



# Welcome to the Smart Policing Initiative Phase VI Inaugural Meeting

Boston, MA

June 29-30, 2015

This project was supported by Grant No. 2013-DP-BX-K006 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the SMART Office. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.



# Overview of Day 2 Agenda

Chip Coldren

9:00 – 9:15 a.m.

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# Agenda Overview – June 30

- Overview of Day's Agenda
- Site Presentations: Toledo and Portland
- Site Presentations: Henderson and Miami
- Police-Community Collaboration
- Peer-to-Peer networking
- Research and Coordinator Roundtables
- Closing Remarks
- Boston Police Department Site Visit – Harbor Tour

# Meeting Goals

- Dialogue with BJA leadership
- Hear from sites at various stages of implementation
- Receive and record (podcasts) site updates
- Focus on issues of sustainability, analysis, technology, and collaboration
- Focus on other core Smart Policing principles
- Focus on capacity assessments and TTA plans
- Build the Smart Policing community of practice



# SPI Site Presentations

Toledo, OH and Portland, OR

9:15 – 10:30 a.m.

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# Toledo Prolific Offenders Surveillance and Apprehension Team

Capt. Michael Troendle & Dr. Richard Johnson

June 30, 2015

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# Background

- Between 2010 and 2012, while the national crime rate was shrinking, Toledo was experiencing increases in many of the most serious crimes.
- During the same period, the Toledo Police Department (TPD) budget decreased by 10.5% and the number of sworn personnel decreased by 20.3%.

# Background

- It became apparent that:
  - Traditional policing methods were not working
  - New and innovative methods were needed to make more efficient and effective use of limited resources
- In 2012, the Toledo Police Department adopted the Intelligence-Led, or Data Driven, Policing philosophy



# TPD's New Philosophy

- Intelligence-Led Policing (ILP) uses intelligence to objectively direct police resources and decisions
- To implement ILP, the Toledo Police Department:
  - Created and staffed a Criminal Intelligence Section
  - Instituted a CompStat process
  - Created a Real-Time Crime Center
  - Implemented the Toledo Community Initiative To Reduce Violence (T-CIRV)
- During the transition to ILP, we began learning about prolific offenders.

# Prolific Offenders

- What is a prolific offender?
  - Prolific offenders are persistent offenders who pose a clear threat to the safety and security of their community.
    - Prolific offenders are responsible for a disproportionate amount of crime in the community.
    - Prolific offenders, by virtue of their criminal histories, have demonstrated they are resistant to deterrence and rehabilitation.

# Prolific Offenders

- Current research suggests:
  - A small percentage of the criminal population is responsible for a disproportionate amount of crime (6/60)
  - Targeting prolific offenders may be an efficient way to achieve crime reductions.
- Research suggests this is also the case in Toledo:
  - Between 1 and 6% of criminals are accounting for up to 41% of the serious felony offenses
  - Post-arrest interviews

# Target Problem

- It was hypothesized that, if these prolific offenders could be incapacitated, even for a short time, it would result in notable decreases in crime for the City of Toledo.
- Assumptions:
  - Incapacitation will concretely impede a prolific offenders criminal career.
  - A prolific offender cannot victimize the community while incarcerated.

# Approach

- To address the problem, TPD will create a Prolific Offender Surveillance and Apprehension Team (POSAT) to target prolific offenders.
- The POSAT will consist of:
  - 1 Sergeant and 5 Detectives from the Special Intelligence Group
  - A criminal intelligence analyst

# Approach

- The goal of the POSAT is to reduce the amount of serious crime in the City of Toledo.
- POSAT Objectives:
  1. Identification
  2. Apprehension
  3. Incapacitation

# Identification

- The Toledo SPI team is working on an objective and standardized prolific offenders' scoring matrix, which will incorporate:
  - Arrest history
  - Criminal history
  - Incarceration history
  - Lifestyle/behavioral risk factors
  - Investigator referrals

# Identification

- Using the scoring matrix, a list of prolific offenders will be produced, and specific offenders from the list will be assigned as POSAT targets.



# Apprehension

- Once identified, POSAT will target specific offenders for proactive investigation and surveillance.
- POSAT will develop and update an intelligence profile on each target.
  - All intelligence profiles will be entered into the GRID intelligence database
- When sufficient evidence of a felony crime exists, POSAT will apprehend the targeted offender.

# Incapacitation

- POSAT will work closely with the Lucas County Prosecutor's Office to encourage and assist in the fullest prosecution of prolific offenders.
- POSAT will make specific requests for:
  - Pre-trial detention
  - Preferred sentence of incarceration.

# Collaboration

- The Toledo Police Department is collaborating with several agencies to support this project. These agencies include:
  - Lucas County Prosecutor's Office
  - Lucas County Sheriff's Office
  - Lucas County Adult Probation
  - Ohio Adult Parole Authority
  - Northwest Ohio Regional Information System (NORIS)

# Impact Evaluation Plan

# POSAT Performance Measures

- Research questions:
  - Does POSAT target the most appropriate offenders?
  - Do POSAT operations reduce crime and CFS?
  - Are POSAT operations more efficient than standard police operations?
  - What is the financial cost-benefit to the city of the POSAT unit?

