office – the Honorable Michael Hancock

Community Outreach/Collaboration

- Community meetings included EVERYONE!!!
 - DHA & DPD established presence within the community
- Resident Surveys (multi-lingual) Ethiopian, Spanish, Vietnamese, Somali, English
 - Ensured multiple valued opinions from various cultures
 - Want a safer neighborhood
 - Concerned about drugs use and distribution
- Police Officer Surveys
 - Want to improve citizen perspectives of law enforcement effectiveness and fairness
 - Also felt that drug & alcohol use contributed to the crime issues in the area

Common Concerns & Issues

- Crime rate and safety (27,545 calls for service 2010-2015)
 - Property crimes 37%
 - Simple assault 15%
 - Larceny 12%
 - Disorderly Conduct 9%
 - Aggravated Assault 8%
 - Drugs and gang activity
 - High unemployment rate
 - High truancy and low school registration
 - Health - No neighborhood resources for fresh food, medical services
- Only 13% of arrestees live in SV. Majority are not residents

Goals

- High police visibility/no police state
 - Build trust with all of the residents
- Positive interaction between police and youth
 - Youth's perception will change the cultural barriers that exist
- Work study and internships
- Job skills training (immigrants)
- Neighborhood walking school bus (Dream Center)
- No juveniles allowed in Rude Rec Center during school hours (Parks and Rec. and DPS)

Implementation (Examples)

- Hot Spot Policing & DDACTS – data driven approaches to crime and traffic safety
 - Know what the data is telling you
- Mental Health and Empowerment (SDLR)
 - Provide services for various addictions
 - Mental health services
 - Leadership workshops for youth
- Targeted Truancy Intervention (SDLR,SVYC, DPS)
- Cultural Awareness and Competency Training (DPD, SDLR)

Keeping it together

- Vested interests
- Common goals for all involved
- Detailed tasks based on skills and talent that each group brings
- Continued communication/Follow-up quarterly meetings
 - Spot check on goals
 - make sure track or need to be modified
- ACCOUNTABILITY



Lunch

April 26, 2016 – 12:00 – 1:00 p.m.

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Challenges and Solutions for Researching Community Perspectives

April 26, 2016 – 1:00 – 2:00 p.m.

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Challenges and Solutions for Researching Community Perspectives

- Dr. Mike White, SPI Senior Subject Matter Expert (facilitator)
- Research Partners
 - Dr. Kenneth Novak, Kansas City, MO, University of Missouri-Kansas City
 - Dr. Kevin M. Bryant, Shawnee, KS, Professor & Chair Department of Sociology and Criminology, Benedictine College
 - Dr. Craig Uchida, Los Angeles, CA and Cambridge, MA, Justice & Security Strategies



Challenges and Solutions for Researching Community Perspectives

Kenneth J. Novak, University of Missouri – Kansas City

April 26, 2016

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Importance

- Policing is not insular
- Assist in prioritizing strategies, activities
 - Co-production of crime prevention
- Key tool to measure progress
 - Or backfire

What to measure?*

- Confidence in police
 - Demeanor, effectiveness, responsiveness
- Legitimacy
 - Procedural justice? Willingness to obey police and the law?
- Satisfaction with encounters
 - Suspects, victims, witnesses, service recipients
 - Gap between what public expects vs. receives

What to measure?*

- Awareness and involvement in programs
 - Marketing
 - Involvement (why or *why not*?)
- Fear
 - Gap between police and citizens' perceptions
 - “Biggest problems”

“Top 5” problems

	Central	Metro	East	North	South	Shoal Creek
1	Drug Sales	Burglary	Drug Sales	Speeding	Speeding	Speeding
2	Burglary	Speeding	Speeding	Burglary	Burglary	Burglary
3	Violent Crime	Violent Crime	Violent Crime	Vandalism	Violent Crime	Vandalism
4	Speeding	Drug Sales	Burglary	Violent Crime	MV Theft	Drug Sales
5	Vandalism	MV Theft	Gangs	Garbage/ Litter	Drug Sales	Loud Parties

“Top 5” problems

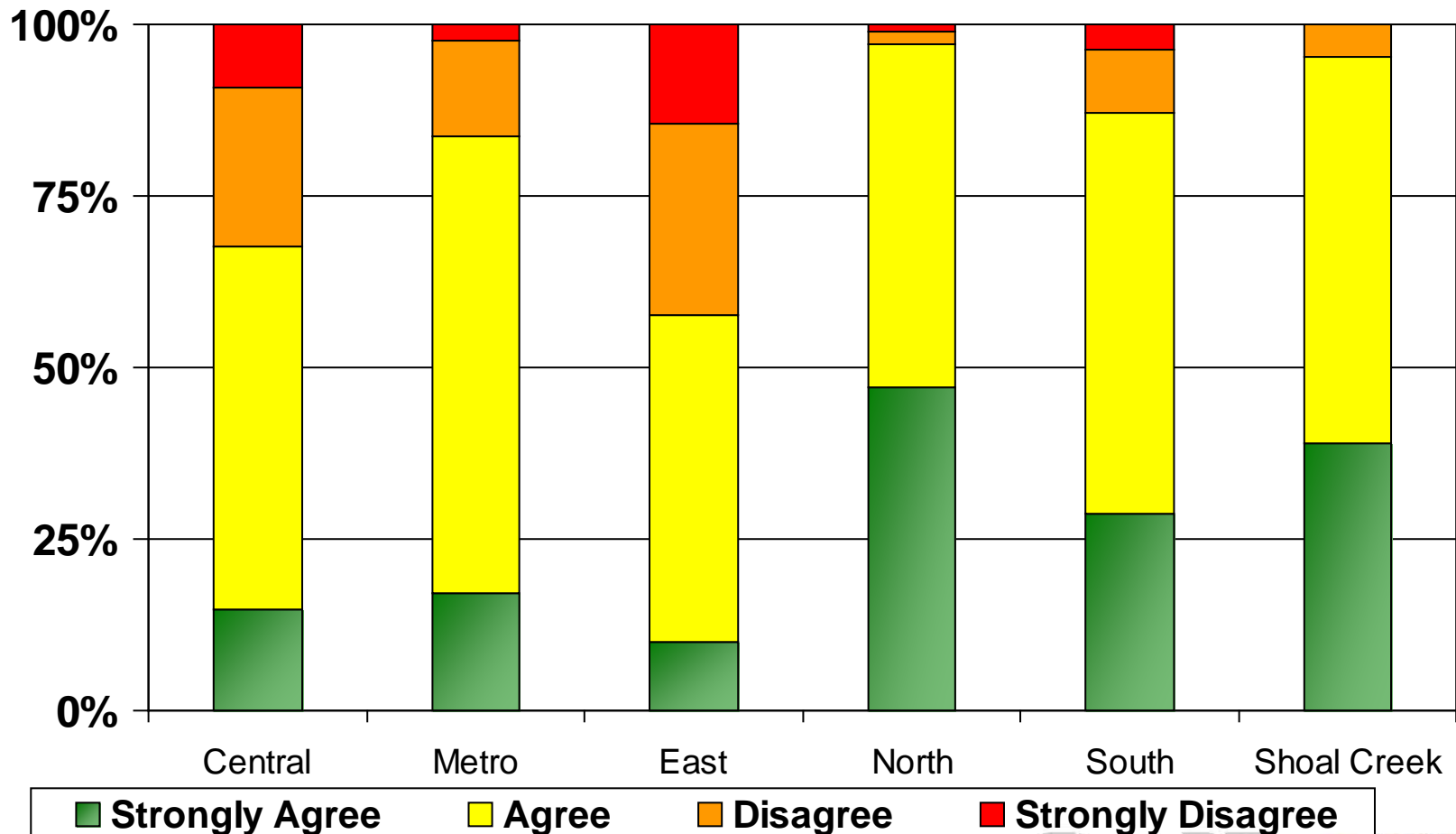
	Central	Metro	East	North	South	Shoal Creek
1	Drug Sales	Burglary	Drug Sales	Speeding	Speeding	Speeding
2	Burglary	Speeding	Speeding	Burglary	Burglary	Burglary
3	Violent Crime	Violent Crime	Violent Crime	Vandalism	Violent Crime	Vandalism
4	Speeding	Drug Sales	Burglary	Violent Crime	MV Theft	Drug Sales
5	Vandalism	MV Theft	Gangs	Garbage/ Litter	Drug Sales	Loud Parties

