

Analysis of the Rochester Police Department Community Engagement Patrols Feedback Form Information

As Presented to the Project CLEAN Steering Committee

February 5, 2019

Working Paper #CLEAN-2019-02



Analysis Completed by the Center for Public Safety Initiatives

Kayla Macano, MS

Research Associate, kmmgcj@rit.edu

Liam Fanning, BS

Research Assistant

Janelle Duda-Banwar, MSW

Senior Research Associate, jmdgcj@rit.edu

Irshad Altheimer, PhD

Director, Center for Public Safety Initiatives at RIT

John Klofas, PhD

Founder and Director *Emeritus*, Center for Public Safety Initiatives at RIT

Community Engagement Patrols

As part of the Project CLEAN Early Action Project, the Rochester Police Department [RPD] has conducted randomized Community Engagement Patrols [CEPs] throughout the N. Clinton Avenue corridor. These patrols began November 8, 2018, and continue to the present. Each shift was 4 hours long, with the exception of one shift that was 2 hours¹.

Throughout the twelve weeks of patrols, participating officers were asked to complete a feedback form that was developed by CPSI and the RPD. This form tracks the locations that officers visited and what types of activities were done. The forms also records any drug activity or other issues that the officers come across. CPSI receives these feedback forms regularly after patrols have been completed.

As of January 24, 2019, the Center for Public Safety Initiatives analyzed data from 15 patrols. There were at least 4 additional forms that came in after the analysis was completed for the Steering Committee presentation, but some data has been analyzed and is presented on page 7.

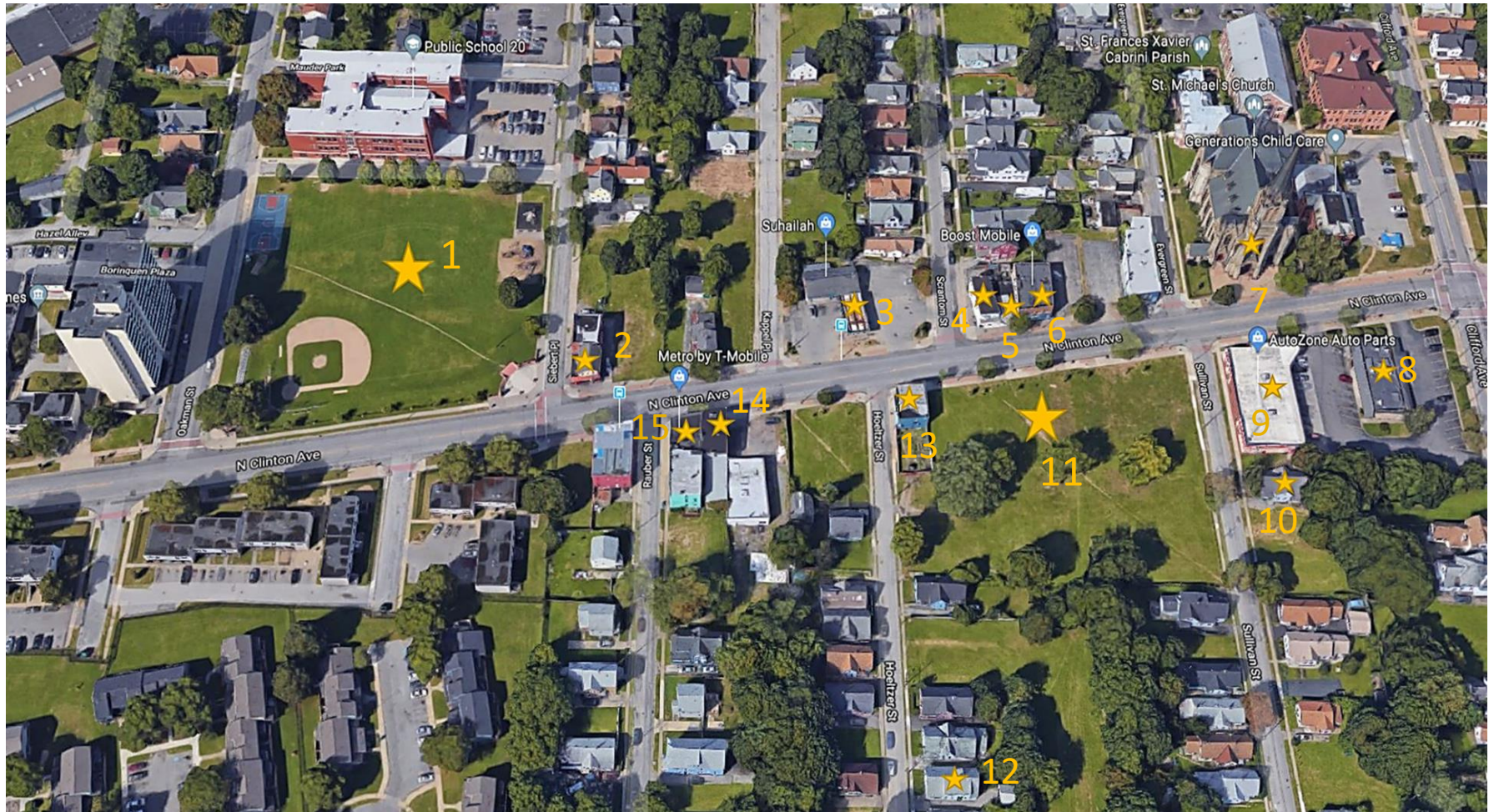
There are 15 total locations that were selected based on Calls for Service data, drug overdose data, and drug sales/possession offenses. Other locations that do not have heavy concentrations of problems are still listed because of their close proximity to the open-air market.

