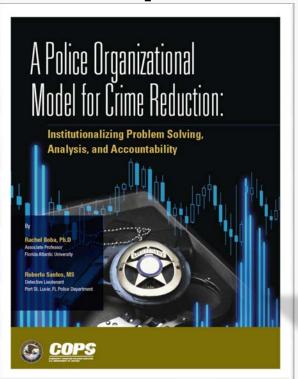
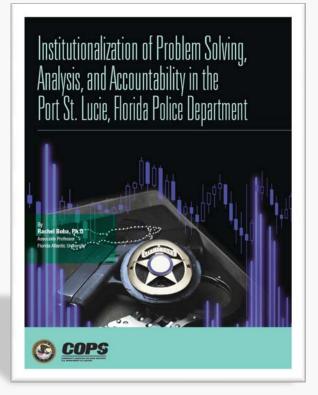
Integration of Problem Analysis in Response to Crime Issues





Dr. Rachel Boba Santos Florida Atlantic University Det. Lt. Roberto Santos Port St. Lucie, FL Police Department

POP Conference October 2011: Miami, FL

Outline

- Organizational model for integrating and institutionalizing problem solving, analysis, and accountability
- 2. Highlight: Short-term problem solving
- 3. Evaluation results of one agency's implementation
- 4. Implications and considerations for integration

Evidence-Based Model

- Research results: More focused responses are more effective
- Effective policing strategies:
 - Standard model
 - Problem-oriented policing
 - Disorder policing
 - Hot Spots policing
 - Intelligence-led policing
 - Predictive policing
 - CompStat

Model Assumptions

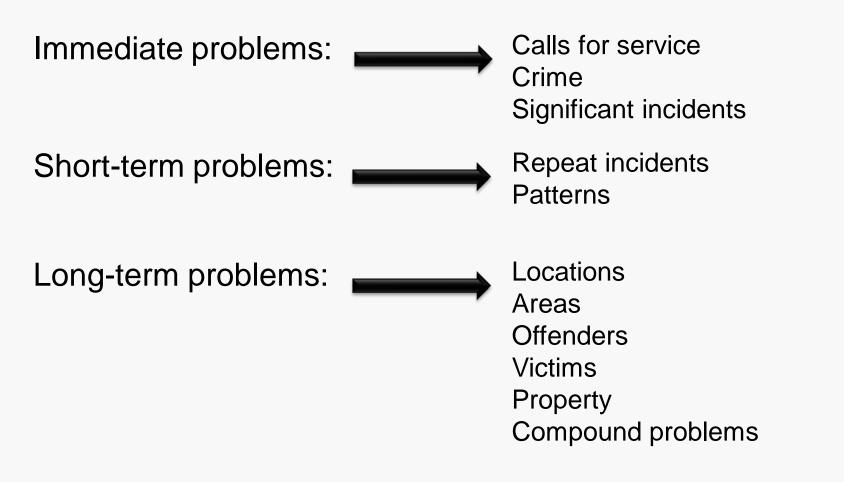
- 1. <u>Problem solving</u> is an effective process for implementing crime reduction strategies at all levels
- 2. <u>Crime analysis</u> is useful and should guide police in implementing crime reduction strategies
- **3.** <u>Systematic accountability</u> is imperative for organizational change and consistency

