

Safe, Healthy, and Inclusive Places:

LISC

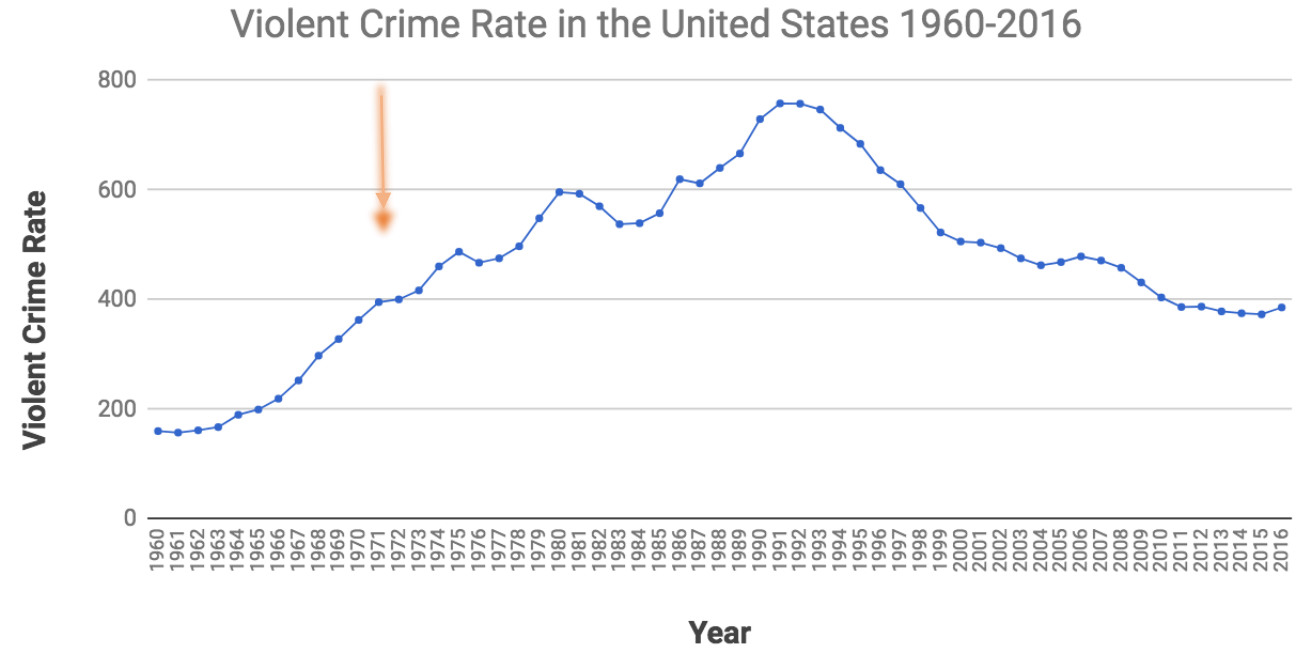
LISC Safety & Justice
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Matt Perkins, Program Director



What We Know

Robert Martinson: “Nothing Works” 1975



About LISC Safety & Justice



LISC Safety & Justice works with community-based organizations and local partners to:

- address crime, fear of crime, and over-policing;
- advance justice; and
- build safe, vibrant, and equitable communities

LISC SAFETY & JUSTICE

Our Mission

LISC Safety & Justice empowers locally led coalitions to collectively address crime, fear of crime, and over-policing in their communities.

Through our core place-based model, we:

1. Support community leaders, residents, and other stakeholders to design and implement strategies that create healthier and safer environments, reduce and prevent violence.
2. Promote alternatives to arrest and incarceration, and support people re-entering communities after incarceration.
3. Provide direct technical assistance, training, and funding to help community partners carry out evidence-driven solutions that increase safety without criminalizing residents in Black and Brown communities.
4. Lift up best practices from our network to serve practitioners and decision makers in all communities.



TRANSFORMING PLACES

We empower neighbors to make their communities safe and just.

To do so, we:

- Help community-based organizations, residents and other stakeholders partner to advance resident-led efforts to bring peace and justice to their communities
- Build skills, commission research, and share tools and knowledge to help partners identify safety challenges, plan, and implement physical transformations and other evidence-based solutions
- Provide funding and identify resources to bring vacant and abandoned properties and derelict public spaces back to life as community assets



UPLIFTING PEOPLE

We invest in residents from all walks of life.

In this work, we:

- Support youth development programs that provide pathways to education, employment, and positive life outcomes and address the impacts of trauma
- Increase access to housing, employment, and educational opportunities for returning citizens and incarcerated individuals
- Deploy street outreach workers who are skilled at defusing violence and reaching vulnerable citizens



RESHAPING SYSTEMS

We fight for policies and practices that treat all people equitably.

This means we:

- Champion efforts to dismantle structural racism across the criminal justice continuum, from policing and courts to prison and post-release supervision
- Surface and support justice reform innovations, such as sentencing and bail reform
- Advocate for policies and practices that treat people equitably across systems including housing, employment and education

Our Reach

100

Local Strategic Partnerships

- AZ** Phoenix
Tucson
- CA** Alameda County
Corning
Hayward
Lompoc
Los Angeles
San Bernardino
San Francisco
- CT** Hartford New Haven
Norwalk
- CO** Denver
Ute Mountain
Ute Tribe
- DC** Washington
- FL** Fort Lauderdale
Jacksonville
Miami-Dade
Tampa
- GA** Atlanta
Albany
Rockdale County
- IL** Chicago
East St. Louis
Springfield
- IN** Evansville
Indianapolis
- KY** Berea
- LA** Baton Rouge
New Orleans
Shreveport
- MA** Boston
Chelsea
Lowell
Springfield
Worcester
- MD** Baltimore
Langley Park
- MI** Battle Creek
Detroit
Flint
Kalamazoo
- MN** Minneapolis
Little Earth of United Tribes
- MO** Bowling Green
Kansas City
St. Louis
- MS** Clarksdale
Greenville
Meridian
- NC** Durham
- NE** Omaha
- NH** Laconia
- NJ** Newark
Phillipsburg
- NY** Brooklyn
Buffalo Rochester
Syracuse
- OH** Cleveland
Dayton
Highland County
Toledo Youngstown
- OK** Tulsa
- OR** Portland
- PA** Chester
Erie
Harrisburg
Philadelphia
- RI** Providence
- SC** Lancaster
- TN** Nashville
- TX** Austin
San Antonio
- VA** Richmond
- WA** Seattle
Spokane
- WI** Madison
Milwaukee
- WV** Charleston
Huntington

IHP Framework Snapshot

“The framework is a tool for evaluating and creating healthy, inclusive public spaces that support health equity”

Guiding Principles:

1. Context

Recognize community context by cultivating knowledge of the existing conditions, assets, and lived experiences that relate to health equity.

