Making Convenience Stores Safe in Houston

Changing the societal problem of violent crime in convenience stores with a Problem Oriented Policing approach by the Houston Police Department



Houston Police Department

Sergeant Mike Hill Officer Ryan Watson

Does this look familiar in your city?



Robberies gone bad often end here...



"Not So Friendly" Neighborhood Corner Stores



2007 was a BAD year in Houston

Murder	10
Rape	8
Robbery	1138
Aggravated Assault	414
Burglary	475

Crime statistics for calendar year 2007 for convenience store premises

S.A.R.A.

Scanning

Identify the recurring problems
What are the consequences
Developing broad goals

Convenience Store Task Force



Houston Police Department





Major Petroleum Corporations



Corporate Loss Prevention Experts



Greater Houston Retailers' Association (GHRA)



Community Stake Holders

What is a Convenience Store?

"Convenience Store means any business that is primarily engaged in the retail sale of convenience goods, or both convenience goods and gasoline, and has less than 10,000 square feet of retail floor space. Convenience store does not include any business where there is no retail floor space accessible to the public."

How was the crime distributed?

- Estimated (in 2007) 1,000 Convenience Stores inside Houston city limits.
- With 1138 Robberies, the odds were that each location would be robbed at least once per year.
- The statistics showed otherwise, some locations showed multiple robberies, but most locations showed none at all.
- The robbery rates between corporate chain stores and individually owned locations differed greatly.

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Analysis

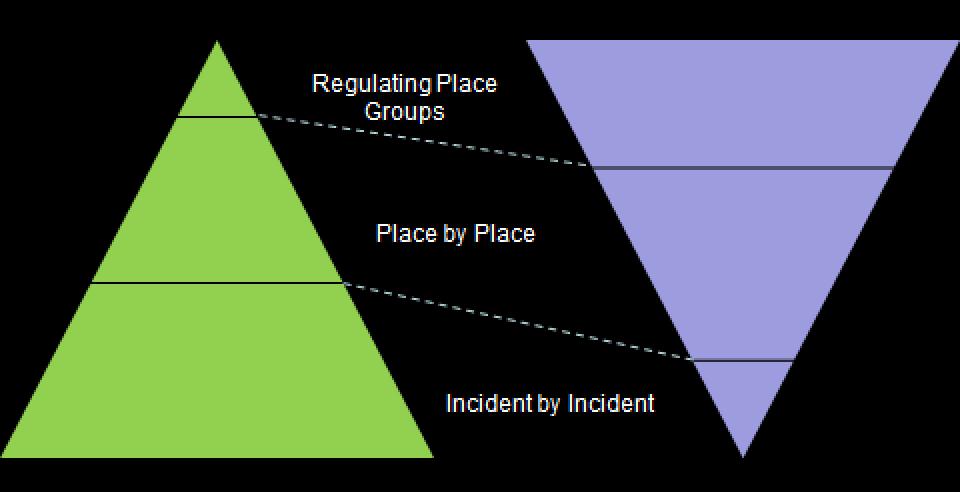
Identifying conditions associated with the problem
Collect relevant data
Research the problem type
Narrow the scope
Identify resources available
Develop a working hypothesis

The Iron Law of Troublesome Places*



^{*} Figure from Wilcox and Eck 2011. The Criminology of the Unpopular. Criminology and Public Policy ** All from Eck, Clarke and Guerette, 2008, except coffee shops and places of worship (Duro, 2010).