“Top 5” problems

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3	Violent Crime	Violent Crime	Violent Crime	Vandalism	Violent Crime	Vandalism
4	Speeding	Drug Sales	Burglary	Violent Crime	MV Theft	Drug Sales
5	Vandalism	MV Theft	Gangs	Garbage/ Litter	Drug Sales	Loud Parties

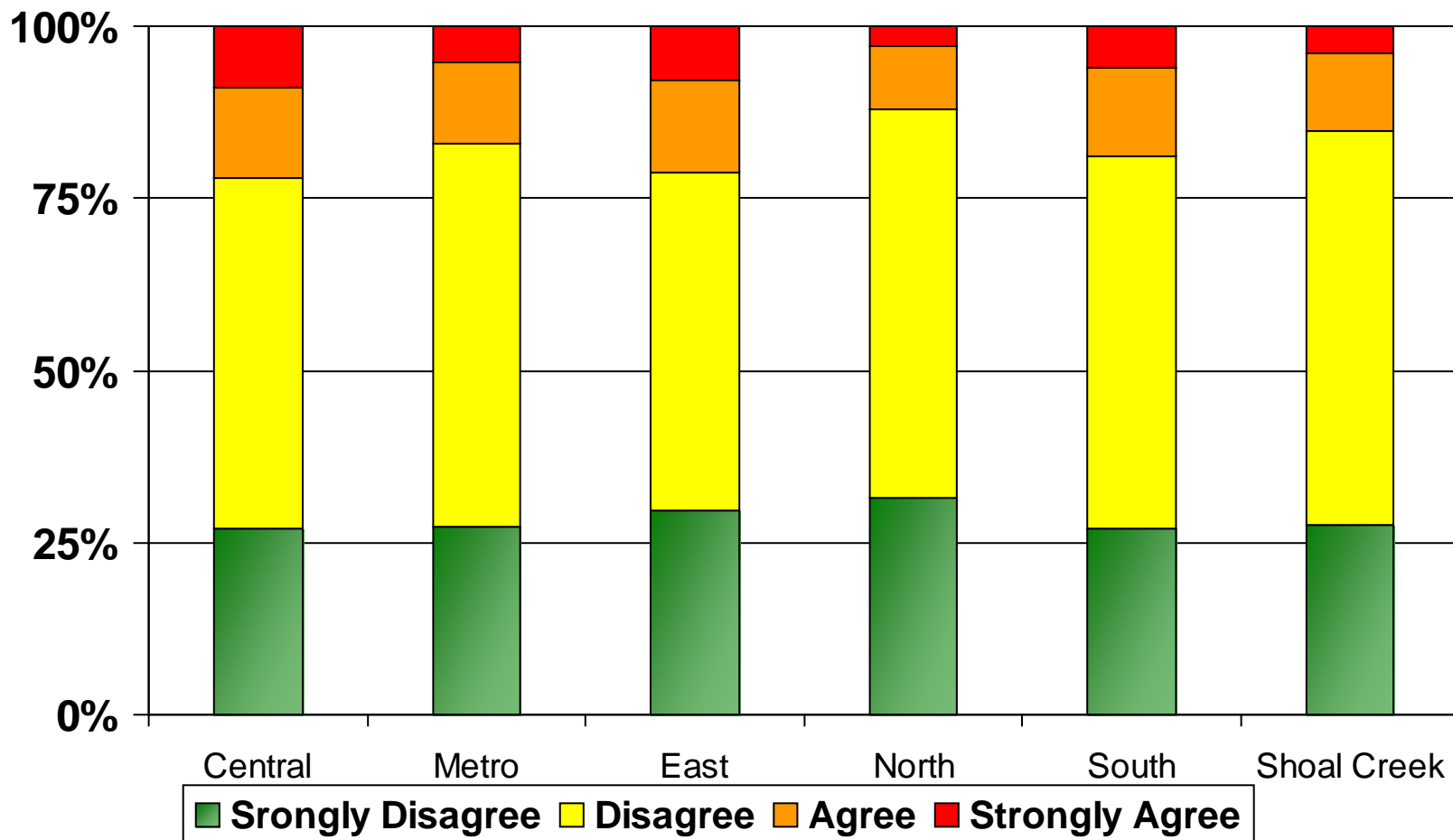
Fear of Crime:

“My Neighborhood is a Safe Place to Live”*



Willingness to Participate in Crime Prevention

“Crime prevention is the responsibility of the police; NOT citizens like me”*









How to measure?

- Interviews (door to door surveys)
- Telephone surveys
- Internet (survey monkey)
- Community meetings

Considerations

- What are you interested in...and why?
- Who are you interested in...and why?
- Program evaluation
 - Change?
 - Comparison?
- Representativeness
- Resources available
 - Time and money
 - Quick and dirty

Considerations: Audiences

- Owners, Members, Clients
- Process evaluation
 - Internal interviews, surveys, observations of working group
 - Understanding
 - Inter- and Intra-organizational communication
 - Fidelity



Challenges and Solutions for Researching Community Perspectives: The Shawnee, Kansas Smart Policing Initiative

Kevin M. Bryant, Benedictine College

April 26, 2016

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What do we need to learn from our communities to support policing?