Locations (see map on next page):

1. Don Samuel Torres Park – 70 Oakman Street
2. Brooklyn Express Market – 759 N. Clinton Avenue
3. Valero – 799 N. Clinton Avenue
4. Boost Mobile – 821 N. Clinton Avenue
5. Clinton Grocery – 819 N. Clinton Avenue
6. Father Tracy Advocacy Center, Inc. – 821 N. Clinton Avenue
7. St. Michael's Church – 859 N. Clinton Avenue
8. Chester's – 882 N. Clinton Avenue
9. AutoZone – 852 N. Clinton Avenue
10. 8 Sullivan Street (vacant house)
11. La Marketa / International Plaza
12. 20 Hoeltzer Street (vacant house)
13. Wang's Chinese Restaurant – 804 N. Clinton Avenue
14. Antillana Grocery – 774 N. Clinton Avenue
15. Metro PCS – 774 N. Clinton Avenue

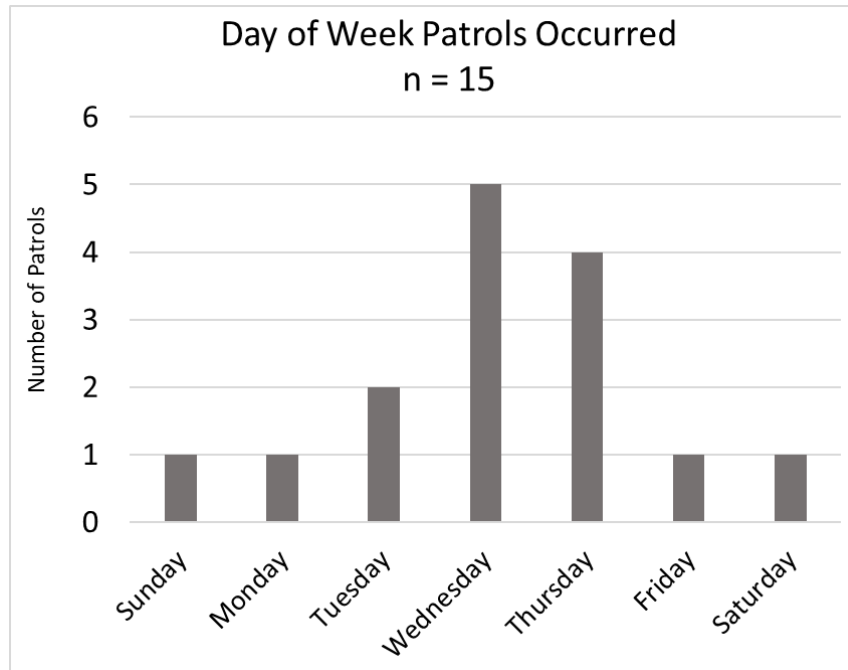
¹ One CEP was presented as a 7-hour detail in the steering committee meeting, but upon looking again, the feedback form was misread.