# Does POSAT target appropriate offenders?

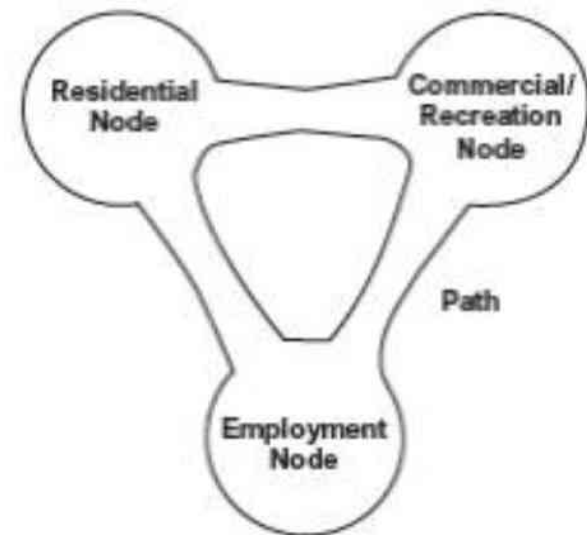
- Methodology
  - Apply Matrix predictors to all persons arrested by TPD in 2010 (N = 5,564 individuals)
  - Use Matrix variables to predict “street felony” arrests 2011-2013 (n = 14,534 new arrests)
  - Using regression models, find the most efficient model to predict new street felony arrests
  - Use predictors to refine the scoring matrix

# Does POSAT reduce crime and CFS?

- Outcome measures
  - Misdemeanor offenses
  - Felony offenses
  - Calls for service (CFS)
- Macro level
  - City-wide
  - Weekly rates for 156 weeks before and 156 weeks after POSAT implementation
  - Controlling for monthly state UCR crime rates and other TPD special unit operations (example: T-CIRV)

# Does POSAT reduce crime and CFS?

- Micro level
  - Awareness spaces of the offenders apprehended
  - Awareness spaces generally cover many city blocks of space
  - Will examine changes in crime & CFS rates within awareness spaces for varying lengths of time before and after each POSAT target apprehension





# Is POSAT more efficient than other ops?

- Apprehension experiment
  - Randomly assign top POSAT target offenders to POSAT surveillance (treatment condition) or no POSAT surveillance (control condition)
  - Observe whether the offenders assigned to POSAT surveillance are apprehended more quickly than offenders apprehended by other units (patrol, investigations, gang unit, drug unit, etc.)

# What is the financial cost-benefit of POSAT?

- Methodology
  - Utilize results from crime and CFS reduction analysis
  - Utilize insurance amelioration tables to determine average economic cost of specific offenses
  - Utilize TPD accounting data to determine average cost of CFS
  - Estimate the number of crimes and CFS averted by POSAT and multiply by the estimated mean costs of these crimes and CFS
  - Determine the economic costs or savings to individuals and the city due to POSAT

# Training and Technical Assistance

- TPD personnel and the research partners will receive customized crime mapping training from the CNA Corporation.
- The research partners will attend the BJA summer workshop for Smart Suite research partners at Michigan State University.

# Smart Policing in Portland

## Directed Community Engagement in High Crime Areas\*

\*Neighborhood Involvement Locations (Ni-Locs)

# Project Introduction



*“Many believe in the conventional wisdom that equity and effectiveness are opposing propositions, and they presume there must be an unfortunate, yet necessary tradeoff between the two”*  
- Engel & Eck (2015)

# Project Introduction



*We believe that Portland can enhance police-community relationships and decrease crime **simultaneously**.*

# Project Introduction

- How might community engagement activities like “meet & greet,” business checks, and foot patrols reduce crime?



- **Visibility of officers** – increases perceived risk to potential offenders
- **Problem-solving** – officers learn about issues in high crime areas that need to be addressed proactively (i.e., POP)
- **Trust** – people are more likely to comply with the law and collaborate with police in crime prevention when they believe the criminal justice system is legitimate

# Project Introduction

## ■ How might crime reductions lead to improved relationships between police and the community?



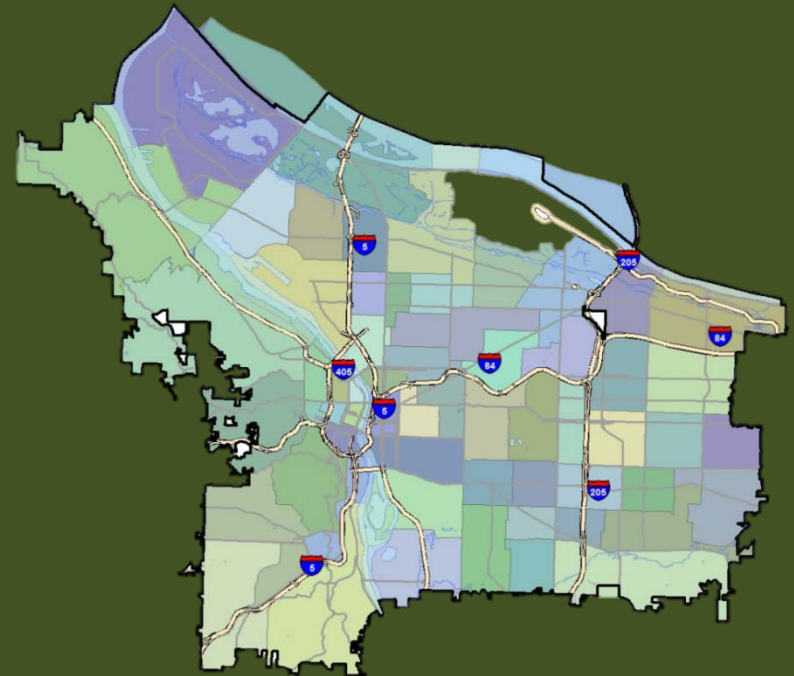
- **Victimization** – crime victims tend to have less favorable opinions about the police
- **Fear of crime** – citizens often hold police accountable for perceived safety and fear is associated with actual crime
- **Collective efficacy** – people/neighborhoods are able to collaborate more effectively and work to address problems when they trust one another and the police (crime impairs this trust)