- What do communities want from the police?

How do we gather input from hard to reach residents?

- ...and, what are successful methods for soliciting community input and perspectives?
 - Surveys methods in Shawnee: what worked.
 - Use of key stakeholders (schools, churches, apartment complexes)

How do we measure concepts like community trust and confidence?

- 80 percent of residents indicated they had a good, very good, or excellent relationship with the Shawnee Police Department.
- 75 percent believed DDACTS had improved the quality of life in the area.

How do we measure and assess progress in collaboration work?

- Business and resident surveys.
- Lasting effects: the Shawnee example and beyond.





Networking Session

Dr. James R. "Chip" Coldren, Jr., CNA

April 26, 2016 – 2:00 – 3:00 p.m.

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Networking Session Instructions

- Day 1 Breakout Group Number on the back of your name badge
 - Group 1 – Presidents Room
 - Dr. Michael D. White
 - Dr. James R. “Chip” Coldren, Jr.
 - Group 2 – Penn Valley Room
 - Hildy Saizow
 - Matt Perkins



Break

April 26, 2016 – 3:00 – 3:15 p.m.

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Discussion of the Breakout Sessions

April 26, 2016 – 3:15 – 3:45 p.m.

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Perspectives from Community Leaders

April 26, 2016 – 3:45 – 4:45 p.m.

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Perspectives from Community Leaders

- Jason Cooper, Local Initiatives Support Corporation (facilitator)
- Damon Daniel, Executive Director, Kansas City Ad Hoc Group Against Crime
- Rosilyn Temple, Founder and Executive Director, KC Mothers in Charge
- Forest Tyson, Jr., Vice President, Oak Park Neighborhood Association



Observations from Today and Looking Toward Tomorrow

Dr. James R. "Chip" Coldren, Jr.

April 26, 2016 – 4:45 – 5:00 p.m.

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Smart Policing Initiative Collaboration Workshop

Kansas City, MO

April 26-27, 2016

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Overview of Day 2 Agenda

Dr. James R. "Chip" Coldren, Jr.

April 27, 2016 – 8:30 – 8:45 a.m.

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Collaborating with Communities of Color

April 27, 2016 – 8:45 – 9:45 a.m.

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Collaborating with Communities of Color

- Hildy Saizow, SPI Senior Subject Matter Expert (facilitator)
- Dr. Dellena Aguilar, Director of Mental Health Services, Servicios de la Raza
- Damon Daniels, Executive Director, Kansas City Ad Hoc Group Against Crime
- Inspector William Barritt, Brooklyn Park, MN Police Department



Collaborating with Communities of Color

Inspector William Barritt, Brooklyn Park, MN Police
Department

April 27, 2016 – 8:45 – 9:45 a.m.

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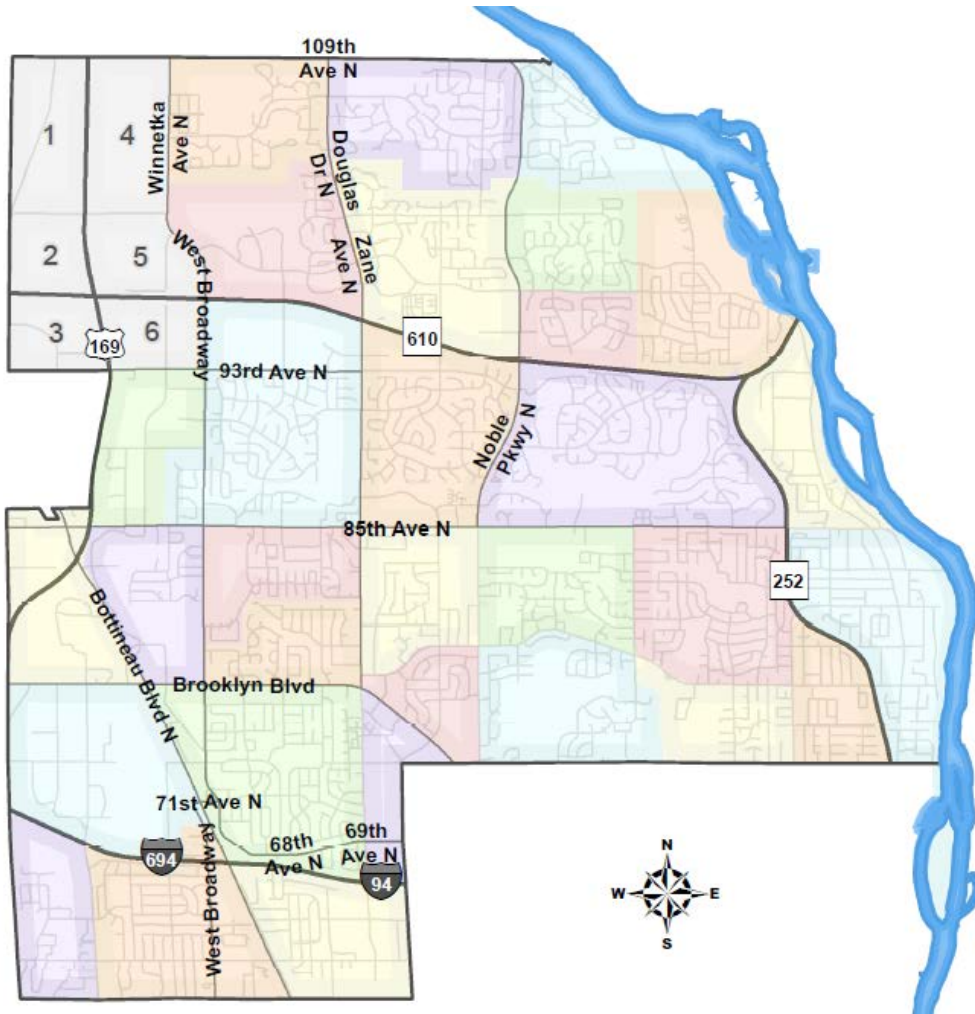
Collaborating with Communities of Color: Brooklyn Park Police Department