Locations Visited

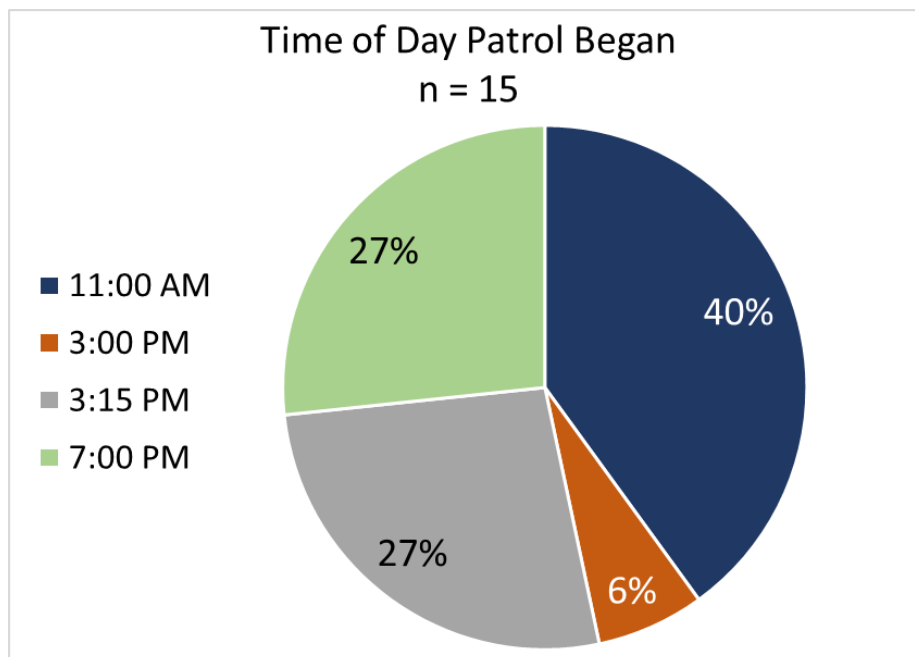


Patrol Information

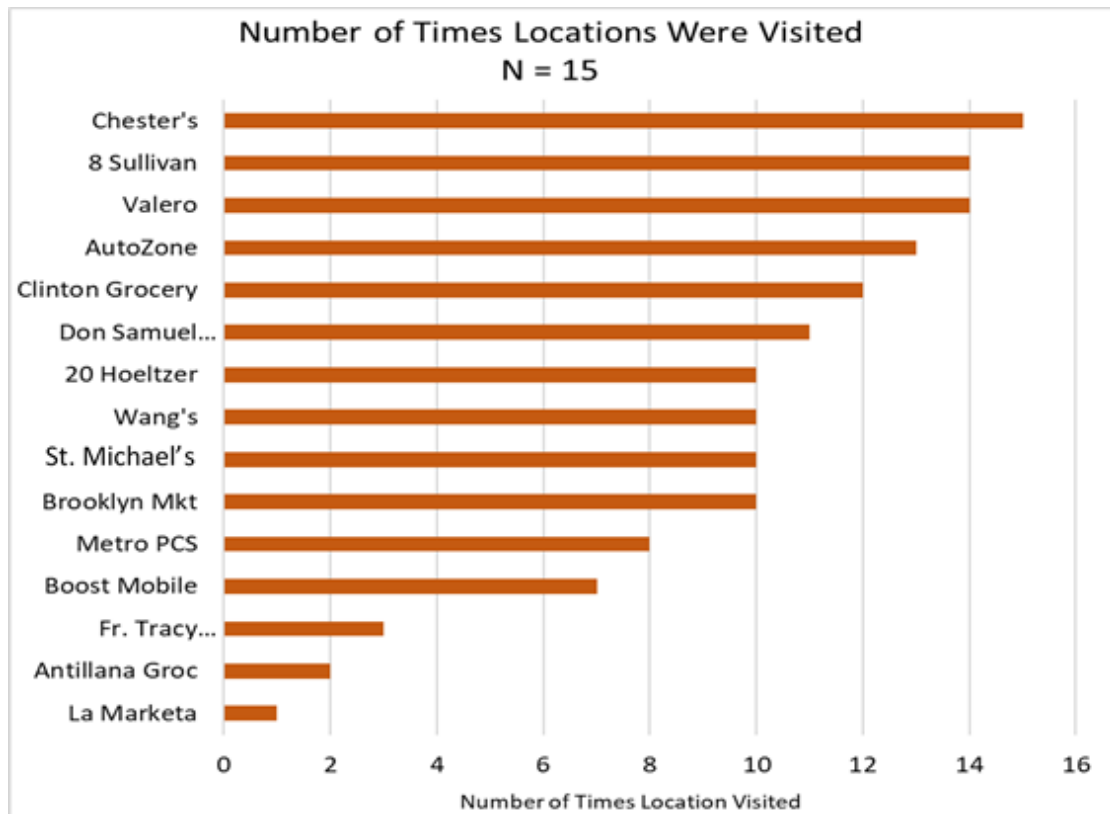
The 15 patrols were spread across all days of the week, with the most occurring Wednesday and Thursday (5 and 4, respectively). As will be discussed later, this is not an even distribution of details, which may be due to the proposed randomness of these CEPs.



The times of day that patrols occurred were during identified problem hours; most patrols began at 11AM (about 40%), followed by 3:00 – 3:15PM (33%) and 7:00PM (27%). Future analysis will combine shifts that begin at 3:00 and 3:15 PM, due to the close overlap in times the shifts will occur. These category breakdowns based on time will be used for comparisons later as well.



Each of the 15 locations were visited at least once across the CEPs; Chester's was visited most frequently, with all patrols visiting the location. The least visited site was La Marketa / International Plaza. Future analysis and research will look at locations that were not visited as frequently, and discuss ways to make the visits more evenly distributed.



CEP Activities

The types of activities officers were asked to conduct are listed and defined below.

1. Relationship Building:

- Conversing with residents and businesses; making yourself familiar to them, let them share problems with you, hear what can help the area

2. Business Check:

- Assessing the tidiness of external area (trash, loitering, etc.), dealing with internal issues such as problem customers

3. Crime Prevention:

- Breaking up potential fights or problems, removing disorderly customers, presence may prevent theft