2. Process

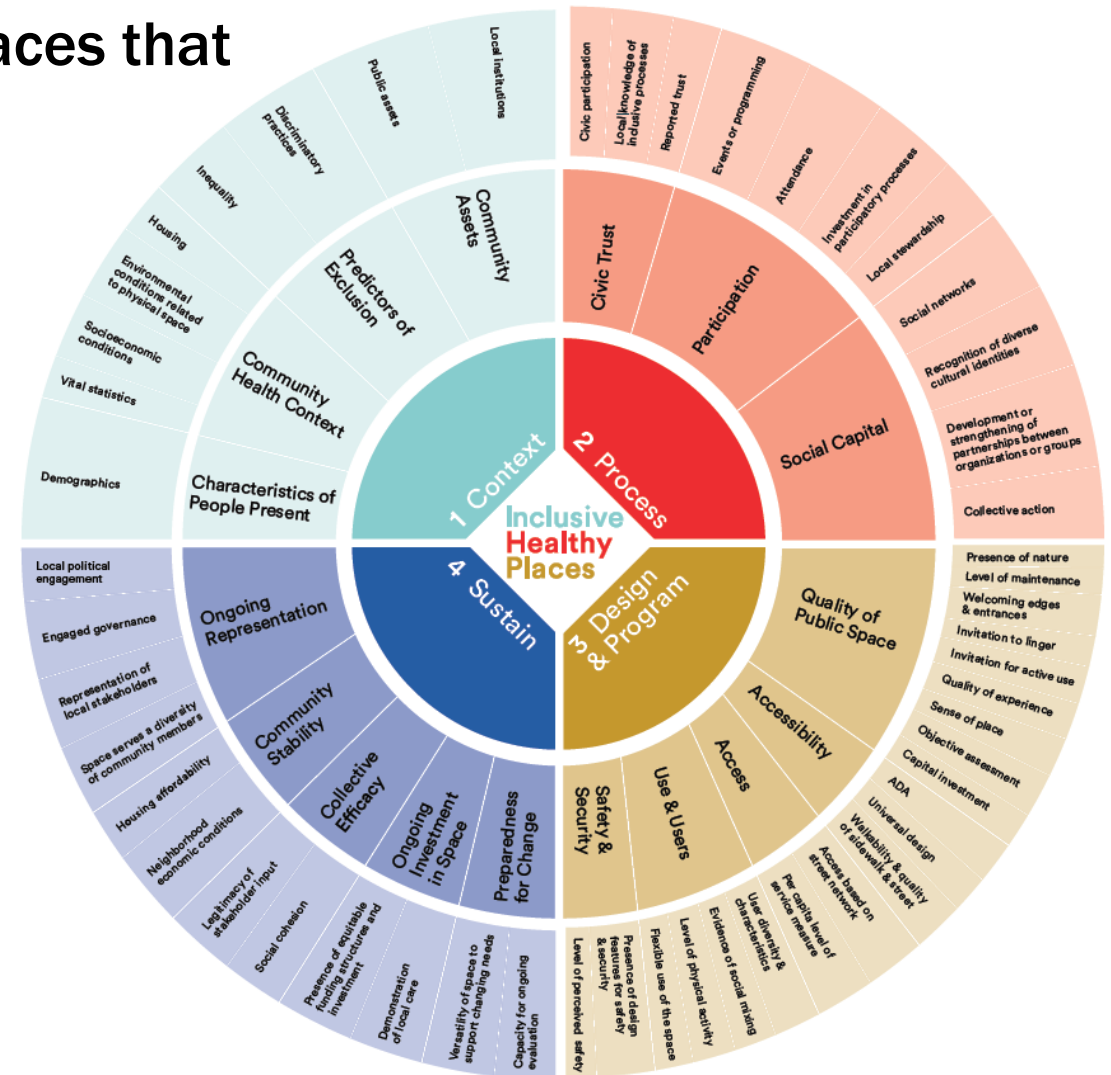
Support inclusion in the processes that shape public space by promoting civic trust, participation, and social capital.

3. Design and Program

Design and program public space for health equity by improving quality, enhancing access and safety, and inviting diversity.

4. Sustain

Foster social resilience and the capacity of local communities to engage with changes in place over time by promoting representation, agency, and stability.