April 27, 2016



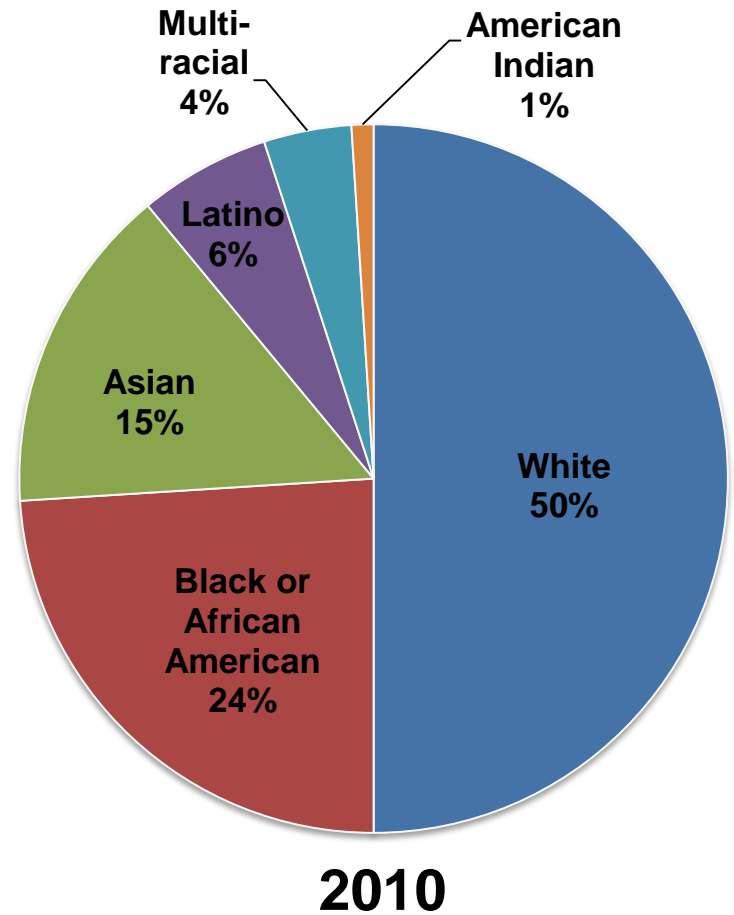
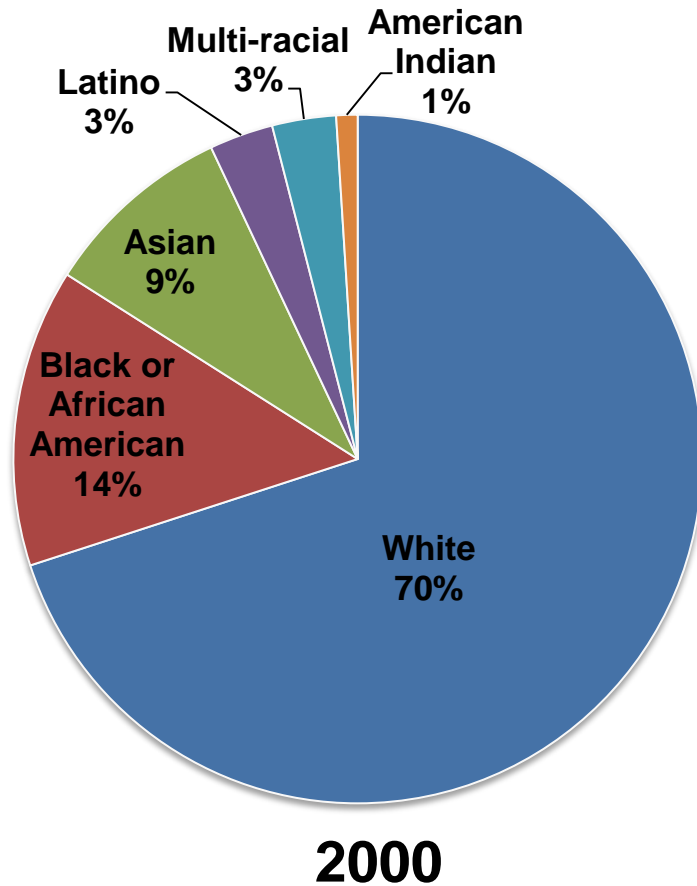
Brooklyn Park 
Unique. United. Undiscovered.

