

# RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

Public Safety



LONG BEACH  
INNOVATION TEAM

The Long Beach Innovation Team (i-team) was launched in May of 2015 and extends the City's capacity to rapidly advance research and development through a bold, data-driven, and transparent approach to innovation.

The i-team is generously supported by the Long Beach City Council and a \$3 million grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies.

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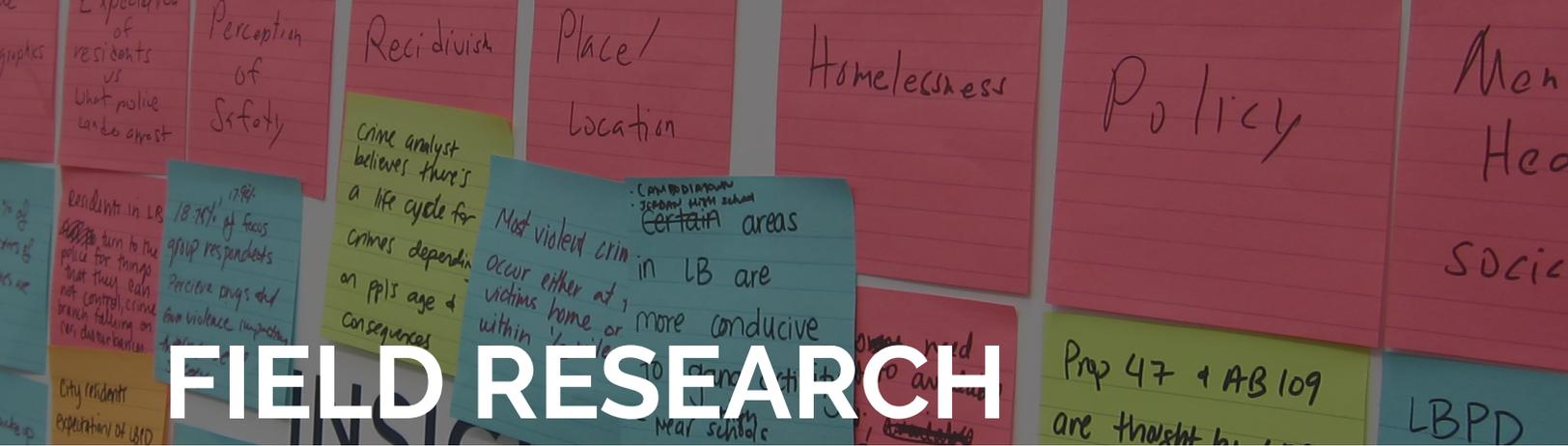
# RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of this research effort is to better understand the experience of high frequency offenders that frequently interact with the Public Safety Continuum (PSC). The i-team seeks to gather insights into the needs, motivations, and behaviors of high frequency offenders in Long Beach. Funded by Bloomberg Philanthropies, the i-team has adopted Design Based Innovation-the discipline of deeply understanding complex and multi-layered problems to creatively design effective solutions to meet people's real needs. The targeted outputs will include key insights that will inform the development of solutions to reduce crime and better connect high frequency offenders to all the services available in the Public Safety Continuum.

*High frequency offenders are individuals who cycle in and out of the criminal justice system.*

The entire Long Beach community benefits from the City's Public Safety Continuum, which augments Police and Fire services with the work of several other City Departments and services all contributing to making Long Beach a better, and safer city. The City also reaches out and works extensively with our community partners, including neighborhood organizations, nonprofits, and other government agencies.





# FIELD RESEARCH

The ethnographic research process is intended to reveal patterns and areas of opportunity for improvement of the high frequency offenders population in Long Beach, which will inform the development of solutions.

*We aim to understand the experience of high frequency offenders that interact frequently with the Public Safety Continuum.*

## Questions of Interest

What are the reasons a high frequency offenders may repeatedly commit crime?  
What are the resources high frequency offenders need in order to break the cycle of crime?



# RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

## Population Selection

Our preliminary research includes literature reviews, stakeholder interviews, and discussions with key informants that confirmed the importance of focusing on high frequency offenders.  
(See Appendix A & B).

## Data Collection and Analysis

A diverse set of data, including descriptive statistics, from across government agencies, will be used to define high frequency offenders in Long Beach. The data will be used to identify where field research will take place, and what high frequency offenders subpopulations the i-team will prioritize. The information gathered from these data sets will allow the i-team to identify characteristics, themes, and trends in the high frequency offender population, as well as provide a unique overview of individual users. This will allow the i-team to narrow the interviews and user focus to a feasible scope.

In addition, the City of Long Beach signed on to the White House Data Driven Justice Initiative (DDJ), joining more than 100 cities seeking to disrupt the cycle of incarceration. DDJ communities will bring together data from across criminal justice and health systems to identify the individuals with the highest number of contacts with police, ambulance, emergency departments, and other services, and link them to health, behavioral health, and social services in the community, with a goal of reducing overreliance on emergency healthcare and encounters with the criminal justice system.

## Sources of data may include

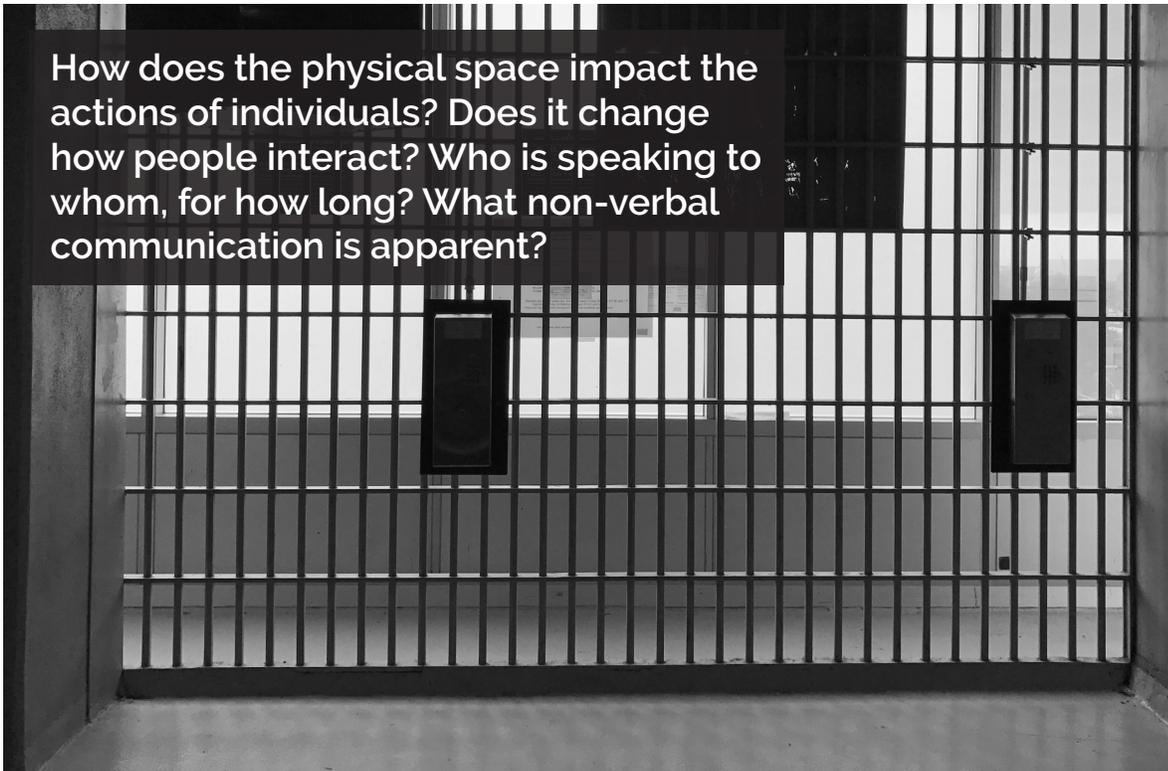
- Long Beach City Prosecutor
- Long Beach Fire Department
- Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services
- Long Beach Police Department
- Long Beach Unified School District
- Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office
- Los Angeles County Department of Health Services
- Los Angeles County Superior Court Judges
- Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health
- Los Angeles County Department of Probation