Recognizing the Relationships between Place & Crime

Situational Crime Prevention

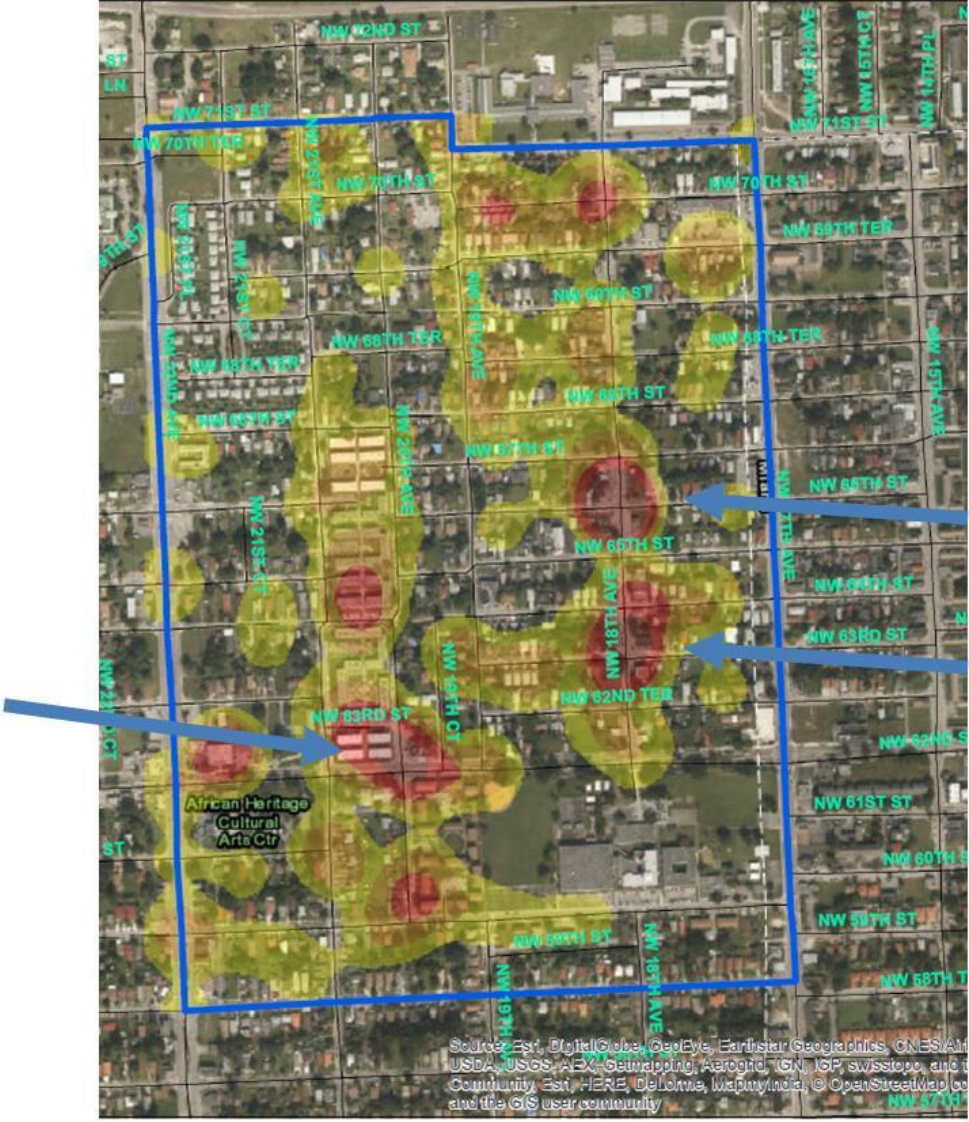


Importance of Place

1. Myths of displacement
 - Proximal or distal/near or far
2. Diffusion of benefits
3. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

Place and Crime: Liberty City Crime Mapping

Peace 3



Peace 1

Peace 2

Sources: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the Community, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Mapbox, OpenStreetMap and the GIS user community



Place and Crime

- [Law of crime concentration](#)
 - 80/20 rule
 - Co-location with other problems
- [Benefits of green spaces](#) (podcast link)
- [Greening lots reduces crime](#) – [Pennsylvania Horticultural Society](#)
- Patterns of crime [mimic the spread of infectious disease](#)
- Can [pollution](#) cause [crime](#)?
- How to operationalize [collective efficacy](#) and [social cohesion](#)?

Place and Crime Recent Focus

- Center for Community Progress and the Michigan Youth Violence Prevention Center [insights on the national survey on greening](#)
- John Jay Research and Evaluation Center; [Reducing Violence Without Police](#) research review - 1st suggestion – Improve the Physical Environment
- Brookings Institute – [Want to reduce violence? Invest in place](#)
- [Can development be a crime prevention tool?](#)
- Branas research showing [impact of repairs to vacant housing](#)
- [Demolishing excess vacant housing](#) can reduce crime