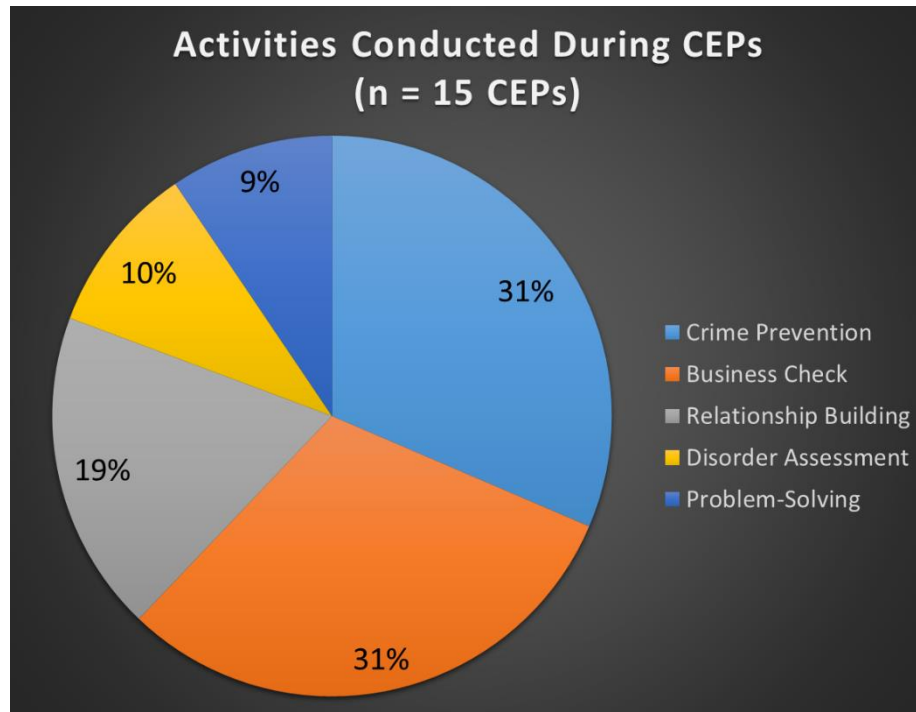
4. Problem-Solving:

- Active engagement in problem-solving, with an actual outcome to the problem: referrals to social services, informal counseling by police, changes to the physical environment

5. Physical Disorder Assessment:

- Assessing for trash, paraphernalia, etc.; identifying CPTED issues such as lights out, signs/banners hanging, store fronts in disarray, etc.

The most frequent activity done was crime prevention; 31% of patrols conducted some sort of crime prevention during the CEP detail. Business checks were also conducted in 31% of the CEPs.