# City of Portland (2013)



- 147 sq. mi. – landlocked
- Population – 592,120
- 95 distinct neighborhoods



- 1.68 officers per thousand
- 206,724 calls for service



# The Problem (2009 to 2013)



5.8%



Dispatched  
Calls for Service

5.7%



Self-Initiated Activity  
(2011 to 2013)

16.4%

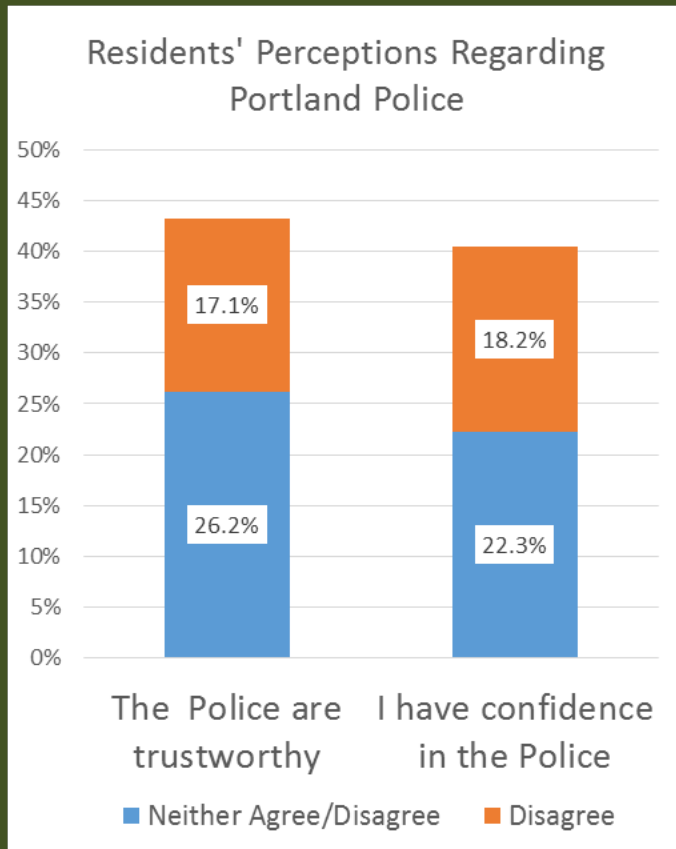


Uniformed Patrol Staffing

5.9%

# The Problem

- Community Surveys - High # of residents distrust police
  - Minorities > whites



- DOJ agreement
  - Excessive force vs. people with mental illness
  - Portland Police Bureau (PPB) needs to: *“Employ strategies to build community partnerships to effectively increase public trust and safety.”*

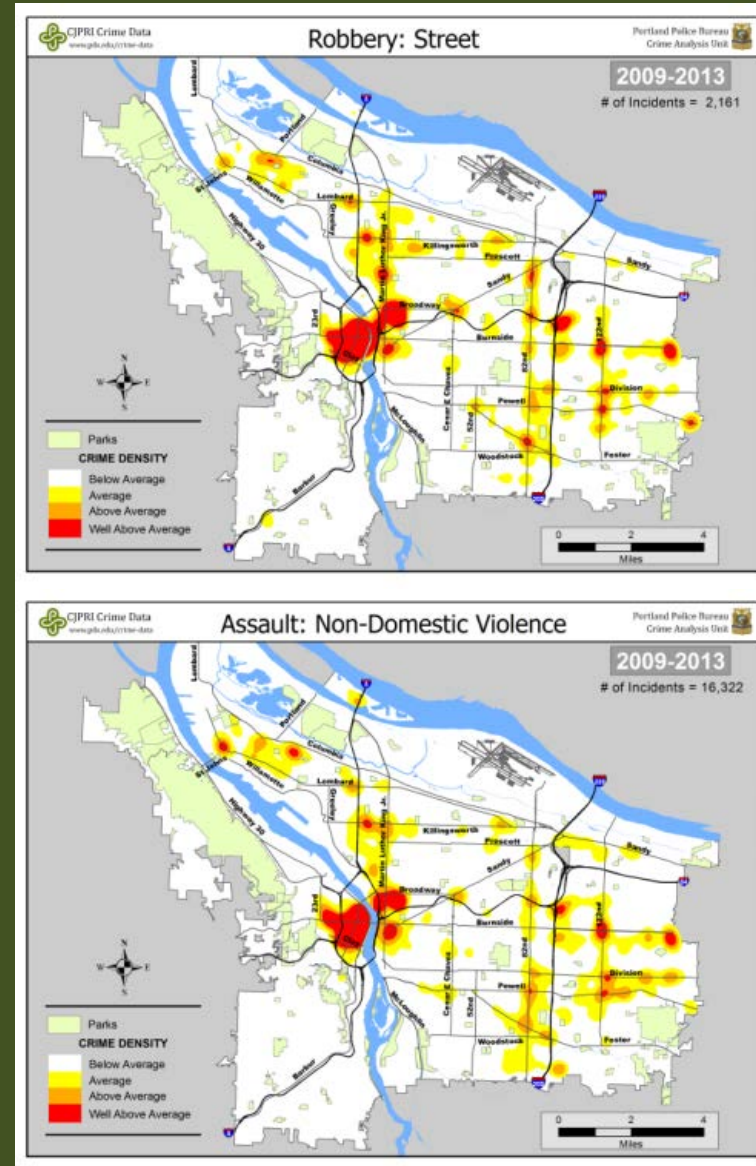
# Project History

- December 2012 – SPD hosts evidence-based policing conference
  - Chief Mike Reese
  - *“Can we do something like this?”*
- March 2013 – Portland City Council invites Cody Telep
  - Oriented to *“What works in Policing”* & hot-spot policing
- April, 2013 – PPB/PSU begin research team meetings
  - What do we **already know** about policing crime hot spots?
  - What do we still **need to know**?



