

DRAFT

hope unity commitment



Final Report

Truancy Curfew

From September 5, 2006
to September 3, 2007

**Big
plans
for your
future?**

Be in your seat.
Not in the street.

After 11 pm?
Age 16 or under?

**Be home.
Be safe.**



Robert J. Duffy, Mayor
City of Rochester, NY



**Center for Public
Safety Initiatives**

*A joint project of
The City of Rochester
The Rochester Police Department
Rochester Institute of Technology*

FIRST YEAR CURFEW REPORT

(Week #1 through Week #52)

September 5, 2006 through September 3, 2007

Center for Public Safety Initiatives
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Introduction

Rochester's curfew went into effect on the evening of September 5th, 2006. Throughout the first three months of the curfew there were typically 4 to 5 Rochester Police Department (RPD) officers assigned to curfew detail. These officers were usually distributed evenly throughout the East and the West with an additional officer serving as an intake officer at Hillside Children's Center (HCC)¹. During the months of December and January there were typically three officers assigned to curfew on a nightly basis. In response to a reported reduction in juvenile activity during the winter months, officer staffing was reduced to two officers per night during most of February and the beginning of March. This level of staffing continued, with a few exceptions on weekends, through the month of June. Beginning in July, responsibility for curfew enforcement was transferred to all officers in the department, effectively eliminating specific curfew assignments.

During the first few days of the pilot project, RPD officers educated juveniles they encountered about the curfew. During the first week and a half, RPD officers completed Juvenile Contact Reports (JCRs) and Field Interview Forms (FIFs) for those juveniles transported to HCC. In addition, during this period the RPD maintained a nightly activity log that documented the number of juveniles encountered and the number of warnings that took place.

However, during the first eleven days of the project there was no additional information recorded on juveniles that were stopped and subsequently warned by officers. By the middle of the second week (9/16/06) RPD officers began collecting basic demographic information on *all* juveniles in violation of curfew that they encountered. By the end of the third week (beginning 9/28/06), officers were instructed to begin completing JCRs and FIFs on all juveniles that they encountered, regardless of final disposition.

Therefore, the level of detail and the quality of data collected by the RPD improved progressively throughout the year of the curfew. In addition, as discussed below, the initial use of verbal warnings eventually declined to the point where it is no longer a disposition outcome. In other words, juveniles who are encountered by officers are either transported to HCC or taken directly home by RPD where they are turned over to a parent/guardian. As discussed below, by the end of the first year of the curfew, officers were significantly more likely to transport juveniles to HCC rather than transporting them directly home.

This report highlights the characteristics of the curfew and the juveniles encountered during the first year of the curfew.

Findings

Table 1 and Figure 1 show the breakdown of curfew enforcement by week. There were 433 encounters with juveniles during the first year of the curfew. A number of factors appear to contribute to the distribution and fluctuation of these encounters. Weather conditions and night of the week appear to be the most important factors. The weather during a number of weeks in

¹ By December 2006, it was decided that the intake officer permanently assigned to the curfew center would be reassigned to the field to make greater use of police resources.

the fall and winter months was especially cold and wet and on these evenings it was not uncommon for RPD officers to report no contacts with juveniles.

