



Policing in Neighborhood Revitalization:

How to Strengthen Relationships with Police & Problem Solve to Increase Safety

**Choice Neighborhoods Conference
Washington, DC
November 2017**

Speakers

Jason Cooper
Program Director, LISC

Paul Pazen
Commander, Denver Police Department

Agenda

1. Introductions/Overview
2. Effectively Engaging Police in Community Development Strategies
3. Tips for Public Safety Partnerships
4. Applying Problem Oriented Policing through a Community Problem Solving Process

LISC

Objective: Reduce crime and disorder and improve community-police relations to create neighborhoods conducive to economic investment and healthy living

Methodology:

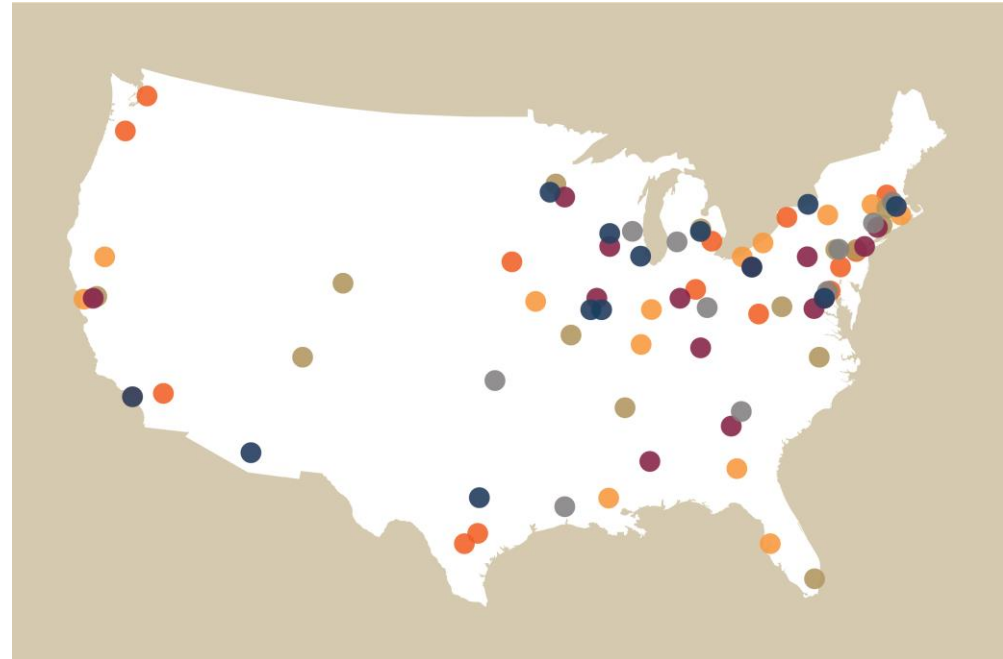
- Support neighborhood-based teams of community developers and law enforcement
- Tackle problems by *strategically* changing places, mobilizing people and deploying enforcement
- Leverage resources and expertise from other practitioners



Innovations in Community Based Crime Reduction

Supporting community-driven, research-informed responses to crime hot spots in over 70 neighborhoods around the country

www.lisc.org/CBCR



Safety Results

Reduced crime and fear

Neighborhoods that are
conductive to investment

Clean streets, better lighting, new homes
and businesses

Organized neighbors working
with law enforcement

Culture change in communities and
institutions



North Minneapolis Video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ApOqmhjI3Ow&version=3&hl=en%5FUS&rel=0>



Question:

What steps can you take to effectively partner with police on community development strategies?



