



Data. Analysis. Solutions.

The Benefits of Collaborative Policing

Facilitator: Hildy Saizow

February 22, 2017

This project was supported by Grant No. 2016-WY-BX-K001, awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Department of Justice's 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 Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking. 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.

Agenda

- Police-Community Collaboration Principles
- The Role of Police in Place-Making
- Examples of Collaborative Policing
 - Brooklyn Park Police Department SPI
 - San Bernardino Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program Site
- Q&A

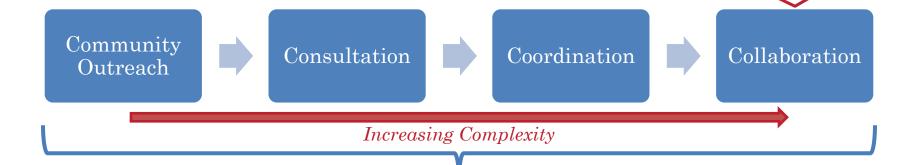




Continuum of Community Interaction

Definition

Police and community stakeholders working together to address public safety issues by sharing responsibilities, resources, and decision making



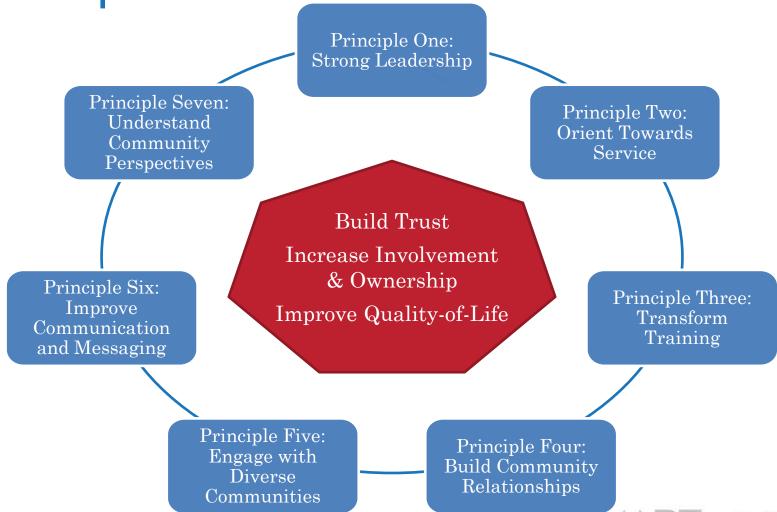
Collaborative Policing

- Multi-sector collaboration
- Problem solving
- Community engagement
- Proactive, evidence-based strategies
- Performance measures





Police-Community Collaboration Principles







Principle 1: Strong Leadership

- **Identify** collaboration as a key principle in the mission and values
- Promote and model collaboration at all levels
- **Provide opportunities** for community input and oversight





Principle 2: Orient Towards Service

- Promote a guardian mindset
- Recruit and select effective collaborators
 - Dispel myths in recruitment
 - Increase diversity, if needed
- Work with community-based service providers for non-traditional solutions





Principle 3: Transform Training

- Reconfigure recruit and in-service training
 - Social interaction
 - Communication
 - Empathy
 - De-escalation
 - Procedural justice & implicit bias
 - Collaboration & problem-solving
 - Evidence-based policing
- Reduce emphasis on other aspects





Principle 4: Build Community Relationships

- Effective strategies
 - Regular face-to-face contact
 - Be a **good listener**
 - Engage in an honest, caring, and transparent manner
 - Show empathy
- Create multi-sector collaborations





What is Multi-Sector Collaboration?

- Public, private, and community stakeholders coming together in a coordinated way to problem-solve
 - Define a problem
 - Shape solutions
 - Reduce crime at its roots to maximize positive outcomes
 - Leverage resources and use advocacy power





Principle 5: Engage with Diverse Communities

- **Tailor strategies** to people of different races, ethnicities, religions, and backgrounds
- Learn about different cultures, aspirations, and experiences
- Acknowledge past injustices and underlying, unjust conditions
- Hold small group conversations, policeyouth dialogues





Principle 6: Improve Communication and Messaging

- Promote positive community interaction
- Create an organizational brand reflecting the benefits of collaboration
- Disseminate positive stories and reach new audiences through **social media**







Principle 7: Understand Community Perspectives

- Poll and canvas community members regularly
 - Surveys, focus groups, informal "street corner" sessions
 - Give the community a voice and police a greater understanding of community priorities and perspectives





Police and Citizens Should be Equal Partners in Collaboration

- Community's role:
 - Identify leaders
 - Provide community input
 - Participate in **problem-solving**
 - Define priorities
 - Support and recognize collaborative officers
 - Help resolve criticisms of police
 - Ask for **information**
 - Provide **access** to key groups









Data. Analysis. Solutions.