Key Concepts

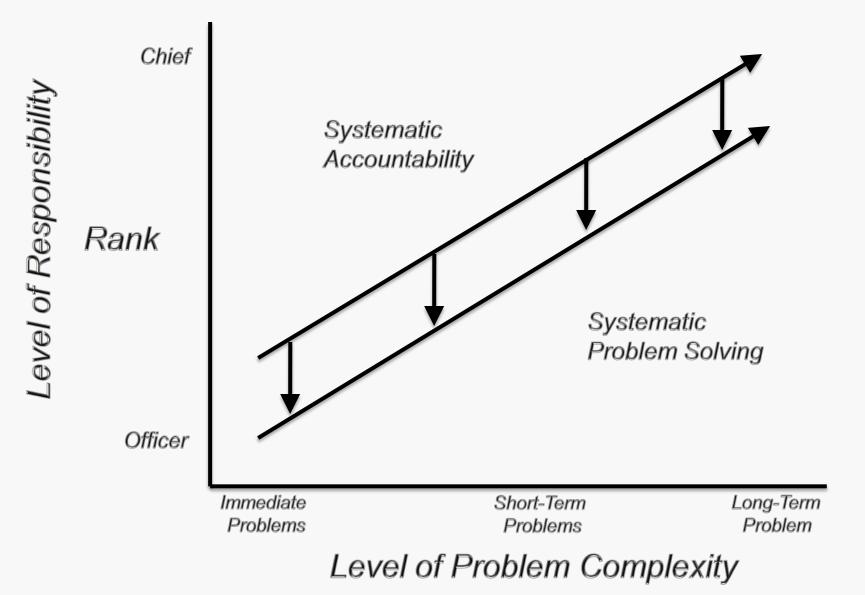
- Problems are distinguished by complexity
- Stratifies responsibility of problem solving
- Analysis is stratified by purpose
- Institutionalized into the day-to-day operations
- Creates standards
- Increases minimum expectations
- Encourages creativity
- Structure and process for accountability
- Systematic communication and documentation

Types of Problems Level of Complexity

Important to distinguish among different types of activity so they can be addressed appropriately



Stratified Model



Stratification of Accountability

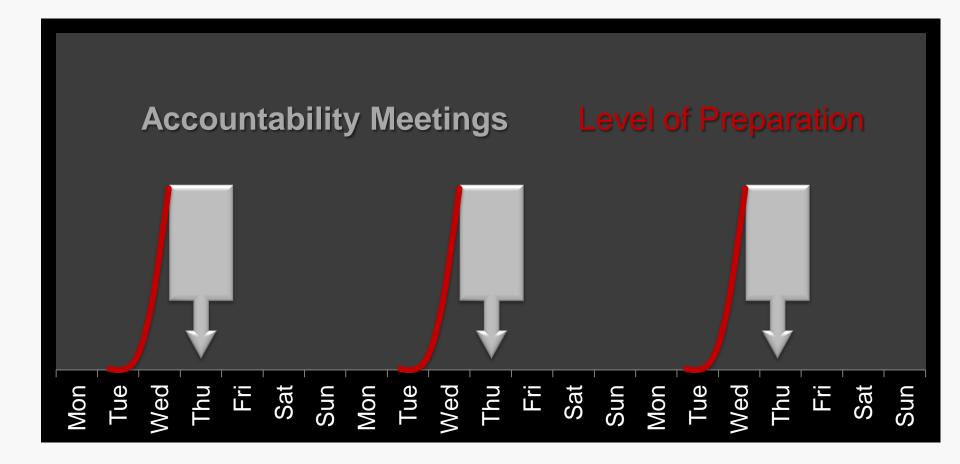
Temporal Nature of Accountability Meetings

Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Semi-annual
Immediate	Short	Long-term	
	Tommorel Note	ve of the Drob	

