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Crime Control through Collective Efficacy and Social Cohesion

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Overview

- Introduction
- Crime Prevention, Crime Control
- Collective Efficacy Defined
  - How does it work in communities?
- Research and New Findings
- Examples and New Findings from Brooklyn Park (SPI)
- What do you do?
- Policy Implications and the Future

Photo Credit: S. Solomon

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Crime Prevention, Crime Control, Public Trust, and Collective Efficacy

- How do we reduce and prevent crime?
- How do we encourage communities, neighborhoods, and people to assist in crime control?
- How do police play a role in this effort?
- How can police increase public trust?

Photo Credit: S. Solomon

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So…what is collective efficacy?

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Collective Efficacy

Collective efficacy involves:

- Willingness to intervene
- Social cohesion and trust
- Ability to mobilize informal social control

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Collective Efficacy

How willing are residents to take responsibility for what goes on in their neighborhood?

Photo Credit: Youth Policy Institute

If social control, cohesion and trust among residents is high, then crime and disorder are low.

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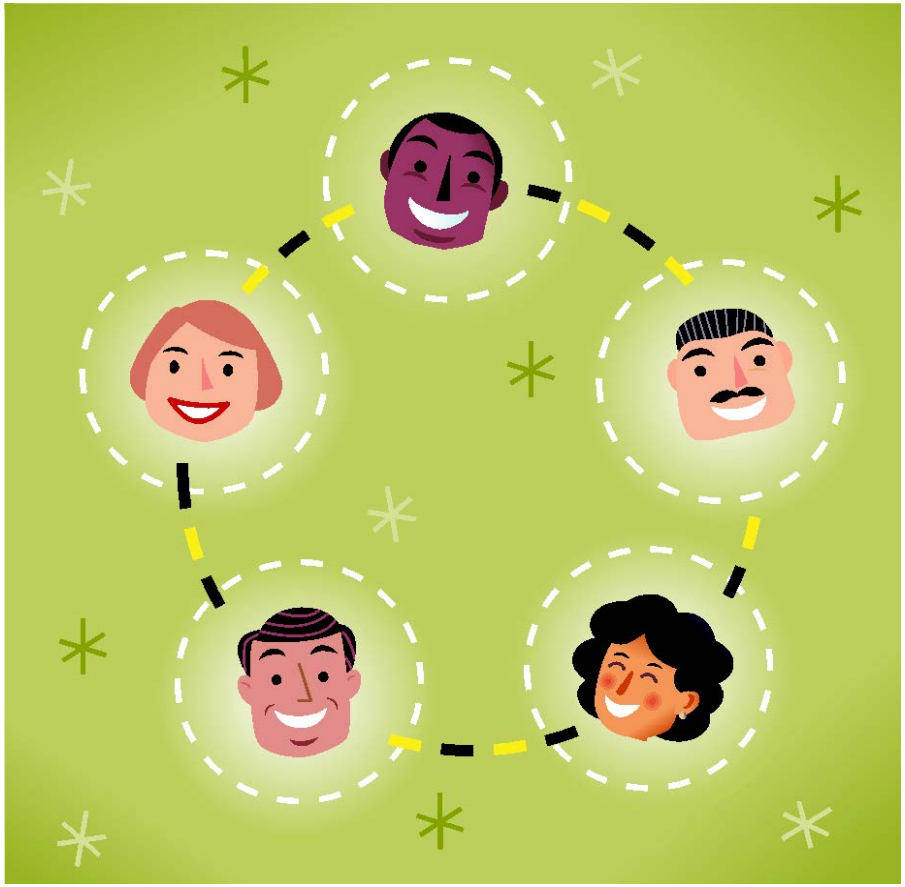
Social Cohesion

- Trust and sense of belonging to a community
- Social and financial investment in a neighborhood



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How willing…

…are residents to allow local teenagers to hang out on street corners *and* intimidate passers-by?

Photo Credit: Istock

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What about...

…kids who spray paint graffiti on the walls?

Photo Credit: Istock

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Will residents…

…allow loud arguments or fights to go on in their neighborhoods?

Photo Credit: Istock

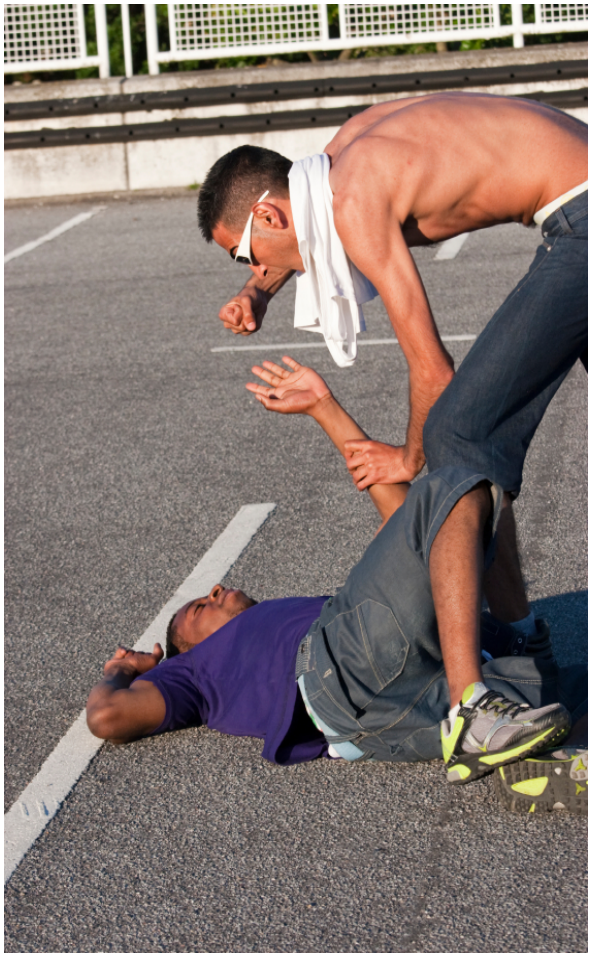

Photo Credit: Istock

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What do we know about Collective Efficacy?

Research findings from Chicago and Miami-Dade County

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Research Basis

- Research from Chicago found that citizens' willingness to intervene and doing something about incidents have stronger influences than race, ethnicity or income in reducing a neighborhood crime rate

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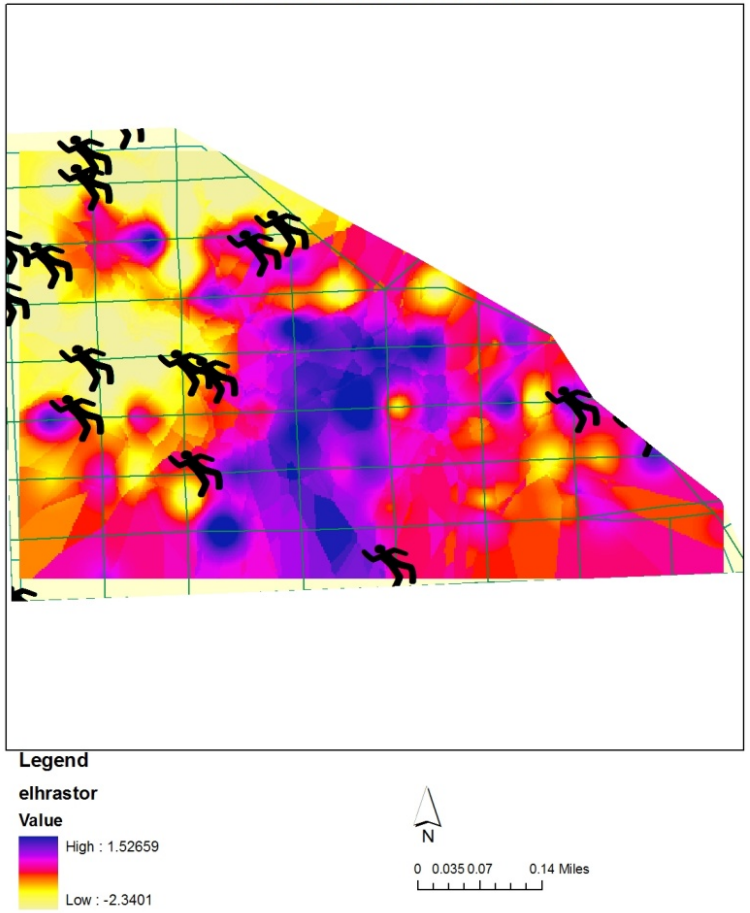
Research in Miami

- JSS examined Collective Efficacy and Social Cohesion in Miami-Dade
- Community surveys, observations, foreclosures, and crime
- New geo-statistical method: Kriging
- Findings show that crime goes down in places where CE and SC are high; mitigating effects on foreclosures