The Role of Police in Place-Making

Jason Cooper, BCJI

This project was supported by Grant No. 2016-WY-BX-K001, awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Department of Justice's 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 Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking. 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.

If you want to make a difference at the local level, whether it's housing, schools, safety or anything else, you have to look at the broader community and the other needs in that community."

— Shaun Donovan, Former director of the Office of Management & Budget and former HUD Secretary





The War on Crime and Drugs











Dare to Engage: Participatory Decision Making

• Be transparent about the ultimate balance of authority—who decides what, when.



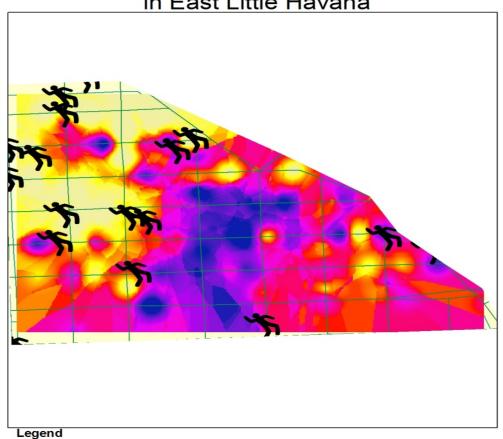
- Think about who in the community needs to be at the table beyond the "usual suspects"
- Identify points throughout the collaboration when partners need to be included in decision making.





Collective Efficacy and Crime

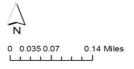
Kriged Estimate of CE Factor Scores with Homicides (2004-2010) in East Little Havana



"Research has shown that in areas of high collective efficacy crime is low."

-Dr. Craig Uchida Justice and Security Strategies

elhrastor Value High: 1.52659











Data. Analysis. Solutions.

Multi Sector Collaboration

San Bernardino, CA

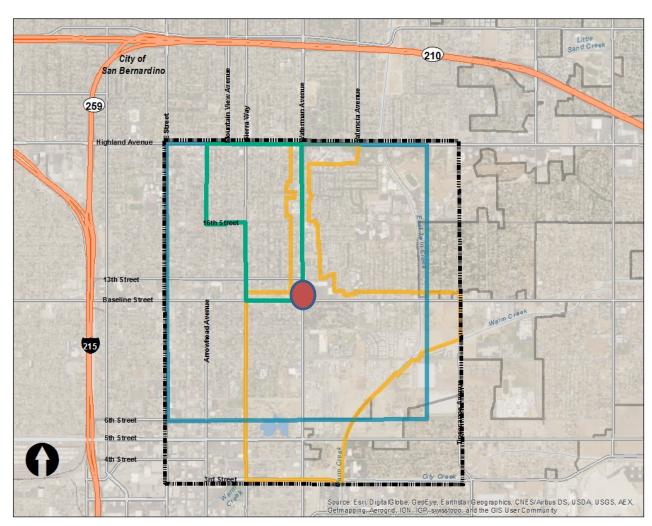
Sandra Espadas

February 22, 2017

This project was supported by Grant No. 2016-WY-BX-K001, awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Department of Justice's 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 Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking. 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.

Target Area

- Waterman + Baseline
 Neighborhood Specific
 Plan area
- Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program area
- Neighborworks
 America Catalytic
 Grant areax
- Neighborhood
 Transformation
 Collaborative (NTC)
 target area
- Hot Spot Area