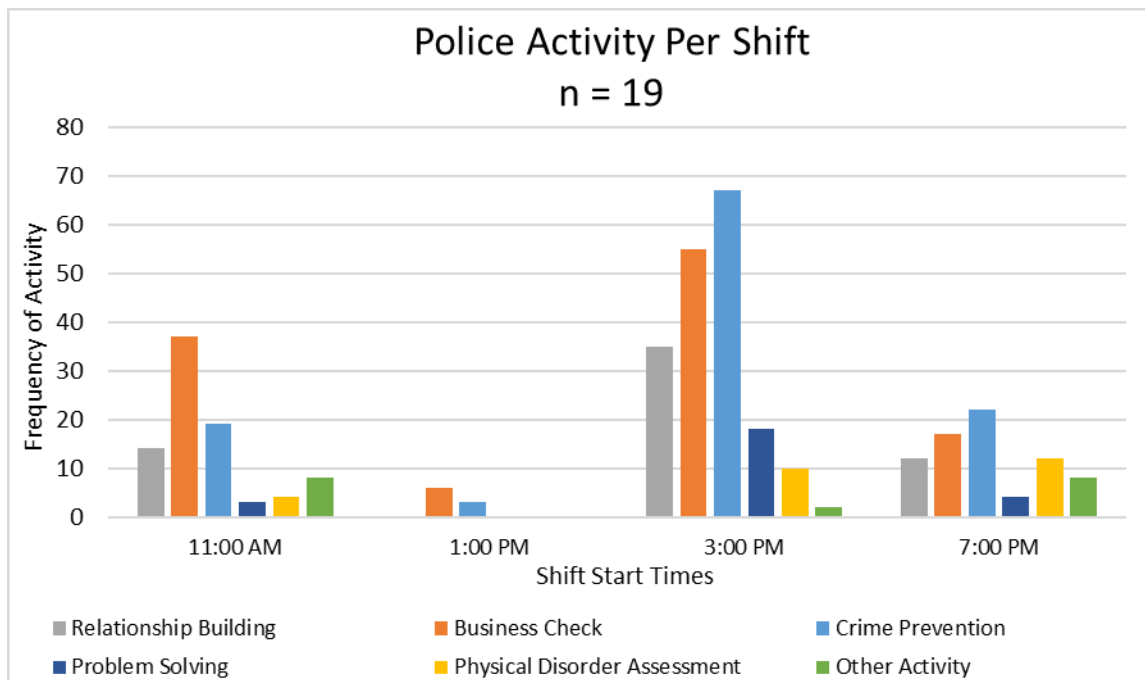


Activities Conducted at the Top 3 Visited Locations

| | Crime Prevention | Business Check | Relationship Building | Disorder Assessment | Problem - Solving |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Chester's | 11 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Brooklyn Mkt | 7 | 11 | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| AutoZone | 8 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 3 |

Chester's was the most frequently visited location (all 15 patrols recorded going here), and of these, 11 conducted 'Crime Prevention' efforts, and 12 conducted 'Business Checks'. The most frequent activity at Brooklyn Market was 'Business Check' followed by 'Relationship Building'. AutoZone was visited in 13 CEPs, and the details mostly conducted 'Business Check' and 'Crime Prevention'. These three combinations of activities do reflect the top 3 types of activities conducted across all 15 details.

The least visited locations, Antillana Grocery and La Marketa were each visited once. Each location also only had one type of activity conducted, and this was 'Relationship Building' at Antillana Grocery, and 'Crime Prevention' at La Marketa.



As mentioned on page 1, researchers analyzed additional patrols for the types of activity conducted by time of day.

The above chart serves as a representation of police activity per shift. Shifts were divided by shift start time (each shift was 4 hours with the exception of one 2-hour shift) and mostly fit into three distinctive categories (there was one instance of a shift starting at 1:00 PM, however it only lasted 2 hours). Shifts that began at 3:00 and 3:15 are combined in this chart, and listed as 3:00 PM. Business check, followed by crime prevention, once again prevailed as the most frequent form of activity, this time across each shift. Analysis regarding problem solving found that this form of activity mainly took place during the 3:15 shift. For the most part, relationship building remained consistent in frequency across the shifts.