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



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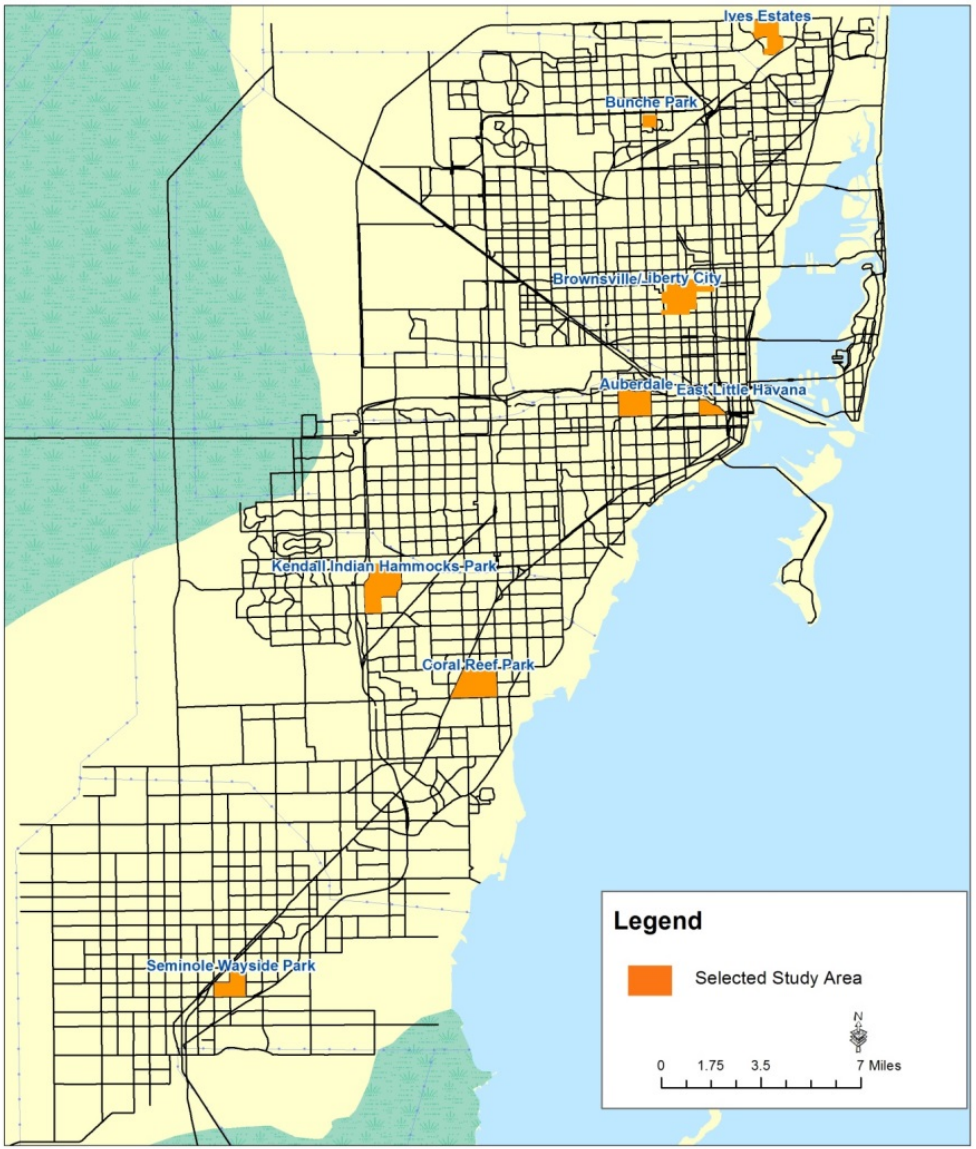
Methods

- 8 Neighborhoods
- Range of income levels, foreclosures, and crime
- Different demographics (race, ethnicity, age) characteristics
- All residential but different housing characteristics
- 1,227 door to door surveys
- Systematic Social Observations

Figure 3. Map of Sampled Neighborhoods in Miami-Dade County, FL.



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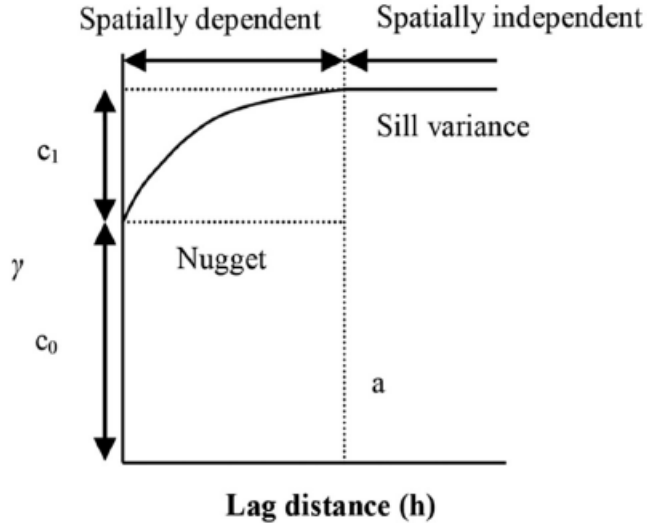
Geo-Statistical Method: Kriging

- Kriging allows us to make estimates about an entire area.
- By taking 'soil samples' we can make generalizations about the area - e.g., the soil has high nitrogen and low potassium.
- Survey responses and crime data can be generalized for the neighborhood - high collective efficacy and low crime or a combination of these
- Local Moran's I is used to identify statistically significant clusters and outliers.

Photo credit: University of Georgia Extension



How to Analyze Kriging – Local Moran's I

- Local Moran's I (LMI) is a statistic that compares each "Crime/CE/Foreclosure" rate with the average rate recorded in a neighboring area to test for the presence of significant positive (spatial clusters) or negative (spatial outliers) spatial autocorrelation.

  Monte Carlo simulation is used repeatedly (999 times)

- The bivariate LMI statistic identifies areas that are members of significant clusters ($p < 0.05$) for two different variables simultaneously.

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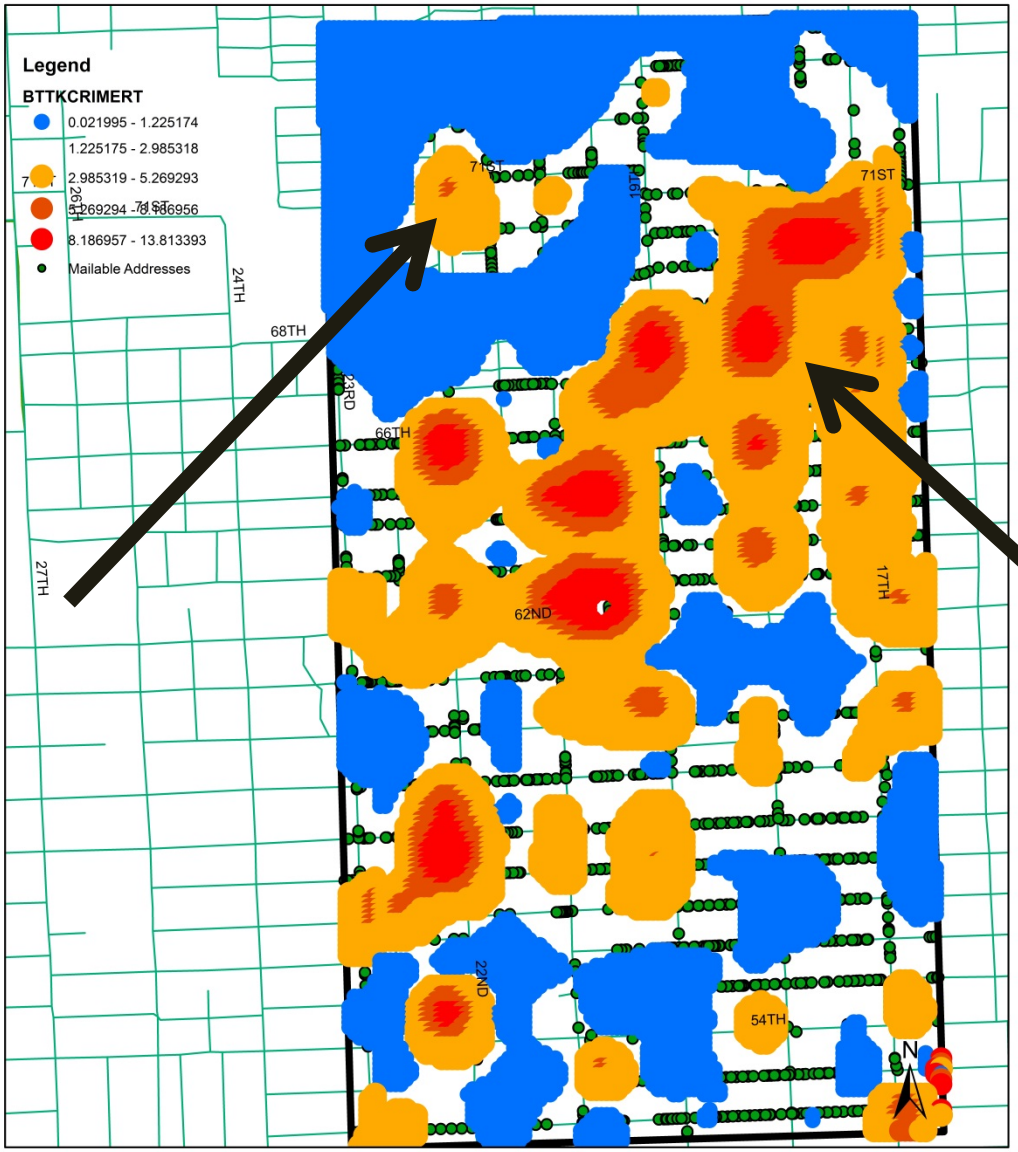
Crime Rate (Ordinary Kriging)
Brownsville Neighborhood



