The Benefits of Collaborative Policing

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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.

Community Outreach ➔ Consultation ➔ Coordination ➔ Collaboration

**Increasing Complexity**

**Collaborative Policing**
- Multi-sector collaboration
- Problem solving
- Community engagement
- Proactive, evidence-based strategies
- Performance measures
Police-Community Collaboration Principles

Principle One: Strong Leadership

Principle Two: Orient Towards Service

Principle Three: Transform Training

Principle Four: Build Community Relationships

Principle Five: Engage with Diverse Communities

Principle Six: Improve Communication and Messaging

Principle Seven: Understand Community Perspectives

Build Trust
Increase Involvement & Ownership
Improve Quality-of-Life

Improve Communication and Messaging
Understand Community Perspectives
BUILD TRUST
Increase Involvement & Ownership
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Principle One: Strong Leadership

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Principle Four: Build Community Relationships

Principle Five: Engage with Diverse Communities

Principle Six: Improve Communication and Messaging

Principle Seven: Understand Community Perspectives
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**, police-youth 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
The Role of Police in Place-Making

Jason Cooper, BCJI
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
Multi Sector Collaboration

San Bernardino, CA

Sandra Espadas

February 22, 2017

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Target Area

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

Neighborhood Transformation Collaborative of Central San Bernardino

- Economic Development
- Community Connectedness
- Crime Reduction and Safety
- Healthy Communities
- Education and Youth Development
- Income and Wealth
- Housing Opportunities
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
Collaborating with Communities

Brooklyn Park Police Department SPI

Inspector Bill Barritt

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- 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

2000

White 70%
Black or African American 14%
Asian 9%
Latino 3%
Multi-racial 3%
American Indian 1%

2010

White 50%
Black or African American 24%
Asian 15%
Latino 6%
Multi-racial 4%
American Indian 1%
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
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
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?

- 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
**Goals:**
- Education
- Building community

**Action 5:** PD Fundraiser Feed (Pizza?)
9/11/16

**64th / Douglas**
- National Night Out Popcorn Social
  - 9/11/16 @ 5:00 pm
  - Popcorn Machine for Department?
    - Officer Smith
  - Flyer (Paula)
  - PD sponsored
  - Wagner Barricades
- Crime Prevention (Gibbs)
  - Work with homeowner association
    - Officer Smith

**Zone**
- Bike Rodeo (Bike Safety)
  - BBQ? 8/21/16

**Xerxes**
- Talk to businesses to try to locate a local partnership

**Sumter Cir**

**Build Relationships**
- Maintain Relationships

**Getting to know neighbors**
- Continue future meetings

**Being role models to the community**
Thank you!

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- Brooklyn Park Police Department
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Questions or Comments?
Closing Remarks

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

• Please complete the webinar evaluation

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