What interventions look like: Philadelphia





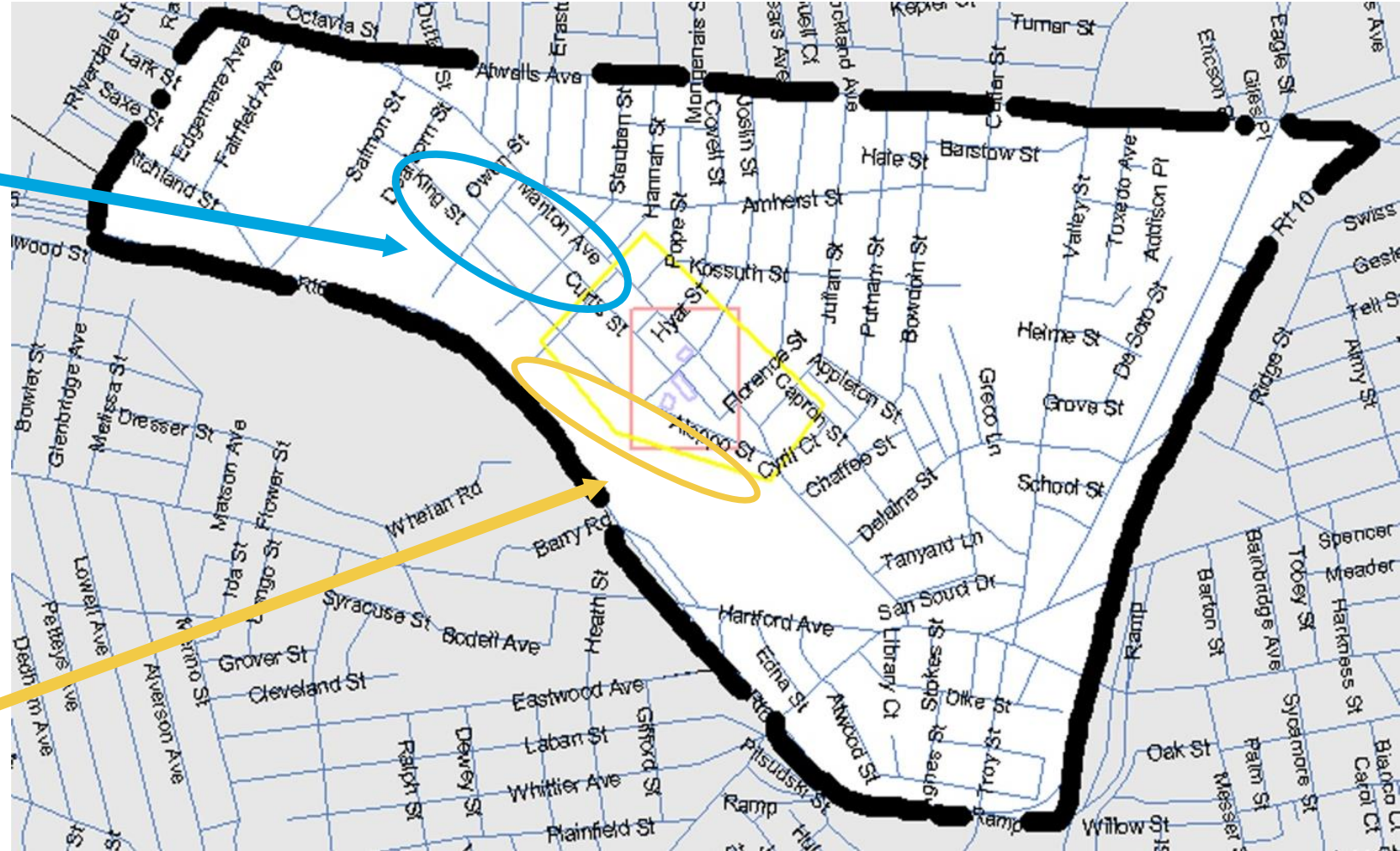
What interventions look like: Milwaukee

Oineyville, RI: A Decade Ago...

Parents told their children never to walk on **Manton Avenue** or south of it.

“You can get kidnapped. You can get shot. There’s a lot of bad people there.”

“The only reason to go to **Aleppo Street** was for drugs or prostitution.”





Before

Riverside Gateway - Aleppo Street



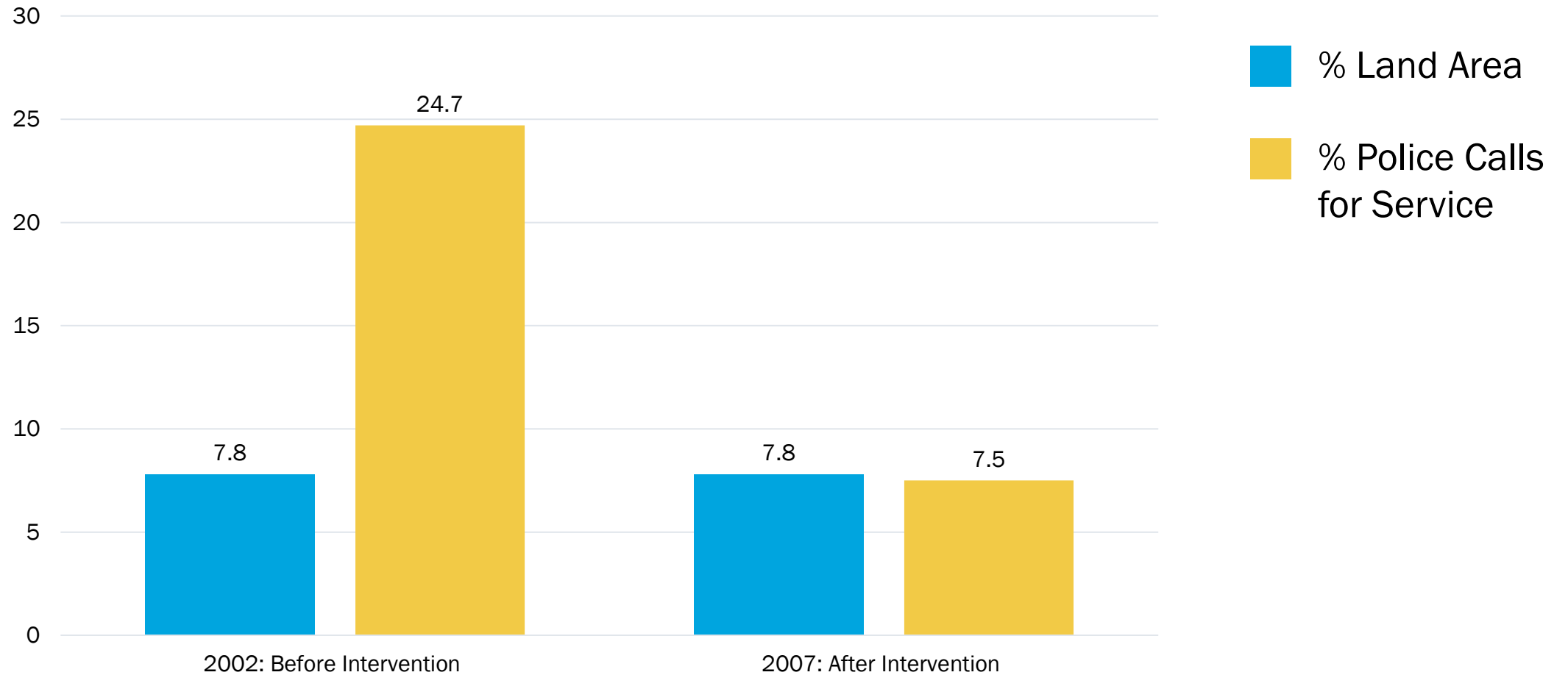


Riverside Gateway - Aleppo Street

After



Aleppo Street and Police Calls for Service



Before data are from 2002, when the Hotspots Area had 112 of Olneyville's 708 CFS & the Revitalization Area had 175 of Olneyville's 708 CFS. **After data** are from 2007, when the Hotspots Area had 14 of Olneyville's 454 CFS & the Revitalization Area had 34 of Olneyville's 454 CFS.



Spotlight on Community

- Who decides what problems are?
 - Where do we concentrate our attention and why?
 - IHP core principles;
 - Context
 - Process
 - Design & Program
 - Sustain
-

CPTED Principles & Strategies



Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

- Principles of CPTED
 - Surveillance
 - Access Control
 - Territoriality
 - *3a. Image and Maintenance*
 - *4. Capable Guardianship*
 - *4a. Policies and practice*
-

The Ultimate in CPTED Technology

Good for control...