# OBSERVATIONS

The i-team will engage in participant-observation activities to better understand the systems, services, and individuals that come into contact with high frequency offenders. This will include documentation of key observations, such as participants and their environments, and direct quotes.

To this end, the i-team will participate in site visits, trainings, and other observational activities. During these events, the i-team will take notes and photos of settings, actions, behaviors, and conversations that are observed. For example, we may consider the following questions:

**How does the physical space impact the actions of individuals? Does it change how people interact? Who is speaking to whom, for how long? What non-verbal communication is apparent?**





# RESPONDENT SELECTION

## Identifying Users

### *High Frequency Offenders*

Interviewees will be selected based on criteria established based on the data analytics of high frequency offenders.

### *Demographics*

The i-team will consider the following demographics of the targeted high frequency offenders populations to ensure a diverse sample.

1. Age
2. Gender/Sexual Orientation/Identity
3. Ethnicity
4. Residence
5. Criminal history
6. Health/Mental Health Diagnosis

### *Extremes*

Extreme individuals are assessed to help identify trends that are not present if we focused on norms or averages.

Based on the data analysis and established criteria for high frequency offenders, cases for extreme users will be developed.

### *Identifying key partners*

Key partners are those involved within the Public Safety Continuum and include City and public services that aim to assist high frequency offenders. Key partners are selected for their knowledge of who high frequency offenders are and would help the i-team understand the primary user. Key partners may include Long Beach City Prosecutor, Long Beach Fire Department, Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services, Long Beach Police Department, Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health, and Los Angeles County Department of Probation.

# INTERVIEWS



The i-team will conduct and record face-to-face interviews of 45-90 minutes per session with selected high frequency offenders. The interviews are intended to provide insights into how high frequency offenders experience specific services and relationships within the PSC.

## High frequency offenders

### Opening Questions

- Can you tell me a little about your life? What experiences do you think made you the person you are today?
- Where do you live or spend most of your time? And why?

### General Interview Questions

- Are there places or people you go to for help with your daily struggles? Are they able to help? How do they help?
- Have you ever been to jail? What was it like? Do you think there are any benefits in going to jail?
- Why do you think people commit crime?
- Do you feel like breaking the law is important to one's survival?

### Closing Questions

- What would you have done differently to change your current situation? How would this change or affect your future plans or goals?



# INTERVIEWS

The i-team will conduct and record face-to-face interviews of 45-90 minutes per session with selected key personnel in the Public Safety Continuum (PSC). The interviews are intended to provide insights into how high frequency offenders experience specific services and relationships within the PSC.

## Public Safety Continuum

### Opening Questions

- How long have you been in this job? Why did you want to be in this job?
- Can you walk us through your daily routine? From the people you talk, to the highs and lows of your day?
- Are you familiar with the term high frequency offenders? How would you define it in your own words?

### General Interview Questions

- Can you explain the individuals who frequently use your services? Is there a proper or improper way to interact with these high frequency offenders?
- If you had to estimate (in a single working shift), approximately what percentage of your time do you spend on calls related to high frequency offenders?
- Do you work with any other entities in service of high frequency offenders? If yes, who?
- What are your thoughts on the reclassification of felonies to misdemeanors? How have recent changes in the law affected your daily routine?
- Why do you think people commit crime?
- Do you feel like breaking the law is important to one's survival?

### Closing Questions

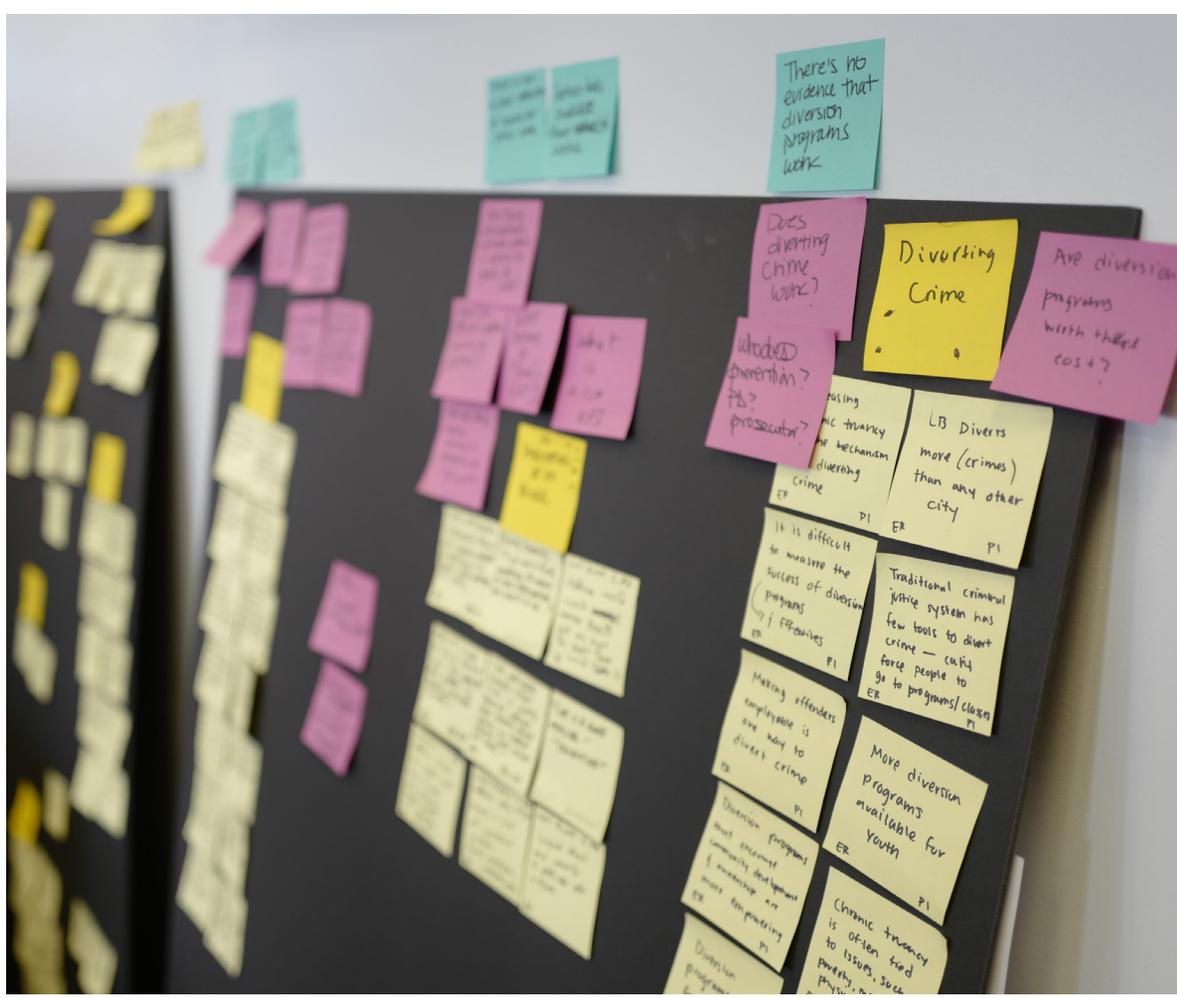
- If there were no limitations to funds or resources, what would be the first thing that comes to mind to make your job easier?