Crime in Brownsville

- Red – High Crime
- Orange – Medium Crime
- Blue – Low Crime

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Local Moran's I
Collective Efficacy - Ordinary Kriging
Brownsville Neighborhood

Collective Efficacy

- **Orange** – Low CE next to Low CE
- **Green** – High CE next to High CE

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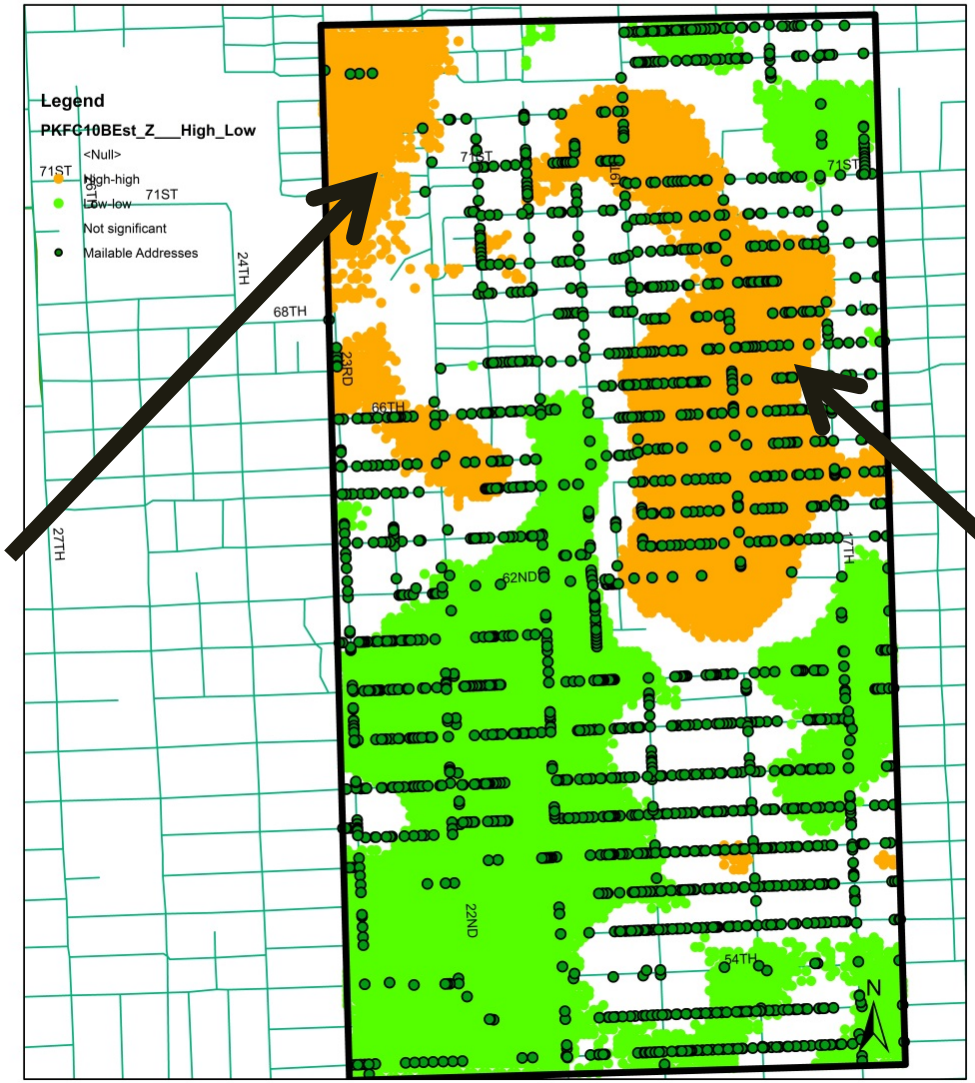
Local Moran's I
Foreclosures - Poisson Kriging
Brownsville Neighborhood



Foreclosures

Orange – High Foreclosures next to High Foreclosures

Green – Low Foreclosures next to Low Foreclosures

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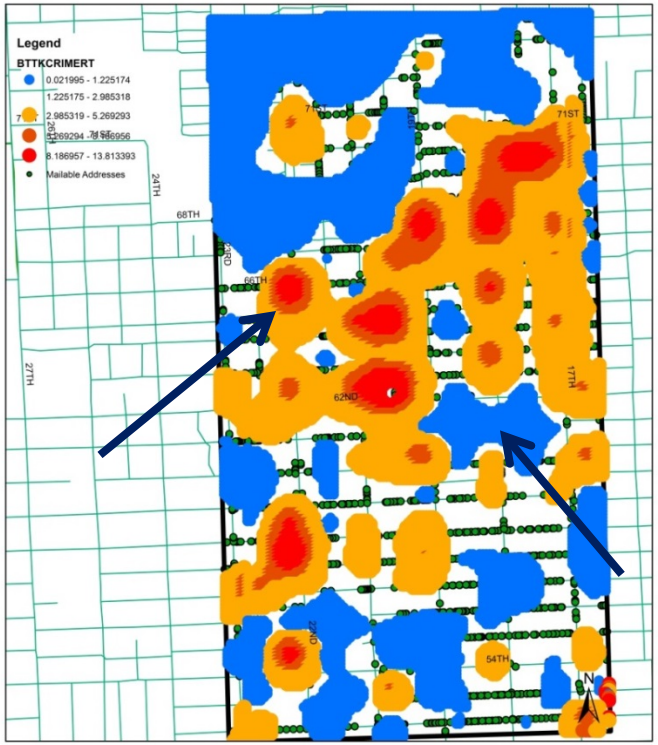
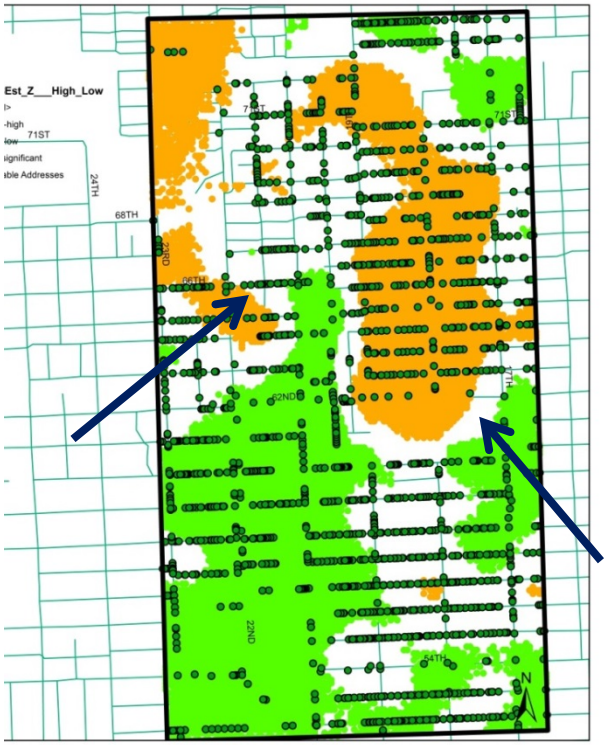
Crime, Collective Efficacy and Foreclosures