Understand Crime Methodology

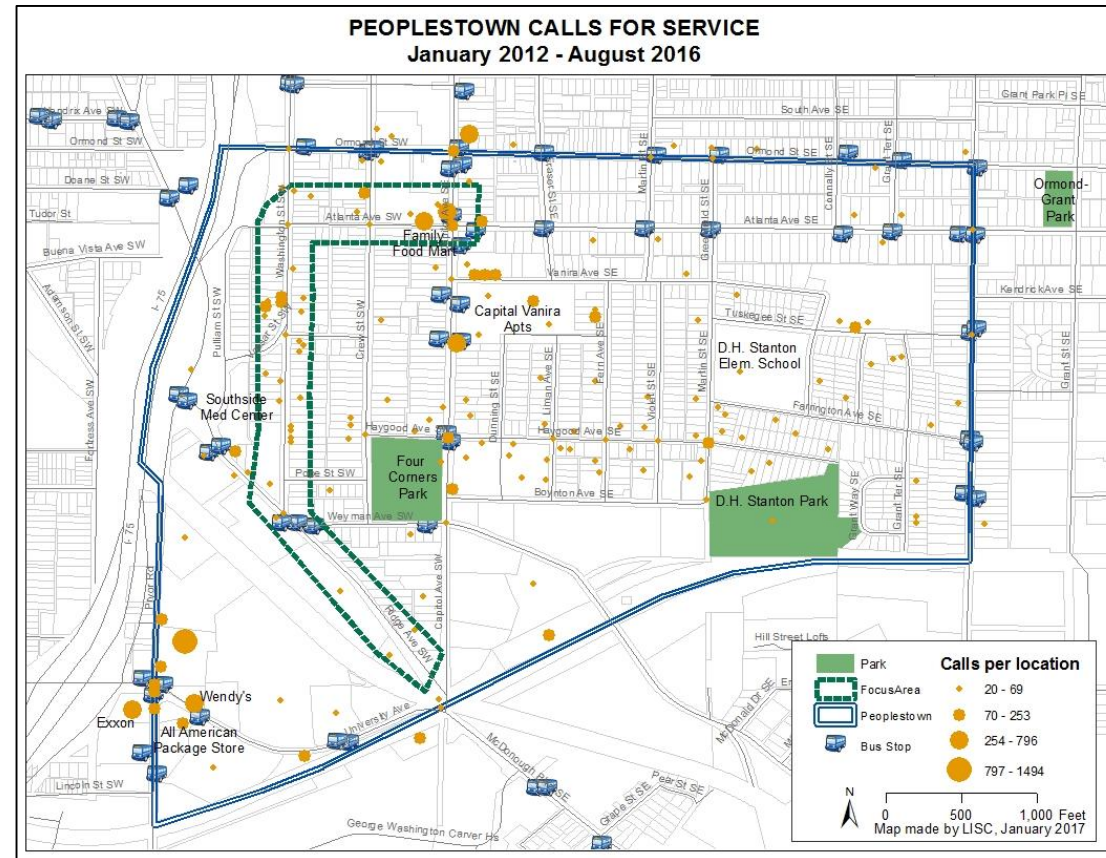
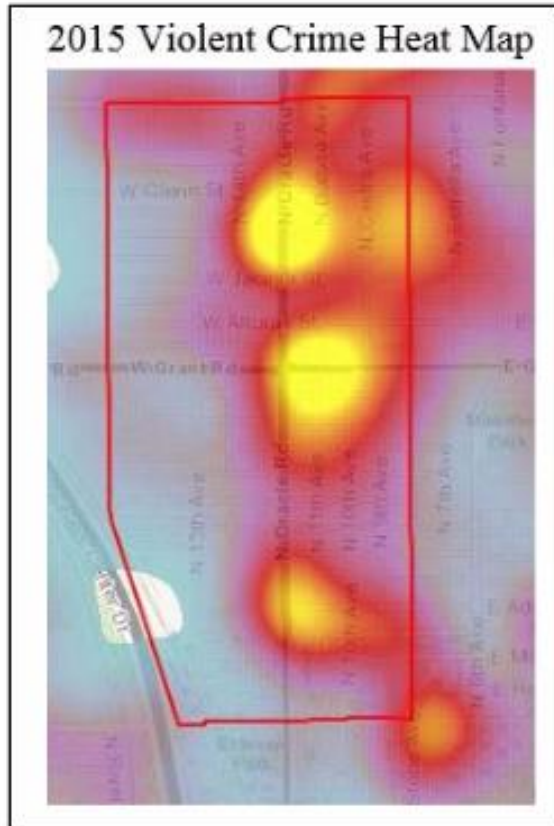
Hot Places: Crime does not happen everywhere. Often it happens in specific places, for specific reasons

Hot People: 20% of people cause 80% of the problems



Understand Key Terms for Crime Data and Analysis

- Part I Crime
- Part II Crime
- Incident Data
- Calls for Service
- Field Interviews
- CompStat



Build Multiple Police Relationships

Neighborhood Level

Officers

These are the officers who stop motorists, respond to domestic disturbances or walk beats in an assigned area.