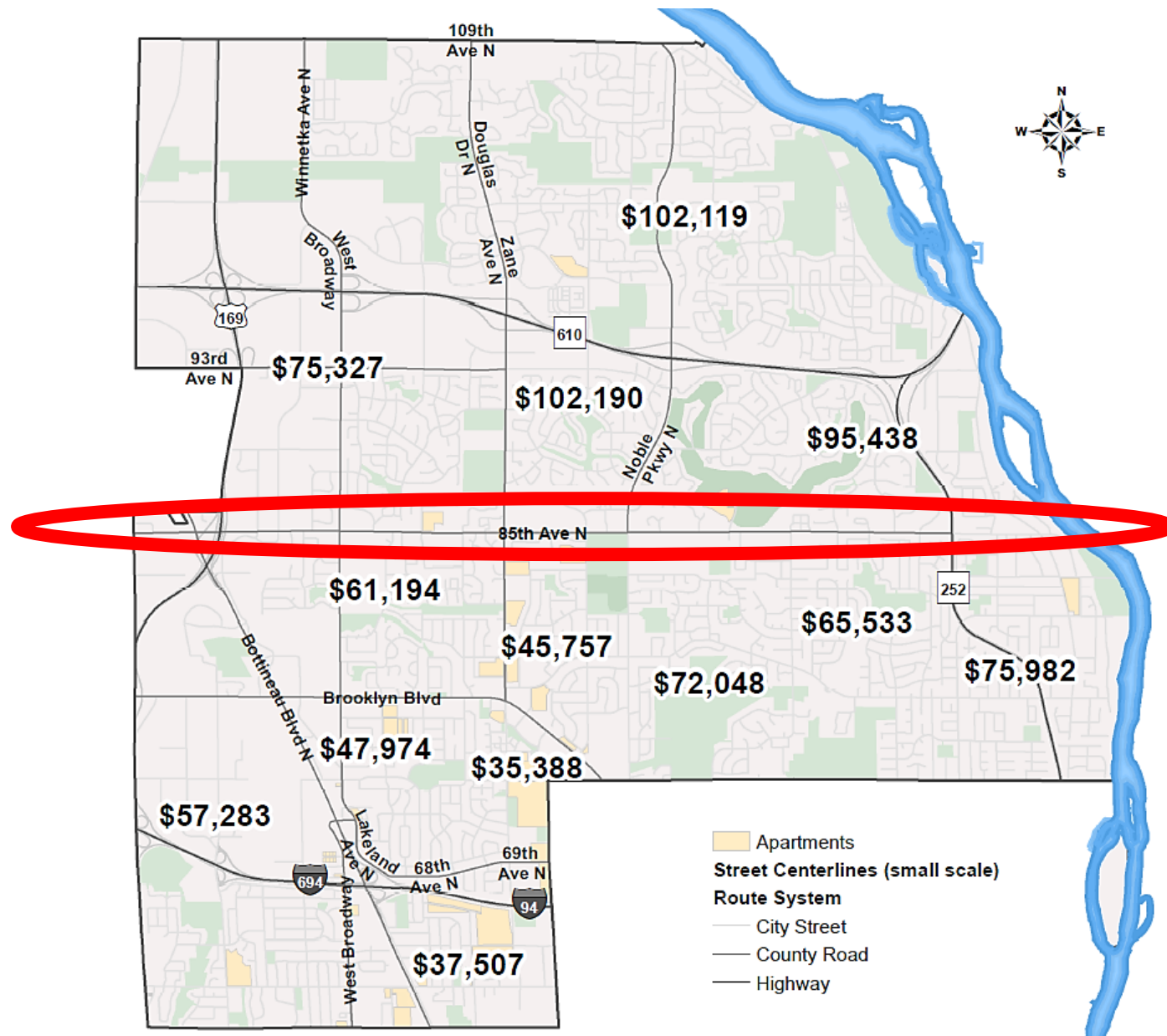
Brooklyn Park



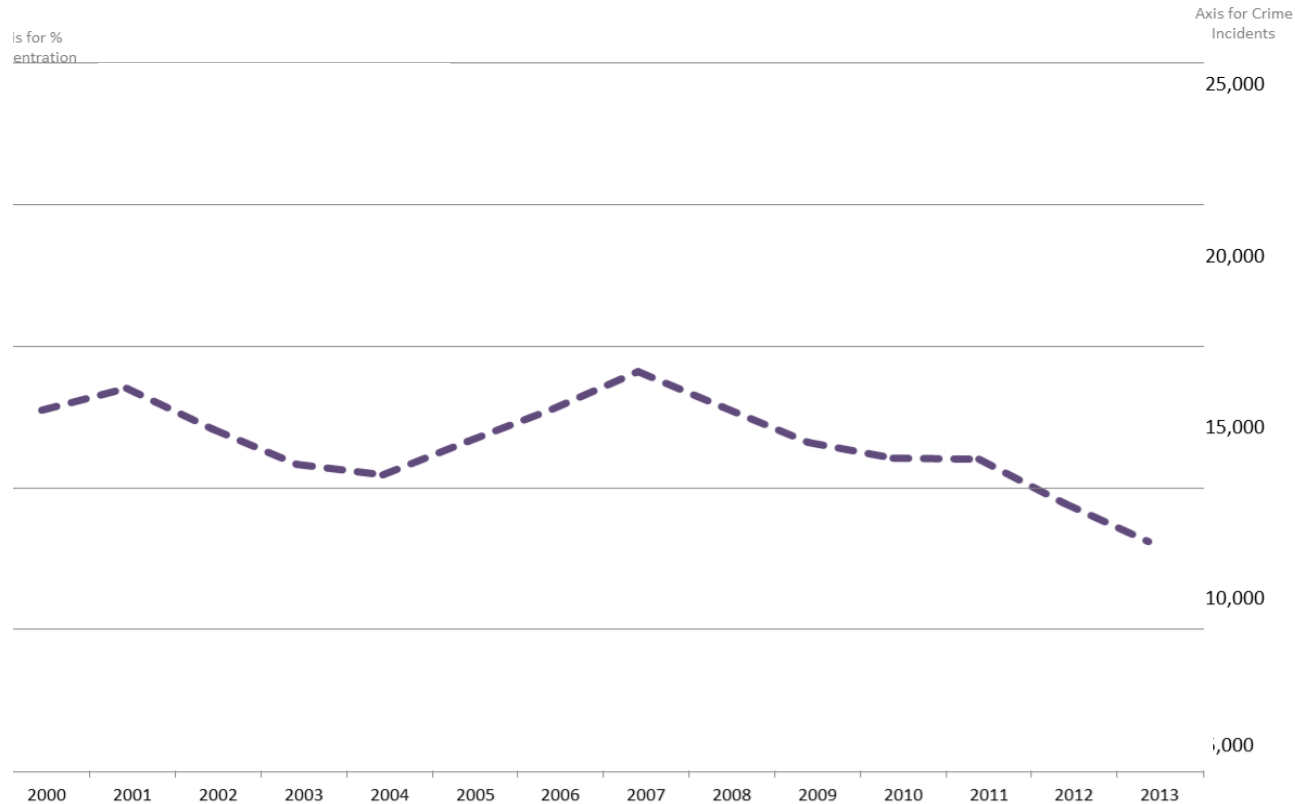
- **6th largest city in MN**
- **26 sq miles**
- **78,000 people**
- **50% are none white**
- **20% Foreign-born**
- **Ave. # of police calls per year: 70,349**
- **109 sworn officers**

Demographic Changes





Crime Trend



- New initiatives began around 2007 when crime was at its peak
- During this time, BP's population was diversifying rapidly



Department Operations

- **Community Oriented Policing Services Unit (COPS)**
- **Community Response Unit (CRU)**
- **Crime Prevention Specialists**
- **School Resource Officers (SRO)**
- **Community Liaison**
- **Youth Violence Prevention Initiative (YVPI) /Zanewood Rec Center**
- **MAC (Multi-cultural Advisory Committee)**
- **NAP (Neighborhood Action Plan)/ NAB (Neighborhood Advisory Bulletins)**
- **Brooklyn Park HRC (Human Rights Commission)**
- **ACT - assets coming together to take action**

Liberian Women's Kickball



Cops & Kids Fishing

- Began in 2009
- 8th year in
- Partner with local business



Communicate.



Engage.



ACT

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Background

- Initial conversation of crime prevention at a neighborhood level started with Michael Davis and Professor David Weisburd in 2012 and discussed at the Harvard Executive Session on Policing and Public Safety.
- Funding by Smart Policing Initiative (SPI) of the Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of justice awarded in winter of 2013
- Partnering with Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, George Mason University

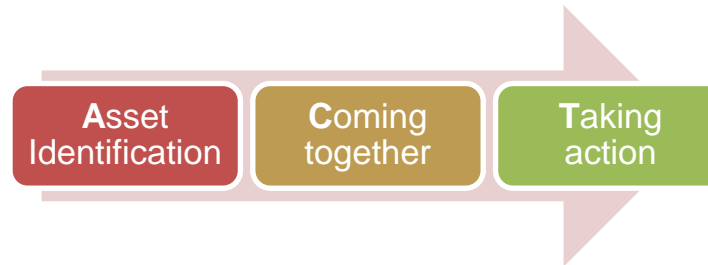


The Study

Goal: Develop and test an innovative hot spots policing program that helps patrol officers build *collective efficacy*- **“the willingness of individual to intervene on behalf of the common good”**- at high crime locations during their discretionary time, which ultimately will reduce crime while helping residents trust and better engage with each other and the police.