Crime Rate (Ordinary Kriging)
Brownsville Neighborhood



Local Moran's I
Collective Efficacy - Ordinary Kriging
Brownsville Neighborhood

Local Moran's I
Foreclosures - Poisson Kriging
Brownsville Neighborhood



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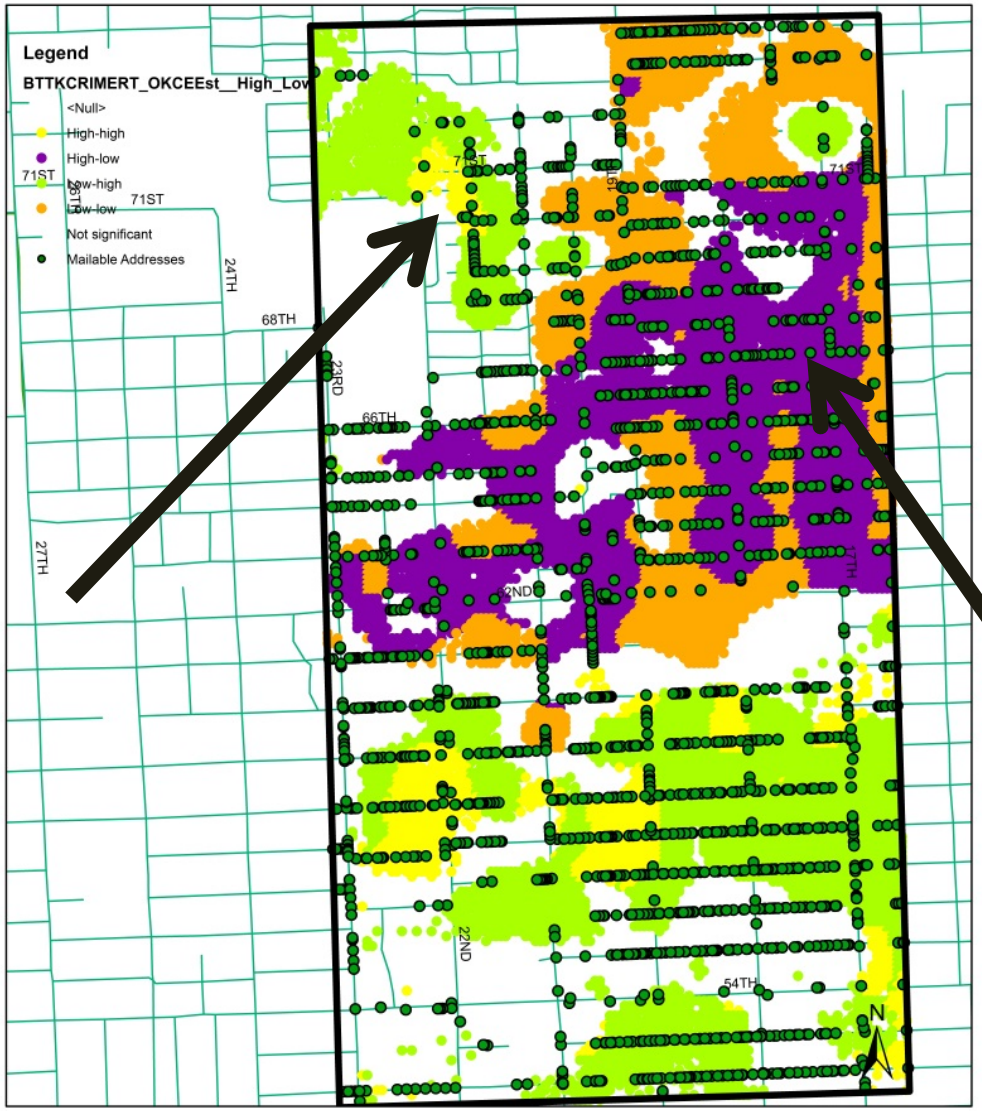
Bi-Vararíate Moran's I
Crime Rate/ Collective Efficacy
Brownsville Neighborhood



Purple – High Crime with Low CE

Orange – Low Crime with Low CE

Yellow – High Crime with High CE

Green – Low Crime with High CE

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Brownsville – Bivariate Moran's I Crime Rate and CE

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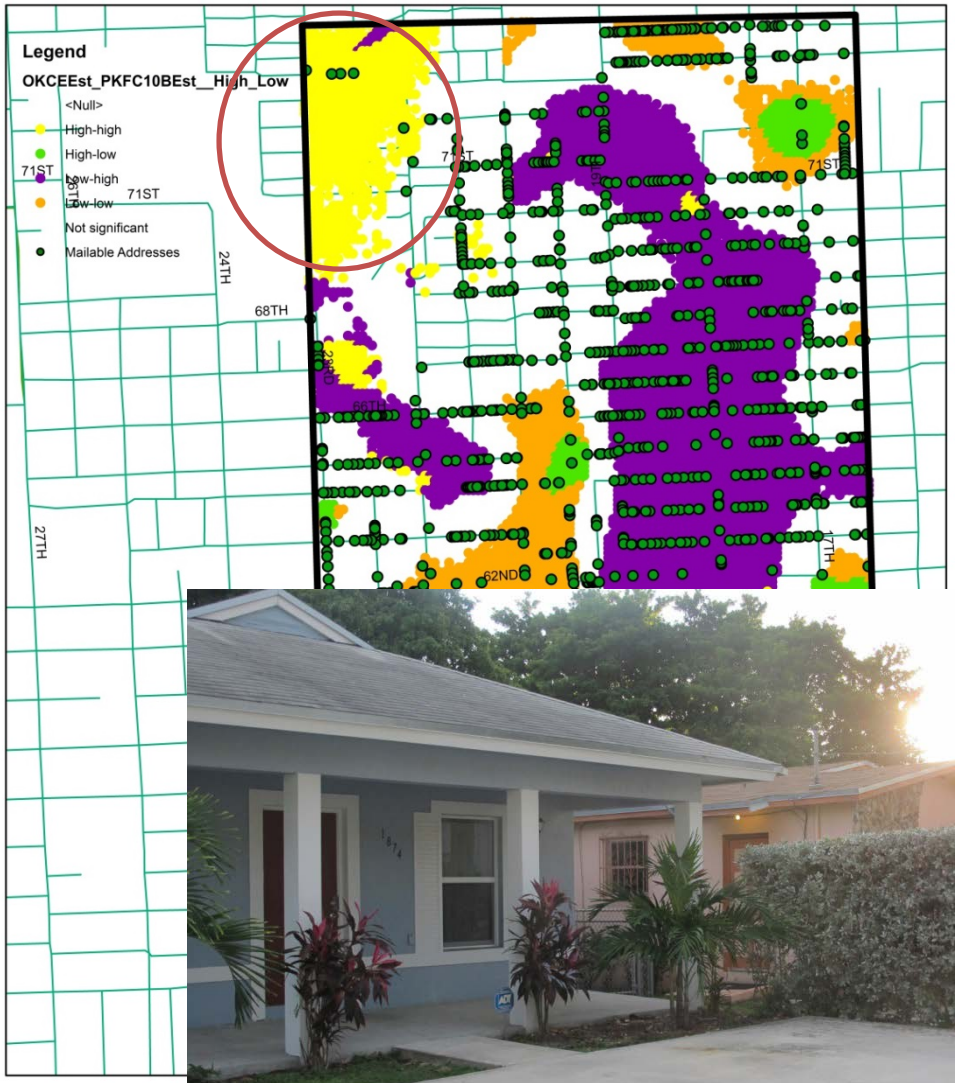
Brownsville – Bi-Variate Moran's I CE and Foreclosures

Bi-Vararíate Moran's I
Collective Efficacy/ Foreclosure Rate
Brownsville Neighborhood