# DATA ANALYSIS

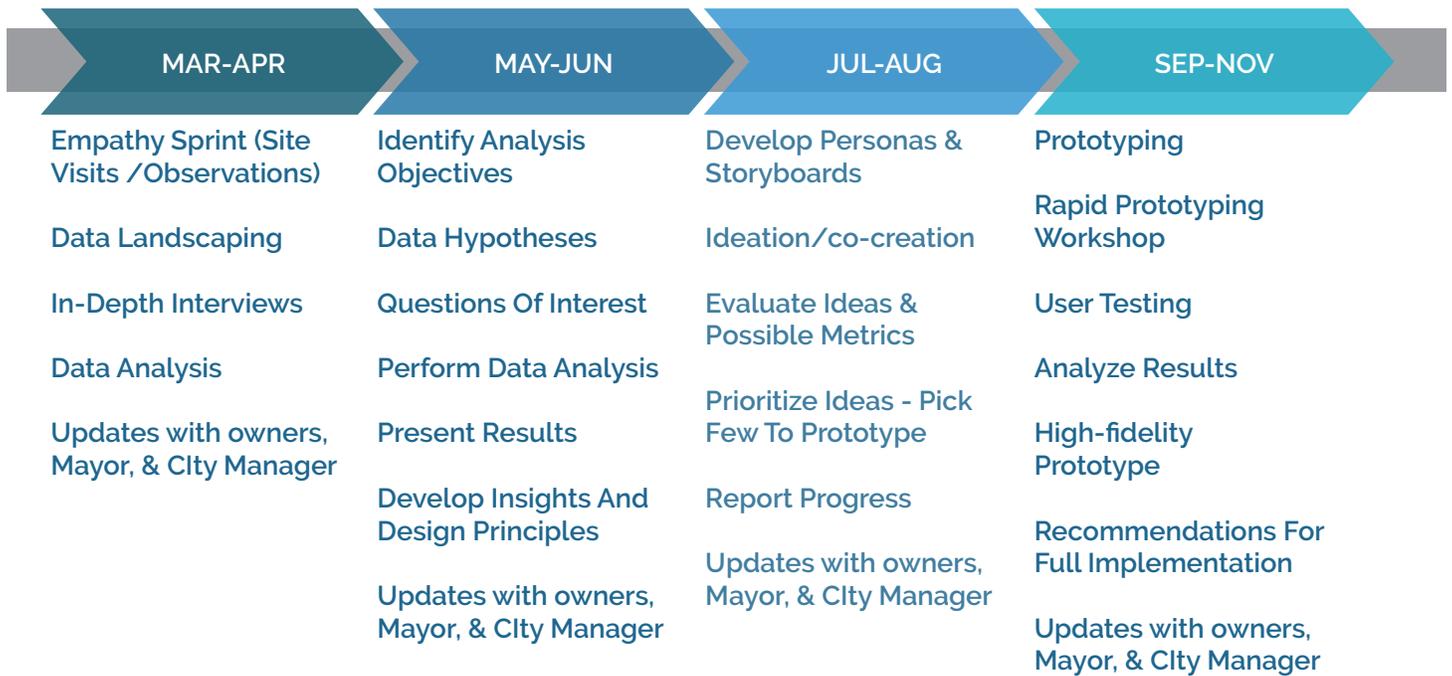
## Analysis of Content

Interview transcriptions and observation notes will be read over thoroughly to generate insights on needs, motivations, and pain points for what it means to be a high frequency offenders.