Cross Sector Partnership



Neighborhood Transformation Collaborative

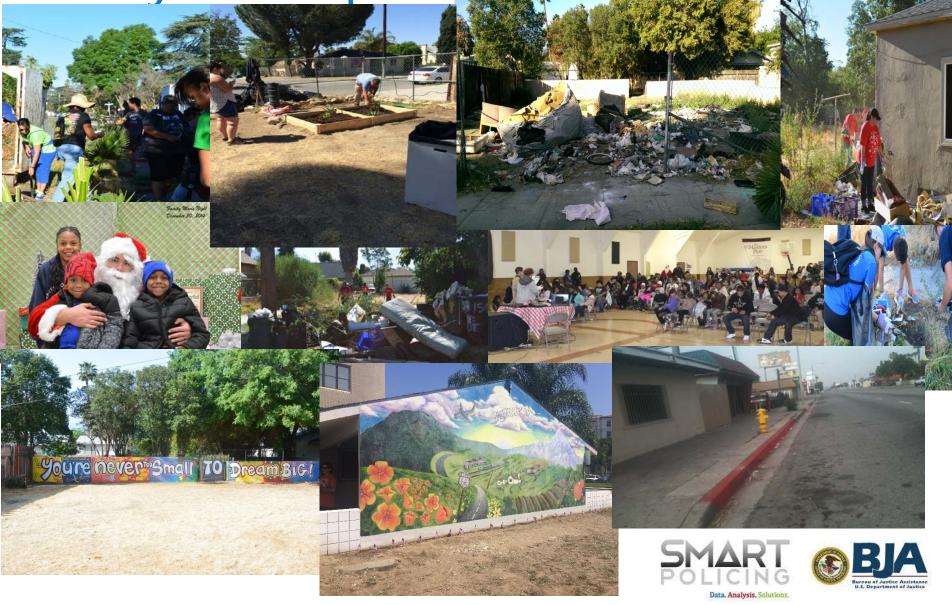
of Central San Bernardino







Early Accomplishments



Community Input



- Residents don't feel safe
- Street drug dealing
- Shootings and street crime
- Fear of burglaries

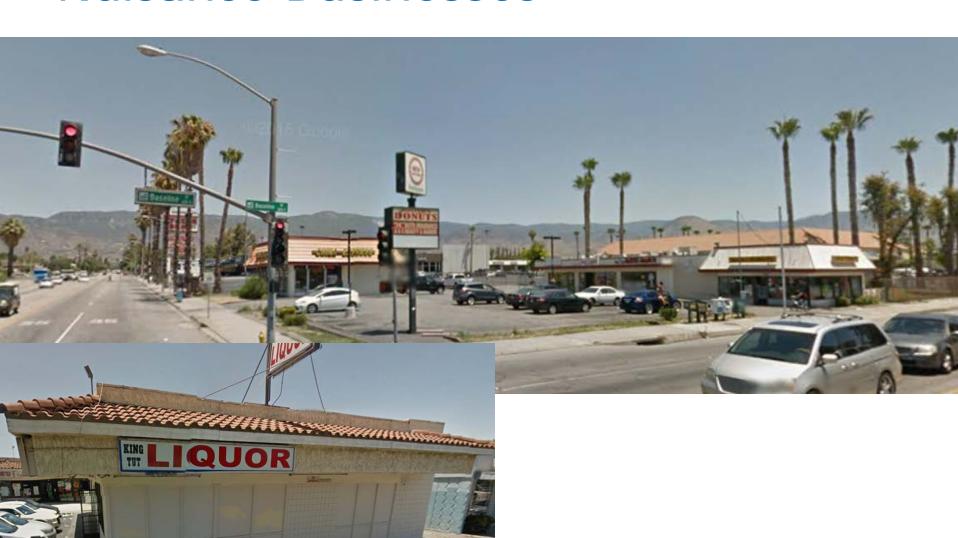


- Vacant and rundown businesses
- Unsafe to walk in shopping centers
- Illegal Activity
- Local Businesses need support





Nuisance Businesses

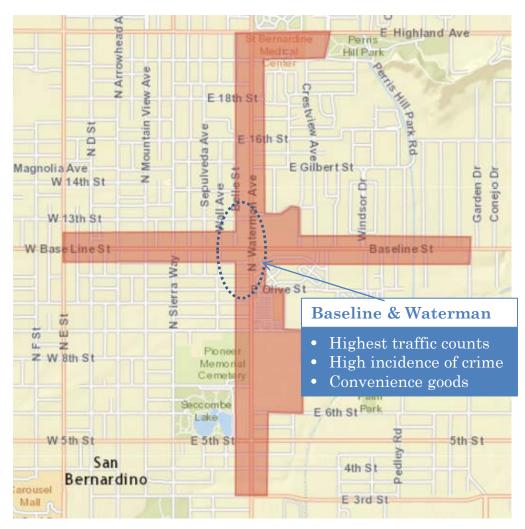






Waterman & Baseline Corridor

 The intersection at Waterman and Baseline sees nearly 40k combined vehicles a day.