Temporal Nature of the Problem

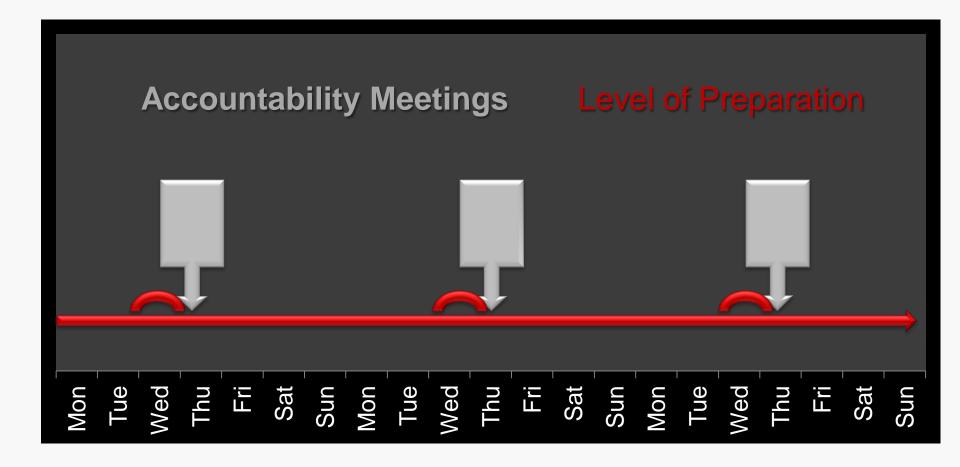
Current Accountability Practice

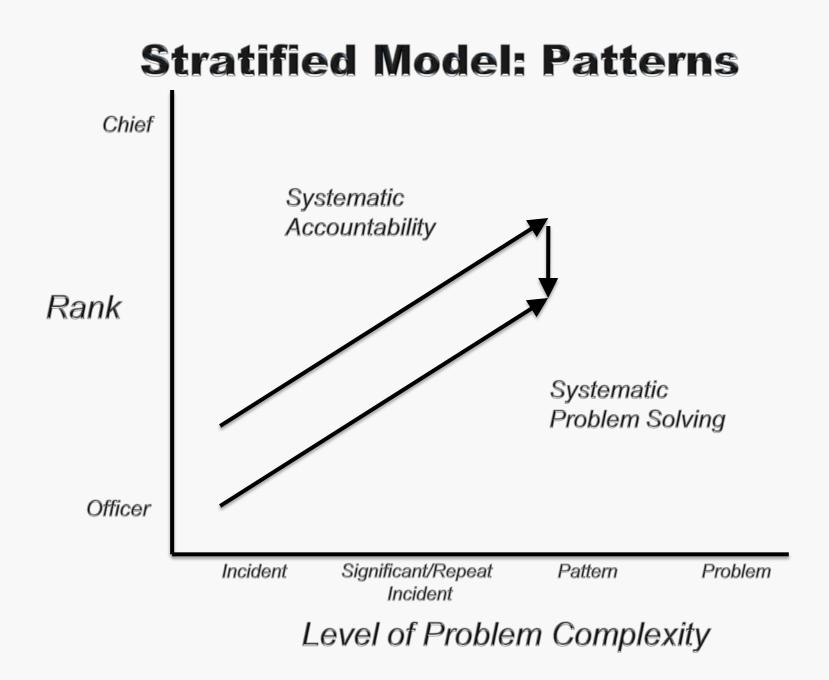
Documentation and preparation only for the meeting



Integration of Accountability

Documentation /evaluation ongoing and is part of everyday practice.







Police Department Crime Analysis Unit

FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT USE ONLY

Hotspot: Residential Burglaries in Beat 31

Number of Incidents:7Date Range:October 22, 2010 – November 3, 2010Time Range:All incidents occurred during the day (between 0900 and 1620) during the weekTarget:Single family homesProperty Taken:TVs, computers, cash jewelryGeneral Location:North of Becker Rd and East of Darwin Rd; Beat 31MO:Forced entry in all incidents, either front or rear slider/cabana door



Known Burglary Offenders:



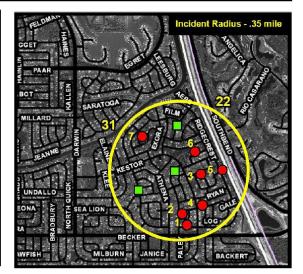
John Smith 210 S. Mablen St. W/M, DOB: 01/15/90, 20 yrs



Mike Jones 420 E. Midland Rd. W/M, DOB: 05/16/92, 18 yrs



Jake Evans 519 E. Rail Av. B/M, DOB 09/01/84, 26 yrs



Map #	Case #	Date	Time	Day	Address	Entry	Property Taken
1	09-10591	10/22/10	1000-1215	Fri	4600 S Tacture Ter	Front door-forced	N/A Ransacked
2	09-10593	10/22/10	1000-1530	Fri	4401 S Lander Ln	Front door-forced	TV; Jewelry
3	09-10798	10/28/10	0945-1245	Thu	451 W Treebird Dr	Rear screen cut	Jewelry, Cash
4	09-10825	10/28/10	1340-1620	Thu	337 W Gale Dr	Rear slider-pry	TV, Computer
5	09-10829	10/29/10	0930-1500	Fri	200 S Ridgecrest Dr	Cabana door-pry	N/A
6	09-10874	11/02/10	0900-1400	Tue	4815 W Boxing Ci	Rear slider-pry	Cash
7	09-10875	11/02/10	1000-1200	Tue	109 W Chadwick Ct	Front door-forced	N/A Ransacked

All data presented in this bulletin (e.g., incidents, names, and addresses) are sample data and do not represent actual crime, people, or places.