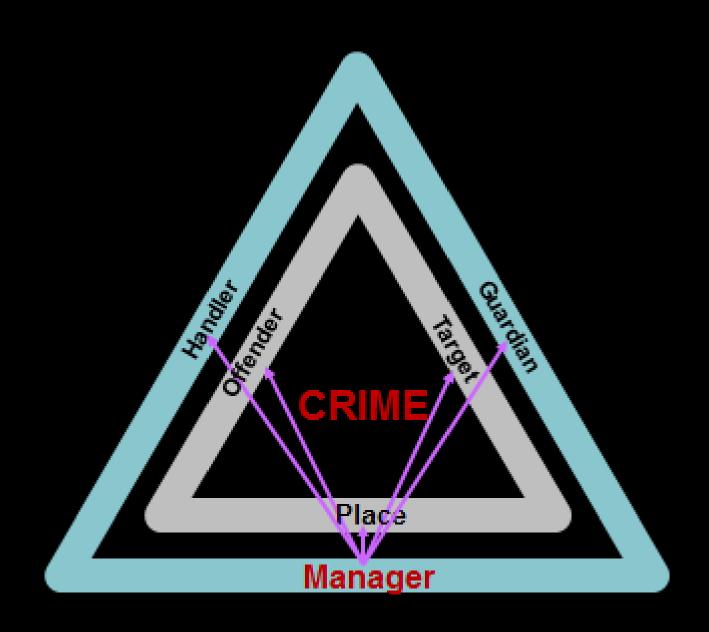
Ways of Addressing Problem Places



Public Resources Expended

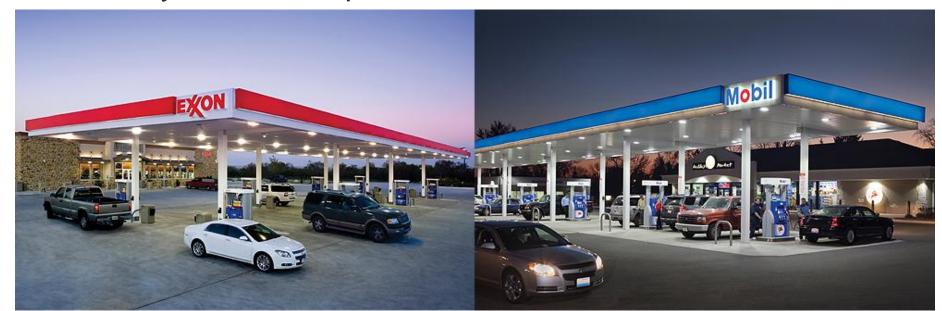
Crimes Prevented

Place Managers Control Other Sides of Triangles



Best Practices

- Large corporate chains had identified best practices in loss prevention and robbery prevention which had been developed based on research and experience.
- Things like cameras, sign placement, employee training, cash handling policies and drop safes contributed to low robbery rates at corporate stores.



"Money makes the world go 'round"

- Owners cited financial concerns as a reason for not implementing best practices in their stores.
- Small businesses do not have the financial capital to hire loss prevention experts to develop "best practices".
- Any expenses at "mom and pop" stores directly affected the personal income of the business owner.
- Owners believed incorrectly that the cost of the infrastructure would be greater than the few hundred dollars that might be lost in a robbery.

Culture and Language

- Houston is an international city, where roughly 30% of the population in Houston was not born in the U.S.
- Nearly every major language is represented in Houston, sometimes making communication with the police difficult.
- Retail loss prevention culture in other countries is largely undeveloped in comparison with vast growth of the field that has taken place in the last few decades.
- Most small business owners were unaware that they had access to loss prevention resources that the Houston Police Department and other entities provided.

Offenders

- Males in their early 20's
- Motivated by quick scores of large amounts of money
- Offenders considered locations to have a low risk of being caught – poor quality or complete lack of cameras
- Responded to resistance (usually small business owners) with extreme violence

 Offenders understood police were largely reactionary and if they could escape, they likely

would never be caught.

- Richard Cobb- robbed convenience
- store, abducted 3 people inside, then
- raped and murdered them.
- Executed in April 2013.



What had convenience stores become?

- During the crack epidemic, convenience stores became a place for drug dealers and prostitutes to hang out and ply their trades.
- Good people stayed away from the locations, further projecting the image to would-be robbers that this is a suitable target.