Outcome

- Business Façade Program 250K
- Microenterprise Program 70K
- Specific Plan Adopted
- Enforcement Operations at Nuisance businesses
- Developers forum









Data. Analysis. Solutions.

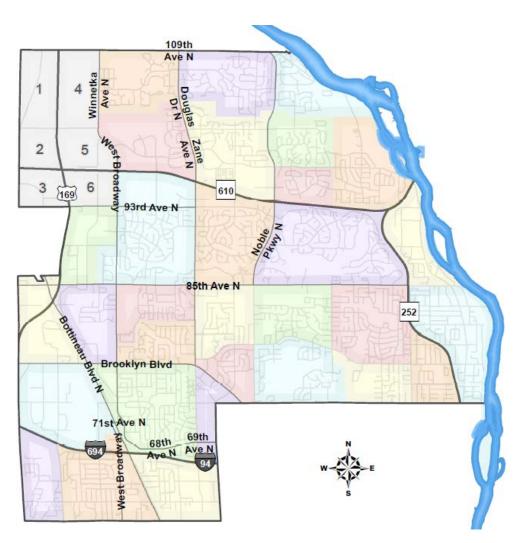
Collaborating with Communities

Brooklyn Park Police Department SPI

Inspector Bill Barritt

This project was supported by Grant No. 2016-WY-BX-K001, awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Department of Justice's 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 Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking. 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.

Brooklyn Park



- 6th largest city in MN
- 26.57 square miles
- 78,000 people
- 1 in 4 speak a language other than English
- 52% are non-white
- 20% Immigrant
- Ave. # of police calls per year: 70,349
- 108 sworn officers





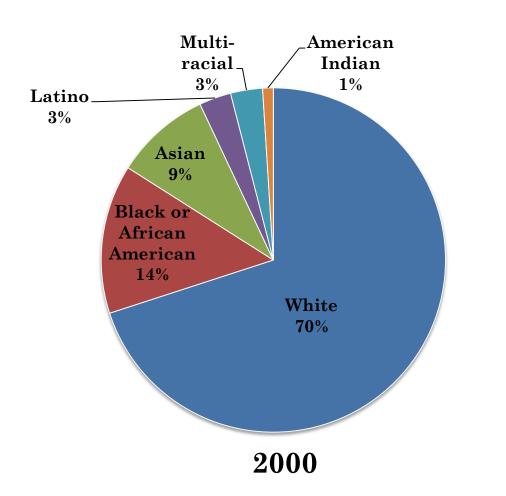


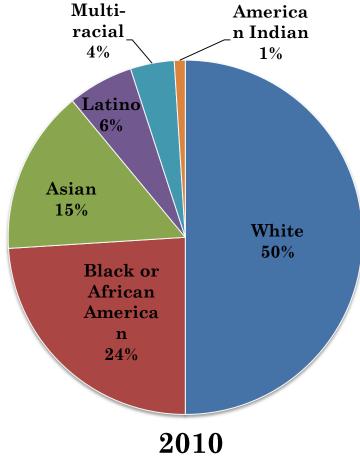
Brooklyn Park and Brooklyn Center have the largest concentrations of Liberians outside the Republic of Liberia. It's estimated that 10 percent of Brooklyn Park's residents are of Liberian descent.