Make no decisions regarding department policy, nor do they supervise anyone.

Precinct Level

Lieutenants and Captains

Police lieutenants may be watch commanders, meaning that they direct all police activity in an area during a watch, or shift.

City-wide Level

Deputy Chiefs and Chiefs

The deputy is the link between the chief and the captains and reports only to the chief. The chief is the general manager and commanding officer of the entire department and its most visible officer, interacting with the media, officials, politicians, and the general public.

Question:

How can you work collaboratively to address crime/identify resources?



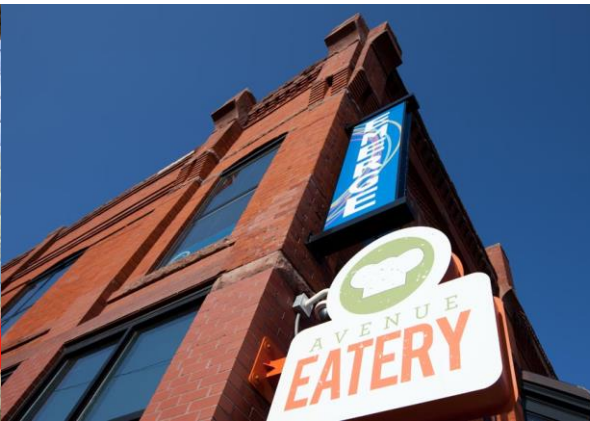
Community Based Problem Solving

Do you have other key partners at the table for the neighborhood safety?

Do you have consensus on the *best* opportunities for collaborative safety work?

What will the team *do* and what will those actions *achieve*?

Will you evaluate what is working and make appropriate course corrections?



SARA Model for Problem- Solving

Scan

Gather information on..

- Housing and economic conditions
- Physical environment
- Crime (actual and perceived)
- Social conditions and service landscape



SARA Model for Problem- Solving

Analyze

Consider who, what, when, where
and why for victims, offenders and
locations



SARA Model for Problem- Solving

Respond

How can we strategically time interventions by police, property managers, neighbors and other stakeholders?



SARA Model for Problem- Solving

Assess

Did we resolve the problem? Did we create new problems? What do we need to do to sustain positive results?