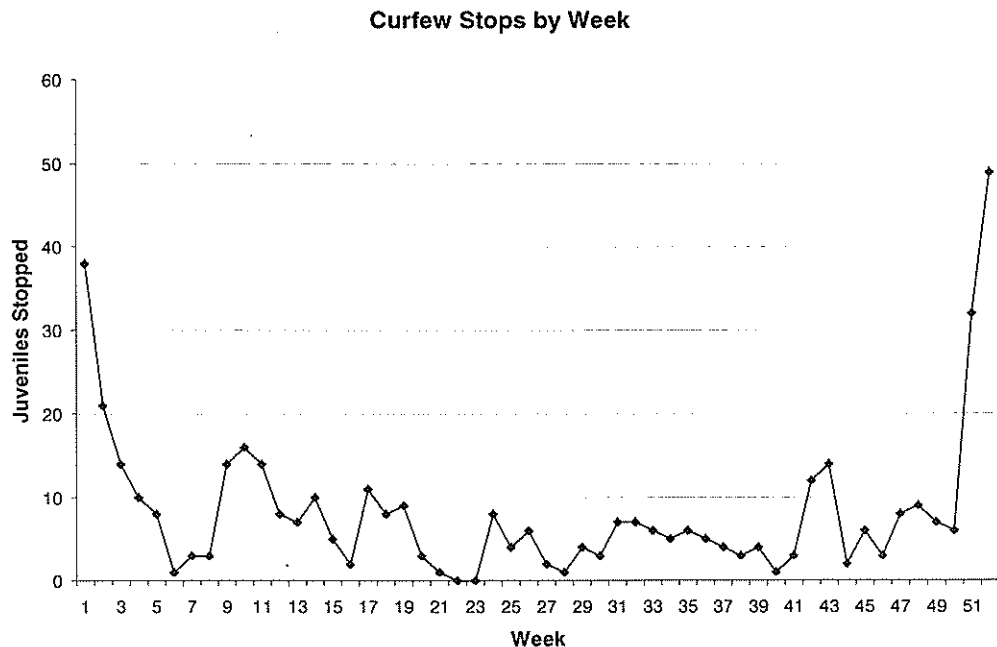
Table 1: Curfew Stops by Week

| Week/Dates | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------|
| # 1 (9/5 through 9/11) | 38 | 8.8 |
| # 2 (9/12 through 9/18) | 21 | 4.8 |
| # 3 (9/19 through 9/25) | 14 | 3.2 |
| # 4 (9/26 through 10/2) | 10 | 2.3 |
| # 5 (10/3 through 10/9) | 8 | 1.8 |
| # 6 (10/10 through 10/16) | 1 | 0.2 |
| # 7 (10/17 through 10/23) | 3 | 0.7 |
| # 8 (10/24 through 10/30) | 3 | 0.7 |
| # 9 (10/31 through 11/6) | 14 | 3.2 |
| # 10 (11/7 through 11/13) | 16 | 3.7 |
| # 11 (11/14 through 11/20) | 14 | 3.2 |
| # 12 (11/21 through 11/27) | 8 | 1.8 |
| # 13 (11/28 through 12/4) | 7 | 1.6 |
| # 14 (12/5 through 12/11) | 10 | 2.3 |
| # 15 (12/12 through 12/18) | 5 | 1.2 |
| # 16 (12/19 through 25) | 2 | 0.5 |
| # 17 (12/26 through 1/1) | 11 | 2.5 |
| # 18 (1/2 through 1/8) | 8 | 1.8 |
| # 19 (1/9 through 1/15) | 9 | 2.1 |
| # 20 (1/16 through 1/22) | 3 | 0.7 |
| # 21 (1/23 through 1/29) | 1 | 0.2 |
| # 22 (1/30 through 2/5) | 0 | 0.0 |
| # 23 (2/6 through 2/12) | 0 | 0.0 |
| # 24 (2/13 through 2/19) | 8 | 1.8 |
| # 25 (2/20 through 2/26) | 4 | 0.9 |
| # 26 (2/27 through 3/5) | 6 | 1.4 |
| # 27 (3/6 through 3/12) | 2 | 0.5 |
| # 28 (3/13 through 3/19) | 1 | 0.2 |
| # 29 (3/20 through 3/26) | 4 | 0.9 |
| # 30 (3/27 through 4/2) | 3 | 0.7 |
| # 31 (4/3 through 4/9) | 7 | 1.6 |
| # 32 (4/10 through 4/16) | 7 | 1.6 |
| # 33 (4/17 through 4/23) | 6 | 1.4 |
| # 34 (4/24 through 4/30) | 5 | 1.2 |
| # 35 (5/1 through 5/7) | 6 | 1.4 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-------|
| # 36 (5/8 through 5/14) | 5 | 1.2 |
| # 37 (5/15 through 5/21) | 4 | 0.9 |
| # 38 (5/22 through 5/28) | 3 | 0.7 |
| # 39 (5/29 through 6/4) | 4 | 0.9 |
| # 40 (6/5 through 6/11) | 1 | 0.2 |
| # 41 (6/12 through 6/18) | 3 | 0.7 |
| # 42 (6/19 through 6/25) | 12 | 2.8 |
| # 43 (6/26 through 7/2) | 14 | 3.2 |
| # 44 (7/3 through 7/9) | 2 | 0.5 |
| # 45 (7/10 through 7/16) | 6 | 1.4 |
| # 46 (7/17 through 7/23) | 3 | 0.7 |
| # 47 (7/24 through 7/30) | 8 | 1.8 |
| # 48 (7/31 through 8/6) | 9 | 2.1 |
| # 49 (8/7 through 8/13) | 7 | 1.6 |
| # 50 (8/14 through 8/20) | 6 | 1.4 |
| # 51 (8/21 through 8/27) | 32 | 7.4 |
| # 52 (8/28 through 9/4) | 49 | 11.3 |
| Total | 433 | 100.0 |

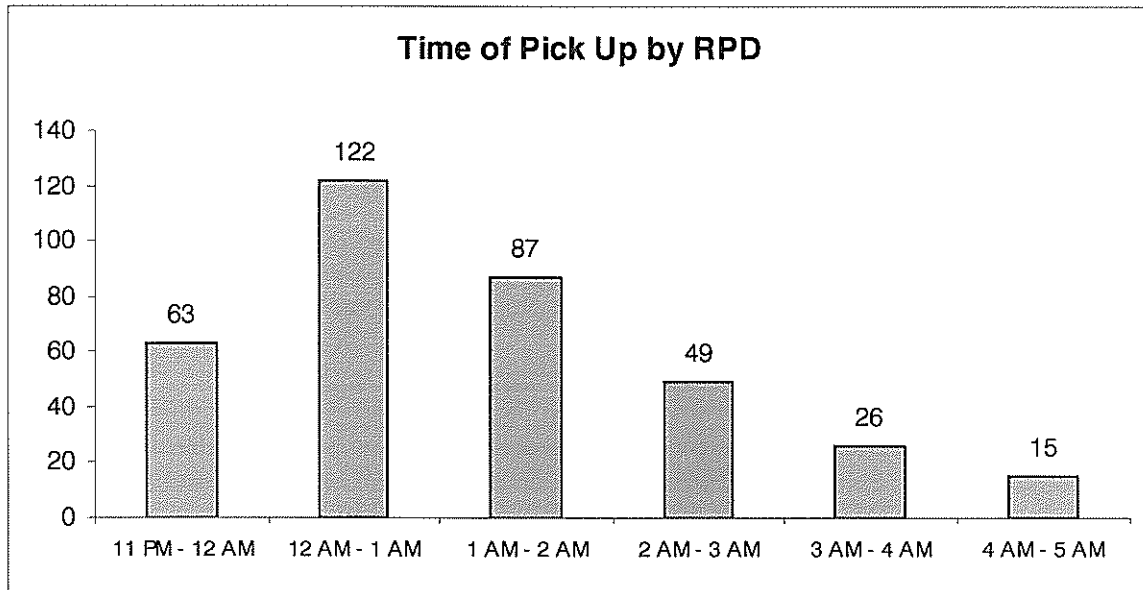
In addition, juvenile contacts have been less frequent midweek (especially Tuesday and Wednesdays) and more frequent during weekend nights. Approximately 40% of juvenile curfew encounters have occurred on Friday and Saturday nights. This is especially significant considering the fact that curfew enforcement begins one hour later (Midnight) during weekend evenings.