# What Do We Know About Policing Hot Spots?

- Academic literature
  - Crime is highly concentrated in most cities
  - Offending rates in many “hot spots” remain stable over time
  - Increasing police activities (e.g., patrols, problem-solving) in hot spots reduces crime
  - No evidence for displacement of crime to surrounding areas – rather prevention spreads



# What Do We Need to Know About Policing Hot Spots?

## ■ Key questions for academic literature

- What is the correct dosing level for directed patrols to hot-spots? (# patrols per day)?
- What impact (if any) do directed patrols in high crime areas have on community attitudes?
- What should officers do during supplemental patrols?
- What factors influence the longer-term sustainability of targeted patrol interventions?

# Pilot-Testing & Refinement of Goals

Crime  
Prevention in  
Hot Spots



Community  
Engagement Patrols in  
Neighborhood  
Involvement Locations

- Pilot testing in three 500' x 500' locations
  - Calls pre-programmed into CAD system
  - High-visibility patrols to deter offending
- 
- Concerns raised about “stop & frisk”

My primary focus  
is for officers to  
build relationships  
with the  
community!



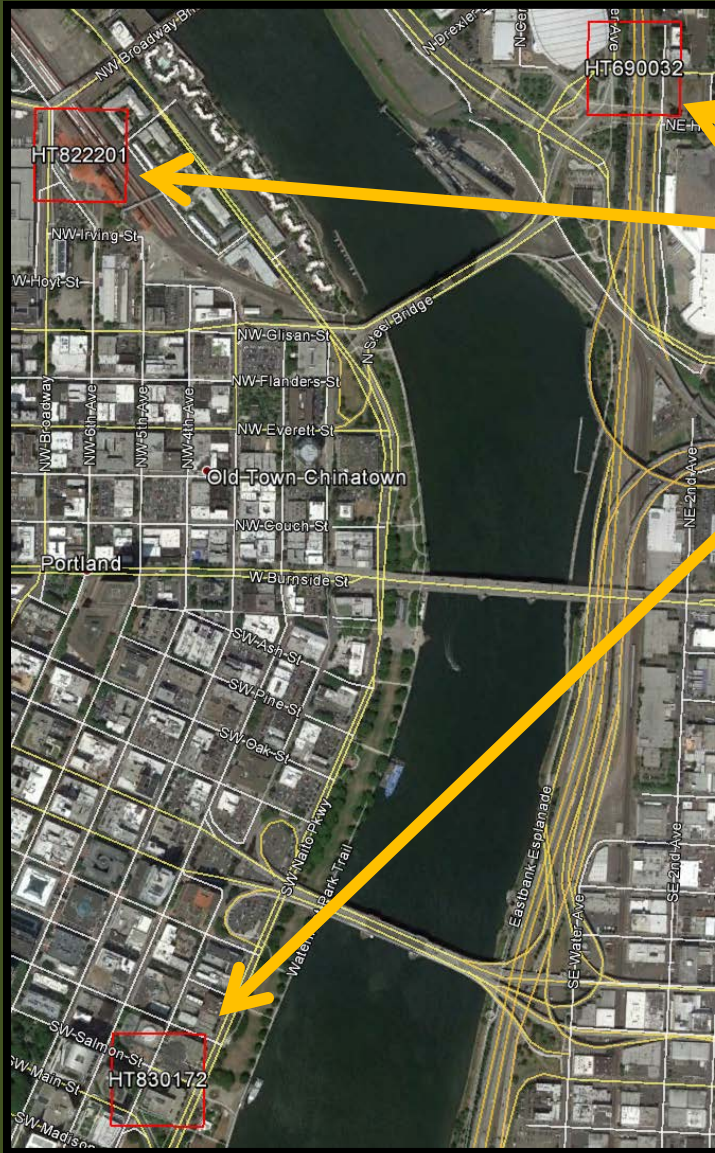
- Evaluate impact of directed community engagement patrols in high-crime areas
  - Use strongest research design possible (i.e., randomized field experiment)
  - Test different “dosing” levels (2 vs. 4 patrols per day)
  - Measure reductions in crime and calls for service, but also impact on community attitudes
  - Implement patrols using standard policing practice (dispatch vs. list of areas to visit)
  - Monitor officer’s reactions to new practice – assess sustainability



## Identify high-crime areas in Portland

- 500' X 500' grid of the city
- Weighted composite risk score
  - May – August offense and non-officer-initiated calls
  - $(2011 * .25) + (2012 * .50) + (2013 * 1)$
- 312 potential locations identified
  - 68 removed due to geocoding issues, being on border, hospitals, etc.
  - 136 dispersion/diffusion concerns 1,000' buffer
  - 18 removed for other reasons (e.g., existing intervention)
- 90 final locations

# Methodology



**90 Ni-Loc areas  
account for 1.1%  
of Portland**

**18% of Reported Crime**

**19% of Dispatched Calls**

# Methodology: Ni-Locs Randomly Assigned



## Portland Police Bureau Crime Analysis Unit Neighborhood Involvement Locations



*The Chief's intent for this initiative is to carve out dedicated time for officers to engage with community members in areas that are experiencing high volumes of crime and/or livability concerns.*

### Ni - Loc phase

1 2 3

Treatment

Control

Low

High

### Phase

1 = 18 March 2014 to 15 June 2014

2 = 2 May 2014 to 30 July 2014

3 = 16 June 2014 to 13 September 2014

### Treatment

Control = Regular police patrol.