As is consistent with the overall breakdown of activity types, ‘Crime Prevention’ and ‘Business Checks’ are the most common activities done across each shift. An interesting finding is that for the morning shifts (beginning at 11:00 AM), ‘Business Checks’ are the most common activity, but after 1:00 PM this becomes the second most common activity. ‘Relationship Building’ is the third most common activity across every shift, which is something that residents would like to see as an outcome of these details.

Engagement

A focus of the CEPs, ‘Relationship Building’, prompts officers to have conversations with passersby, business owners, residents and other individuals in the area. A question on the feedback form asks officers to count the number of individuals that they engaged with (more than a greeting). Over the twelve week period, the CEPs engaged over 150 people (one form was missing this information).

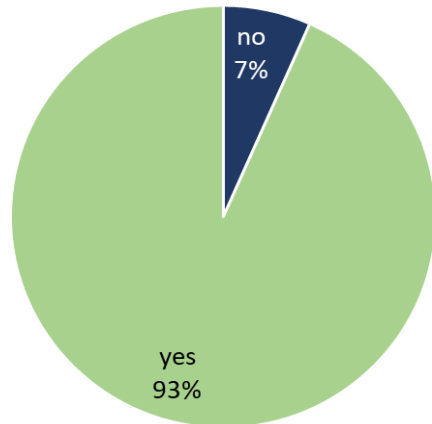
| Number of People Engaged | Frequency (of patrols) | Percent (of patrols) |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 3 | 1 | 6.7% |
| 5 | 2 | 13.3% |
| 8 | 2 | 13.3% |
| 9 | 2 | 13.3% |
| 10 | 2 | 13.3% |
| 11 | 1 | 6.7% |
| 14 | 1 | 6.7% |
| 16 | 1 | 6.7% |
| 17 | 1 | 6.7% |
| 25 | 1 | 6.7% |

Drug Activity Observed

Of the 15 CEPs, 14 (93%) recorded observing some type of drug-related activity. Prompts of types of drug-related activity includes witnessing drug use (half of CEPs), drug sales (about 1/3 of CEPs), and someone who is obviously high or intoxicated (almost 75% of CEPs).