Tips for Public Safety Partn



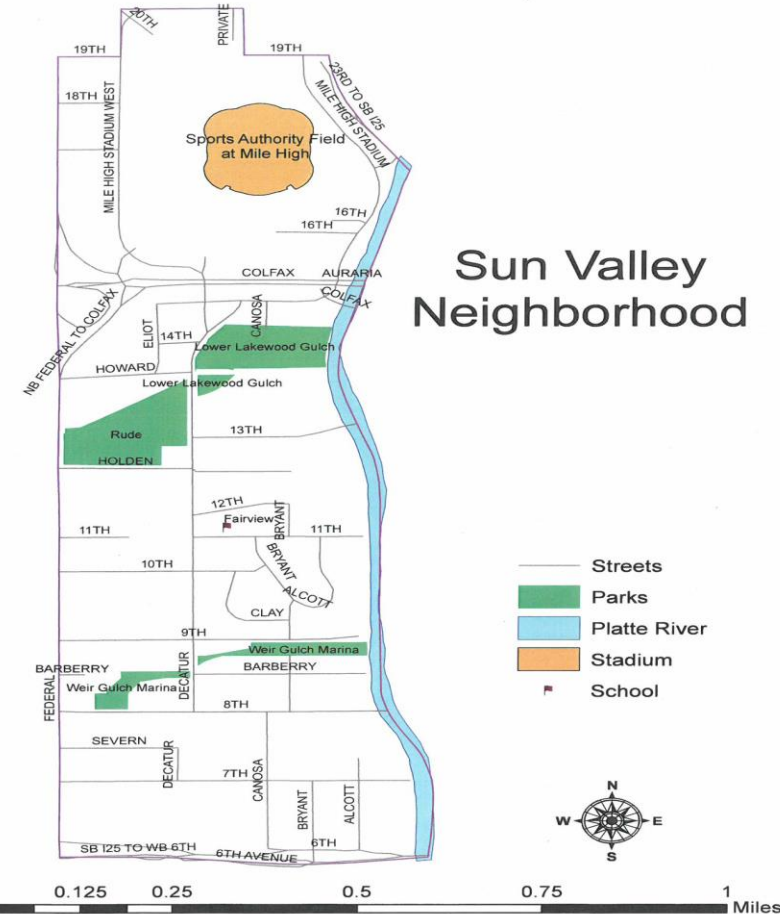
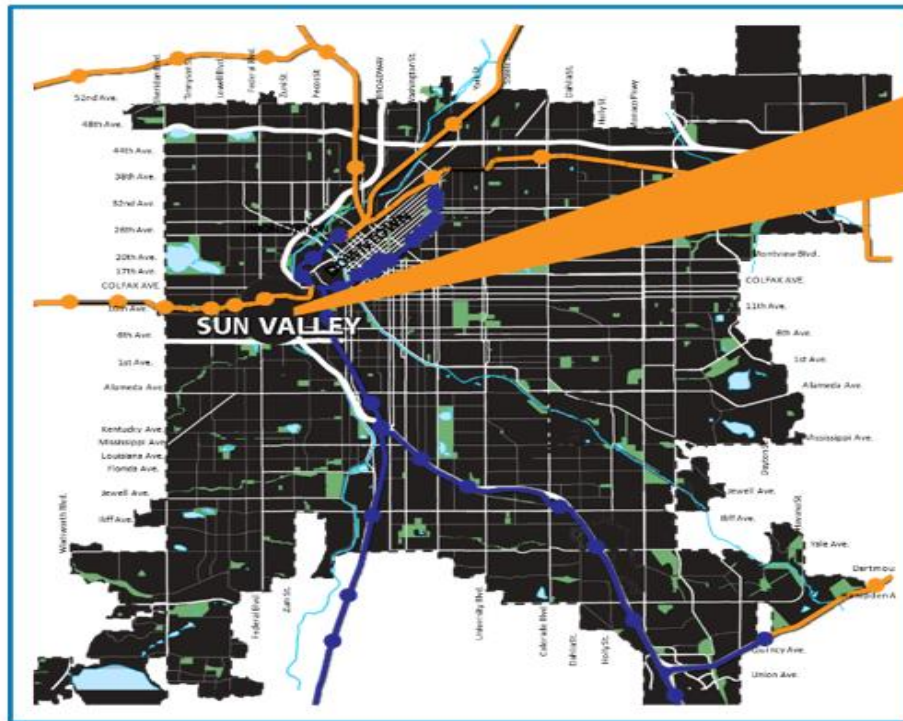
- *Keep your core team small* so you can have honest discussions and make efficient decisions. Keep others informed and engage partners in projects along the way.
- *Consider doing “cross-training”* to walk police through a typical housing development process, or show CDCs how Compstat drives police decision-making. These orientations create common language and open the door for higher level conversations about how you can tackle problems together.
- *Prepare for turnover.* When members of your core team are transferred to new posts or leave, how will they pass the baton to their successors? Prepare briefing materials and protocols in advance so you don’t lose momentum when it happens.

Denver Colorado

Denver Police – District 1

Sun Valley Neighborhood





Sun Valley Goals:

Goal 1 – Increase Community Involvement in Crime Prevention and Reduction

**Goal 2 – Increase Community Safety / Community Revitalization efforts
thorough strategic Public Safety Enforcement**

**Goal 3 – Decrease crime rates through implementation integrated public safety
activities with community, social and judicial recourses**

How to Create Community Policing:

2016 Sun Valley Homes
DPD
Refugee Citizens Police
Academy
-DPD District 1



How to Create Community Policing: Engage



Free
Women's
Self Defense



How to Create Community Policing:

Free
Women's'
Self
Defense-
Rude
Recreation
Center in
Sun Valley



How to Build Relationships:

Summer Youth Employment Program



How to Build Relationships:

Sun Valley Youth Bicycle Program



2 / 3 Police and Denver neighborhood kids are riding to the Broncos stadium, as a similar group did last year (Courtesy FRCC/Sun Valley Youth Center)



NEWS

By Ben Delaney
July 22, 2016 5:00am GMT

Comment

< 74 shares



Denver police take inner-city youth for a bike ride

Colorado's capital cops ride with kids to a Denver Broncos football camp



1 / 3

Riding bikes is a good way to make friends, right? (Courtesy FRCC/Sun Valley Youth Center)



With tensions often escalating between police officers and citizens in many parts of the United States, one American city's police department is looking to grow police-community bonds with a fun bike ride.