Low = Two additional calls each day.

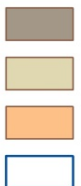
High = Four additional calls each day.

Central Precinct

East Precinct

North Precinct

Neighborhood Boundary



Christian Peterson PPB/Crime Analysis Unit





# Methodology: MDC In-Car View



MDT 7.4.230.3 - Portland Police MDC -- Calls --

**Status Screen**

**Responses**

**Vehicle**

**Person**

**Query**

**Messaging**

**Functions**

**Dispatch**

**Calls**

**Call Action**

**Traffic Stop**

**Initiate**

**Map**

**Change Status**

**Clear Call**

**In Service**

**En Route**

**On Scene**

**Unit** **St** **Tp** **Officers**

**Queued 42 14-187162 Pri: 7 06-06-2014 12:30**

**Related To: 4214-177835**

**Call Type: Niloc Niloc - Neighborhood Involvement Location**

**Resp. Loc.: SW 5th Ave / SW Hall St**

**Cross: 400-498 SW Hall St/1850-1898 SW 5th Ave**

**Block: <1900, 500>**

**Zone: 850 Grid: 79125 Com: PORT**

**Remarks: HT850166 - 15 MIN NEIGHBORHOOD INVOLVEMENT LOCATION - MAP AVAIL IN ITINERARY FILE - 250 FEET EACH DIRECTION FROM INTSCT (UNIV POINTE APTS) - NILOC CALLS MUST CLR WITH DIFF FINAL CALL TYPE: NLREL, NLBUS, NLPREV, NLVIS, NLTSTP, NLPSTP, NL - SDC REQ FOR TRAFFIC/PEDESTRIAN STOPS ITINERARY: at SW HALL ST / SW 5TH AVE - NILOC AREA MAP (HT850166) -**