Figure 1: # of Juveniles Encountered



The majority of juveniles have been stopped by RPD officers between the hours of Midnight and 2 AM. Approximately 58 percent of all curfew stops have occurred in this two hour period. However, an additional 25 percent of stops have occurred after 2 AM.

Figure 2: Hour of Curfew Stops

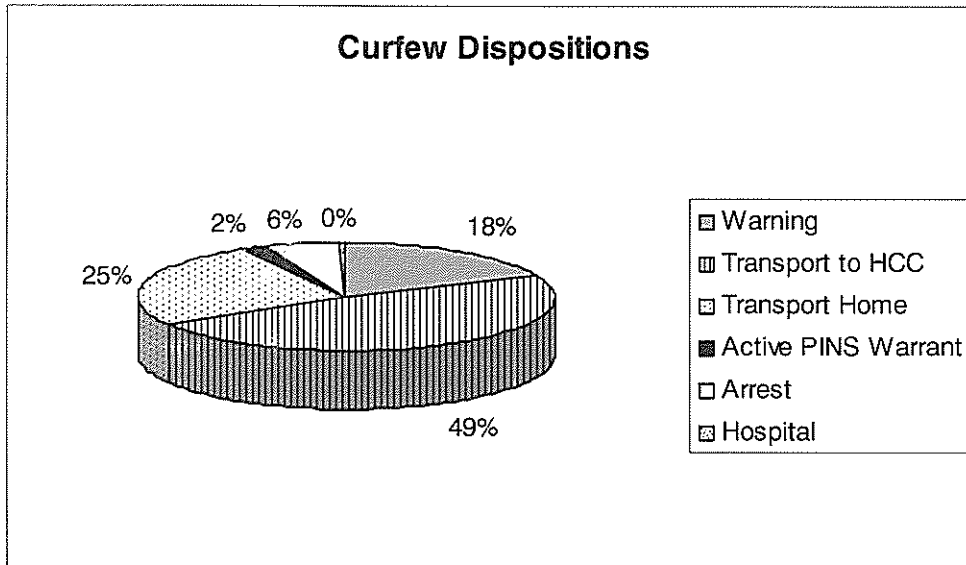


During the first four weeks of the initial pilot project, most juveniles that officers encountered received a warning. Table 2 and Figures 3 & 4 present the distribution of official dispositions for the juveniles encountered by officers. While offering warnings was the initial stated policy during the first few nights of the curfew, it appears to be a trend that continued through the first six weeks of the pilot project. However, juveniles are now more likely to be transported to HCC compared to any other outcome.

Table 2: Curfew Dispositions

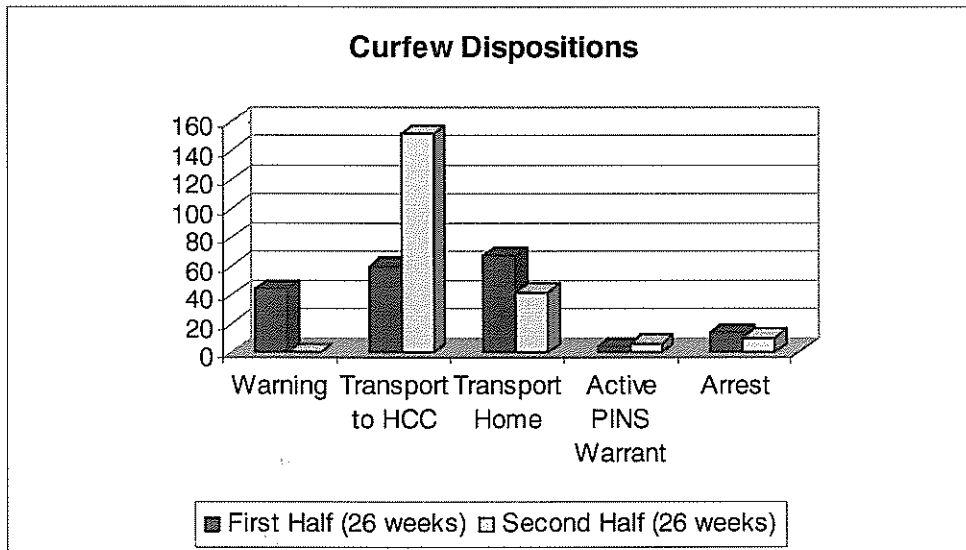
| Disposition | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|
| Warning | 79 | 18.2 |
| Transport Home | 110 | 25.4 |
| Transport to Hillside | 208 | 48.0 |
| Arrest | 24 | 5.5 |
| Active PINS Warrant | 10 | 2.3 |
| Transport to Hospital | 2 | 0.5 |
| Total | 433 | 100.0 |

Figure 3: Juvenile Encounter Dispositions (First 12 Months)



By the fourth week of the curfew the frequency of warnings significantly decreased and processing juveniles through HCC increased. For example, during the first three weeks of the curfew, warnings accounted for 86% of all encounter dispositions. In the next three weeks (weeks #4 through #6) warnings accounted for approximately 42% of the dispositions while approximately 47% of juveniles were transported to HCC during this same period. Since Week # 11 (November 19, 2006) there has not been a single incident documented where a juvenile has simply received a verbal warning.

Figure 4: Encounter Dispositions by Time Period



In addition to the juveniles transported to Hillside, there have been ten cases where the youth had an outstanding active warrant for PINS and 24 cases where the juvenile was arrested. These incidents include arrests for disorderly conduct, possession of marijuana, possession of cocaine, possession of crack cocaine, burglary, possession of weapons, criminal possession of stolen property, grand larceny, trespassing, and armed robbery.

Figure 4 compares the outcome of curfew stops during the first half (September 2006 through February 2007) and the second half (March 2007 through August 2007) of the first year of the curfew. This chart demonstrates the elimination of warnings and a significant increase in the number of juveniles transported to HCC relative to the number of juveniles transported home during the second half of the first year.