Example of police and community SARA Model for problem solving

Issue: Truancy

Typical approach: Involve Denver Public Schools to round up students and bring them to school

Problem: Short-term effectiveness, doesn't address the root cause of why children are not in school

Scan- social harm issues of why children are not at school. Ex: Addiction issues with parents, Mental Health problems (see next slide), Parents own lack of education on why schooling is important, etc.

Analyze- Who, what, when, where

Respond- Create a Walking School bus to get students to school

Assess- Saw dramatic decrease in truancy



Example of police and community SARA Model for problem solving

Issue: Mental Health in Sun Valley

Typical approach: Involve Denver Public Schools to round up students and bring them to school

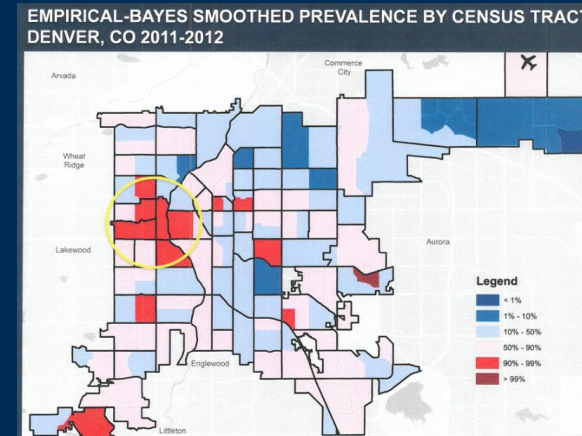
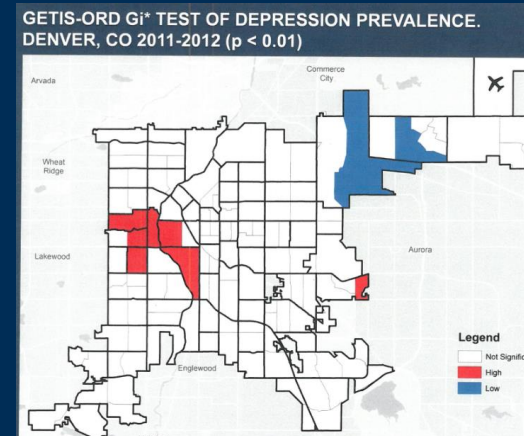
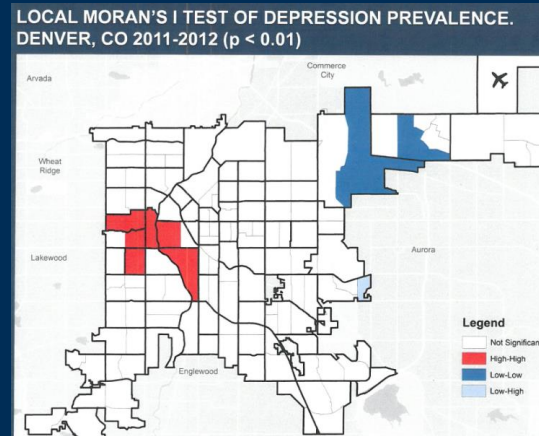
Problem: Short-term effectiveness, doesn't address the root cause of why children are not in school