**Caller: NILOC PROJECT, Ofc. sean Sothern**

**Address: 1111 SW 2ND AVE**

**City: PORTLAND**

**State: Oregon**

**Business: (503) 545-3565 Ext:**

**Report: N Founded: Y Cleared:**

**Latitude: 45.5071511 Longitude: -122.6850637**

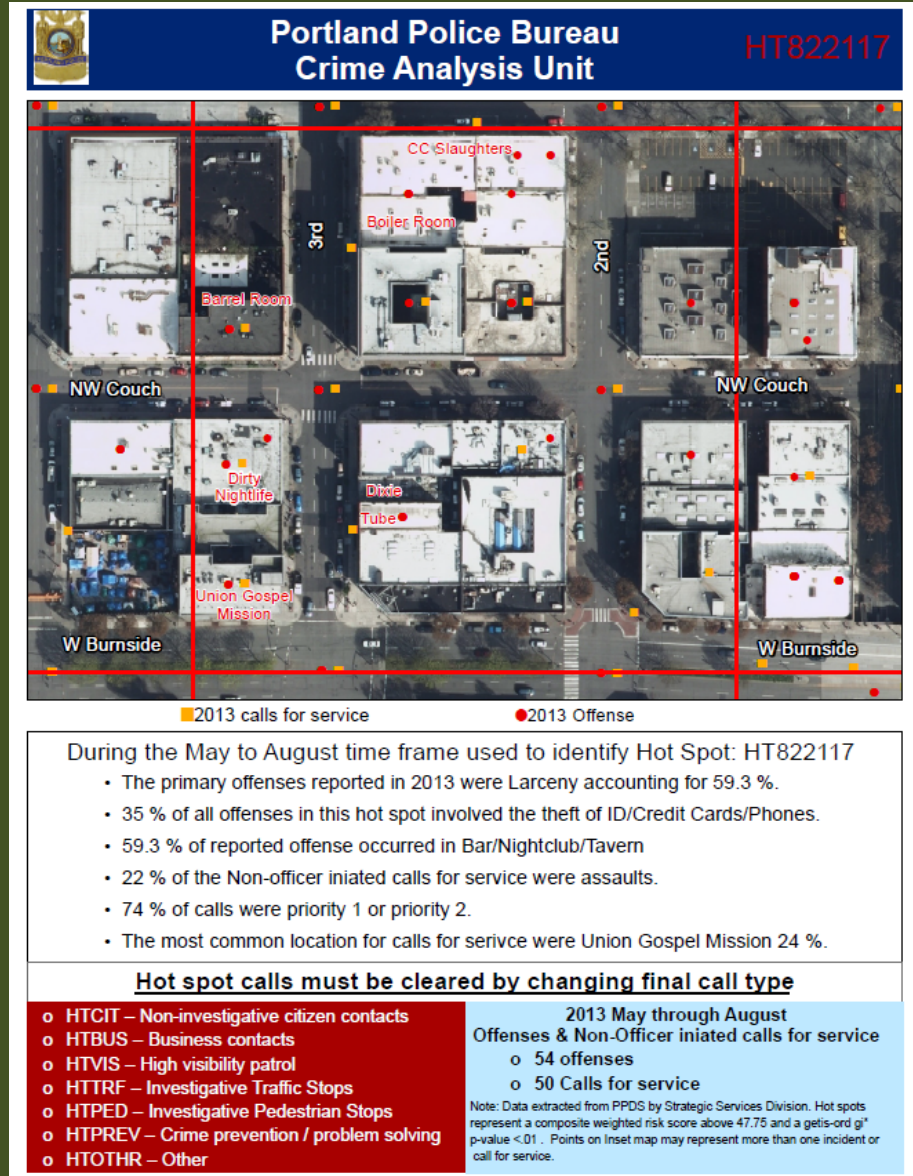
**13:38:32**

**Itinerary hotlink to map**

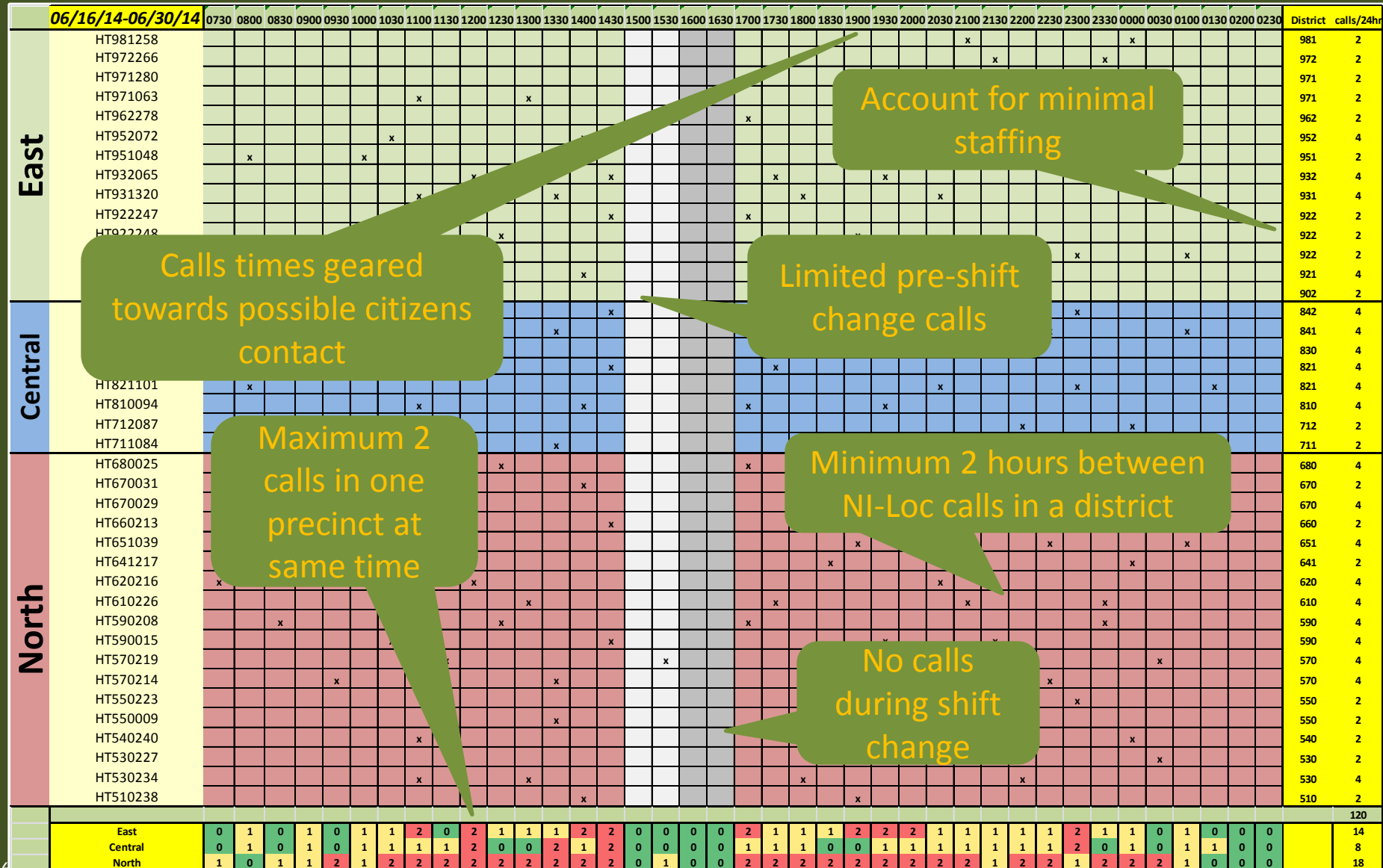
# Methodology: Itinerary Files

## ■ Snapshot of 2013

- Identifies primary location
- Frequency calls & offenses
- Final call types
- Types of location
- Primary offenses
- Primary calls



# Methodology: Pre-programmed Schedule for 15,837 Calls



## ■ Process evaluation of Ni-Loc

- Was the program implemented as planned (i.e., treatment fidelity)?
- How might deviations (if any) affect the impact evaluation & experimental design?
- What can we learn from the Ni-Loc program that speaks to sustaining this activity in Portland?
- What can we learn that will help other jurisdictions implement directed patrols?