...not so good for community life
(and there is still crime)



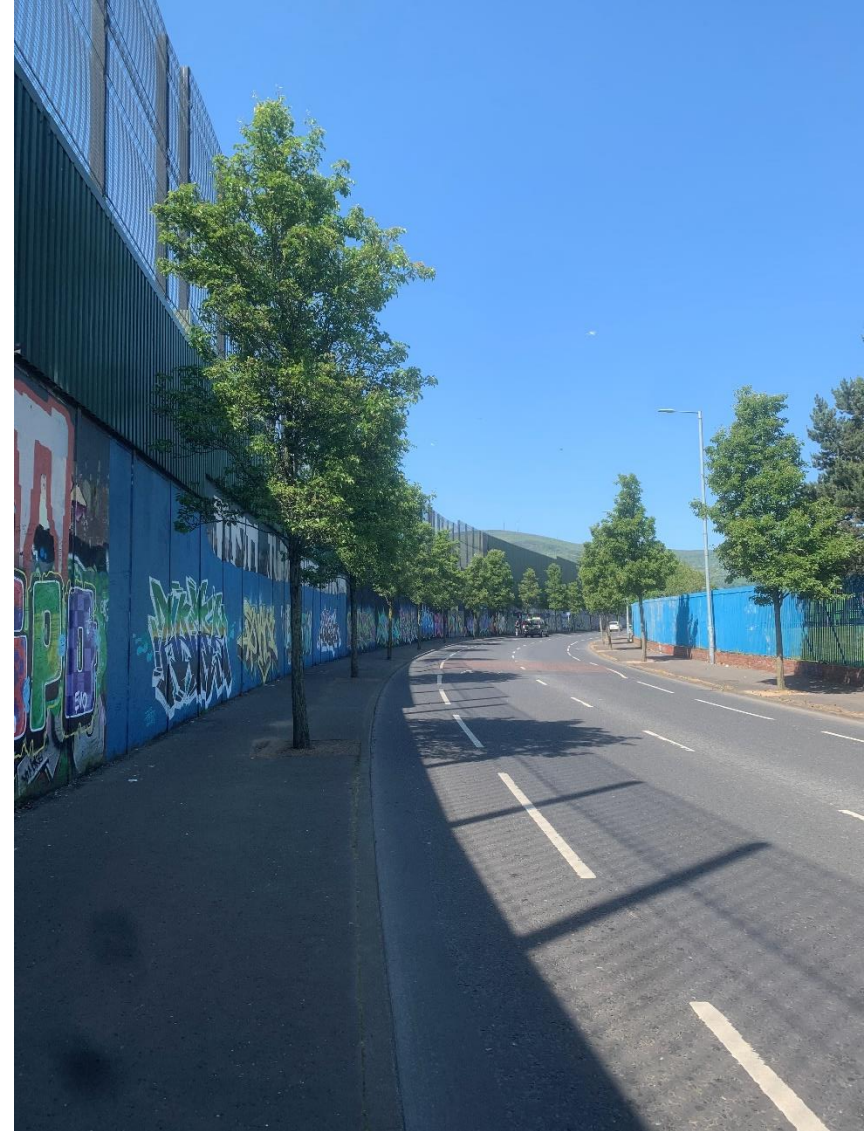
2nd Generation CPTED and SafeGrowth

Fitting CPTED into community context

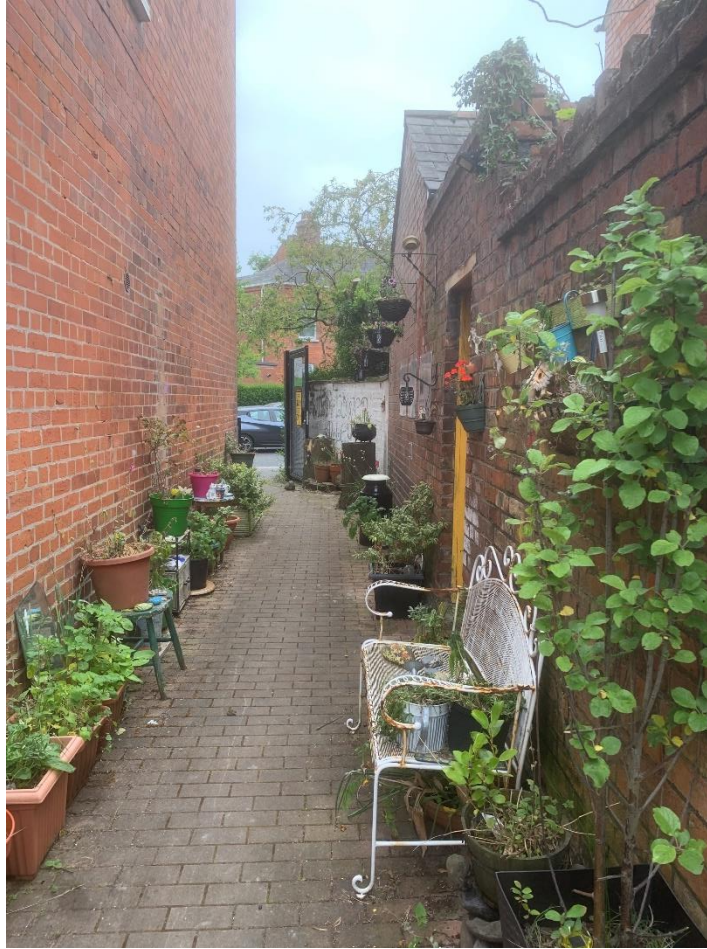
- Not just creating sterile places but places for positive activity
- Recognizes legitimate uses or the reasons for uses we do not want
- Do I trust my neighbors? (Collective Efficacy)
- Am I a part of my neighborhood? (Social Cohesion)
- Do rules reflect my values? (Legitimacy)
- “Broken Windows” – fact and fiction



CPTED is a tool, you choose how it is used



CPTED is a tool, you choose how it is used



Surveillability

- Who sees? Who can be seen?
- Eyes on the street and the eyes of the street
- CCTV: What do you hope to get out of it and is it monitored?