# TIMELINE

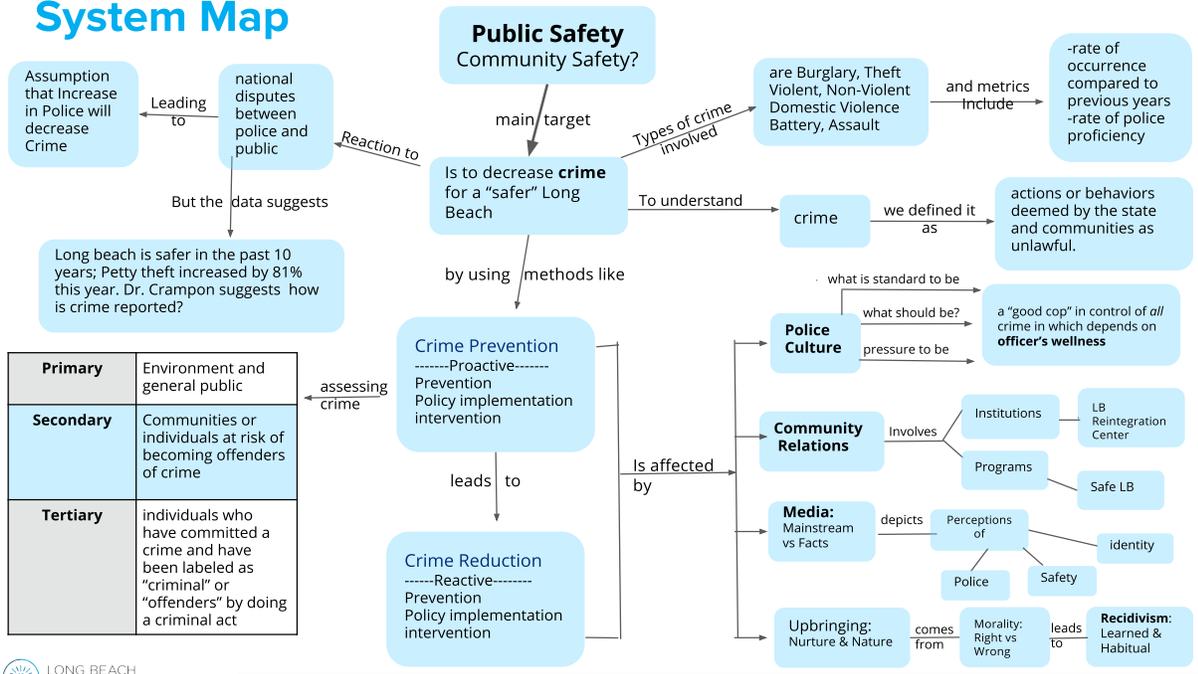
2017



# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A: Phase 1 Research

### System Map



## Definitions

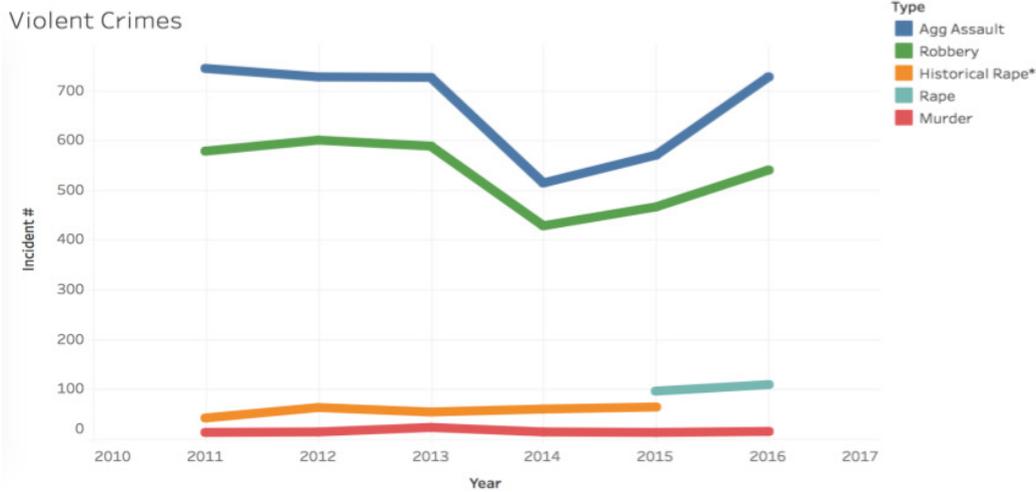
**Crime Prevention:** Proactive measures taken before a criminal act (what is deemed by the city/state and communities as unlawful) is committed.

**Crime Reduction:** Reactive measures taken during or after a criminal act (what is deemed by the city/state and communities as unlawful) is committed and is a direct result of crime prevention processes.

**Public Safety:** Promoting "safer" (free of threat) communities by decreasing "crime" (actions or behaviors deemed by the state or communities as unlawful) through prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, education, and enforcement.

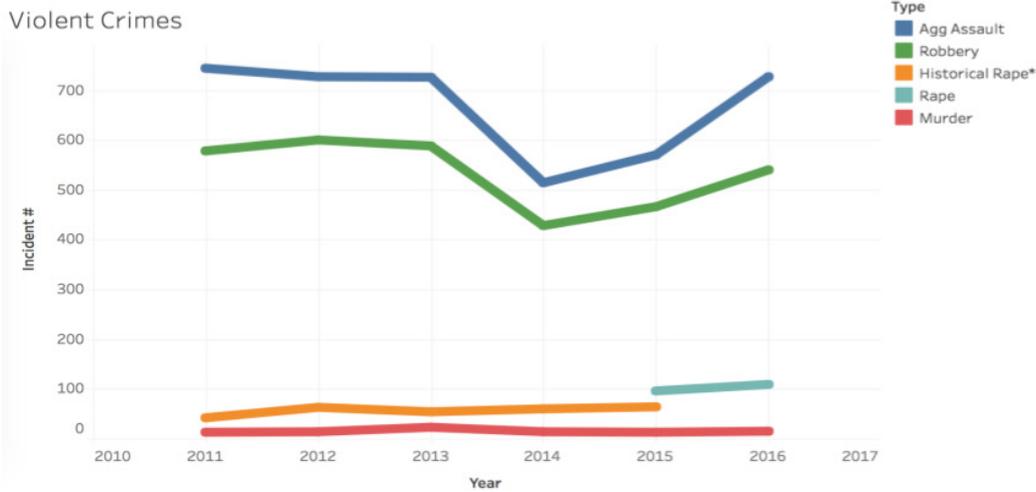
**Community Relations:** Britt, 1973, defines "community relations is planned effort to influence opinion through acceptable performance and two-way communication. Included is the promoting of rapport and goodwill between a person, firm, or institution and other persons, special publics, or the community at large through techniques and the distribution of interpretative material the development of neighborly interchange, and the assessment of public reactions".

## APPENDIX A: Phase 1 Research Cont'd



\* The Historical Rape Statistics reflect years 2015 and prior, before the mandated counting of the revised and expanded definition of Rape was changed. Historical Rape statistics are no longer included in the subtotal for Violent Crimes and the Grand Total of Part 1 Crimes beginning in 2016.

Source: Official Long Beach Police Department 3010 Reported Crime Statistics

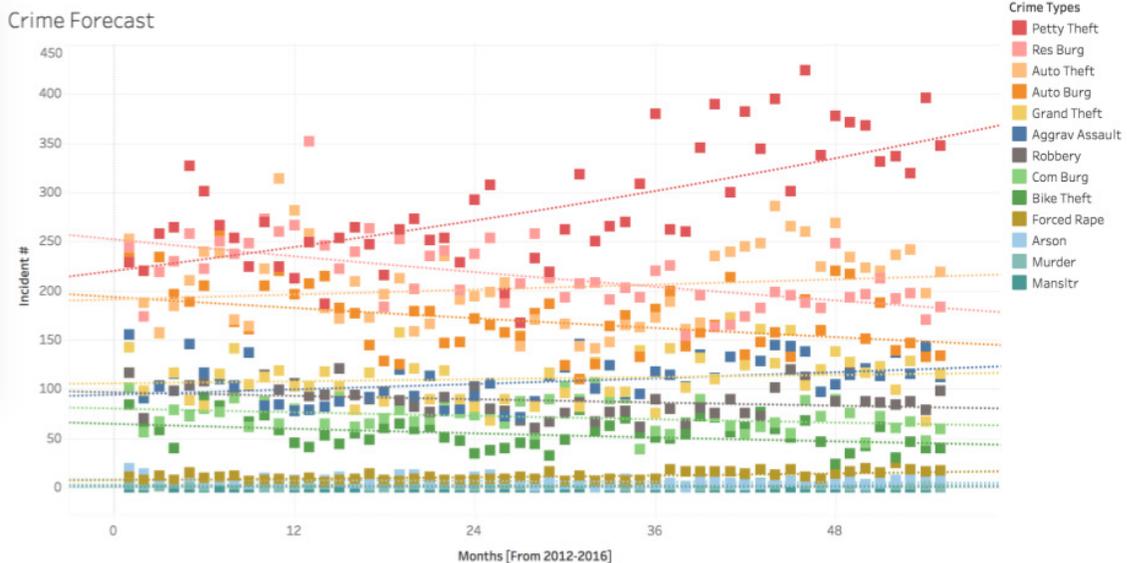
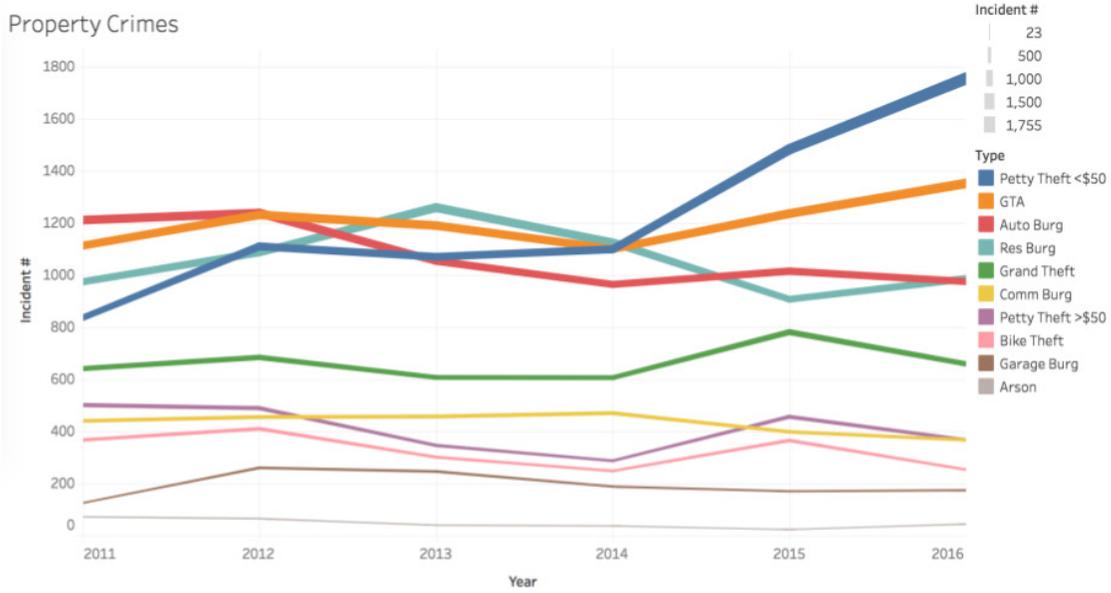