Purple – Low CE with High Foreclosures

Orange – Low CE with Low Foreclosures

Yellow – High CE with High Foreclosures

Green – High CE with Low Foreclosures

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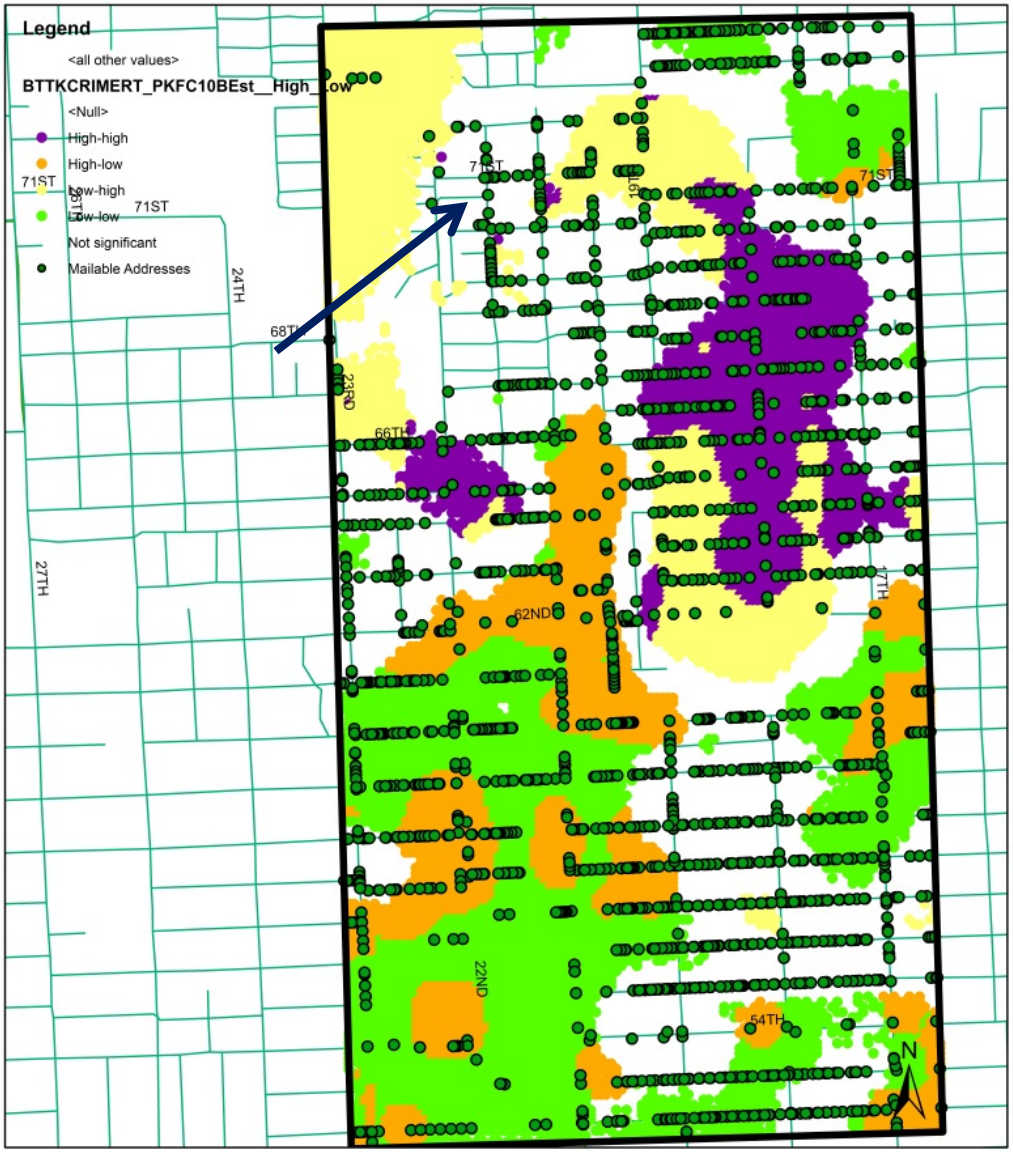
Brownsville – Bivariate Moran's I Crime Rate and Foreclosures



Purple – High Crime with High Foreclosures
Orange – High Crime with Low Foreclosures
Yellow – Low Crime with High Foreclosures
Green – Low Crime with Low Foreclosures

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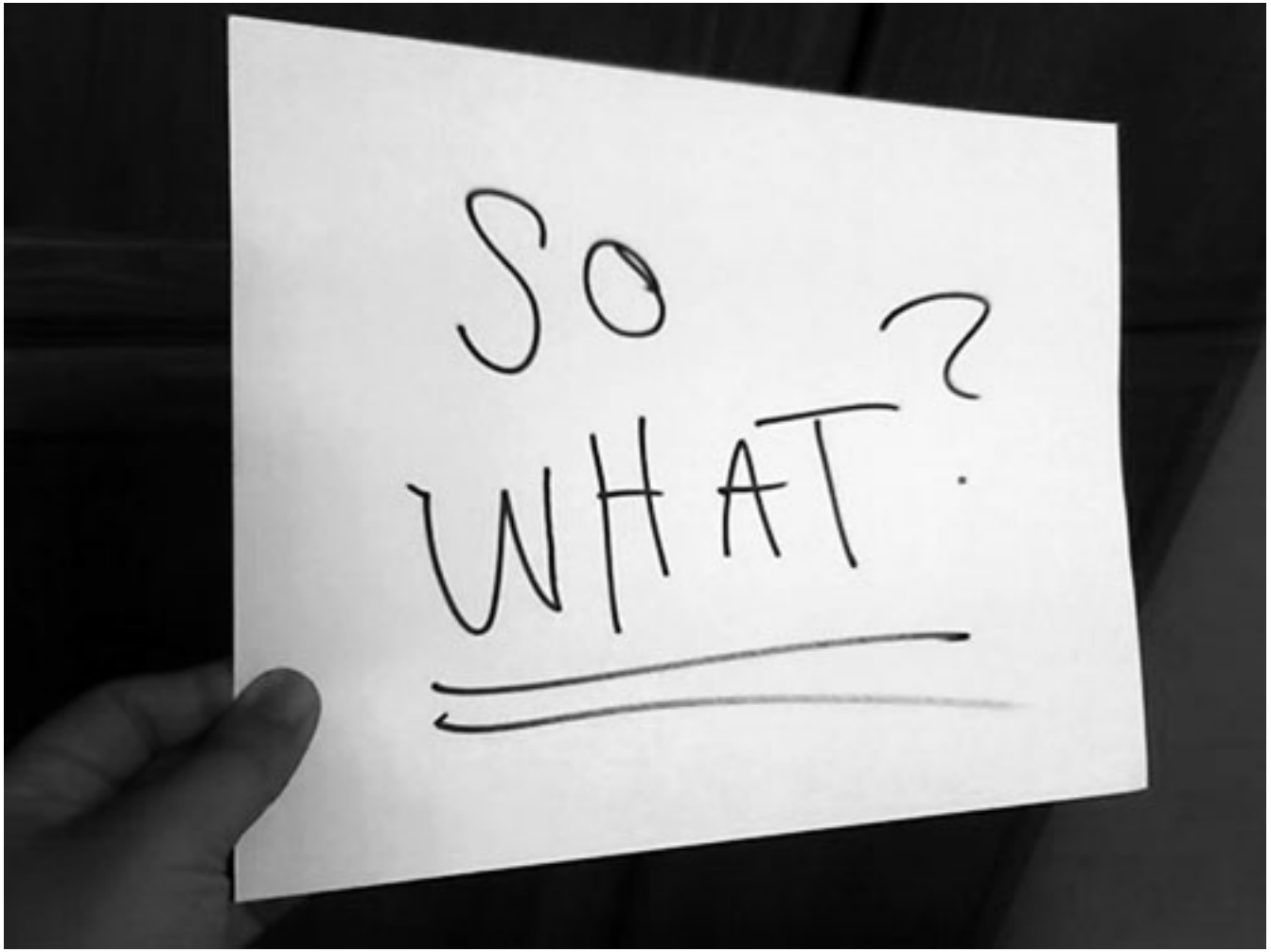
Findings

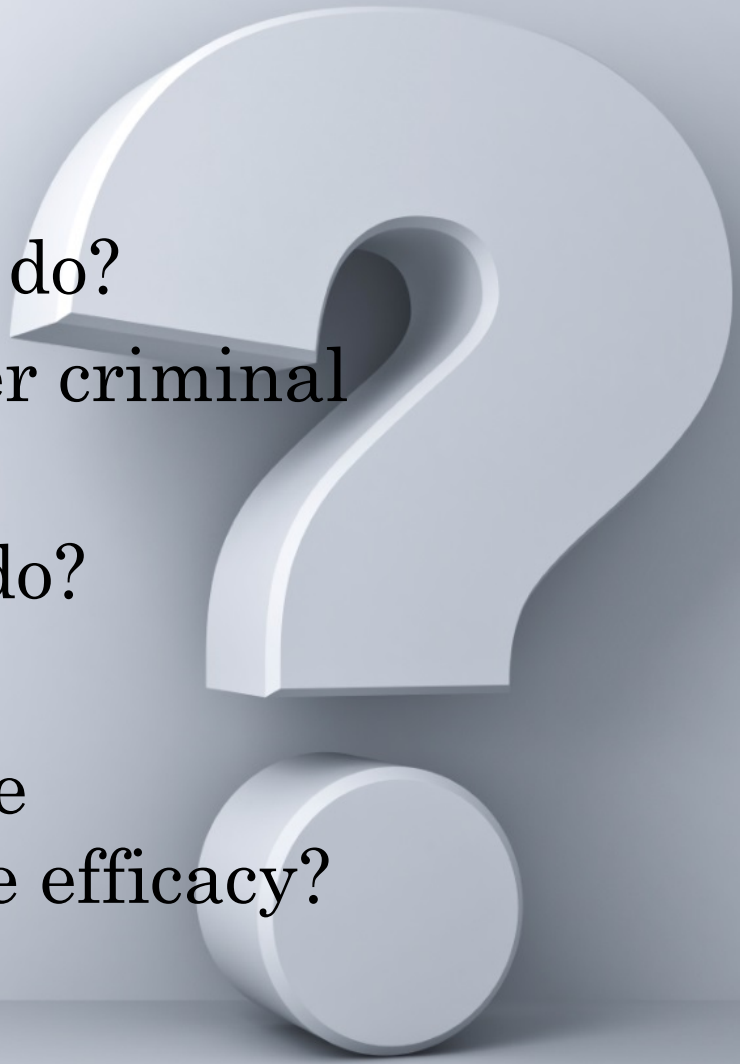
- Interactions vary at the micro-geographic level
- High CE is associated with Low Crime (green); Low CE is associated with High Crime (purple)
- High Crime is found in areas with High Foreclosures (purple)
- High CE is associated with Low Foreclosures