During the first year of the curfew there have been 37 occasions where a young person has been stopped on multiple occasions. This means that, roughly 9 out of every 100 curfew stops involves a repeat violator. One individual has been stopped on four separate occasions. Another youth has been stopped three times, while all other youth have been stopped on two separate occasions. One case involved a juvenile that was arrested on two separate dates. These 37 repeat violators do not include a number of cases where juvenile siblings from the same household have been stopped on multiple occasions.

The remaining tables and figures present more detailed analyses of cases for which we have more complete demographic information. Most of these data come from encounters since September 16, 2006 when officers regularly began recording more detailed information.

Table 3 demonstrates that most of the juveniles that the police have encountered have been male. Less than a quarter of the juveniles have been female.

Table 3: Gender of Juveniles Encountered

| Gender | Frequency | Percent |
|--------|-----------|---------|
| Male | 304 | 77.2 |
| Female | 90 | 22.8 |
| Total | 394 | 100.0 |

These data also demonstrate that youth of 14, 15, and 16 years of age have been encountered by RPD officers more frequently. Juveniles in this age range represent 78% of all juveniles encountered. However, in the first year of the curfew there have been 76 cases where the juvenile was under the age of 14, including 18 under the age of 12. It is important to note that these young people were not stopped at particularly early times in the evening. For example, approximately 41 percent of young people under the age of 14 were stopped *after* 1 AM and only 18 percent were stopped *before* Midnight.

Table 4: Age of Juveniles

| Age | Frequency | Percent |
|-------|------------------|---------|
| 7 | 1 | 0.3 |
| 8 | 3 | 0.8 |
| 10 | 4 | 1.0 |
| 11 | 10 | 2.6 |
| 12 | 17 | 4.3 |
| 13 | 51 | 13.0 |
| 14 | 97 | 24.7 |
| 15 | 136 | 34.7 |
| 16 | 73 | 18.5 |
| Total | 392 ² | 100.0 |

The race and ethnicity of juveniles stopped by the police was available for 365 of the cases. These data are presented in Tables 5 and 6 and Figure 5. The majority (75 percent) of the youth were Black and non-Hispanic. Among these 365 youth, only 22 (6 percent) were White and non-Hispanic.

Table 5: Race of Juveniles

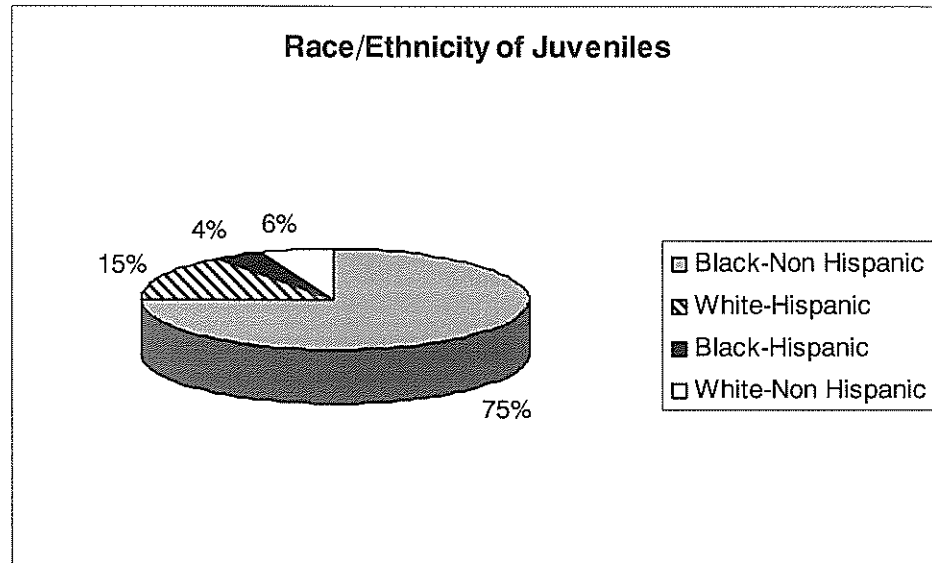
| Race | Frequency | Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|
| White | 76 | 21.0 |
| Black | 289 | 79.0 |
| Total | 365 | 100.0 |

Table 6: Ethnicity of Juveniles

| Ethnicity | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------|-----------|---------|
| Hispanic | 70 | 19.0 |
| Non-Hispanic | 295 | 81.0 |
| Total | 365 | 100.0 |

² Two youths refused to provide any identifying information prior to leaving HCC and are therefore excluded from these analyses.

Figure 5: Race/Ethnicity of Juveniles



Data provided by RPD highlight a number of unique circumstances surrounding some of the curfew stops. Increasingly, many of these cases represent incidents where the stop was precipitated by a citizen complaint. These circumstances are listed in the table below and are based on 394 curfew stops.

Police are increasingly encountering juveniles when responding to calls for fights and arguments. Over 8 percent of the curfew contacts police are having are related to these problems. In approximately 7 percent of the curfew stops the police were responding to a report of shots fired. Of these cases, in 14 separate incidents the police actually recovered firearms from individuals that were stopped, or within close proximity to the initial report and eventual curfew encounter. For example, in one incident the police responded to a house party with a report of shots fired. After encountering a number of juveniles out on the street in front of the location, the police recovered a shotgun in the yard behind the house. As this example demonstrates, the police have also encountered juveniles entering and exiting house parties with some frequency.

In the first year of the curfew police encountered 6 juveniles that were in possession of tools (e.g., hammers & screwdrivers) that could be used to burglarize homes and steal vehicles. These curfew stops were made after citizens called the police to report juveniles suspiciously looking into vehicles in neighborhoods that had established problems of vehicle thefts. Finally, two juveniles were transported by police to area hospitals. One individual had been stabbed after he attempted to rob someone while the second individual sustained injuries after a stolen vehicle he was a passenger in was involved in a traffic accident.