Pattern Responses

- Research shows traditional responses most effective in the short-term
- Limited number of responses to choose from
- Responses selected vary by:
 - -Priorities of the agency
 - -Pattern characteristics
 - -Resources

Pattern Responses

Responses when and where pattern is occurring

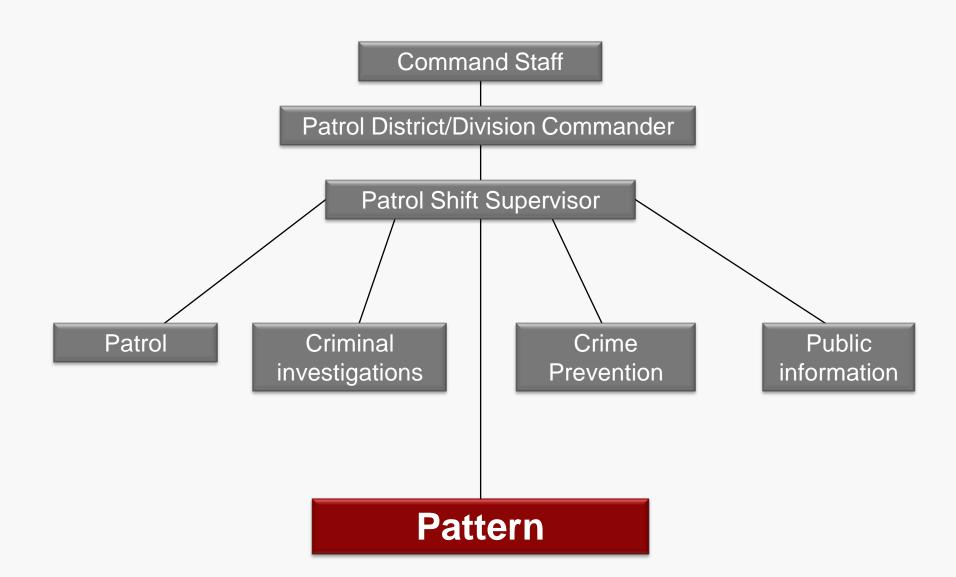
- Directed patrol and field contacts
- Surveillance and bait operations

Responses during business/waking hours

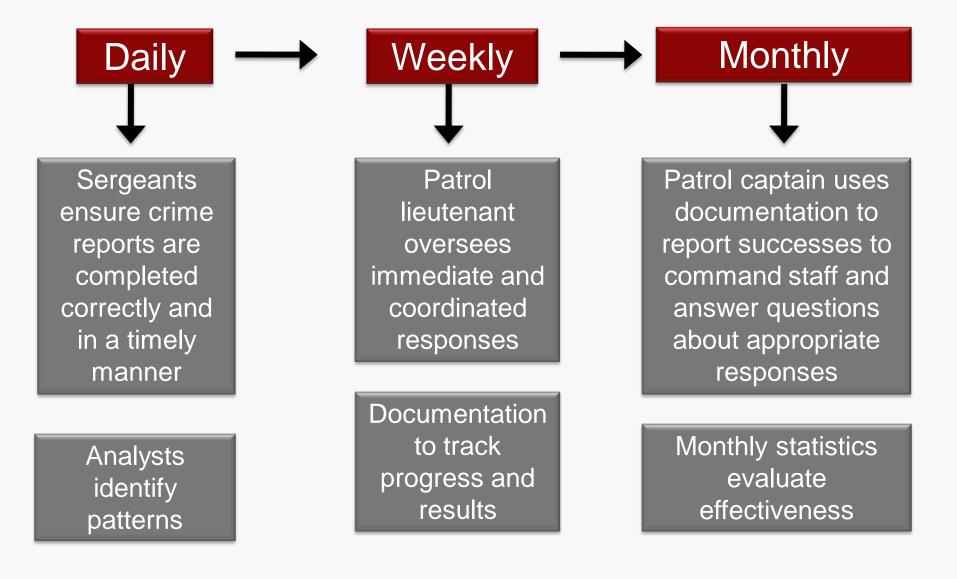
- Investigation of patterns
- Contacting potential victims
- Contacting general public