- In areas with high CE, crime and foreclosures are not statistically associated. CE appears to be buffering impacts of crime.
- Findings hold regardless of neighborhoods.


SO
WHAT?

Questions

- What do police do?
- What do patrol officers do?
- What is the role of other criminal justice system actors?
- What do communities do?
- How does it get done?
- How do we know we are implementing collective efficacy?



Building Collective Efficacy in Brooklyn Park, MN

Goal: Develop and test an innovative hot spots policing program that helps patrol officers build ***collective efficacy*** 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.

ACT Process & Timeline

3 stage program focused on building collective efficacy:

A C T

Acronym for 3 stages of building collective efficacy:

A- Asset identification
C- Coming together
T- Take action

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Officer's Role

Responsibility

- Implementation of ACT in treatment areas during discretionary time
- Tracking ACT efforts in database
- Maintaining relationships

Photo Credit: Brooklyn Park Police Department

Training

- Theory of collective efficacy
- How to apply knowledge of CE to practical strategies for community building
- How to build relationships & trust to enhance informal social controls

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So… what exactly are the trained officers doing through ACT to build collective efficacy?

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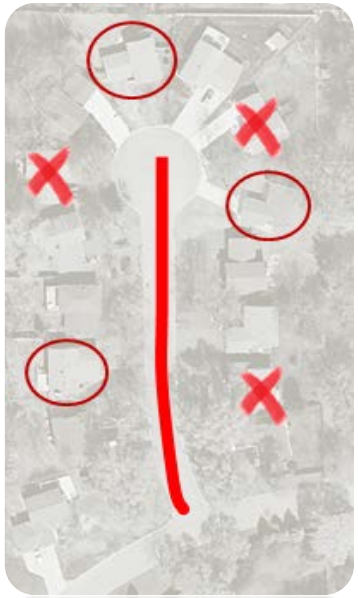
Asset Identification Strategies

GOAL: Identify at the hot spot level who is willing to intervene & the liabilities



- Connect with resources internally & externally
- Get to know people- make contact
  - Foot Patrol- talk to people hanging out
  - Random knock and talks
  - Program flyers
  - Analyzed call reports, identify and contact RP
  - Check ins & follow ups
  - Make contact with liabilities

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Asset Identification Program Flyer

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Coming Together Strategies

GOALS: 1. Build foundation comprised of trust, relationships and shared expectations

2. Identify issues at hot spot level

3. Develop solutions/Action Plan to identified issues

- Bring assets together in a common place
  - Work with assets to coordinate a time and place
  - Flyer
  - Make phone calls
  - Send emails
  - Some apts. offer incentives

Photo Credit: Brooklyn Park Police Department

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Coming Together Strategies

- Initiate honest conversations
  - Talk about crime/safety concerns
  - Be open to talk about anything

- Problem Solve
  - Develop solutions
  - Police Action
  - Neighborhood Action

Photo Credit: Brooklyn Park Police Department

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Take Action

GOAL: Implement action plan and continue to have contact and maintain relationships with residents in hot spot

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ACT: What we accomplished?

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

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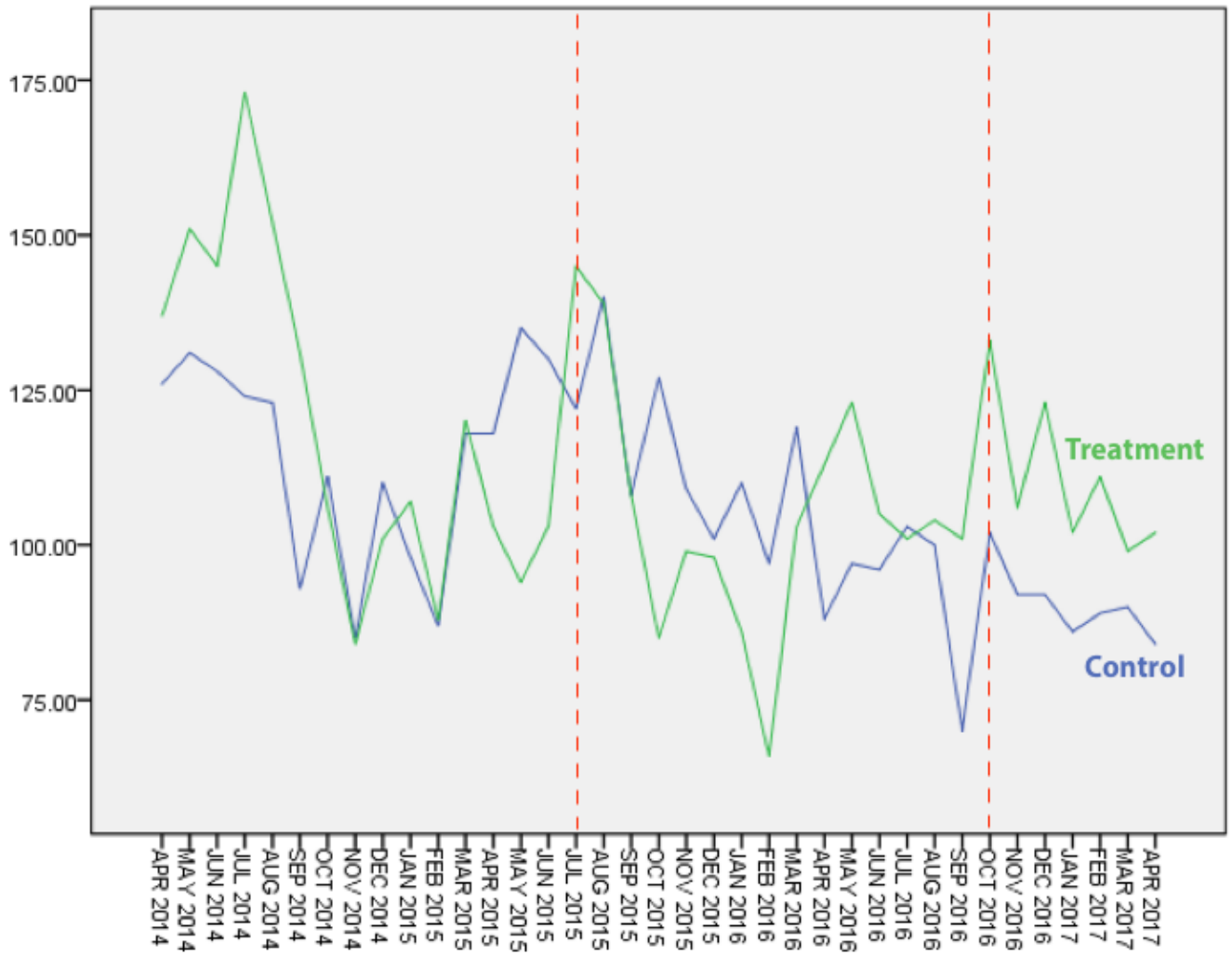
Unofficial Results / Findings



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Unofficial Results / Findings (cont.)

- Trends track with stages of ACT project
  - July 2015 – February 2016 – Deterrence
  - February 2016 – October 2017:
    - More people calling 911?
    - Less police visibility?
- Several treatment areas have seen a dramatic decrease in crimes moving into 2017.
- Officers are still engaging with their assets.