Table 7: Special Circumstances Surrounding Curfew Stop

| Circumstance | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Repeat Curfew Violation | 37 | 9.4 |
| Fight/Argument | 33 | 8.4 |
| Shots Fired/Gun Recovered | 28 | 7.1 |
| Juvenile Stopped Outside House Party | 18 | 4.6 |
| Juvenile Spent Night at HCC | 8 | 2.0 |
| Runaway | 8 | 2.0 |
| Possessing Tools | 6 | 1.5 |
| Transported to Hospital | 2 | 0.5 |
| Total | 394 | |

Data provided by the RPD also highlight prior contacts these juveniles have had with the criminal justice system. These data include a) the number of prior police contacts, and b) whether the juvenile is currently on probation. Data on probation status was available for 358 cases because officers routinely check this information when they stop and question a juvenile (regardless of the final disposition). These cases were also cross-referenced and confirmed with the Monroe County Office of Probation/Community Corrections. Data on the number of prior police contacts was available for those instances in which a Juvenile Contact Report (JCR) was completed. We also note instances in which officers identified juveniles that were “gang affiliated.”

Table 8: Prior Police Contacts

| # of Police Contacts | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|
| 0 | 114 | 46.2 |
| 1 | 49 | 19.8 |
| 2 | 16 | 10.5 |
| 3 | 20 | 8.1 |
| 4 | 16 | 6.5 |
| 5 | 9 | 3.6 |
| 6 | 4 | 1.6 |
| 7 | 6 | 2.4 |
| 8 | 1 | 0.4 |
| 9 | 1 | 0.4 |
| 11 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Total | 247 | 100.0 |

More than half of the youth stopped by the police had at least one prior recorded contact with RPD. On average these youth had approximately two prior police contacts with zero police contacts being the modal or most common category. However, a number of these youth have had significant prior contact with police. Approximately 15 percent of the youth stopped have had more than 3 prior police contacts.

Table 9: Probation Status

| Probation Status | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------|-----------|---------|
| Yes | 58 | 16.2 |
| No | 300 | 83.8 |
| Total | 358 | 100.0 |

While the majority of juveniles stopped for curfew were not currently on probation, approximately 16 percent had an active juvenile probation status. This probation status includes individuals at diversion, investigation, and supervision stages. RPD is actively communicating and sharing this information with the Family Services Division of the Monroe Co. Office of Probation. This has ensured that Probation Officers are aware of curfew violations by juveniles under their supervision.

Finally, information recorded by RPD officers highlights the number of juveniles that admitted or were suspected of being involved in a gang. Officers routinely record gang affiliation on FIF and JCR forms. Gang affiliation is commonly noted by self-admission, the presence of identifying tattoos and colors, or the presence of other known gang members. During the first year of the curfew 31 juveniles were identified as “gang affiliated” by RPD. This represents approximately 9 percent of all curfew stops in which gang information was provided by RPD.

One of the goals outlined in the City’s proposal to extend the curfew was greater coordination and information sharing between Hillside Children’s Center and the Rochester City School District (RCSD). The stated purpose of this was to help better identify young people that were experiencing multiple problems (e.g., school suspension, chronic truancy, and curfew violation) and to provide a more coordinated response to these youth and their families. At the beginning of 2007 Hillside began requesting consent from parents that provided them authorization to contact school officials. This has provided Principals and school counselors with information about students that have been stopped during curfew hours.

Unfortunately, no additional school information was available for youth stopped for violating curfew during the first year. However, beginning in the second year of the curfew, attendance and truancy specialists within the RCSD are providing school data on students that have been stopped for curfew. The data presented in the table below represent 82 RCSD students that have been stopped for violating curfew since the beginning of the school year (September 6, 2007). These data suggest that there is a correlation between the lack of adherence to the curfew and school related problems and challenges. Some of these students have experienced multiple problems (e.g., attendance, disciplinary problems, and suspension) since the beginning of the 2007 school year.

Table 10: School Related Problems (September 6 – November 6, 2007)

| School Related Problem | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Sporadic Attendance | 51 | 62.2 |
| Skipping Many Classes | 16 | 19.5 |
| Constantly Tardy | 14 | 17.1 |
| Suspension | 13 | 15.9 |
| Disciplinary Problems | 7 | 8.5 |
| Referred to Central Office | 4 | 4.9 |
| Listed as “no shows” | 4 | 4.9 |
| Picked up for Truancy by RPD | 2 | 2.4 |
| Total | 82 | |

Data from HCC and the RPD also provide a limited glimpse into the forms of adult supervision that are available for juveniles that the police encounter. This information is displayed in Table 11. At this point we have a descriptive account of home supervision for 315 cases.

Juveniles encountered by the police are most commonly supervised by single mothers. Close to three quarters of the juveniles stopped report living primarily with their mother only. Very few youth (only 16 percent) have home supervision with at least two adults present (e.g., both mother and father or mother and a grandparent).

Table 11: Type of Home Supervision

| Adult Home Supervision | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Mother Only | 223 | 70.8 |
| Both Mother and Father | 45 | 14.3 |
| Father Only | 15 | 4.8 |
| Grandmother Only | 9 | 2.9 |
| Aunt | 7 | 2.2 |
| Other Adult Relative | 7 | 2.2 |
| Mother and Grandparent | 5 | 1.6 |
| Older Sibling | 2 | 0.6 |
| Uncle | 1 | 0.3 |
| Family Friend | 1 | 0.3 |
| Total | 315 | 100.0 |

One objective of the curfew evaluation is to determine the location of curfew violations and provide for a spatial analysis. It is not only important to demonstrate where these violations are occurring but additionally how far from home these youth are when they are out past curfew. Address location of warning dispositions were not available during the first week as violators

were given verbal warnings and no additional information was systematically collected. Below we examine the zip codes of curfew stops and the distance these stops occurred relative to the home address of the juvenile. Maps of home addresses and the location of curfew stops are provided as an Appendix to this report.

