

# Project CLEAN Triad



Working Paper #CLEAN-2018-05

January 15, 2018

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This document outlines the Project CLEAN (Community, Law Enforcement, Assistance, Network) framework. The framework outlined below will guide research questions, methods, interview questions, data collection, analysis, recommendations, and solutions. The goal is that each aspect of the process will be balanced and include a holistic approach that includes neighborhood well-being, safety, and public health. These elements are described below.

Through an in  
in the El Cami

heroin market



**Neighborhood well-being** is associated with the ability for a neighborhood to thrive. For this project, the El Camino target area is the neighborhood of focus. This element is about the growth and development of the neighborhood. It includes economic vitality, community action and

involvement, resources, community support, the built environment, transportation, and housing quality. Other aspects include empowerment, skill development, and problem-solving abilities.

Questions asked relevant to this element include, “How does this improve the neighborhood?” and “How does this hurt the community?” For example, used needles on the ground hurt the community because they may indicate a lack of concern for the neighborhood, and they indicate that there is a prevalent intravenous drug problem in the neighborhood.

**Safety** is associated with adhering to the law and the effects of breaking the law.

Aspects of this element include enforcement and maintaining order. Actual crime and perception of crime are related to safety. For example, if there is a high number of robberies in a neighborhood, individuals will likely feel less safe, and this can also be the case if there are not a high number of robberies, but it is perceived that there are because of a large number of people hanging on street corners and in vacant houses and lots. Thus, this element is associated with actual crime, perception of crime, and the maintenance of order. Safety includes safety of all neighborhood residents (including people who are drug users and the dealers); it also includes people who may not live in the neighborhood but spend time in the neighborhood, such as employees of neighborhood businesses and congregants. Finally, safety is related to witnessing crimes, overdoses and deaths.

Questions asked relevant to this element include, “How will this maintain order? and “How will this affect the perception of safety?”

**Public Health** elements include primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention principles. Primary prevention is related to improving the overall health of an entire population; secondary is targeted to identifying disease in its earliest stages, for example, through risk factors; and tertiary is related to improving the quality of life for those already affected by a condition. Elements of public health include innovative solutions, service connection, education, accessibility, policy and plan development, and evaluating effectiveness.

Questions asked relevant to this element include, “How does this impact the quality of life for the homeless drug using population in the neighborhood? and “How is this solution innovative?”

### **Applicability**

As an example, if intensive stop and frisk along the heroin hot spots is suggested, then we would look to this pyramid to see if stop and frisk passes the test, “How does it incorporate neighborhood well-being?” “Could this seriously hurt the community?” “How does it impact daily life?” It is likely that intensive stop and frisk would not pass this test.

Another example is the need to include young people’s, including children’s, experiences with the open-air heroin market as part of the research process. This direction flows most directly from the neighborhood well-being element, as children are a critical piece to assessing well-being, but it is also closely related to safety (e.g., witnessing overdoses), and public health through primary prevention efforts.