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Source: Official Long Beach Police Department 3010 Reported Crime Statistics



# APPENDIX A: Phase 1 Research Cont'd

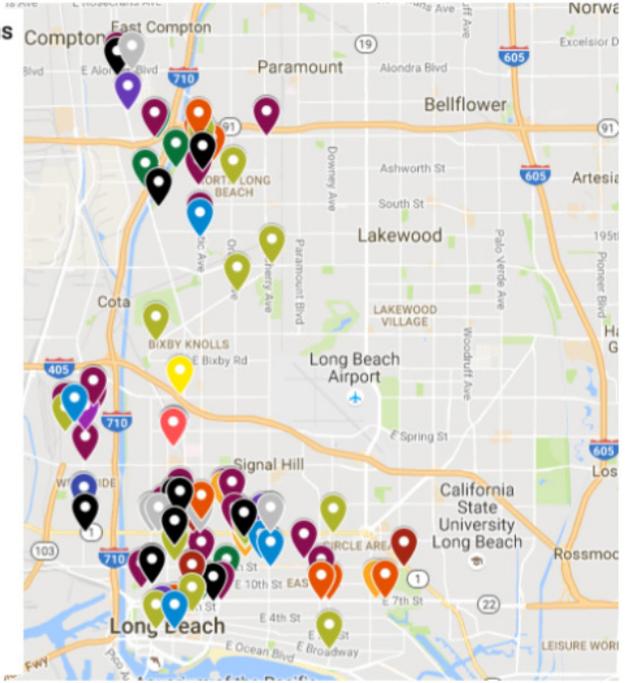


APPENDIX A: Phase 1 Research Cont'd

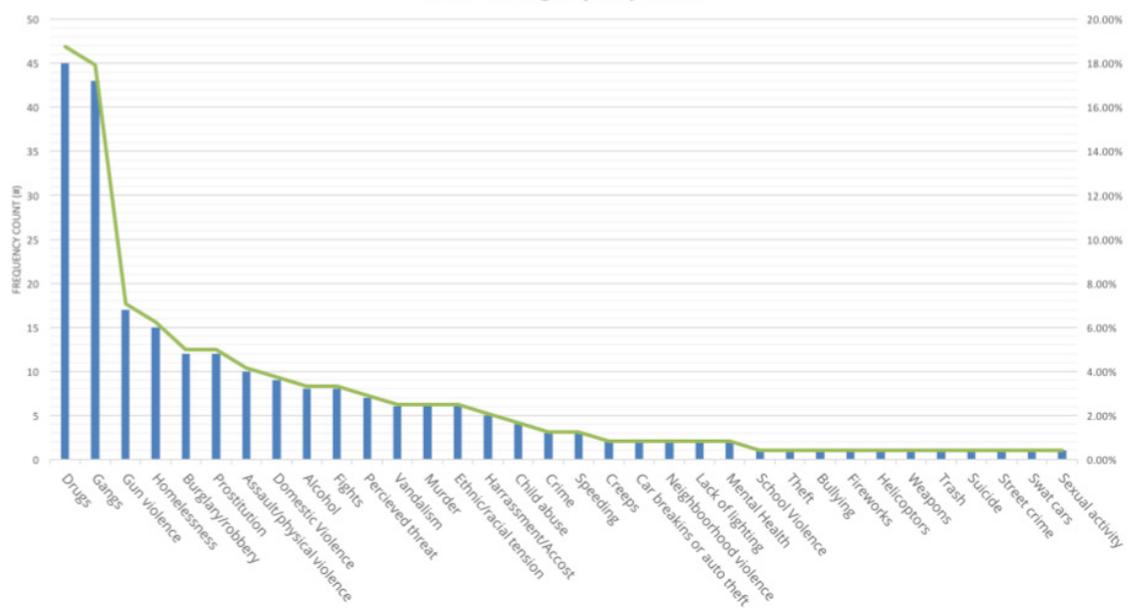
Safe LB 2013 Focus Group Data Map

Public Safety Perceptions

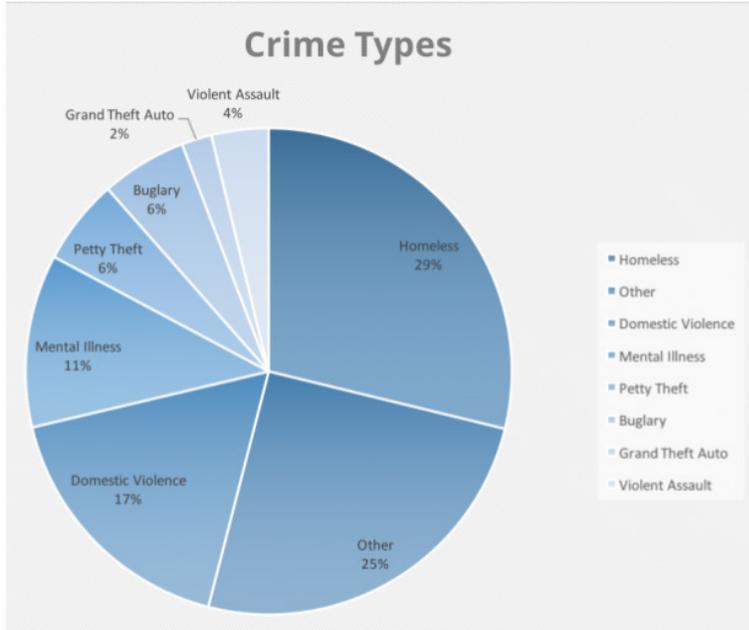
- Homicide
- Gangs
- Gun Violence
- Drug Activity
- Homelessness
- Domestic Violence
- Assaults
- Prostitution
- Robberies
- Car Theft
- Public Drinking
- Graffiti
- Misc



type or violence impacting sense of safety (2013 Focus group responses)



## APPENDIX A: Phase 1 Research Cont'd



## Observations from PD Ride-Alongs

Breakdown of 52 observed calls:

Almost 1 out of 3 calls were related to a transient/homeless individual.