Table 12: Distribution of Encounter Zip Codes

| Zip Code | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| 14604 | 8 | 2.1 |
| 14605 | 51 | 13.1 |
| 14606 | 69 | 17.8 |
| 14607 | 9 | 2.3 |
| 14608 | 32 | 8.2 |
| 14609 | 41 | 10.6 |
| 14610 | 5 | 1.3 |
| 14611 | 42 | 10.8 |
| 14612 | 9 | 2.3 |
| 14613 | 30 | 7.7 |
| 14614 | 6 | 1.5 |
| 14615 | 15 | 3.9 |
| 14616 | 1 | 0.3 |
| 14619 | 11 | 2.8 |
| 14620 | 6 | 1.5 |
| 14621 | 51 | 13.1 |
| 14624 | 1 | 0.3 |
| 14642 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Total | 388 | 100.0 |

Data on the zip code location of encounters was available for 388 encounters. Table 12 lists the zip codes of these locations. A number of hot spots of curfew activity appear to exist within a few areas of the city. For example, approximately 44 percent of curfew stops/encounters have occurred within three zip codes in the city of Rochester (14605, 14606, & 14621). These zip codes correspond to city sectors 3, 9, and 10.

Table 13: Miles from Home to Pickup

| Distance from Home | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 0 through 0.5 miles | 130 | 36.8 |
| 0.6 through 1.0 miles | 59 | 16.7 |
| 1.1 through 2.0 miles | 64 | 18.1 |
| 2.1 through 3.0 miles | 43 | 12.2 |
| 3.1 through 4.0 miles | 23 | 6.5 |
| 4.1 through 5.0 miles | 5 | 1.4 |
| 5.1 through 10.0 miles | 24 | 6.8 |
| Greater than 10 miles | 5 | 1.4 |
| Total | 353 | 100.0 |

Data on home location is available for juveniles that are transported home, transported to Hillside, arrested, or picked up on an active outstanding warrant. Table 13 shows how far from home the juvenile was when they were encountered past curfew hours. During the first year of the curfew juveniles have been relatively close to their residence when encountered by the police. Slightly more than half of all juveniles were picked up within a mile of their home. The average curfew violation occurs 1.70 miles from the juvenile's home. This average *does not* include two cases in which juveniles were stopped by the police after traveling to Rochester from Buffalo and downstate New York.

However, this average is slightly skewed because of three cases where the juvenile was visiting or spending the night at a location a substantial distance from their home. One case involved a youth who was not from Rochester but in the city visiting a cousin and was stopped for a curfew violation (resulting in a 21.7 mile distance from home). In one other instance a juvenile was stopped 6.8 miles from their home because they were staying at a friend's house (within close proximity to the violation). In a third instance the home address was over 9 miles from the curfew violation because the juvenile was staying at a non-secure detention facility close to the location of the curfew violation.

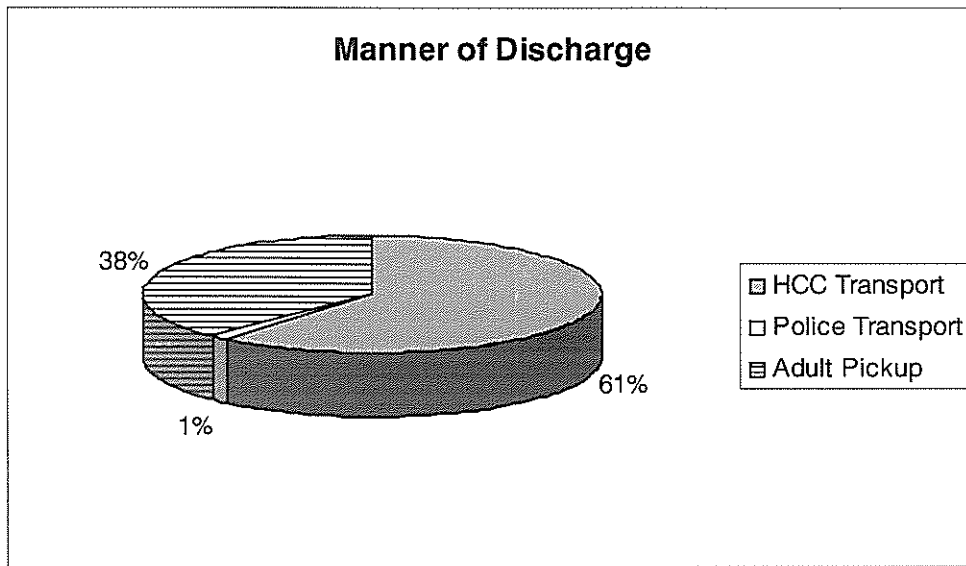
Finally, these data also allow us to characterize the processing and discharge of juveniles. This includes a) who the youth was discharged to, and b) the manner of discharge. Most of the juveniles have been released to their mothers. However, in a number of instances RPD officers or HCC staff could not locate the juvenile's mother and eventually released the youth to a grandparent. In a number of other instances, youth were released to other responsible adults, like family friends, or staff at the non-secure detention facility from which the juvenile had wandered away from.

Table 14: Responsible Adult at Discharge

| Adult at Discharge | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Mother | 183 | 61.6 |
| Other Family Member | 67 | 22.6 |
| Father | 27 | 9.1 |
| Other Responsible Adult | 20 | 6.7 |
| Total | 297 | 100.0 |

Finally, we examined the manner in which juveniles were discharged and transported from HCC to their homes. Most of the youth are transported home by HCC staff. An additional 38 percent were picked up at HCC by a family member or other responsible adult. Three juveniles have been transported from HCC by RPD officers. One of these cases involved a juvenile who was transported home by RPD because the youth reported a conflict with family at home. The number of juveniles transported home by HCC is admittedly higher than they originally had estimated. The reliance on HCC for transportation appears to be largely a function of the limited means of transportation that some parents have during the early morning hours.