Scan- Mental Health

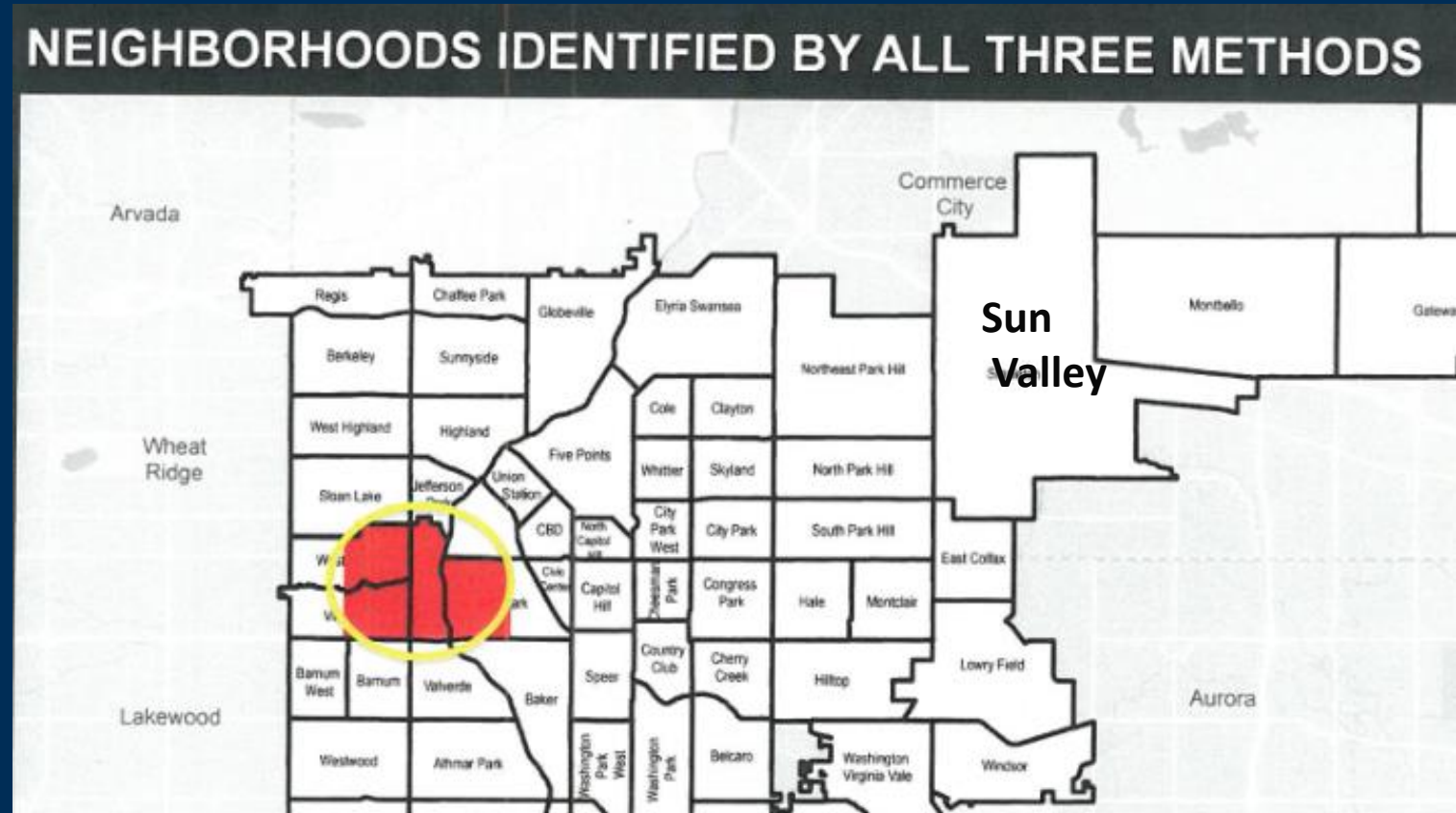
Analyze- Who, what, when, where

Respond- Cross-Sector Partners

Assess- Community Led Responc



Mental Health in Sun Valley



Mental Health in Sun Valley

Resident
led –
Mental
Health
Support
Group
Sun Valley



Are you or a loved one
dealing with a
mental health issue?

We are here for
compassion and support

You Are Not Alone!

**Sun Valley
Mental Health
Support Group**

(3rd Saturday of every month)

November 18

December 21

DHA Office 999 Decatur St
1pm-2:30pm

Sun Valley Parent Support Group

Are you dealing with a child
or loved one suffering from
mental health or substance
abuse issues?