The second most frequent crime involved domestic violence.

More than half the calls experienced during the ride alongs were in response to a victim or witness, rather than in pursuit of an offender.



## Police Officer User Journey

STAGES	CHECK IN	GENERAL PATROL	RESPONDING TO CALLS	ARREST & BOOKING	REPORTS			
DOING	Has mtg with other division officers at the start of each beat. -Get update on what's happening -Meets in Squad room	Drives around designated beat area -Runs plates -Patrols "hotspots" -Question suspicious persons -Lunch/dinner	- Views calls on car computer - Communicates w/ dispatcher - Accepts Calls - Types & Reads computer while driving - Has to find location	Joins other calls as back-up -Sirens if urgent -Exchange stories	Makes contact with victim or offender -determines safety -Asks for info -Runs background check	Makes arrest if necessary -Empties offender's pocket -Hands are constrained -Put in back seat if needed	Takes arrestee to booking office for processing -Files report w/ Sergeant -Logs evidence -Arrestee gets physical exam	Fill out report of all calls/contacts -Reports go to crime analyst -Might save some reports for next day
THINKING		-This place always has trouble -There's a strong distinction btwn those who commit crimes & those who don't -Where's the action?	-Which call do I want to take? -Car computer is inefficient/hard to find key information	-Is this call urgent? -Do my colleagues need my help? -What can I share about my day?	-Is this person dangerous? Weapon? Drugs/mental issues? -What can I do for this victim? -What info do I need to get?	-Can I arrest this person for something? -Will the charges hold? Prop 47 -Is this a repeat offender?	-What will the Sergeant want to know? -What code is the violation? -There's a lot of paperwork	-Am I remembering everything correctly? -This is time-consuming
FEELING		Relaxed	Frustrated	Empowered Supported	Alert	Tedious	Fatigued	
INSIGHTS & OPPORTUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Can crime analysts work w/ dispatcher and officers more to make connections between calls, history, other incidents?</li> <li>- What happens at the debrief? Can it be more useful?</li> <li>- Can they share info more? Is there a way to streamline the reporting process?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Better computer UX/UI</li> <li>- GPS in cars, better navigation tools for newer officers</li> <li>- Figuring out ppl's real name is often a challenge</li> <li>- Police officers spend more time being reactive than proactive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Is there data to support or dispute idea that Prop 47 leads to more crimes in LB?</li> <li>- What could another reaction be to a repeat offender rather than arrest? (Reduce recidivism)</li> <li>- Joining other calls as backup is</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Is there a way to streamline the reporting process? Another way besides manually?</li> <li>- Create a more concise/uniform way to report rather than using Word or Excel</li> <li>- Do they share field cards? What</li> </ul>				

## APPENDIX B: Literature Review

### Topic 1: Crime Prevention

Residents as **guardians**

- **“being there” for their community** by deterring offenders through physical surveillance and presence because **police officials are “not always there”**.
- Disrupting when potential offenders weigh the chance of being caught or successful by watchful gaze or presence.
- Police are repressive and guardians are preventative
- More preventative measures like guardianship need to work well with police since police are not always present

#### 3 phases of guardianship (effective):

1. **Availability** - being there
2. **Monitoring** - making clear environment is secure
3. **Intervention** - calling authorities

*“On Citizen’s Participation in Crime Control” In the Netherlands (Elffers 2014)*

### Topic 1: Crime Prevention

INCREASED CRIME	POTENTIAL OFFENDER BEHAVIOR
Petty Theft <\$50 81% (LBPD 2016)	Not taken by force, nor by violence or fraud
GTA 15% (LBPD 2016)	Taking or attempted taking of a motor vehicle that runs on land, not by force nor by fraud
Burglary Commercial (ReThinkLB 2014)	Unlawful entry of a structure, Forcible entry to take property, can be violent
Burglary non-commercial (ReThinkLB 2014)	Forcible entry to take property, can be violent

<b>Primary</b>	Environment and general public
<b>Secondary</b>	Communities or individuals at risk of becoming offenders of crime
<b>Tertiary</b>	Individuals who have committed a crime and have been labeled as “criminal” or “offenders” by doing a criminal act

*Gilings, Daniel 1997. Crime Prevention Theory*

Are the “increased crimes” indicators for what residents and community leaders think would prevent crime in Long Beach? Data vs resident’s and community’s perceptions.

## APPENDIX B: Literature Review cont'd

### Topic 2: Recidivism

**SOLUTION: Risk-Needs-Responsivity Model** during Cognitive-Behavior Therapy programs while offender is incarcerated is seen as effective.

**Risk-** Match level of service to the offender's risk to offend; Possible offenders that have a higher **risk (probability of continuing crime)** should be targeted for higher intensity treatment programs visa versa.

**Needs** - Assess Criminogenic needs and target them in treatment; "Criminogenic needs (**problems or conditions people need help in reducing recidivism.**)

**Responsivity** - Maximize the offender's ability to learn from rehab intervention by providing cognitive behavioral **treatment tailored to offenders needs, type of crime or recidivism, abilities, strengths and motivation.**

"What works? Short-term Custody Treatment"  
<http://cpp.fullerton.edu/pdf/What%20Works.pdf>

**SOLUTION:** Utilize judicial system – **expungement statute to erase "scarlet letter"**.

- **As it stands now** most criminals serve their time and return to mainstream society on parole with no positive reinforcement and **lose their right to vote**
- **Will allow access to** government jobs, financial aid, right to vote, serve on jury, obtain visa and passport, travel abroad, and own firearms.
- **Expungement depends on the type of crime;** no violent or serious crimes can be expunged; federal and state decide.
- **Petitioners must be reformed** non-violent inmates who have steady jobs and are law abiding citizens for expungement.