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Response

Brainstorming for interventions
Other cities with similar problems
Outlining the response plan
Executing the plan

The Beginning

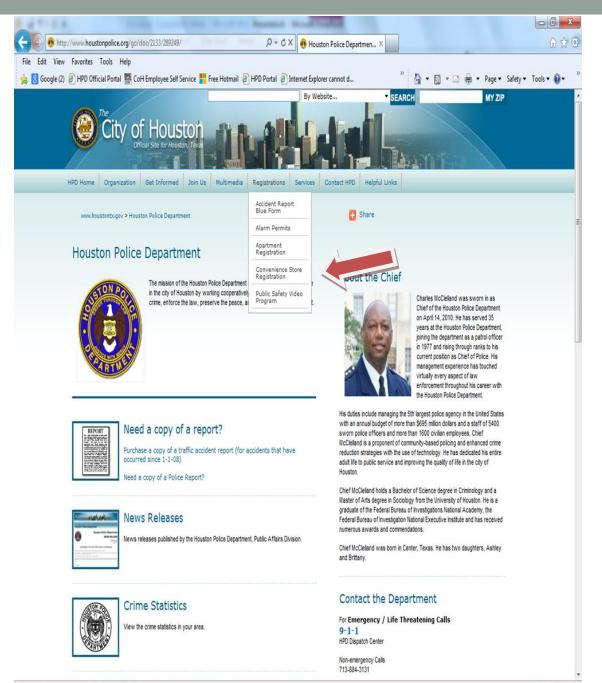
- Chapter 28, Section 13 of the City of Houston Municipal Ordinances was passed in 2008
- Initially rolled out to only one patrol division as a test, registration and education only, at this point.
- The Differential Response Team (DRT) was charged with enforcement.
- Rolled out city wide in 2009, continuing registration and education... no citations were issued at this point.
- Full implementation was instituted in 2010, holding owners accountable for failing to comply with the ordinance, however education was still always the focus.

The Ordinance

- The Task Force reported back to Mayor White that a municipal ordinance was needed to require all convenience stores within the City of Houston to implement a list of best practices at their locations and take active steps to prevent crime at their locations.
- The goal was to keep this from being overly burdensome to owners, but sufficient enough to protect the citizens of Houston.
- The ordinance consisted of 8 pillars, requiring training, infrastructure, and policy mandates.