Pattern Response and Accountability

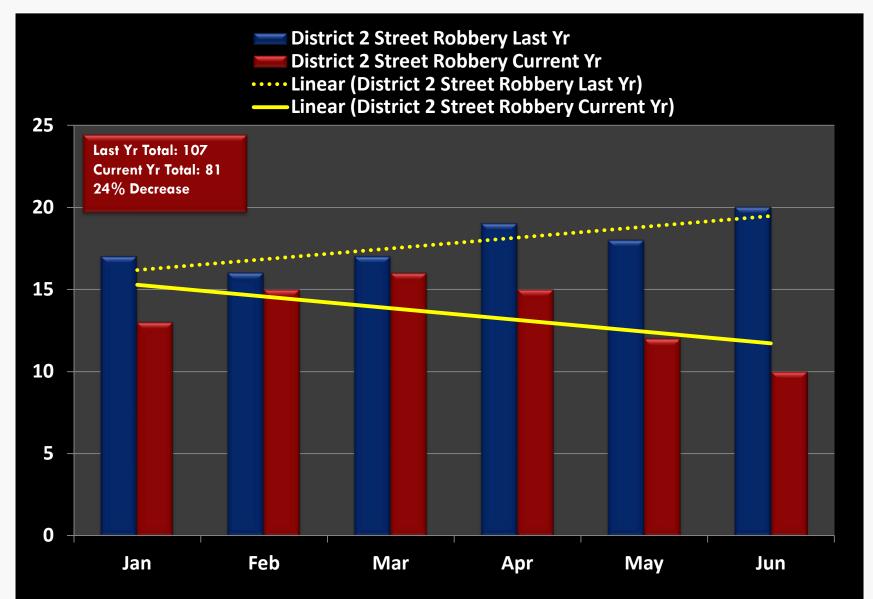
Centered in Patrol Function



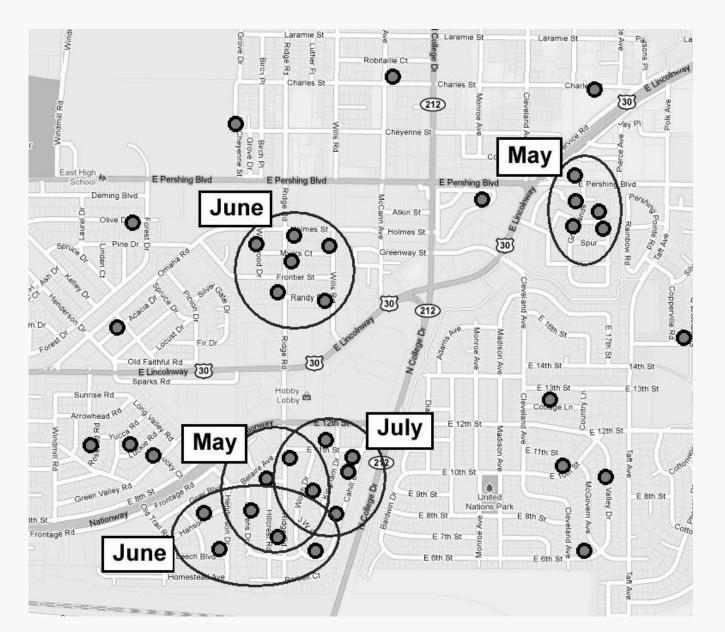
Pattern Process



Monthly Evaluation of Patterns



Monthly Evaluation of Patterns



Stratified Model Summary Responsibility and Accountability



Implementation of Stratified Model

- Developed in Port St. Lucie, FL Police Department over last 7 years
- IACP Law Enforcement/Research Award 2008
- COPS Guidebook for implementation
- State of Maryland implementation initiative (3 years)
- Other agencies implementing/advocating the model

Port St. Lucie, Florida

- 163,089 people
- 110 square miles
- 2,206 crimes per 100,000 persons (2010)
- 206 police officers
- Research partnership since 2004
- Practice-based approach

Evaluation Methods and Data

- Evaluation period: 2004 2010
- Participation in and observation of operational practices and organizational culture
- Personnel interviews and focus groups
- Content analysis of meeting minutes and departmental policies
- Content analysis of agency data systems, crime analysis products, and technology development
- Examination of crime data