*"Responding To Prisoner Reentry, Recidivism, and Incarceration of Inmates of Color: A call to the Communities" - (Marbley and Ferguson, 2010).*



### Topic 3: Technology in Policing

*"Technology's effects are complex and contradictory; technological advances do not always produce straightforward improvements in communication, cooperation, productivity, job satisfaction, or officers' effectiveness in reducing crime and serving citizens."*

– [Realizing the Potential of Technology in Policing, DOJ Report Dec 2015](#)

#### Key Takeaways

- Officers are more likely to embrace tech if it's easy to use and they **can see directly how it helps them do their jobs**
- Officers tend to use tech to assist with traditional **enforcement activities** rather than strategic **proactive tasks**
- Tech can actually detract from police function at times by reducing situational awareness
- Tech can improve public image/perception of legitimacy, but also cause unrealistic expectations about capacity ("CSI effect")
- Use of police-citizen relations is underdeveloped - ex of how: Giving public access to crime maps and statistics, social media to communicate

#### Recommendations

- Allow people who will be affected by the tech to be involved in the planning and implementation process
- Provide opportunities for pilot testing and refining
- Ensure proper level of training for new tech - training not just on operation, but how to strategically use

## APPENDIX B: Literature Review cont'd

### Topic 4: Safety vs Fear

Residents respond differently to the same **risks**

- **Danger is not equated with the statistical probability of being a victim of crime** - based on an individual's interpretation of their surrounding environment
- Residents of high-crime environments respond to the dangers that surround them by creating **mental maps** of the kinds of people and locations that are dangerous and safe. But these are generalized, subjective representations imposed on physical realities of space and time that **reflect the individual's past experience and knowledge**

**Theory of Danger:** *"the sense of danger is rooted in feelings of uncertainty, helplessness, and vulnerability triggered by encounters with strangers who belong to unfamiliar, hostile, and potentially harmful groups."*

Knowing identities does not protect one from harm, but does diminish the sense of living in a world of unpredictable and uncontrollable strangers

*Urban Danger: Life in a Neighborhood of Strangers. (Sally Engle Merry 2010)*

### Topic 5: Space vs Place

- Specific situational conditions of public space are important to opportunities for crime and perceived safety
- the definition of public space has practical applications, warranting which behaviors are welcome, allowed, and forced in these open arenas.
- **Crime generators** pull masses of people who without any predetermined criminal motivation stumble upon an opportunity too good to pass up.
- **Crime attractors** lure motivated offenders because of known criminal opportunities
- Public spaces that have been classified as **crime hot spots** are areas of convergence.
- **"Broken windows syndrome."** Signs of physical deterioration of a place are thought to be more important determinants of fear of crime than the actual crime

Space only has physical boundaries and physical characteristics – place is space injected with social meaning

- **Environmental Criminology:** critically examines the link between crime and physical location and how our activities are spatially shaped
- Goal to identify ways to manipulate attributes of physical environment to reduce opportunities to commit crime at various points in time
- Idea that by **facilitating place making** of law-abiding citizens, the physical design of houses, blocks, and neighborhoods may help legitimate residents win the struggle against potential offenders
- **Crimes in place** tend to be more expressive and violent; **Crimes in space** tend to be more instrumental and acquisition oriented
- Physical locations may be elastic in its meaning and change depending on time and circumstances

[\*Public Space and the Situational Conditions of Crime\*](#)

[\*Place and Crime \(Kim, Sangmoon, et al. 2013\)\*](#)

## APPENDIX B: Literature Review cont'd

### Topic 6: Police Culture

"The police... are both minders and reminders of community... a producer of significant messages about the kind of place that community is or aspires to be".

- Practices **legitimate or rightful policing**:
  - People feel more satisfied when they tell authorities their side of the story
  - People care that authorities are fair and transparent
  - People care about how leaders treat them; treat with dignity respective to their rights
  - People want to believe authorities act out of kindness
  - People are more likely to obey the law if justified by law
- Comports behavior along constitutional rules to be fully a democratic society
- Treats all people with dignity and respect whether rules require it or not
- Ambassadors for creating self-identity for police and its citizens by creating 'we'-ness or community
- "Good policing" is enjoyed by all to gain positive outcomes for cocreating police identity
- Police use storytelling to organize what they see and experience in order to pass on these stories as knowledge to train further generations of police
- Each police officer should be seen as individuals who have stored experiences as stories that are individualized and used to explain or categorize certain situations or crimes
- **Patrol car experiences can be inauthentic and staged narration** - authentic stories versus performed.

[\*The Good Cop: Knowing the Difference between Lawful or Effective Policing and Rightful Policing \(Tracey L. Mears, 2013\)\*](#)

[\*Towards and organizational folklore of Policing: The Storied Nature of Policing and the Police Use of Storytelling \(Smith, Pedersen and Burnett, 2014\).\*](#)



### Topic 7: Police Officer Wellness & Safety

*"I was working up to 80 hours of overtime a month...No matter my intentions, I found myself becoming easily frustrated and unable to remain calm in situations because I was so tired."*

– Bryan Villa, sleep researcher & worked 17-yrs as a police officer

#### Fatigue/Sleep Deprivation

- There's no current standardize/regulated work hr structure for police officers (like there is for airline pilots, truck drivers)
- Harvard Medical School study of 5,296 officers found that nearly 40% of active-duty officers are suffering from sleep abnormalities (apnea, insomnia, shift work disorder, restless leg syndrome, narcolepsy) – Force Science, 2007
- 30% of officers working the night shift have metabolic syndrome, compared to 11%-day shift, 15%-afternoon shift

#### Car Accidents

- Traffic fatalities are the leading cause of officer deaths during the line of duty (cause of 73 out of 162 deaths in 2010)
- Possible connection between car accidents and fatigue: of officer car fatalities from 1980-2008, 42% happened between midnight-7:59am.

#### Culture

- One of the most important factor – changing the culture of silence on psychological problems
- Unrealistically high expectations, pressure to always be right and in control

#### Depression/suicides

- Officers die from suicide 2.4x as often as homicides (Task Force Report)
- Constant exposure to human suffering and traumatic experiences – can cause PTSD, desensitization to violence
- Officer suicides are often underreported or misclassified to protect the family or agency

#### Consequences

- "Hurt people can hurt people" – Tracey Meares, President's Task Force on 21<sup>st</sup> Century Policing
- "Not only is fatigue associated with individual misery, but it can also lead to counterproductive behavior. It is well known that impulsiveness, aggression, irritability, and angry outbursts are associated with sleep deprivation." -William Dement, sleep researcher

#### Current landscape

- There's a lack of services and practices to support wellness
- This is one of the 6 pillars of recommendations by the President's Task Force on 21<sup>st</sup> Century Policing

## APPENDIX B: Literature Review cont'd

### Topic 8: Police vs Community Perceptions

- **Assumption:** citizens view the police as a more legitimate authority when they are procedurally fair.
- Emphasizing procedural justice in high crime areas could ultimately result in crime reductions in the long term
- The findings of this study reveal that officers believe crime levels influence citizens' trust in and obligation to obey the police. In particular, study indicated that performance is linked to legitimacy in low crime areas, but not in high crime areas
- The successful implementation of community policing programs is dependent on police and residents understanding the needs of their communities.
- Community policing programs focus on a proactive strategy to curb crime, rather than the reactive methods used in traditional policing
- While residents' perceptions of the neighborhood are grounded in their everyday lived experience, the officer's viewpoint is likely that of an outsider
- Some residents have a distrust of the police and often interpret the implementation of community programs as burdensome and ineffective
- Citizens fear retaliation if they actively interfere with disruptive behaviors or crime in the neighborhood
- Most residents are not clear what strategies should be utilized to control crime if asked to undertake crime prevention measures in their neighborhood
- The findings suggest police perceptions of the neighborhood are affected by the demographic characteristics of the residents
- Citizens should be involved at the initiation of the programs in efforts to secure continued involvement