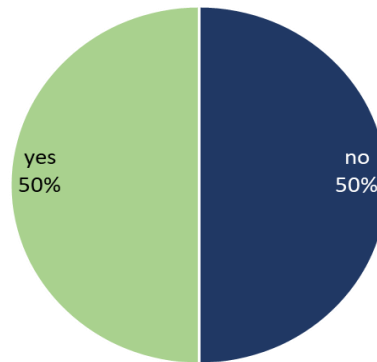
Did you observe any drug-related activity?

N = 15



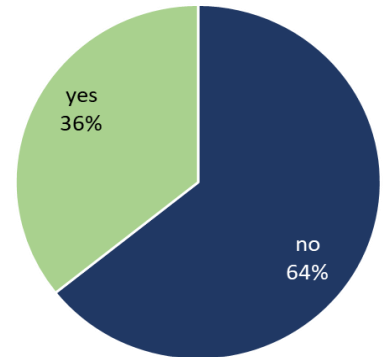
If you observed drug-related activity, did you observe drug use?

N = 14



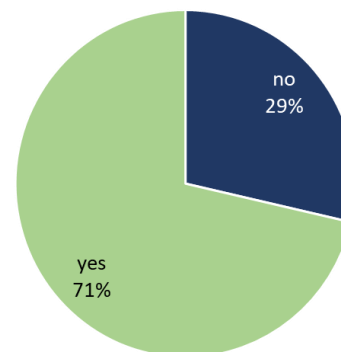
If you observed drug-related activity, did you observe a drug sale?

N = 14



If you observed drug-related activity, did you observe someone obviously high / intoxicated?

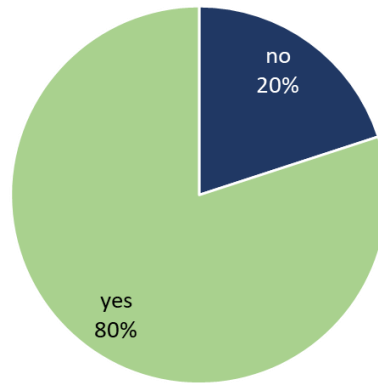
N = 14



In addition to most patrols observing drug-related activity, 80% of patrols indicated that someone raised the issue of drugs during the CEP. This number is in line with the information collected from resident interviews, describing the extent of open drug problems.

Did someone raise the issue of drug-related activity?

N = 15



Additional Information

Additional information provided in the feedback forms discuss additional locations visited, activities done, and if any reports were generated during the details. One patrol indicated that they visited Los Flamboyantes (100 Borinquen Plaza); they conducted 'Relationship Building' and a 'Business Check' at this location.

Other details indicated that they attempted to visit various locations, but found they were closed. This was from a detail that occurred on a Sunday, and began at 7PM.

A detail conducted in November indicated that they confiscated a gun and baggies of drugs. This form indicated that an incident report and an FIF were completed. Another detail conducted in December reported the officers confiscated several baggies of a white powdery substance. They did not report generating any FIFs or incident reports, but did make Street-to-Treatment referrals, and included a Crime Report number on the form.

There were 2 total Street-to-Treat referrals made during the CEPs, and 6 Field Information Forms completed. Two incident reports were generated, but no arrest reports. The reason for a lack of arrest reports is because of the intended nature of the CEPs; it was requested that RPD focus on engagement and other proactive activities, and if an arrest were necessary to call for backup, and have the original officers continue on the CEP detail.

Conclusions

Overall, the feedback forms from the CEPs have provided a great deal of information, which will continue to be analyzed throughout the coming Implementation Phase of Project CLEAN. Researchers also hope to get additional feedback from the RPD Captain and officers who are in charge of these details, as well as resident opinions on the patrols.