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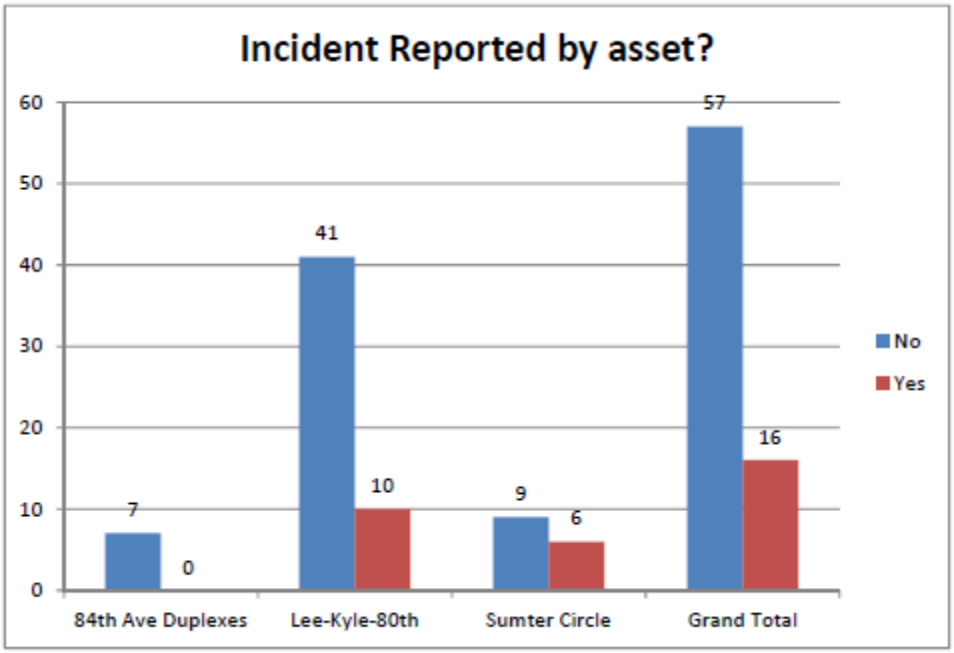
Unofficial Results / Findings (cont.)

Collective Efficacy calls February through October 2016
There were a total of 73 CE calls. 22% (16) were called in by assets.

	Total Calls	% called in by asset
84th Ave Duplexes	7	0%
Lee-Kyle-80th	51	20%
Sumter Circle	15	40%



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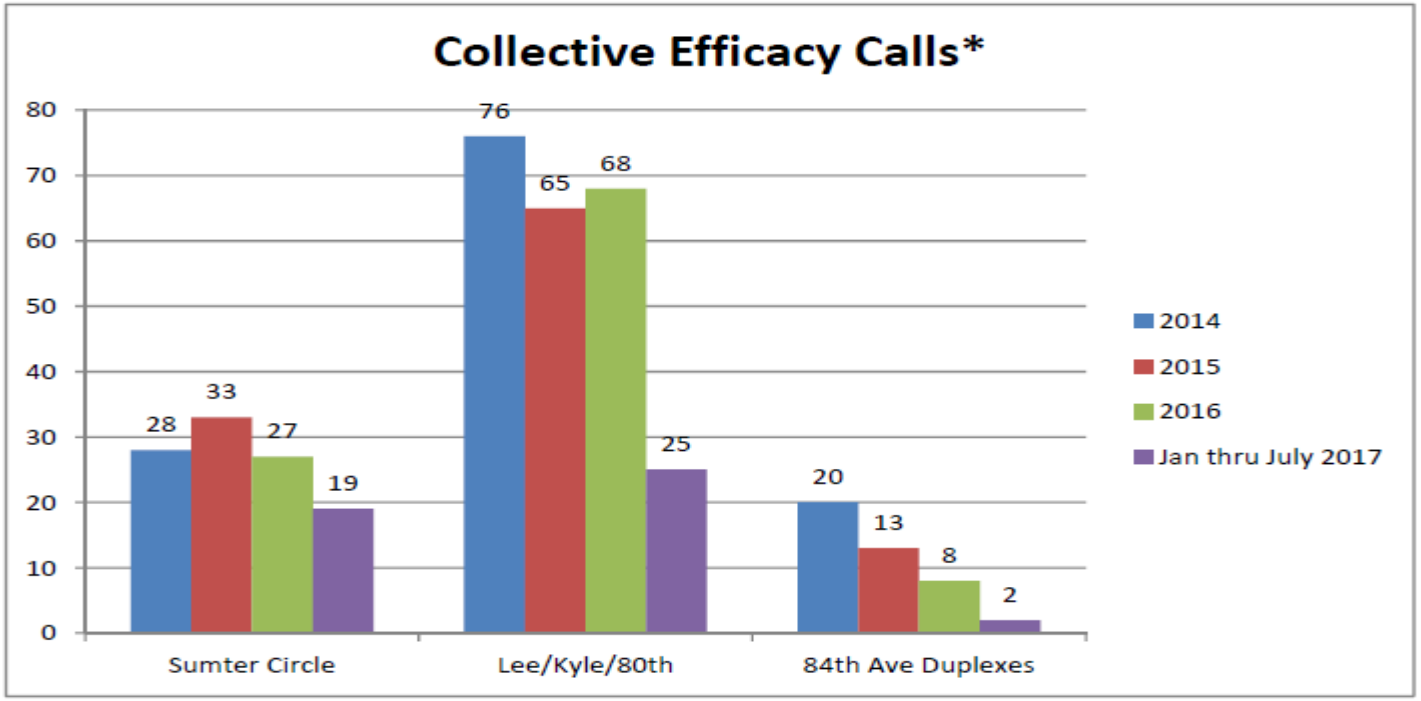
Preliminary Results / Findings

Collective Efficacy Calls are crimes plus some calls for service incidents such as verbal dispute and suspicious activity



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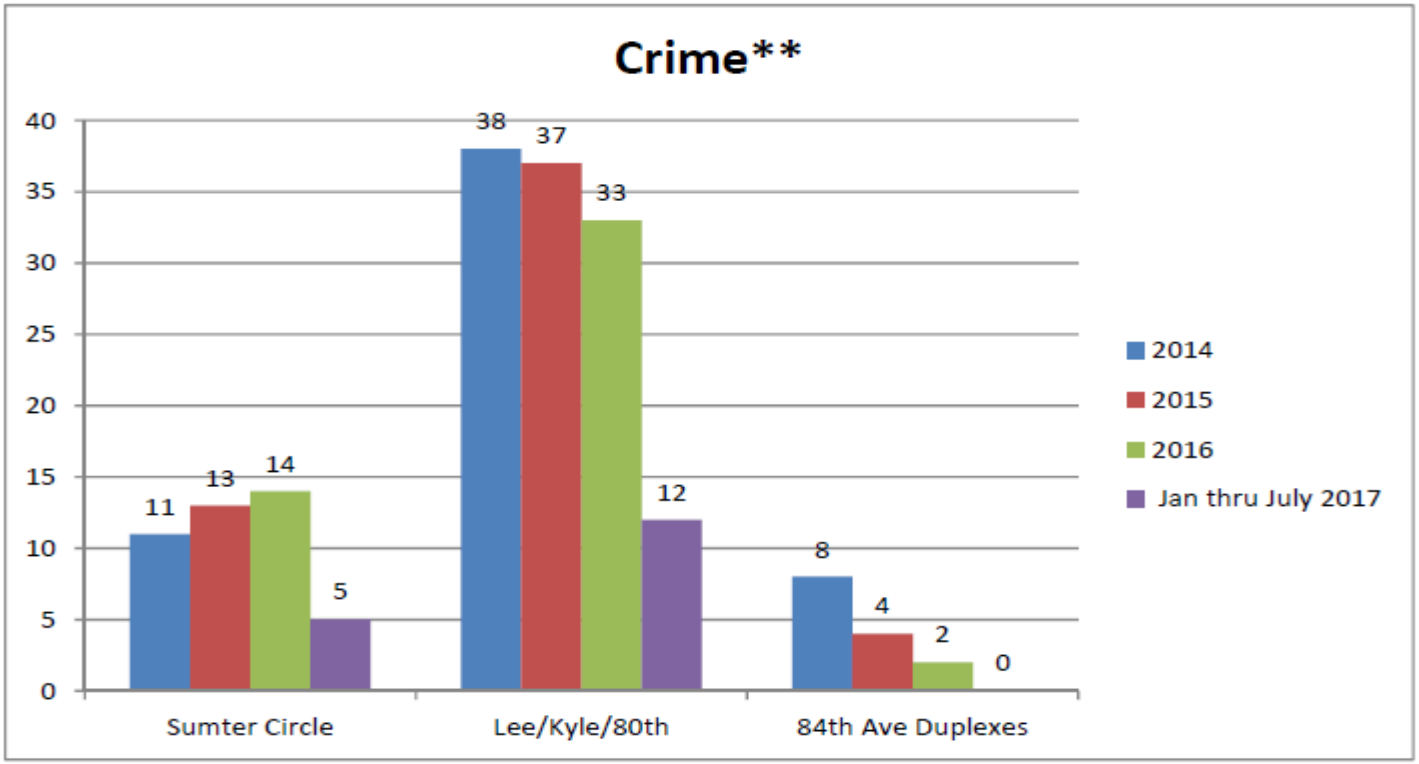
Preliminary Results / Findings

Crime is any crime reported, less unfounded and juvenile status offenses



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Blue Blocks

- **Blocks Learning to Unite and Engage**
- Blue Blocks program will be consistent with the ACT program in its application.
- Sustainability and re-branding of ACT program.
- Creation of 8 new treatment areas, and continuing treatment in 2 older areas worked during the ACT program.
- 10 treatment areas in total

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Blue Blocks (cont.)