*Police Perceptions of Their External Legitimacy in High and Low Crime Areas of the Community (Nix, J. 2015)*

*Resident and Police Perceptions of the Neighborhood: Implications for Community Policing (Stein, R, and C Griffith. 2015)*



### Topic 9: Police-Victim Relationship

- Research has shown that the *nature* of interactions with police can impact victim recovery from trauma, satisfaction with police, and cooperation within the criminal justice system
- Police officers, as experts in their field, may have more information and training on which to base their judgments, but they may still be influenced by the same misinformation and biases common to the general citizenry
- People differ in their perception and delivery of comfort
- Evaluations of police effectiveness often view crime prevention as the "bottom line" for successful policing, and studies in this area often overlook the socioemotive factors that are actually important to citizens
- Lack of comfort among Police officers maybe be because they are often trained to suppress emotions and remain emotionally detached from the situations in which they are involved
- Study examined perceptions of procedural justice (the fairness of methods used to achieve outcomes) in contacts with the police among victims of crime
  - Set in contrast to distributive justice, which is the fairness of the decisions themselves

#### Important findings:

- **THEME 1:** Police doing their best to solve the crime
  - Un-acceptance of the crime
    - Non-blaming attitudes
    - Taking action by the police
  - Follow up on the case
- **THEME 2:** Relate to victims as persons
  - Let victims express emotions and tell their story
  - Give Options
  - Address consequences of the crime

*Police Comfort and Victims. (Foley, Tracy, and William Terrill. 2008)*

*Procedural Justice in Contacts with the Police: The Perspective of Victims of Crime (Elliott, Irina, Stuart D.M*

## Topic 10: Public Safety State Initiatives

### California Prop 47 - The Reduced Penalty for Some Crimes Initiative

#### What does the measure do?

The initiative reduces the classification of "non-serious, nonviolent crimes" as misdemeanors instead of felonies unless the defendant has prior convictions for murder, rape, certain sex offenses or certain gun crimes.

#### Effects

Inmate populations in prisons began to fall across California. In Los Angeles, which has the country's largest jail system, the inmate population fell from 18,601 in November to 17,285 in January 2015.

However, while drug-related arrests fell, thefts and residential burglaries rose. On average, there was a 10-60% return rate to custody across California counties.

### The California Endowment

[www.calendow.org](http://www.calendow.org)

In 2010, the California Endowment launched a 10-year, \$1 billion comprehensive community initiative called Building Healthy Communities (BHC). It aims to transform 14 California communities (Long Beach is one of them) most devastated by health inequities into places where all people have an opportunity to thrive.

#### Building Healthy Communities - Long Beach:

- *Mission:* The mission of the collaborative is to reduce health disparities and improve community health overall through systemic changes fueled by adult and youth resident engagement, collaboration and resource sharing, and strategic communication about community needs and solutions.
- *Public Safety Initiative:* Provide proactive solutions to address the root causes of violence in schools, communities, and homes.



## Topic 11: LBPDP Public Safety Partnerships

### 1. LA County Department of Mental Health

- a. The DMH provides a mental health clinician to ride along with a sworn LBPDP officer to respond to calls concerning mental health and the homeless
- b. The health clinician and LBPDP make up the Mental Evaluation Team

<http://www.longbeach.gov/police/about-the-lbpd/bureaus/patrol-bureau/field-support-division/>

### 2. California Conference for Equality and Justice (CCEJ)

- a. Through a two-year, \$600,000 grant, the CCEJ will provide the LBPDP training in procedural justice, de-escalation, and implicit bias

<http://www.cacej.org/lbpdgrant/>

### 3. CSULB Trauma and Recovery Center

- a. City Council approved for a CSULB trained victim advocate to be stationed at the police departments to assist victims of domestic violence and other trauma (approved December 2015)

<http://www.presstelegram.com/general-news/20151205/victims-of-abuse-will-soon-have-help-at-the-long-beach-police-department>

- b. Through the \$60,000 Social Innovation Partnership grant, CSULB will provide a clinical staff member to the police department to expand services to victims, with a focus on human trafficking (approved June 2016)

<http://web.csulb.edu/misc/inside/2016/06/06/trauma-center-teams-with-lbpd-to-address-human-trafficking->

## Topic 12: Public Safety Programs - Safe Long Beach

**Violence Prevention Plan:** Long Beach residents live in safe families and communities, attend safe schools, and are contributing citizens connected to their community

*Overall goals are to decrease:*

- Aggravated assaults
- Domestic violence cases
- Elder abuse cases
- Homicides
- Rapes
- Shootings
- The number of abused and neglected children
- The number of incarcerated youth
- The unemployment rate
- Violent Crime
- Increase community perception of resident safety
- Increase students' attendance rate

**3 workgroups are established to help meet these goals: Safe Families, Safe Communities, and Safe Schools**

**My Brother's Keeper:** Because young men of color are disproportionately exposed to violence in their communities, The LB Task Force, based on its research, has established a path of success to prepare our youth for a productive life. The "cradle to college and career" plans around six crucial milestones for success:

1. Enter School Ready to Learn
2. Read at Grade Level by Third Grade
3. Graduate From High School Ready for College & Career
4. Complete Post-Secondary Education or Training
5. Successfully Enter the Workforce
6. Safe From Violence and Provided Second Chances

**My Sister's Keeper:** The City of Long Beach has been awarded a three-year, \$1.5 million CalGRIP grant to support anti-gang efforts and prevent the victimization of at-risk female youth.

4-pronged approach:

1. Citywide Prevention: increase community awareness
2. Focused Prevention: deterring female youth from gang involvement through LBUSD Female Leadership Academy
3. Intervention: providing access to support services
4. Suppression: prosecution of gang members



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## Topic 12: Public Safety Programs - Mental Health America

**Homeless Innovation Program:** Using a street medicine approach, they reach out to hard-to-engage individuals, offering them medical and mental health care and helping them find housing. Their services are centered on a Housing First model, helping individuals find affordable, permanent, safe housing as quickly as possible and providing those individuals with the on-going support they need to be successful in their new homes.

**Transitional Age Youth (TAY) Academy:** focuses on helping young adults with mental illness and severe emotional disturbances fully integrate into the community.

**The Wellness Program:** The Wellness Center provides services to its members and the community at large who are further along in their recovery and require less intensive services than are provided through the Village

**The Village:** Assists people with mental illnesses by recognizing their strengths and power to recover and achieve full participation in community life.

Programs:

- **Homeless Assistance:** To provide individualized services to persons who are homeless and have mental illness. The goal of all HAP services is to connect people to longer term homeless and mental health services. HAP is not a residential program.
- **Employment Services:** The Village operates three businesses to provide members with time-limited paying jobs and work experience that lead to community employment.
- **Learning Center:** Provides 5 different learning paths (basic, academic, career, computer, lifelong) to support educational growth in people with mental illness



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