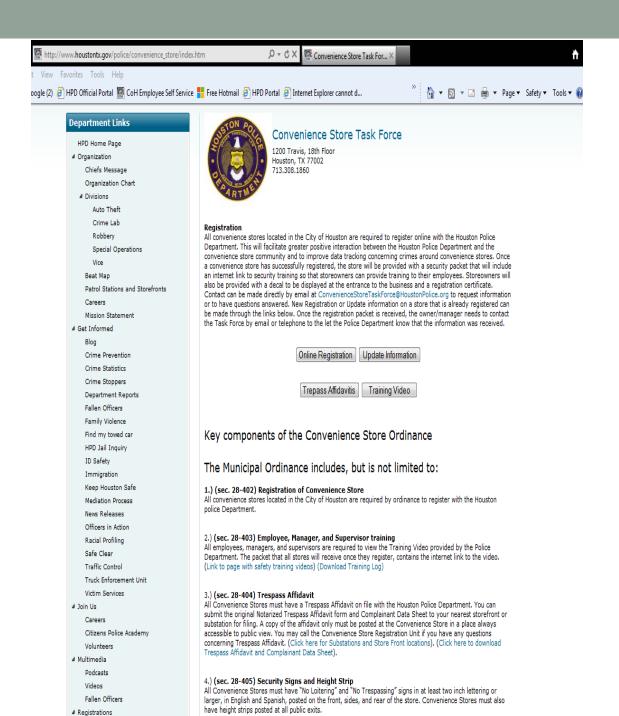
First Requirement - Registration

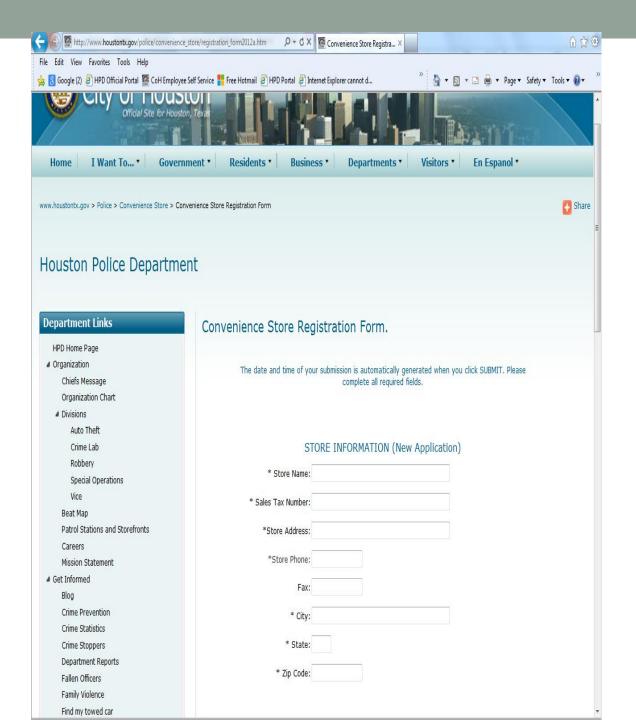
- Stores are required to register with the Houston Police Department <u>FREE OF CHARGE</u> via the internet through www.houstonpolice.org
- Operating a store without registering shall be a criminal violation
- HPD sent out a registration packet with a registration certificate, a door window decal, robbery prevention information and a CD with a training video



http://www.houstonpolice.org/go/page/2133/31837/

€ 100% ▼





REGISTRATION VERIFICATION



CONVENIENCE STORE CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION



NAME OF STORE ADDRESS CITY, STATE ZIP

This certificate is issued by the Houston Police Department to certify compliance with the registration requirements of City of Houston Code of Ordinances Sec. 28-402.



CONVENIENCE STORE AWARD OF DISTINCTION Date



NAME OF STORE ADDRESS CITY, STATE ZIP

This store has met all of the requirements outlined on Section 28 of the COH Code of Ordinances without any violations.

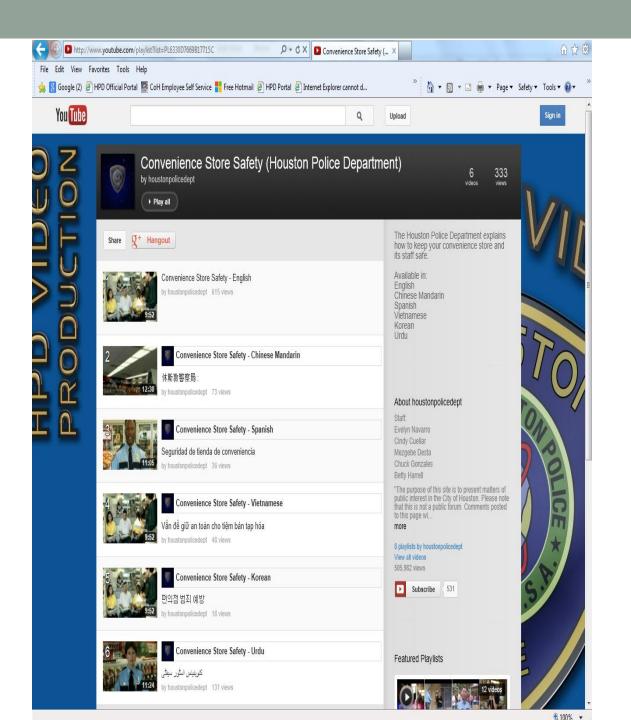
Second Requirement - Training

- Requires that all employees, managers and immediate supervisors of managers must complete a safety training program annually.
- A training log must be maintained on site.
- Training focused on cash handling, employee safety, robbery prevention, and what to do in a robbery.
- Six languages were offered for the training videos: English, Chinese Mandarin, Spanish, Vietnamese, Korean and Urdu.
- CD's were originally sent out in the registration packet, but HPD later created several web pages on You Tube.