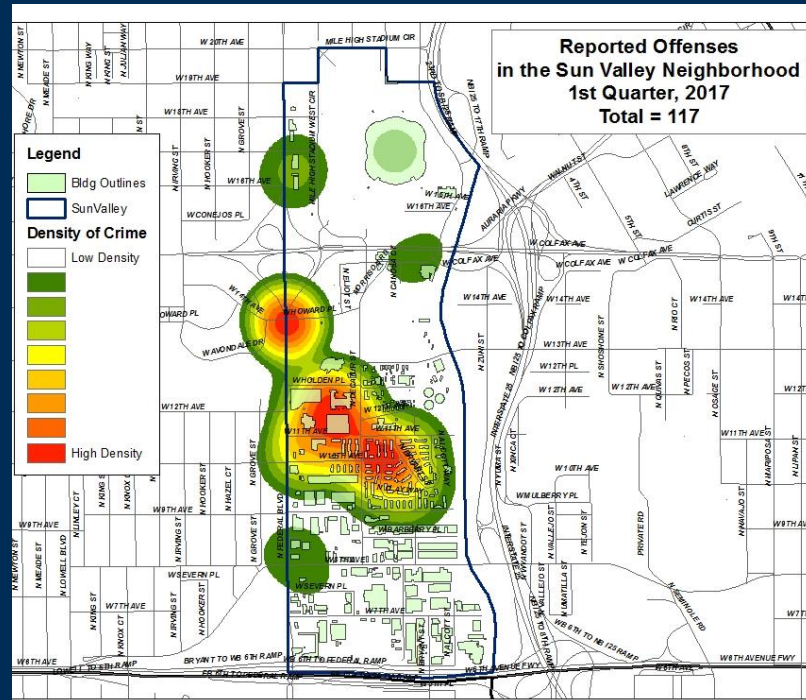
Do you feel like you need
support? Advocacy?
Advice? Empowerment?

We are forming a
Drop-In Support Group
so Sun Valley residents
can be informed and
empowered when
helping a loved one
in crisis.

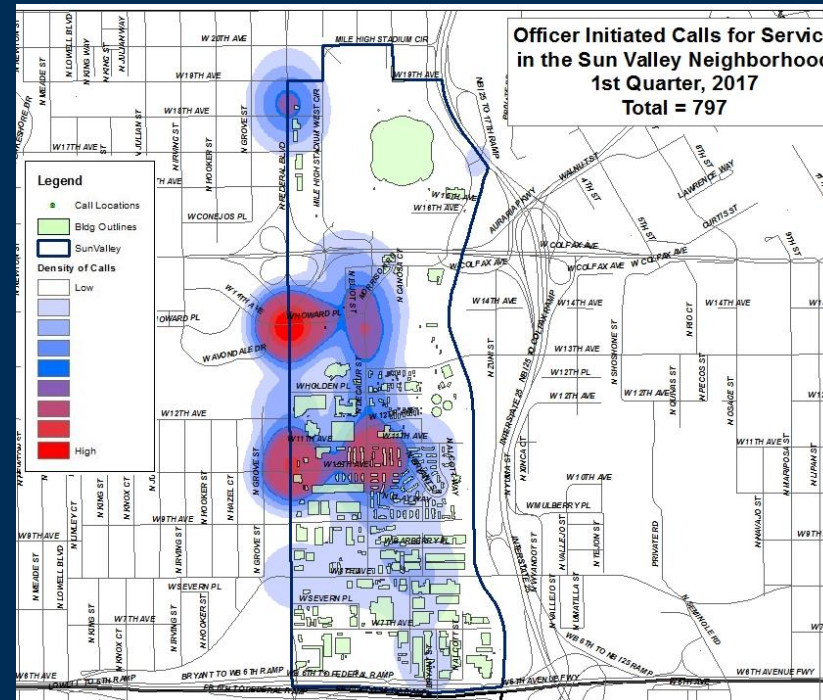


Join us!
Saturday 10/21/17
1-2:30pm
Sun Valley DHA Office
999 Decatur
Snacks Provided