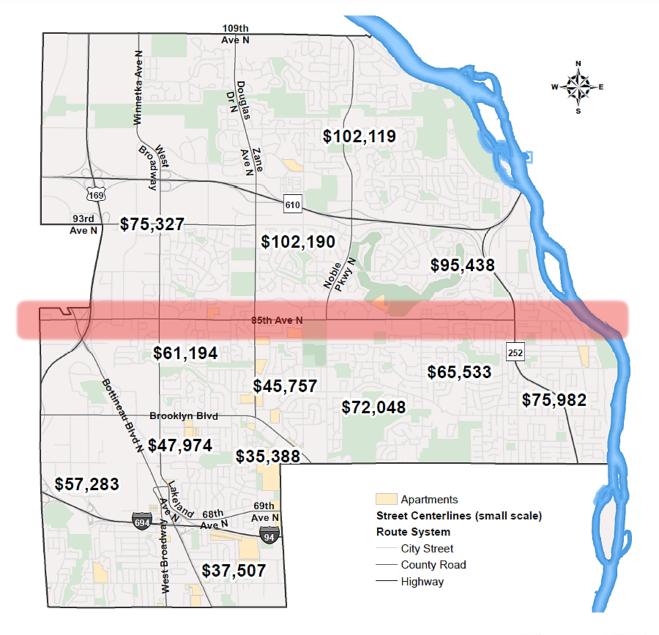
Demographic Changes







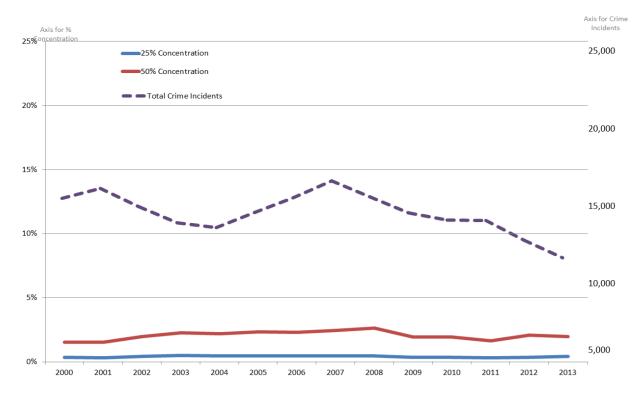








Crime Trend



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







Develop and implement programs, initiatives and units to engage and build trust with the rapidly diversifying community...

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 partnership with local business















age.

Communicate.

Engage.











ACT: Project Background

- Initial conversation:
 - Crime prevention at a neighborhood level
 - Between Michael Davis and Professor David Weisburd in 2012
 - At the Harvard Executive Session on Policing and Public Safety.
- Funding through SPI awarded in winter of 2013
- Partnering with Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, George Mason University



ACT: 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 (16 months)
- 3. Analyzation and Assessment Phase (10 months)





ACT: Building Collective Efficacy

- Asset Identification- identify assets at the hot spot level
- Coming together- build collaborations between residents to enhance informal social controls, identify neighborhood concerns & develop solutions

Taking action- police & residents to implement solutions & maintain relationships

Asset Coming together Taking action





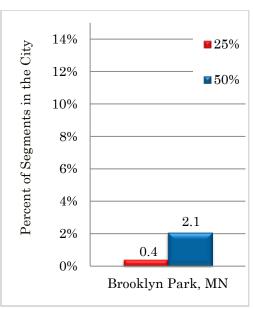


ACT: Why hot spots?

Law of Crime concentration (Dr. Weisburd)

- Research suggests that a substantial proportion of crime tends 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 hot spots.

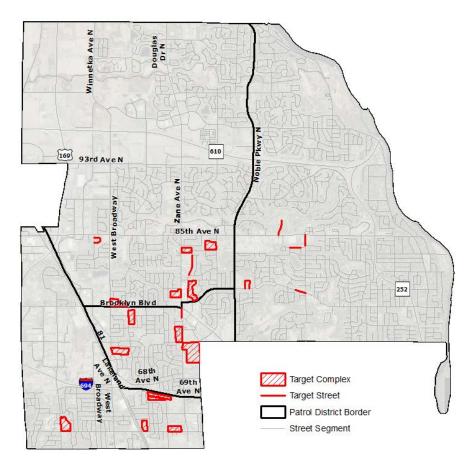






ACT: Implementation

- 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 Avenue 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

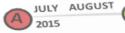
hold board accountable

- Police Action:
 - extra patrol and support





ACT: Where are we today?





EPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER JANUAR

2016



FEBUARY MARCH APRIL MAY JUNE

115,200 minutes logged

1920 hours logged

647 hours of resident contact

747 hours of extra hot spot patrols

172 hours of resident meet and greets

153 hours of hot spot foot patrols

140 hours of data collection

21 hours of large community meetings

40 hours of smaller community meetings

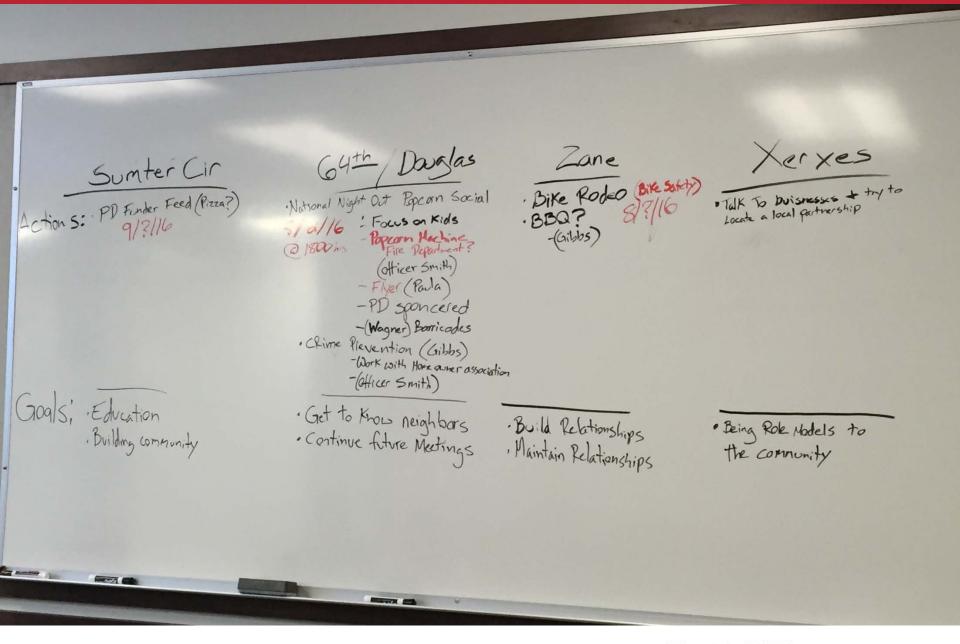






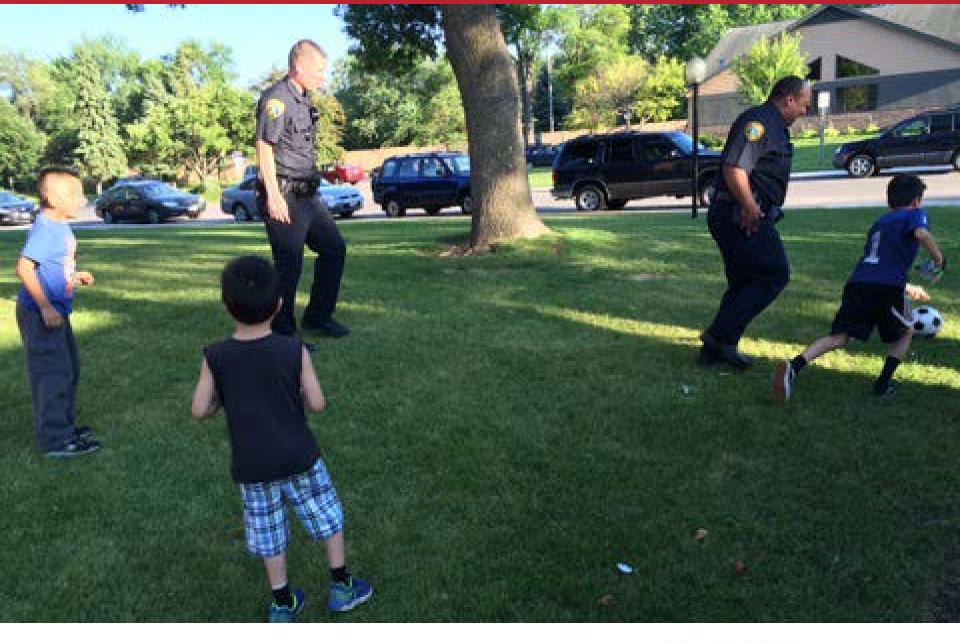




























Thank you!

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









Questions or Comments?





Closing Remarks

• For more information, see "Smart Policing Collaboration Principles" at www.smartpolicinginitiative.com

• Please complete the webinar evaluation

Follow us:

@SmartPolicing on Twitter Smart Policing Initiative on Facebook and YouTube