Phase I: Initial Implementation

- 2004-2006
- Conception of the Stratified Model
- Building a foundation for implementation
 - Expanding the knowledge of problem solving
 - Improving data
 - Improving the agency's crime analysis capacity
 - Building a technological communication mechanism

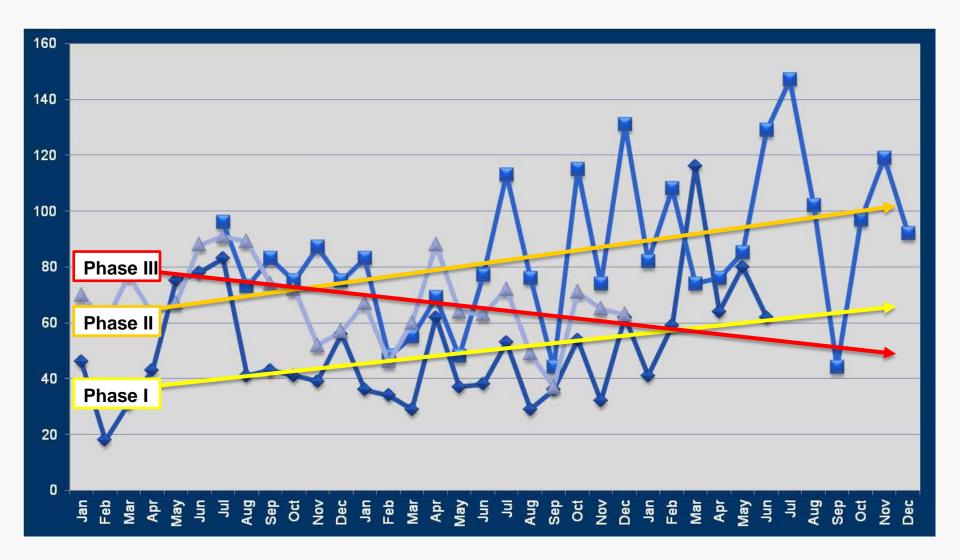
Phase II: Intermediate Implementation

- 2006-2008
- Transitional period
- New practices implemented on a small scale
- Key successes
- Pushback against new practices

Phase III: Implementation

- 2008 2010
- Strong leadership
- Significant advances in accountability processes
- Stratified Model became part of the agency's culture

Impact Theft from Auto by Phase



Results

- Leadership clear factor in full implementation
- Actionable crime analysis imperative
- Mechanisms for communication important
- Perceptions of personnel:
 - Problem solving not pushed to a specialized unit
 - Greater impact on crime by the focused and prioritized nature of crime reduction responses
 - More and consistent accountability

Challenges

- Data and technology changes were slow because purpose not obvious
- Pushback from command level even when success is apparent
- One or two key "change agents" not enough to change the agency

Implications

- Implementation lead by chief and command staff
- Organizational flexibility and cultural readiness
- Problem solving process effective for crime reduction efforts at all levels
- Crime analysis capacity
- System of accountability to ensure problem solving occurs consistently and effectively
- Practice-based approach

Considerations for Implementation

- Data quality and accessibility
- Crime analysis capacity and relevance
- Training of personnel
- Tailor model to individual organization
- Systematic process development
- Resources: Agencies and Guidebooks

Resources



A Police Organizational Model for Crime Reduction: Institutionalizing Problem Solving, Analysis, and Accountability By Rachel Boba (Santos), PhD and Roberto Santos, M.S.

http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/RIC/ResourceDetail.aspx?RID=618



Institutionalization of Problem Solving, Analysis, and Accountability in Port St. Lucie, FL

By Rachel Boba (Santos), PhD

http://cops.usdoj.gov/RIC/ResourceDetail.aspx?RID=613



The Integration of Crime Analysis into Patrol Work: A Guidebook By Bruce Taylor, PhD and Rachel Boba (Santos), PhD http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/RIC/ResourceDetail.aspx?RID=617



Systematic Pattern Response Strategy Protecting the Beehive By Roberto Santos, M.S. <u>http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/law-enforcement-</u> bulletin/february2011/copy_of_notable-speech