- New tools/resources for our Patrol officers to use in their assigned Blue Blocks.
- Play Safe Stay Safe Program

- Ride on Target Program

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What do you do?

Photo Credit: Istock

- Identify hot spots
- Intervene
- Fill-in
- Build up
- Increase Volunteerism
- Identify Anchor Points

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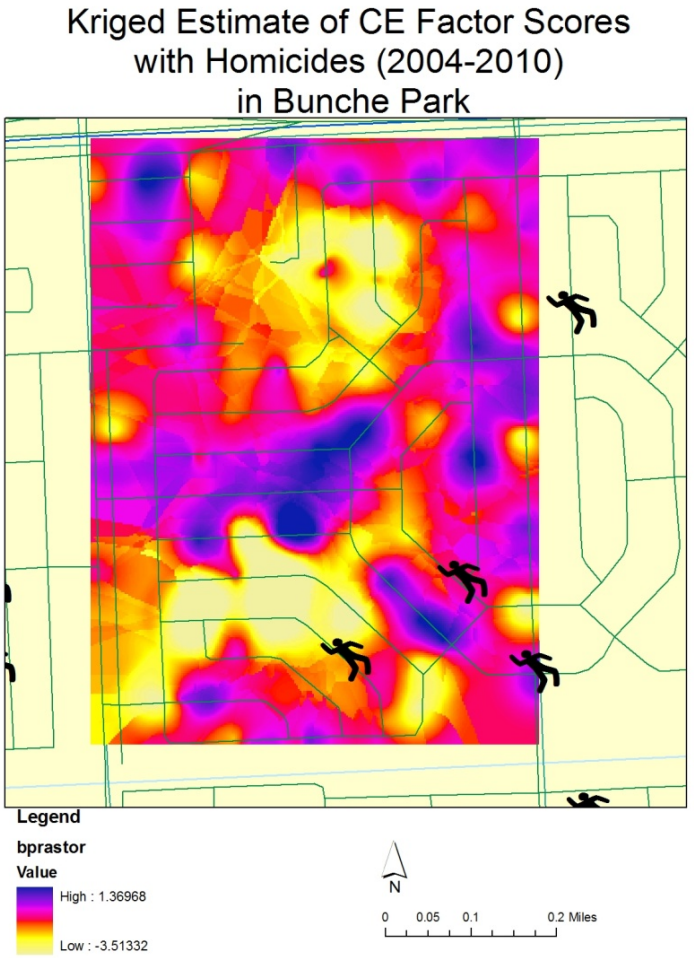
What do you do?

1. Identify hot spots
   - It isn't necessary for interventions to be "community-wide"
     - Focus on smaller area within community
2. Intervene by using enforcement (if necessary – e.g., clear out gangs and gang activity)



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What do you do?

3. “Fill in” = Enhance public trust and social cohesion

- Meet and greet
- Build relationships

Police-to-public

Neighbor-to-neighbor

Business-to-business

- Address safety and other concerns

Photo Credit: Istock

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What do you do?

4. "Build-up" = Design interventions to:
   - Encourage outreach to communities with low collective efficacy and social control
   - Expand existing social networks

Photo Credit: Brooklyn Park Chamber

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What do you do?

5. Increase Volunteerism
   - Engage volunteers for special projects
   - Center the activities around anchor points
   - Volunteer activities increase social cohesion

Photo Credit: Youth Policy Institute

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What do you do?

6. Identify Anchor Points

Places where people gather and network

- Parks
- Schools
- Community/Rec Centers
- Libraries
- Daycare Centers
- Places of Worship

Photo Credit: Shellie Solomon

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Policy Implications and the Future

- We know that implementing collective efficacy can build trust between police and the community and within neighborhoods
- We know that CE can lead to reductions in crime in hot spots and high crime neighborhoods
- Implementation is ongoing in Miami-Dade County's most violent area (part of BCJI)
- Training curricula, a research brief, and technical assistance will soon be available through SPI

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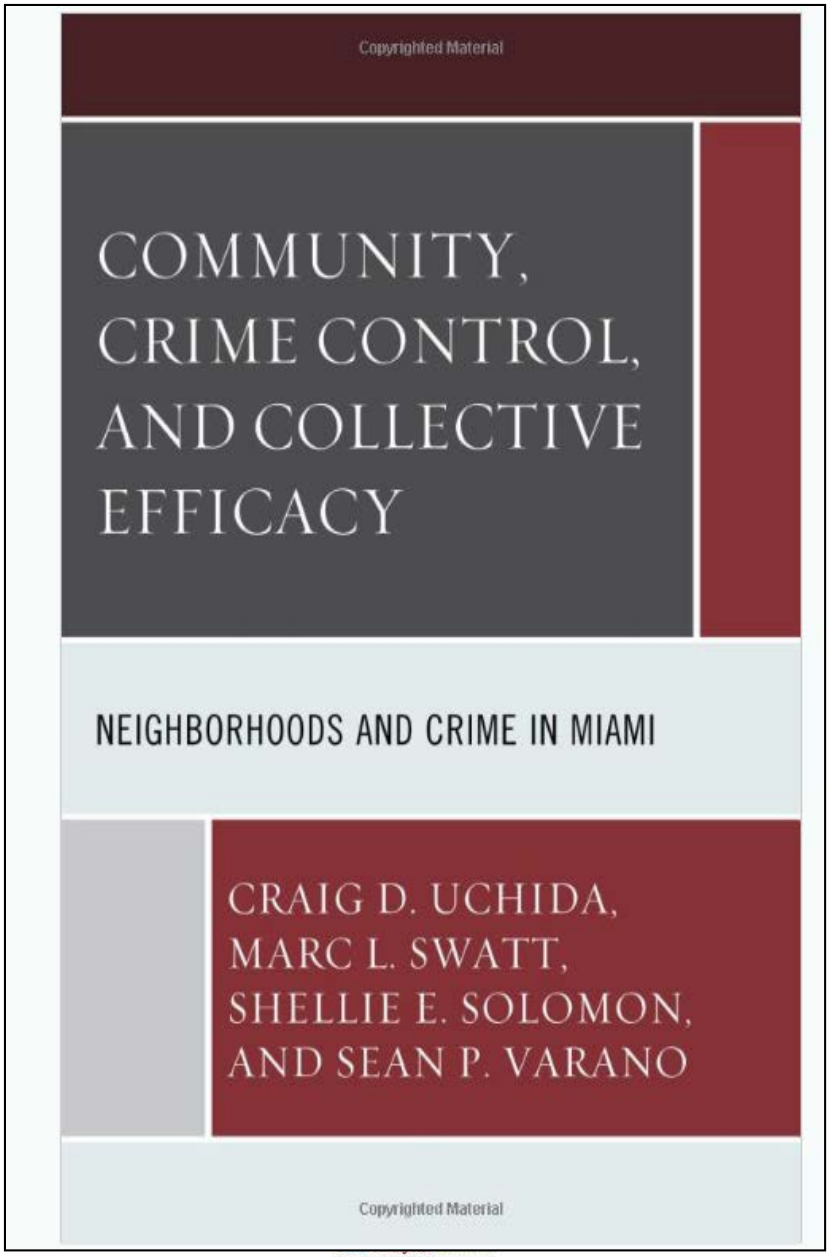
More on the study…

- Available on: www.amazon.com
- Contact JSS at cduchida@jssinc.org



More Information

- Reports available through NIJ:
- www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/245408.pdf
  -- Policy version
- www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/245407.pdf
  -- Exec Summary
- www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/245406.pdf
  -- Technical Report

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Questions?

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