Convenience Store Training Log

Convenience Store Name:

Cor	Convenience Store Address:					
	Employee Name	Date of Training	Time	Employee Signature		
1						
2						
3						
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Third Requirement – Trespass Affidavit

- The owner of the store shall execute a signed, notarized, trespass affidavit with the police department so that HPD can enforce the applicable trespass laws on the owner's behalf on the store owner.
- Many owners and clerks were afraid to approach and confront the criminals that hang out in front of their business
- Clerks didn't have to risk confrontation and possible retaliation, they could call HPD

TRESPASS AFFIDAVIT (BUSINESS OR COMMERCIAL PROPERTY)

My name is		. I am the	
	(Printed Name)	(Owner/Agent of the Owner)	
of the property located at	(Street Address)	, Houston, Texas (Zip	
Code) I hereby request and authorize	,	RTMENT to enter the premises at	
said location and, in my absen-	ce, to enforce all applicable tresp	ass laws on my behalf in regard to	
the above referenced property.	I further request that on my beh	alf, the HOUSTON POLICE	
DEPARTMENT request all pe	ersons who are not patrons in the	normal course of business to	
Immediately leave the property	y or be arrested pursuant to Section	on 30.05 of the Texas Penal Code.	
"NO TRESPASSING" signs h	ave been posted throughout the p	property.	
In addition, I, or my designee,	will cooperate fully in the prosec	cution of anyone who is arrested	
for a violation of any local or s	state law.		
My business address is		. My business phone number	
is	·		
		(Signature)	
Subscribed and sworn to a certify which witness my	me on this theday of _ hand and seal of office.	,20, to	

NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS

Fourth Requirement - Signage

- Made mandatory that "No Trespassing" signs be posted in English and Spanish on all sides of the building.
- It also requires that a height strip be posted at the main entrance/ exit of the store.
- GHRA, one of HPD's main partners on the Task Force, offers free to its members a packet providing the necessary signage and height strips to facilitate compliance with their member stores.



NO TRESPASSING

VIOLATORS WILL BE PROSECUTED

NO TRESPASE

LOS VIOLADORES SERAN PROCESADOS

Fifth Requirement – Unobstructed View

- Stores are required to maintain an unobstructed line of sight allowing a clear view of and from the cash register and sales transaction area through all windows and public access doors.
- Could <u>YOU</u> see a robbery in progress through all this?



Sixth Requirement – Hold Up Alarm

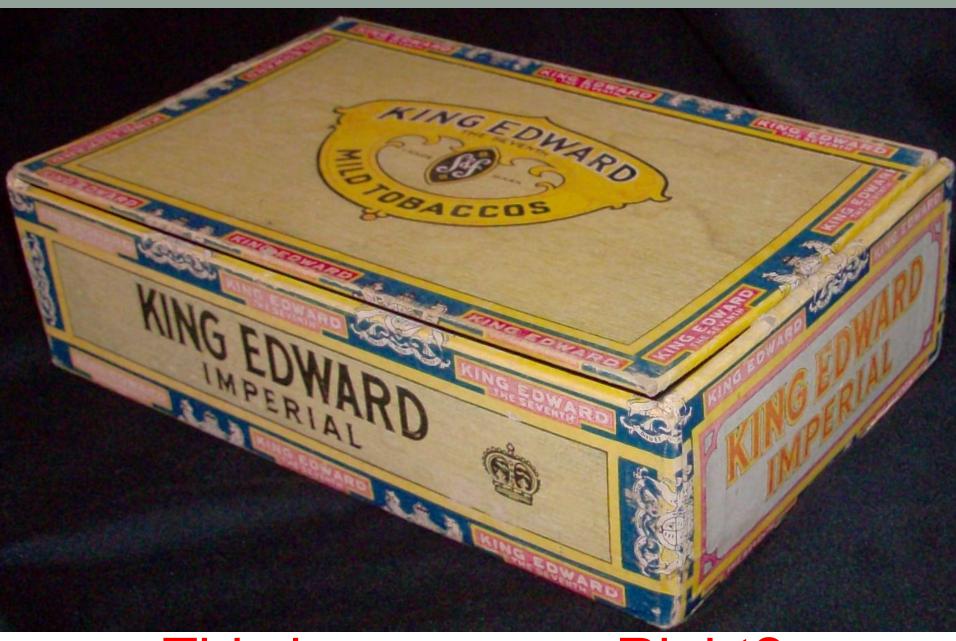
- Convenience stores shall have a silent panic or holdup alarm system, with a button in reach of the cash register and out of sight of the customer.
- Signs are required to be posted at the entrances and exits stating that an alarm security system is in use.