## ■ Impact evaluation of Ni-Loc

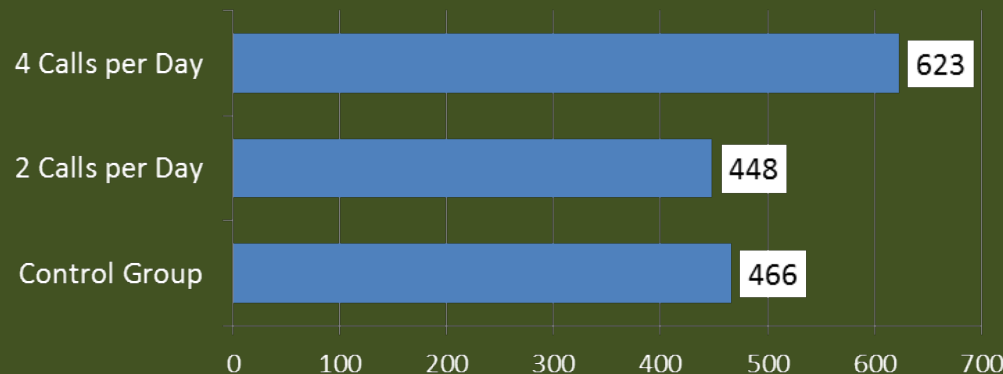
- Do residents in the Ni-Loc patrol areas have more positive regard for the police (e.g., trust & legitimacy) vs. control areas?
- Did the patrols lead to reductions in crime, calls for service?
- Were crime reductions (if any) isolated to Ni-Loc locations, or was there a diffusion of benefits into adjacent areas?
- Was crime displaced to surrounding areas?



# Evaluation Plans: Data Collection

## ■ Community Surveys

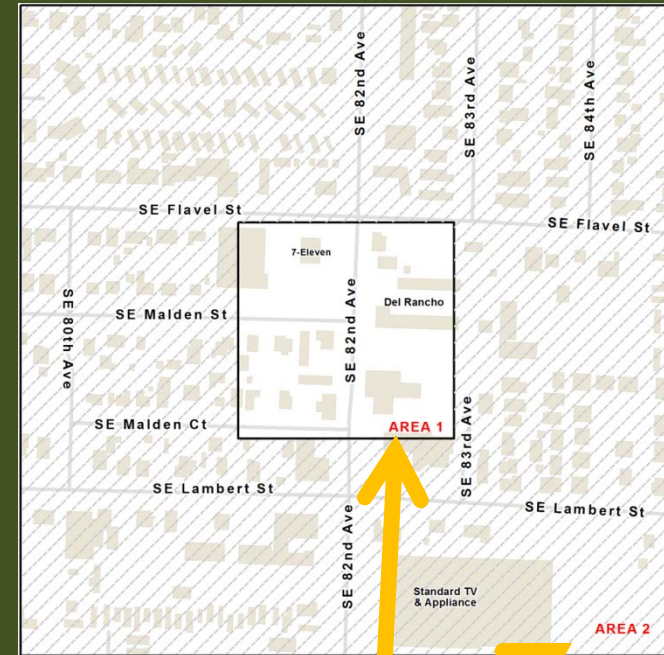
- Random sample of households from 90 Ni-Loc locations and buffer zones
- Single mailing to 13,000 randomly selected households
- Immediately following end of active patrols
- 12% response rate (1,537 surveys)



# Evaluation Plans: Data Collection

## ■ Data collected in community surveys\*

- Police performance
- Attitudes toward police (i.e., trust)
- Interactions with police ( + / - )
- Social & physical disorder
- Victimization (reported and unreported)
- Perceived safety
- Collective efficacy



Assessed for Ni-loc  
and buffer areas

\*Rarely assessed in prior Hot  
Spot Policing studies

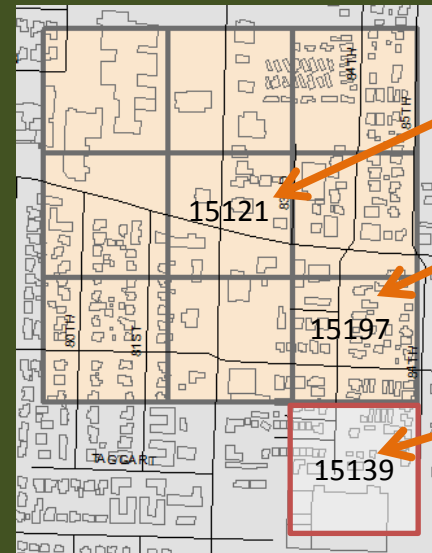
# Evaluation Plans: Data Collection

## ■ Crime data

- All reported offenses
- 2011 – March 2015

## ■ Calls for service

- Officer-initiated & dispatched
- 2011 – March 2015



• 90 Ni-Locs

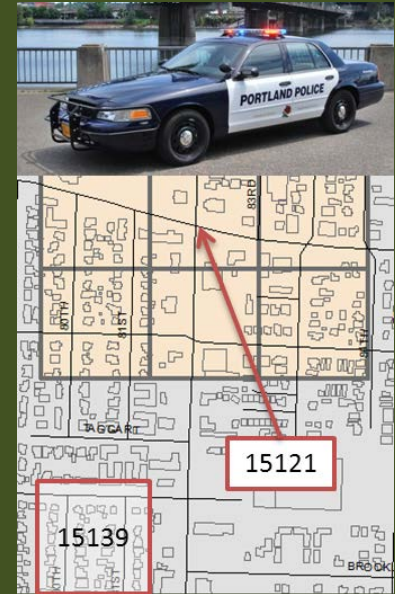
• 720 buffers

• All other  
500' x 500'  
“cells” in city

# Evaluation Plans: Data Collection

## ■ Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL)

- Amount of time spent in 500' x 500' cells (e.g., Ni-Loc, buffer, all other “cells” in city)
- 3 months before, 3 during & 3 after Ni-Loc patrols



- Data and techniques for analyzing data are pending



Cell_ID	Minutes Pre	Minutes During	Minutes Post
15120	141.5	116.1	62.8
15121	109.5	155.9	132.7
15122	57.9	90.6	144.0
15123	134.8	72.0	116.4
15137	66.8	135.9	136.5
15138	76.9	79.1	122.5
15139	93.0	98.6	117.8
15140	93.8	137.1	62.8
15141	128.3	127.1	111.2

# Evaluation Plans: Data Collection

## ■ CAD Clearance codes

SEAN, I CANNOT  
BELIEVE THAT  
THEY ACTUALLY  
PAY YOU FOR THIS

Handed out  
stickers to  
children.