Bryant Park, NYC, 1980's (L) and today



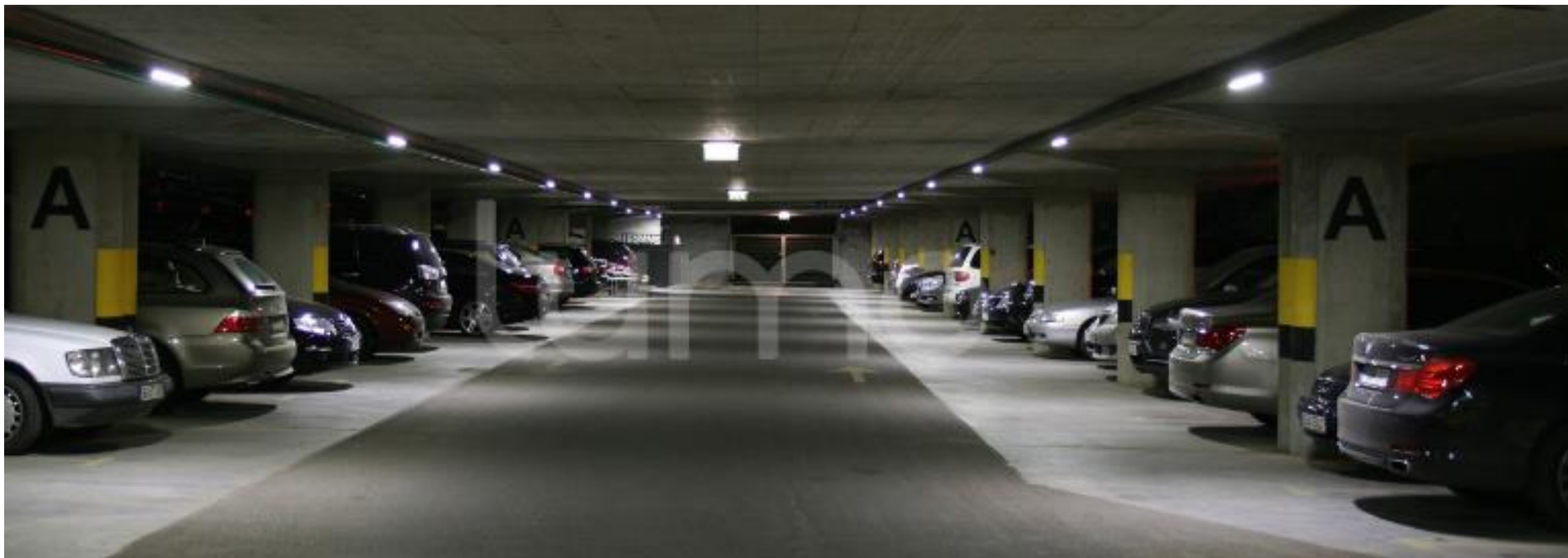
Surveillability



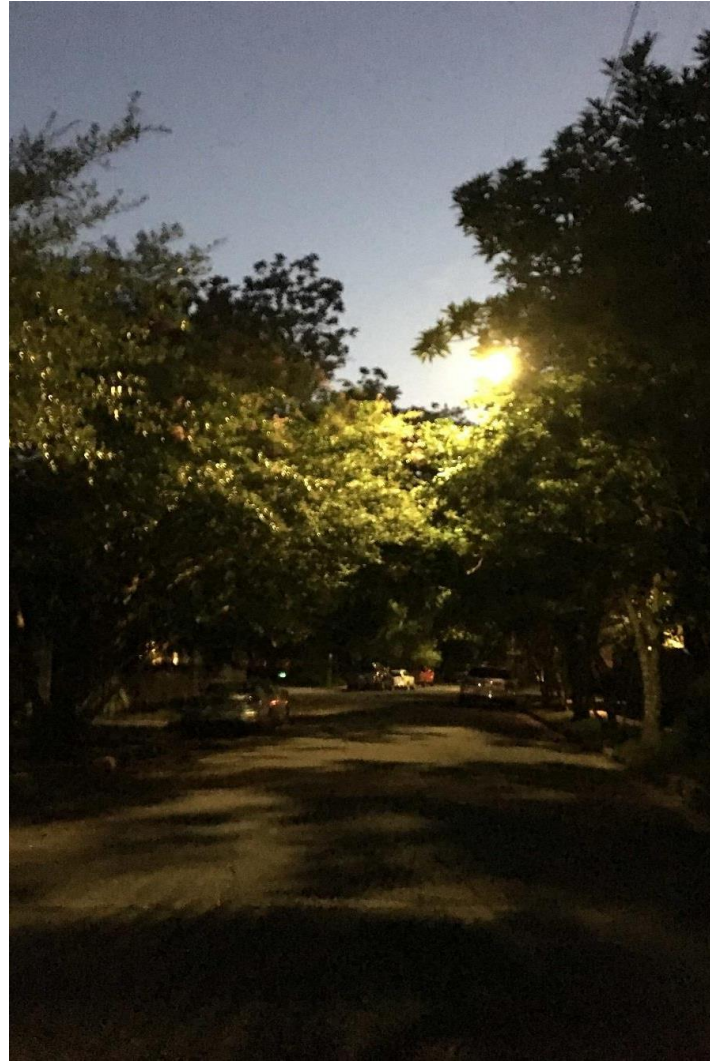
Surveillability



Surveillability and Lighting



Surveillability and Lighting: Maintenance & Disparity





Access Control and Placemakin g

Access Control and Placemaking





Access Control and Placemaking





Access Control and Placemakin g

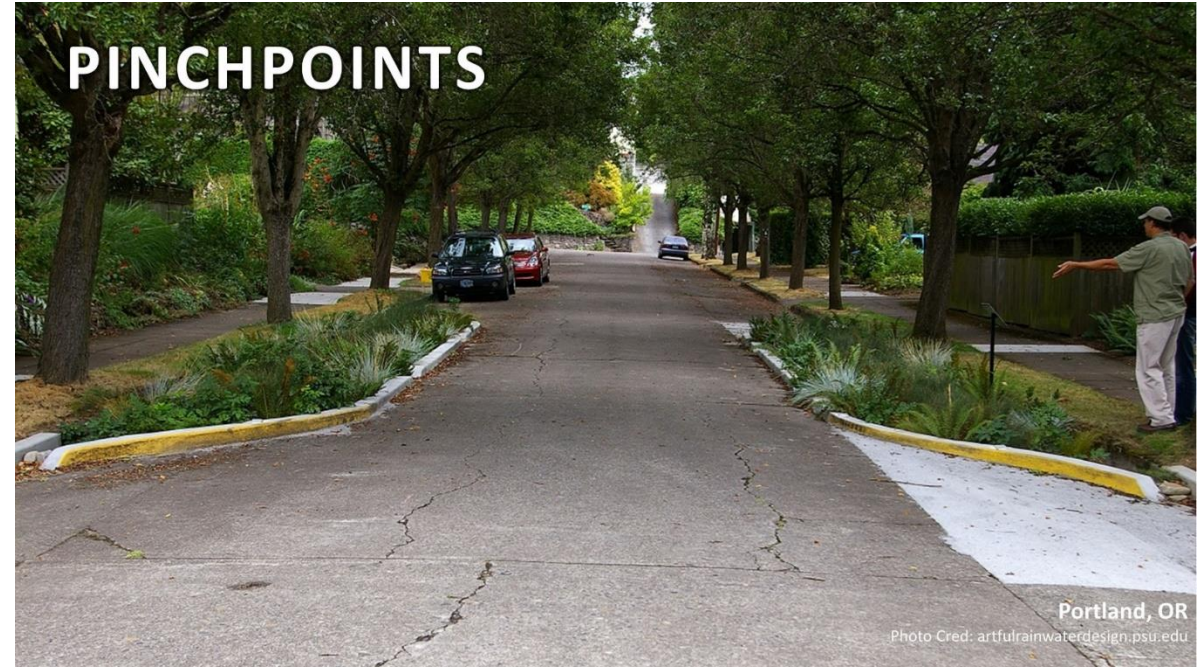
Access Control and Placemaking (place x time)



Access Control: Wayfinding



Access Control: Managing Flow



Access Control: Managing Flow



Using tactical urbanism

Access Control: Tactical Urbanism



Access Control: Tactical Urbanism



Territoriality



Territoriality

- Transition of space
 - Public
 - Semi-public
 - Semi-private
 - Private
- Image and Maintenance
 - What to do with [problem public spaces](#)
- Policy and Procedure



Territoriality



Territoriality: Small cues have big impact

We have built-in expectations about space and where to be. Use it but don't overuse it...



Territoriality: Small cues have big impact



Territoriality: Image and Maintenance



Oxon Run Images: Maintenance



Capable Guardianship

Who is a Capable Guardian?



Capable Guardianship: Placemaking & Space Activation



SARA Model Problem Solving

What is SARA

- Scanning
- Analysis
- Response
- Assessment

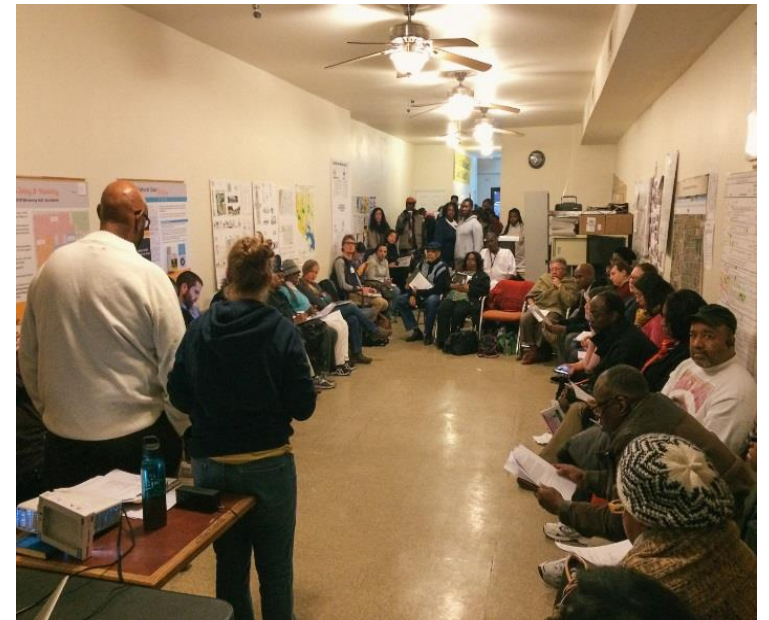


Scanning

Goal – Identify incidents that cause harm

- Identify recurring problems
- Identifying impact problem is having on places and people
- Identifying patterns of incidents
- Prioritizing problems – which items to examine closer

What, Where, When, Who, Why, How????



Analysis