Seventh Requirement – Cash Handling

- Stores must have a cash handling and accountability policy in place which states maximum amounts of money to be kept in the registers.
- Stores are required to have a limited access drop safe in place which is bolted to the floor.
- Signs at the entrance that state employees do not have access to the safe and have minimum amounts of cash on hand are also required.
- Armored car service was suggested as a requirement, but ultimately left as merely a recommendation.



This is secure.....Right?

NOTICE

EMPLOYES
DO NOT HAVE
ACCESS TO SAFE

Eighth Requirement - Cameras

- A minimum of two, color, digital high-resolution cameras were required for all convenience stores.
- One camera must have an overall view of the counter/ register area and the other camera a view of the main entrance/ exit area.
- Both cameras shall display the time and date of the recording.
- Security cameras are required to run at all times, including when the store is not open for business in hopes that would reduce burglaries and ATM smash and grabs.

Cameras continued

- Store owners are required to maintain a library of the recorded digital images for not less than 30 days
- Mandatory to provide a police investigator with a copy of the video of the crime in a timely manner
- Signs stating the location was under camera surveillance were required at all entrances to the location



Old Low-Res Black and White Cameras



HD Night Vision Digital Cameras

SECURITY NOTICE



THIS PROPERTY
IS PROTECTED BY
VIDEO SURVEILLANCE

Compliance

- In 2009, implementation was limited to one police district and focused only on registration and education
- In 2010, the program rolled out to the entire city still focusing on registration and education
- In 2011, warnings were issued for non-compliance and citations were only issued to those who had still refused to register, and had been previously warned.
- In 2012, citations were issued for non-compliance for any portion of the ordinance where locations had previously been warned.
- Citations are limited to \$500.00 per violation. Typically if a location came into compliance after the citation was issued, it would be dismissed or plead significantly down at trial.

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Assessment

Determine the plan was implemented
Collecting pre/post data
Were goals attained
New strategies to augment plan
Ongoing assessment