- **Funding for 3 years with 3 phases-**
 1. Planning Phase - 14 months
 2. **ACT** Intervention Phase- 12 months (**Currently 8 months in**)
 3. Analyze & Assessment phase- 10 months

Building Collective Efficacy through ACT

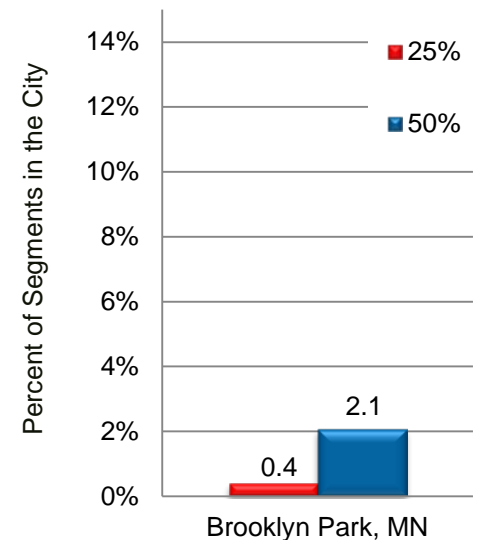


- **A**sset Identification- identify assets at the hot spot level
- **C**oming together- build collaborations between residents to enhance informal social controls, identify neighborhood concerns & develop solutions
- **T**aking action- police & residents to implement solutions & maintain relationships



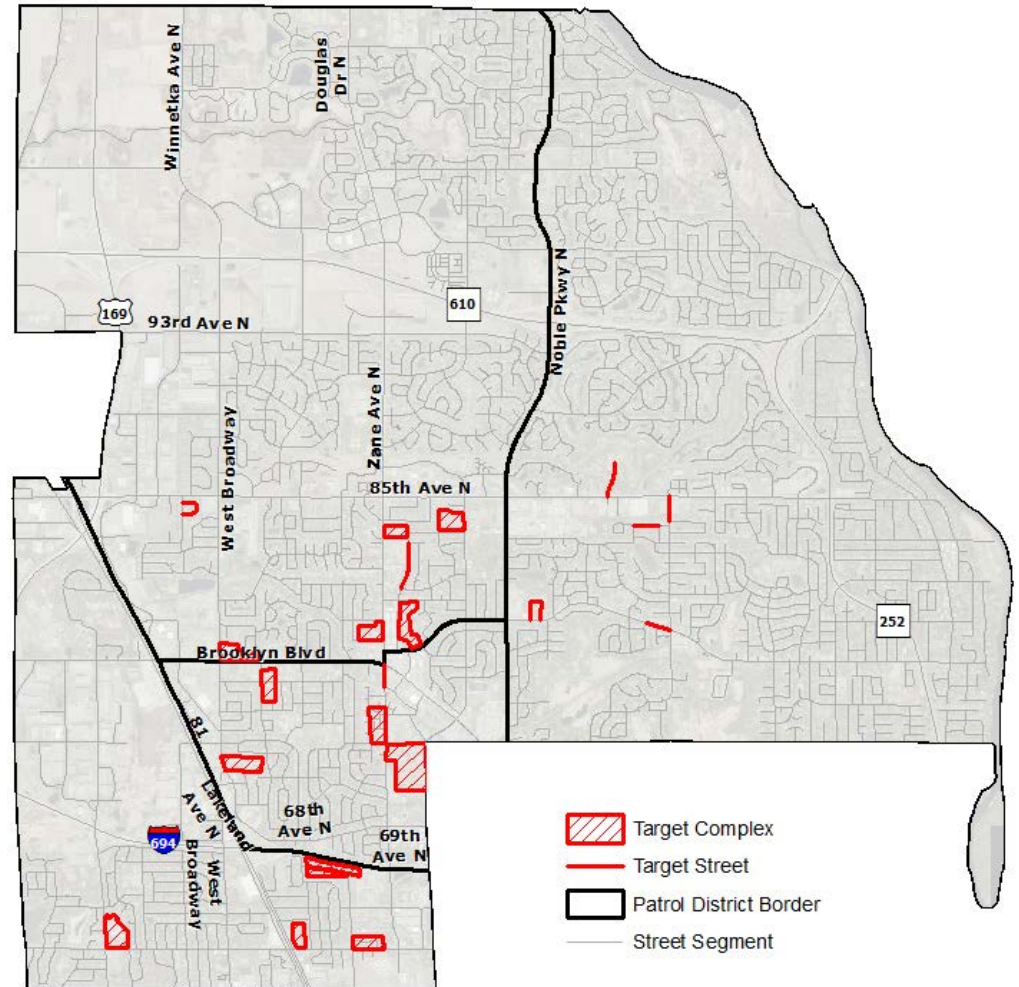
Why hot spots?

- **Law of Crime concentration (Dr. Weisburd)**
 - Research suggests that a substantial proportion of crime tend to concentrate at a small number of micro-places, e.g. single street blocks or apartment complexes
 - BP has Around 3100 segments
 - 50% of crime occurs at 2.1% of street segments
 - 25% of crime occurs at .4% of street segments
- **Crime rates declined citywide but stayed consistent in hotspots**



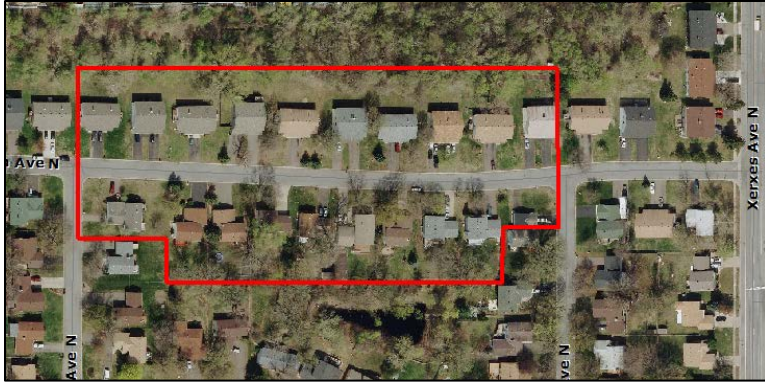
ACT Implementation

- 42 hotspots identified & randomly allocated into treatment or control groups
 - ACT implemented in 21 treatment locations
 - 21 control groups receive regular police activities
 - Currently 8 months into the ACT implementation & intervention phase



Map depicts 21 treatment areas selected for intervention

84th Ave Duplexes



- identified assets /ambassadors
- multiple successful neighborhood meetings
- **Concerns** : speeding, parking complaints, loud music

- **Resident Action:**

- created Facebook page to get to know each other
 - Calling officers directly when issues arise

- **Police Action**

- Speed Study



Strawberry Commons Condominiums



- 40% Owners and 60% renters
- **Concerns:** board lacks accountability, possible bylaw infractions, and residents fearing retaliation if they report incidents.