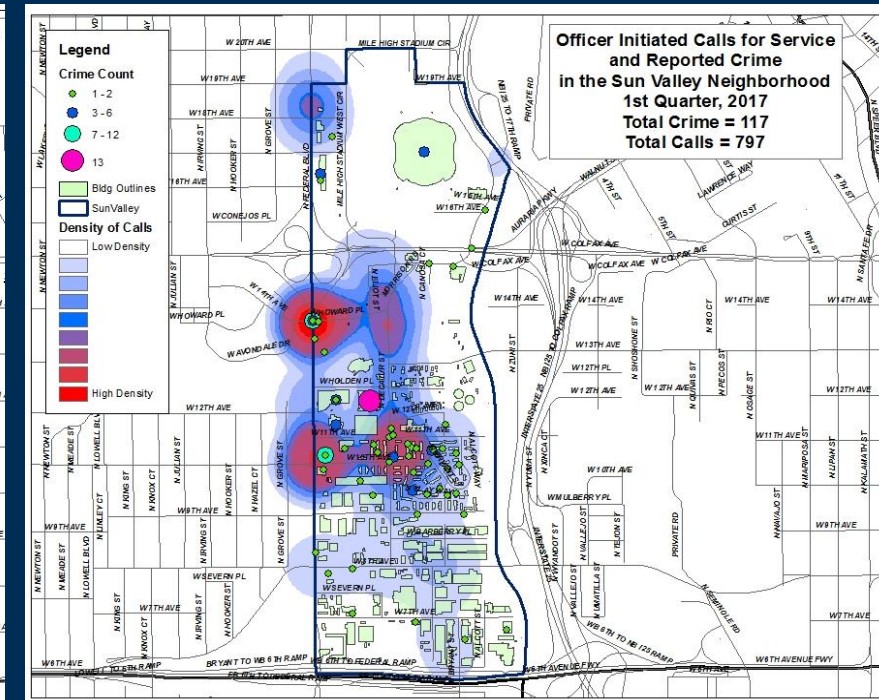
Sun Valley Hot Spots



Reported Crime



Officer Activity



Crime and Officer Activity

Problem Solving Exercise

You are a Choice Neighborhoods Coordinator thinking about adopting a community-based problem solving approach within your target area.

First, Identify and make a list of stakeholders you would assemble as part of your problem-solving team.

Second, what data or information sources might your team use as part of your analysis?

Apartment Complex Crime in Santa Barbara, CA

Scanning

- Residents complain about high numbers of disturbance, littering, and vehicle crime complaints from an apartment complex. Owner resisted efforts to improve the property.

Analysis

- Owner had 34 other properties in the city, many in disrepair and requiring a disproportionate amount of police services.
- Apartments were dirty, illegally subdivided, in violation of fire and building codes. For the prior year, 758 arrestees had listed these apartments as their residence.

Response

- Toured a well-maintained property with owner; asked residents to maintain logs; photographed poor living conditions; prosecuted slumlord.

Assessment

- Ongoing. As a condition of probation, owner must appear in court monthly to document progress.

Group Homes in Fresno, CA

Scanning

- Resident focus groups results show concern about the number of group homes that serve many functions in the neighborhood, from placement of juvenile offenders to juveniles removed from dysfunctional homes.

Analysis

- Group homes generated over 1,000 calls for problems ranging from assaults to runaways. Officers becoming “supplemental staff” at the homes; they were sometimes called just to scare the children.
- Five of the 40 homes accounted for 50% of calls; eight for 75%.

Response

- Convened individuals responsible for regulating group homes (e.g., probation, social services). Arranged regular meetings so that those who ran homes without problems could assist others with problem-solving.

Assessment

- Calls in the first year dropped by 300. Two officers estimated it took less than 40 hours to study the problem, implement response, and assess the impact.

Disorder Reduction in Green Bay, Wisconsin

Scanning

- Residents complain about not feeling safe on Broadway Street, a high-crime area marked by litter, broken alcohol bottles, and homeless people who were often drunk and disorderly. Sixteen taverns operate in a three-block area.

Analysis

- Interviews conducted with residents and business owners.
- Analysis of offense reports revealed that approximately 20 people were responsible for most of the complaints. Problem taverns produced shootings, stabbings, and prostitution.
- Analysis of building designs highlighted many deficiencies (e.g., dark alleys).

Response

- Enforcement of public ordinances on open intoxicants, trespassing, and lewd behavior.
- Gain cooperation from liquor store and tavern owners in denying alcohol to habitually intoxicated people.
- Improved maintenance, lighting, and access control.

Assessment

- The area experienced a 65% reduction in police calls and a 91% reduction in demand for rescue services to handle injuries stemming from assaults. Five problematic taverns were closed through joint efforts by community policing officers and citizens.

Disorderly Youth in New York City

Scanning

- During a community meeting, business owners raise concern about the high number of neighborhood disruptions and fights because students were being dismissed from two high schools at the same time.

Analysis

- Schools' dismissal procedures contributed to the problem.
- Students were dismissed at almost exactly the same time to the same block. Students were full of energy, and petty rivalries soon turned into confrontations.

Response

- Spoke with administrators at both schools and persuaded them to stagger dismissal times by 25 minutes and direct departing students in opposite directions.

Assessment

- Revealed a 70% reduction in after-school disorder problem.