Goal – Understanding drivers of crime
(Victim, Offender, Place, Time)

- Layered approach to probing problems
- Narrowing the scope of the problem
- Gaining a better sense of problem types
- Connecting relevant data and exploring patterns
- Understanding history of the problem
- What's currently being done to address problem
- What strategies can impact your problem



Response

Goal – Implementing programs proven to impact problem

- Brainstorming new and innovative interventions
- Prioritizing and selecting key interventions
- Preparing objectives and ways to measure
- Coordinating a response plan and assigning tasks
- Implementing your strategies



Assessment

Goal – What worked or didn't – what was the impact

- Inputs – Outputs – Outcomes (measuring impact)
- Did you meet your goals
- What worked/didn't? Do we know why?
- Collecting and evaluating pre/post data
- Based on analysis, what needs to change



Why SARA

The process challenges our **anecdotal assumptions** and allows us to be guided by **facts & data**

Chelsea, MA (Pre)

- Youth criminal activity was out of control
- Downtown physical spaces were not being utilized as intended (not sure why)
- Gangs were responsible for crime and drug sales
- No idea why residents preferred congregating in downtown squares



Chelsea, MA (Post)

- Youth criminal activity was extremely low/women in 40's made up most arrest
- Disconnect in how residents viewed downtown public spaces
- Most criminal activity took place in the evenings by non-residents
- Most gangs were defunct
- Discovery of drug treatment center in area attracting people from other communities

Lessons from Partnering for Safety

What is Partnership?