- 2 neighborhood meetings held
- **Resident Action:**
 - create a committee, start a petition to hold board accountable
- **Police Action:**
 - extra patrol and support

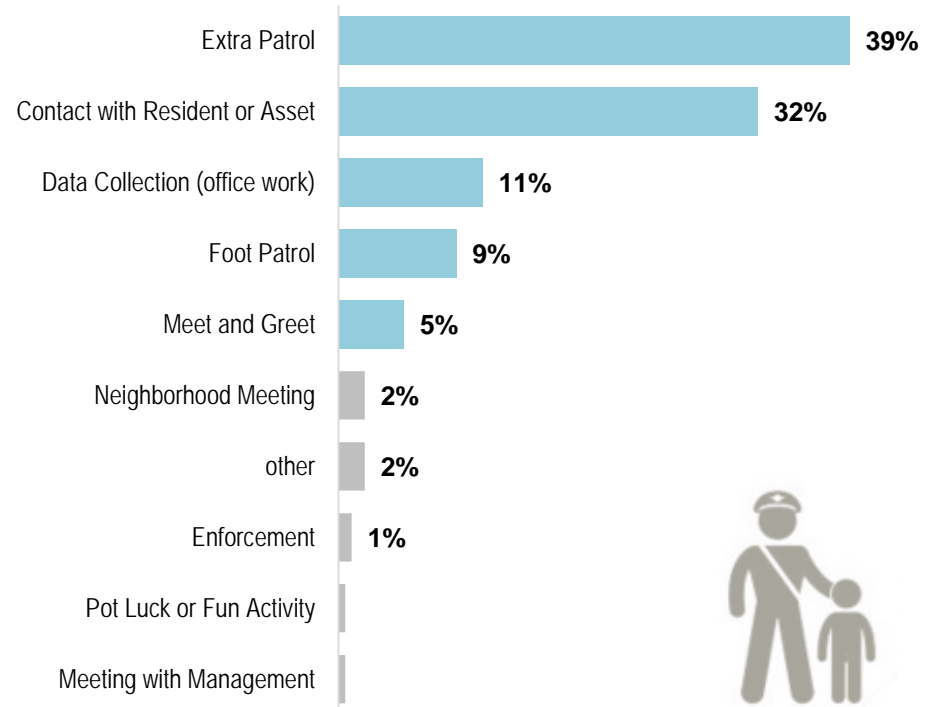


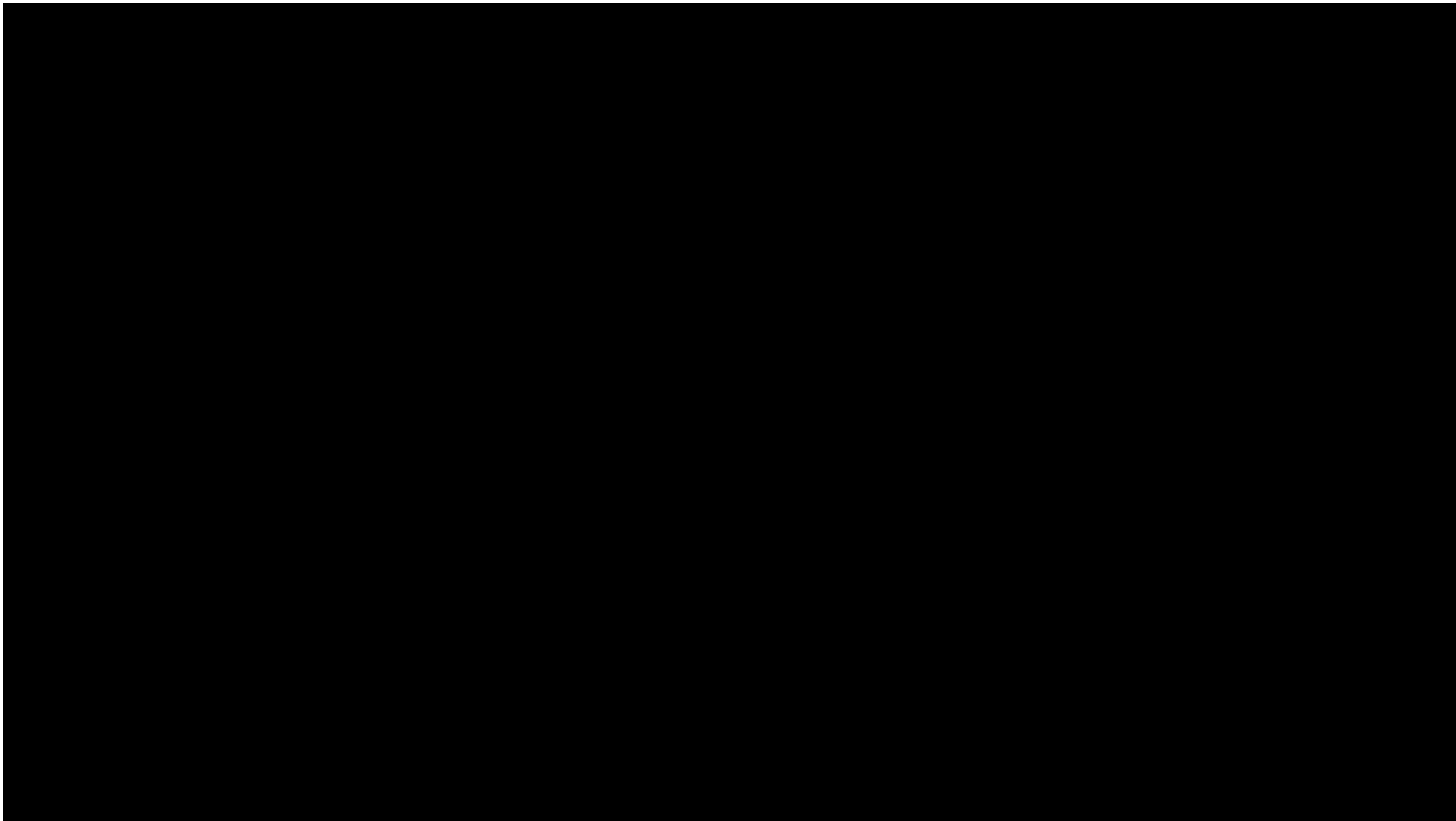
ACT: where are we today?



- **74,669** minutes logged
— **1224** hours
- **377** assets identified
- **19** community meetings held out of 21

TOP 5 ACTIONS





Inspector Bill Barritt #116
Brooklyn Park Police Department
Bill.Barritt@brooklynpark.org
763-493-8265

Win Moua
Project Coordinator- Collective Efficacy
Brooklyn Park Police Department
Win.Moua@brooklynpark.org
763-488-6558

Brooklyn Park 
Unique. United. Undiscovered.