Figure 6: Manner of Discharge



Summary

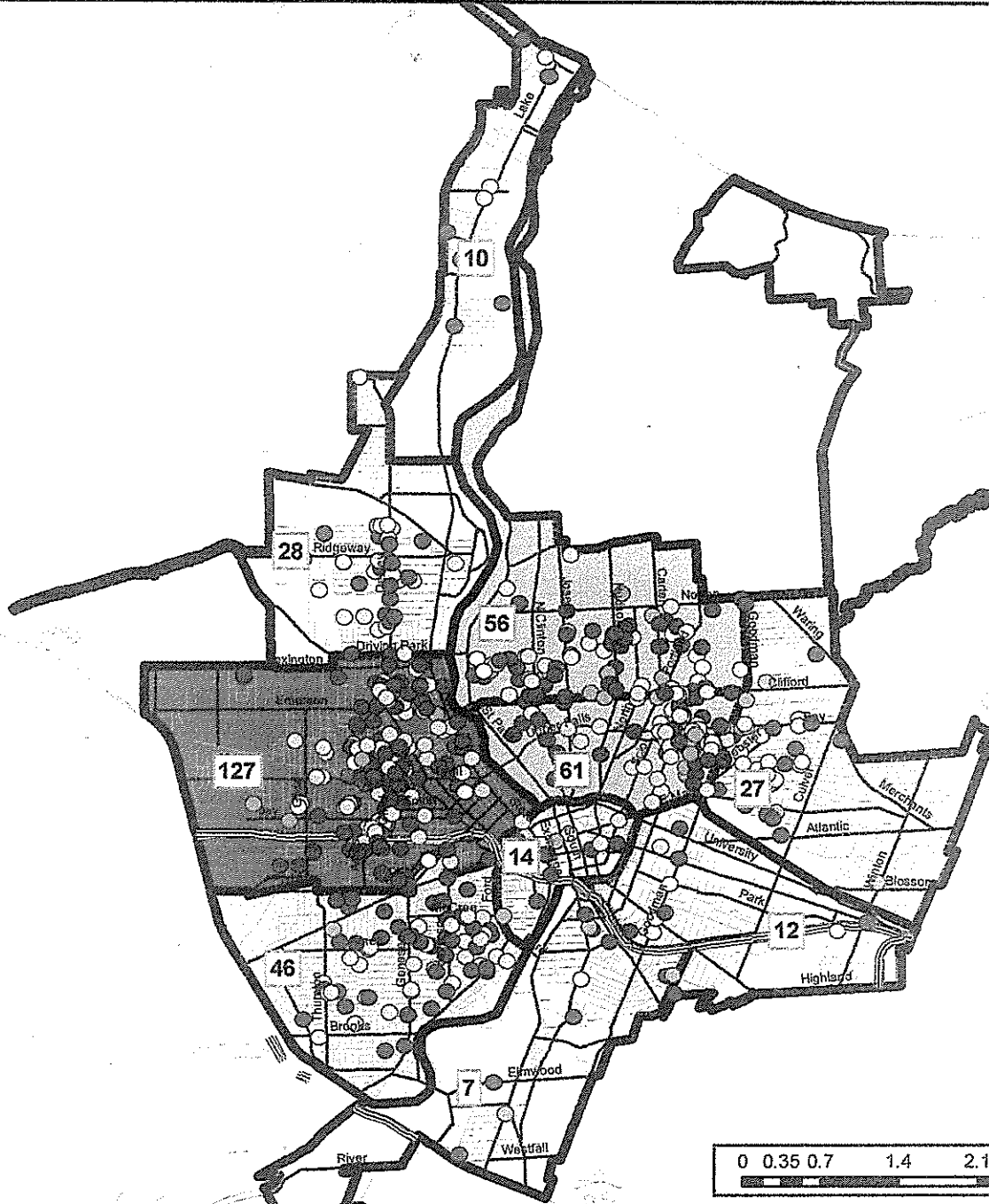
This report has described the first year of Rochester’s youth curfew. During the first year of the curfew most youth encountered by RPD have been processed through HCC. While a verbal warning still accounts for approximately 18 percent of case outcomes, it is important to note that half of these warnings occurred during the first week of the initial pilot project.

The frequency of officers transporting juveniles directly home has significantly decreased during the second half of the first year. If this trend continues, more young people and their families will be given an opportunity to take advantage of intervention and follow-up services offered through HCC. Importantly, by the end of the first year of the curfew, information sharing between HCC and the RCSD improved so that the co-occurrence of curfew and truancy problems can be monitored.

Juveniles that have come to the attention of RPD officers have tended to be older minority males. RPD officers have encountered females, younger teens, and non-minority juveniles significantly less frequently. Juveniles stopped by the police have generally been observed violating curfew fairly close to home. However, there have been at least fifteen cases involving non-Rochester residents stopped during curfew hours. These have included youth as far away as Long Island and Buffalo and as close as Hilton, Chili, Spencerport, Greece, and Pittsford. At the end of the first year, one of the biggest challenges facing the curfew is developing a response for the steadily increasing number of repeat curfew violators.

Finally, while many juveniles appear to be engaged in fairly innocuous behavior (e.g., walking home from the store or a friend's house) while violating curfew, there is compelling evidence that many juveniles are engaged in criminal activity or placing themselves at risk during curfew hours. In the first year of the curfew there have been 24 juveniles arrested during curfew hours; many for serious felonies (e.g., criminal possession of weapons, criminal possession of a controlled substance, grand larceny, burglary, armed robbery, etc.). An additional 79 juveniles were stopped while the police were actively following up on public complaints of fights, loud house parties, and shots fired. A number of these situations were later verified by Rochester's ShotSpotter technology, and 14 curfew stops resulted in the retrieval of a firearm from the scene.