Results

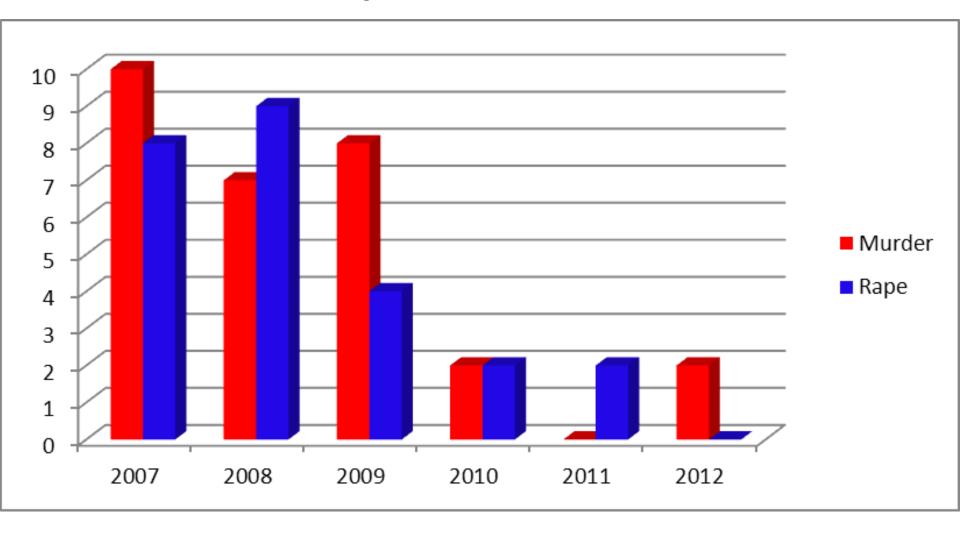
2007 vs. 2012 Crime Statistics

- Aggravated Assault +77%
- Burglary \$\infty\$ 56%

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Murder	10	7	8	2	0	2
Rape	8	9	4	2	2	0
Robbery	1138	988	1025	432	330	266
Agg. Assault	414	396	337	184	115	88
Burglary	475	468	295	253	287	266

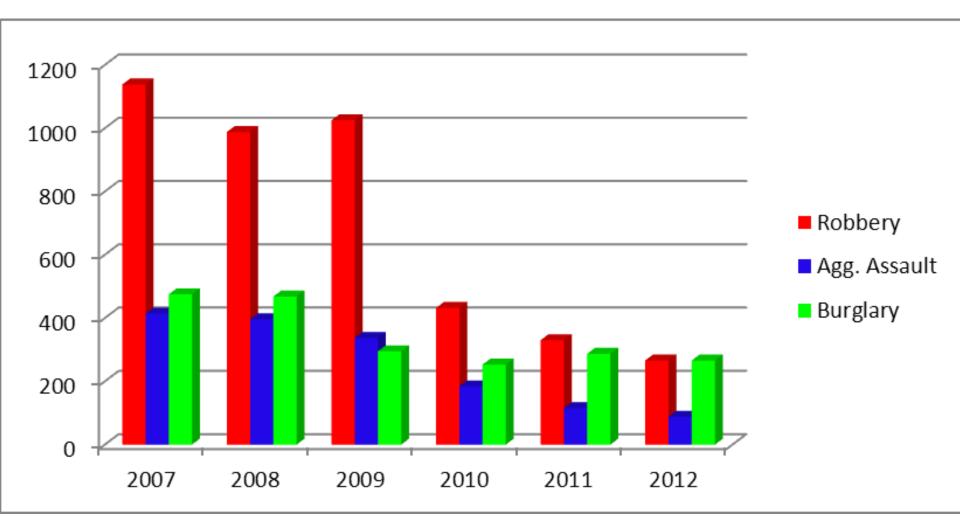


Murder and Rape 2007 - 2012



The ordinance went into full effect city wide in 2010

Robbery, Agg. Assault & Burglary 2007 - 2012



The ordinance went into full effect city wide in 2010

Displacement

- An unintended side effect of the ordinance was displacement of convenience store robberies into discount retail stores (dollar type stores).
- However, the number of violent crimes in these stores does not come anywhere close to the previous numbers seen in convenience stores.
- The Vice President of Loss Prevention for one of the large, national discount retail store chains came to HPD to ask why they were seeing an uptick in robberies in the Houston area. DRT officers went to all of that chain's locations in the North Command police district and following the model convenience store ordinance, made recommendations to reduce the robberies.

Program Maintenance

- Every March, DRT inspects every single convenience store in the City of Houston to check for continued compliance and locate new convenience stores.
- HPD is continually updating the website to make registration easier
- HPD has switched from training material on CD to YouTube, and has increased to six languages.
- HPD has a direct line of communication with GHRA, so that the DRT can directly address any issues or concerns that the convenience stores have.
- HPD is invited to all the local petroleum retailers and GHRA conferences to further educate attendees on the ordinance and robbery prevention

For More Information

- Sgt. Mike Hill City Wide DRT Coordinator <u>mike.hill@houstonpolice.org</u>
- Ofc. Ryan Watson Asst. City Wide DRT Coordinator <u>ryan.watson@houstonpolice.org</u>