Break

April 27, 2016 – 9:45 – 10:00 a.m.

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Creating a Culture of Transparency and Accountability

April 27, 2016 – 10:00 – 11:00 a.m.

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Creating a Culture of Transparency and Accountability

- Noble Wray, COPS Office (facilitator)
- Brooklyn Park, MN
 - Lt. Marcus Erickson
- Kansas City, MO
 - Major Joseph McHale
- Milwaukee, WI
 - Assistant Chief James Harpole



Sustaining a Multi-Sector Collaboration

April 27, 2016 – 11:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

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Sustaining a Multi-Sector Collaboration

- Matt Perkins, Senior Program Officer, LISC (facilitator)
- Captain Chris Young, Kansas City, MO Police Department
- John Connelly and Bess Earl, Program Officers, Milwaukee LISC



Sustaining a Multi-Sector Collaboration

Matt Perkins, LISC

April 27, 2016 – 11:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

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SPI Collaboration Workshop

Sustaining a Multi-Sector Collaboration

April 26 – 27, 2016 Kansas City, MO



The LISC Vision

Every low-income community has the chance to thrive.



The LISC Mission

LISC works with local leaders to invest in:

- Housing
- Health
- Education
- Public safety
- Employment

The LISC Result

These communities are good places to live, work, do business and raise children.



Milwaukee LISC & MPD Partnership

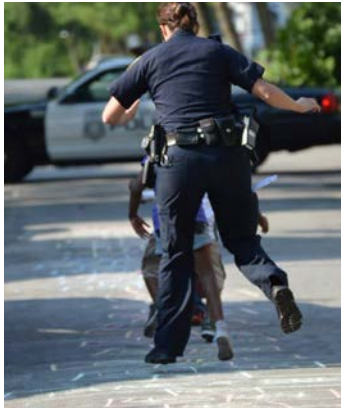


The LISC & MPD Goal

To build greater alignment between community organizations, police, prosecutors, probation and parole agents and other stakeholders.

The Results

- MPD and 3 neighborhoods receiving national recognition through the MetLife Foundation
- 2012 Washington Park Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Grant (WP BCJI)
- WP BCJI effort serves as model for privately funded, 3 year, \$1.5 million public safety initiative



The Goals

The Washington Park BCJI grant aimed to improve public safety by:

- Relationship-building and collaborative problem-solving
- Support enhanced law enforcement activities
- Community activities that encourage neighborliness

The Results

- 65 community events engaging over 2,500 people and MPD
- MPD conducted over 293 problem property interventions
- Reduction in Part 1 Crime by 23% while City of Milwaukee saw an increase

LISC Current LISC Milwaukee Initiatives



Byrne Sustainability

- Continued monthly meetings of cross-sector partnership team and problem solving safety meetings for residents and partners
- Continued monthly activity reporting & dissemination
- \$5K annually from WP NID to support future community engagement events and related community improvement projects

Cultivating new MPD and Community Relationships

- Support of an additional 3 neighborhoods
- CPTED Training for 50 community partners and MPD
- Quarterly Affinity Groups

Community and Police Succeeding Together in Milwaukee: Washington... ➔



Bobby Mcquay
Community Organizer, UMCS



Lunch *(on your own)*

April 27, 2016 – 12:00 – 1:00 p.m.

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Body Worn Cameras and the Potential for Improving Police-Community Relationships

April 27, 2016 – 1:00 – 2:15 a.m.

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Body Worn Cameras and the Potential for Improving Police-Community Relationships

- Dr. Michael White, SPI Senior Subject Matter Expert (facilitator)
- Brooklyn Park, MN
 - Inspector William Barritt
- Wichita, KS
 - Captain Brian White

A community discussion on Body Worn Cameras



April 27th, 2016
Inspector William Barritt

Goals for Community Meeting

- Set expectations and give an understanding of what body camera's can and cannot do
- Talk through the positives and negatives of BWC's
- Feedback to help guide policy considerations
- Feedback to Council

DOJ post-Ferguson recommendations

- Purpose of review
- Prohibit bias-motivated policing
- Use of Force reporting and analysis
- Supervision
- Accepting/investigating complaints
- Training
- Community policing

What was missing?

- Recognition of a community decision
- Residents, City Council, Unions

Draft policy highlights

- State-wide policy from LMCIT
- Any and all interactions
- Officer discretion is allowed with documentation

In-house data access

- Officer can only access their video
- Supervisor access to all video
- Cannot be altered or manipulated

Current data classification

- Investigative data always confidential
- Non-criminal is public with limited exceptions
- Transparency vs. privacy rights
- MCPA (Minnesota Chief's of Police Association) resolution

Goals of pilot program

- Right and best technology?
- Data storage and server space
- Enhanced evidentiary value
- Evaluate data request volume
- Community reaction that may drive further policy considerations

BWC Pilot Program

- Conducted for 60 days 9/16/15 – 11/16/15
- 16 officers assigned cameras – One in each patrol district.
- A period of continuous testing and evaluation of the equipment and our video recording infrastructure.

What did we learn?

- 60 days of data collection was short to tell what the effects of body cameras will have use of force incidents and citizen complaints.
- The 16 officers had a total of 7 use of force incidents in the previous 60 days before the pilot and 2 during the pilot.
- They had 1 citizen complaint in the previous 60 days before the pilot and 2 during the pilot.
- Nationally 1 year pilots show decreases- Use of force – Rialto, CA 59%. Officer Complaints - Mesa 40%, Phoenix 22.5%, Rialto 87%

What did we learn?

- Good audio recording ability
- It will require us to increase our storage capabilities to store the video
- Current design requires officer to activate body camera and squad camera separately.
- Just because an officer has a body Camera on doesn't guarantee the entire incident is captured on video

Real BWC – What did you see?



Anticipated next steps

- Formalize policy
- Council discussion
- Budget
- Better data collection
- Full Deployment of the 26 L3 BWC's in Patrol Division
- February 23rd, 2016

Questions?



Break

April 27, 2016 – 2:15 – 2:30 p.m.

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Small Group Discussions: Sustaining Community Collaboration Efforts

April 27, 2016 – 2:30 – 3:45 p.m.

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Breakout Session Instructions

- Day 2 Breakout Group number on the back of your name badge
 - Group 1 – Presidents Room
 - Dr. Michael D. White
 - Matt Perkins
 - Group 2 – Independence Room
 - Hildy Saizow
 - Dr. James R. “Chip” Coldren, Jr.



Interactive Session: Principles for Police-Community Collaboration

Dr. James R. "Chip" Coldren, Jr.

April 27, 2016 – 3:45 – 4:30 p.m.

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Closing Remarks

Dr. James R. "Chip" Coldren, Jr. and Kate McNamee

April 27, 2016 – 4:30 – 4:45 p.m.

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