Locations of Curfew Stops (9/7/06-9/4/07)



Legend

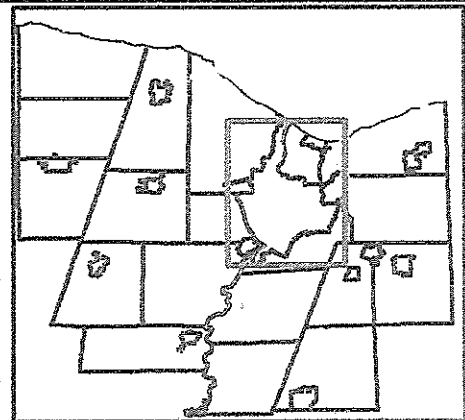
Case Disposition # Per City Sector

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------|
| ○ Arrest | | 7 - 31 |
| ○ Transport Home | | 32 - 55 |
| ● Transport to Hillside | | 56 - 79 |
| ○ Warn | | 80 - 103 |
| ○ Warrant | | 104 - 127 |

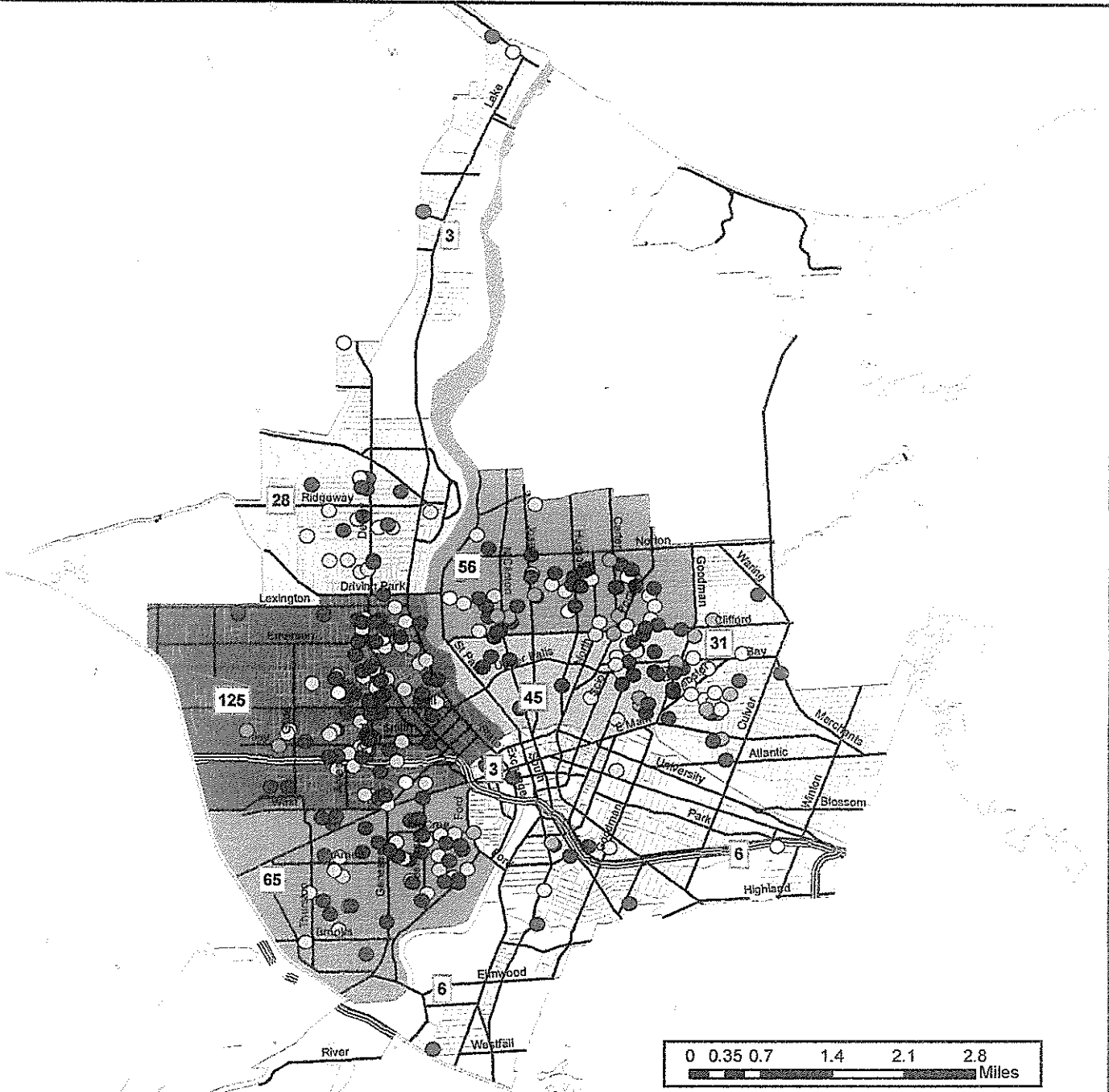


Created on 10/24/07 by Chris Delaney, RPD
 99% Geocoding Rate (N=392)
 3 unknown addresses
 Data Sources: RPD curfew records,
 RCSD student roster

Week 1 data is incomplete
 as during the first week,
 no data was kept on violators who were
 given a verbal warning.



Home Addresses of Curfew Violators (9/7/06-9/4/07)



Legend

| Case Disposition | # Per City Sector |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| ○ Arrest | 3 - 6 |
| ○ Transport Home | 7 - 31 |
| ● Transport to Hillside | 32 - 45 |
| ○ Warn | 46 - 65 |
| ○ Warrant | 66 - 125 |



Created on 10/24/07 by Chris Delaney, RPD
 96% Geocoding Rate (N=392)
 9 out of city addresses
 7 unknown addresses
 Data Sources: RPD curfew records,
 RCSD student roster

Week 1 data is incomplete
 as during the first week,
 no data was kept on violators who were
 given a verbal warning.