“A formal **agreement and association** between partners developed in order to advance **common interests**”

Agreement:

Ensure all parties understand parameters of agreement and their role

Common & Self-interests:

Ensure that partners are able to identify traces of their self-interests in the common interests



Types of Partnerships

- Single Issue Partnerships – less comprehensive with targeted focus
- Cross-Sector Partnerships – comprehensive and holistic
- Public/Private Partnerships – joint funding efforts



Benefits of Partnership Engagement

- Breaks down barriers and forces people to work outside of silos
- Pooling of resources (grouping together of assets, staffing, equipment and efforts)
- Develops common **community outcomes** (agenda everyone can rally behind)
- Creates community stability
- Drives innovation



Developing a Partnership Engagement Plan

Assessing partnership needs/issues

- Being data driven
- Asset mapping

Identifying Focus Population

- Who do you need at the table – why

Developing a partnership vision

- Goals and objectives
- What do you want to achieve
- Desired outcomes

Defining Success

- Tracking performance
- Measurements of success

Responsibility

- Who will be tasked with oversight and responsibility



Signs of Strong Collaborative Partnerships

- A shared common vision
- Separate the “doers” from the “talkers”
- Open and honest communication
- Develop an equitable decision-making process and promote consensus building
- Keep a record (what happened and how)
- Effective and innovative



Building Comprehensive Partnerships

Equity Building Partners

- Advocacy organizations
- University School of Social Work

Public Health

- Epidemiologist
- Violence Prevention
- Social Determinates of health

Planning Dept./Commission

- Physical development
- Land use and urban design
- Connectivity in program and initiatives

Community-based Organizations

- Connectivity to other projects
- Strategic community coordination

Policymakers

- Cultivating resources
- Assist in navigating local gov.
- Advocate for policy change

Public Safety

- Help promote safe environments
- Access to data
- Promote better community/police relations

Understanding Public Safety Partners

- Be sure to connect with the right people
- Be sure to communicate how you can help them
- Have a clear understanding of department capacity
- Educate yourself on how police operate and function
- Be able to articulate your community concern
- Be sure your requests are balanced and tempered



Case Studies

Case Study – Penn North Community Corridor Baltimore



- Historically African American community located in West Baltimore
- One of the most active transit hubs in Baltimore City
- Lack of critical resources
- Long history of community violence

BCJI Cross-Sector Partnership



- In 2016, community partners and residents worked with the University of Maryland to establish the Promise Heights Initiative
- Goal: Reduce community violence by expanding social services, youth programming, and place-based programming
- Partners included local government, public health, transit authority, and several community-based organizations

Conduct Analysis:

- Meeting regularly with their cross-sector partnership
- Recruited a research partner from Urban Institute to assist with pulling data and starting the analysis process
- Conducted community surveys with residents and other stakeholders
- Participated in community walks to better understand neighborhood dynamics
- Used quantitative data to help better understand qualitative feedback from the community
- Assessed need for strategy changes as a result of analysis findings



PROMISE HEIGHTS
Where Hope Takes Root

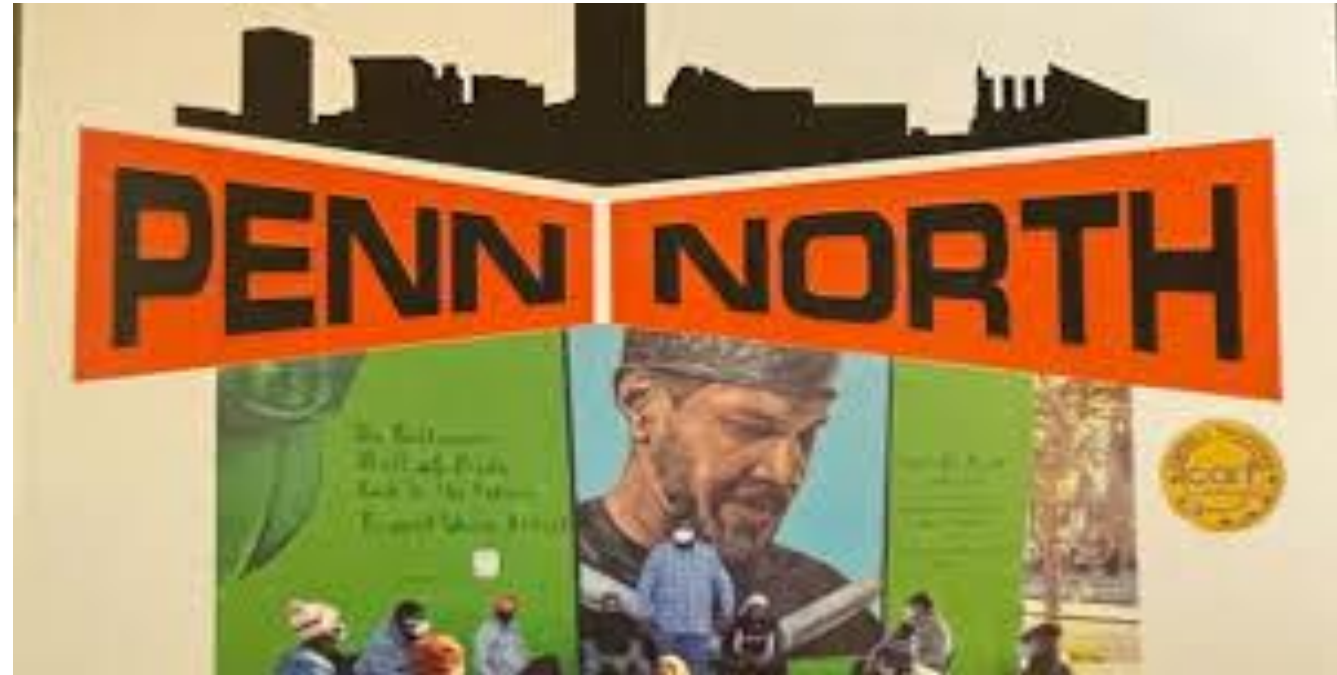
Strategies:

- Expand violence intervention by funding Safe Streets (Cure Violence Initiative)
- Partner with No Boundaries Coalition to conduct community cleanups and placemaking projects
- Encourage Transit Police to walk the community and interact with residents
- Promote youth afterschool activities
- Expand partnership with Mayor's Office and local Police Department



Results:

- By working with the City, Promise Heights was able to attract new violence intervention programs to the Penn North neighborhood
- BPD kickstarted a new program for neighborhood resource officers to focus on community disorder and community engagement
- Housing and Community Development expanded CDBG funding for Penn North
- Patrols around the transit hub was increased and transit authority mandated that officers remain outside of their vehicles
- While community violence around the hub remains higher than other sites, Penn North has experienced decreases in incidents of community violence



Resources



**Safety & Justice Resource
Library**



**Safety & Justice
Newsletter**



**CVIPI Training & Technical
Assistance Request**



**CVIPI Community of
Practice**



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<https://www.lisc.org/our-initiatives/safety-justice/>

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