A citizen thank me for being  
here, saying he felt there has  
been a decrease in transients  
hanging around causing  
trouble ever since we started.

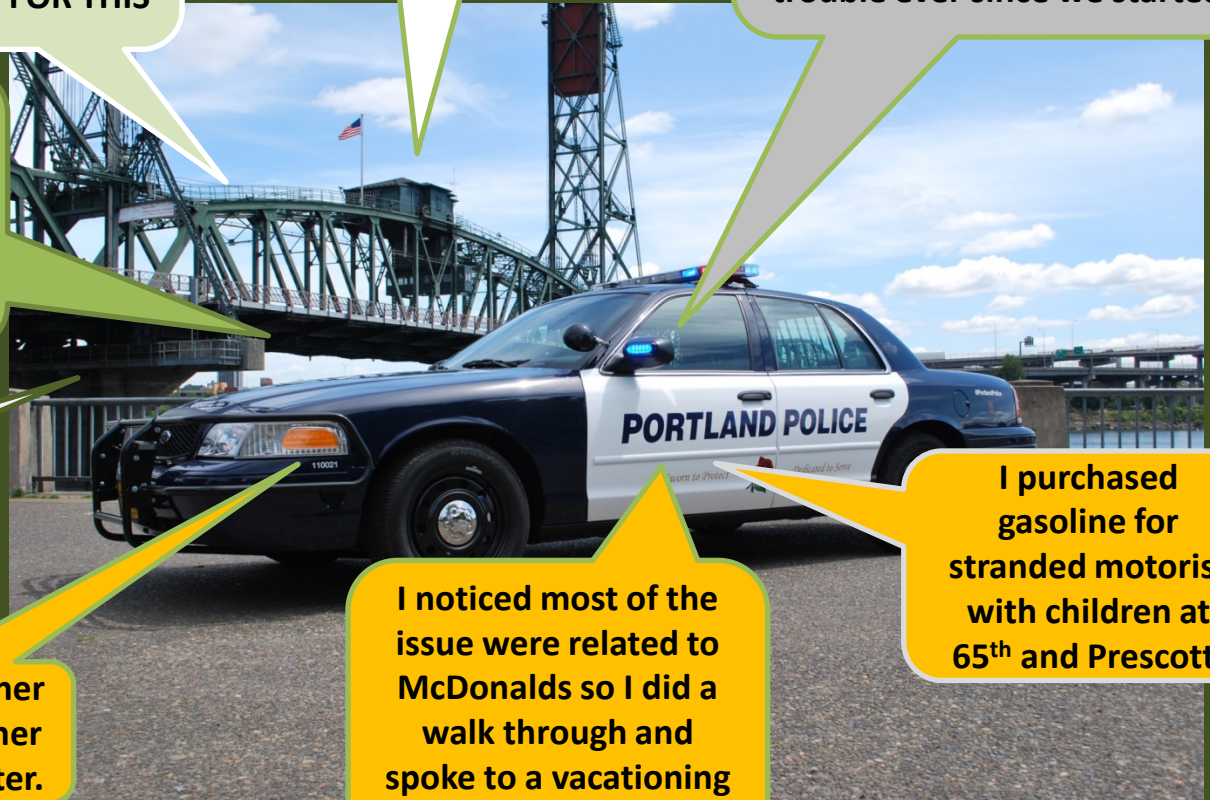
Tagged cars on 28<sup>th</sup> Place  
and called Abandoned  
Auto Hotline to ease  
parking issue on the  
street.

Played soccer  
with the  
children.

I assisted a mother  
with advice on her  
runaway daughter.

I noticed most of the  
issue were related to  
McDonalds so I did a  
walk through and  
spoke to a vacationing  
couple.

I purchased  
gasoline for  
stranded motorist  
with children at  
65<sup>th</sup> and Prescott.



## ■ Officer surveys

- Emailed 910 sworn officers at end of active intervention (Sept. 2015)
- Emailed reminders, roll-call announcements, direct requests by Sergeant Stewart and Officer Sothern
- 23.2% response rate
- Range of patrol officers, sergeant, and higher command

- Primary goal of Program
- Activities on Ni-Loc calls
- Changes in Ni-Loc areas
- Changes for officers
- Satisfaction with program



# Evaluation Plans: Data Collection

## ■ Officer focus groups

- Invitations to 249 Officers with 25+ calls taken
  - \$100 gift card
  - Reminders and direct request by Crime Analysis
  - 3 focus groups held mid December, 25 officers
- 

- *Is Ni-Loc is an effective approach to improving community relations?*
- *What do you like – dislike about the program?*

## ■ Things you liked

*I believe the idea is to improve police-community relations, and I think we are far behind and have not put much effort into building relationships with many marginalized groups. I like ANY idea that promotes the relationship-building in communities.*

*I liked how it gave us the option to do what we felt was needed. I also liked talking to the business owners and finding out what their concerns were and how we can help solve their problems.*



## ■ Things you disliked

*We couldn't use common sense to decide if we are needed there or not. Often, I sat there without any vehicular or pedestrian traffic around. It was a waste of time.*

*They (Ni-Loc calls) often popped up when I am eating lunch and in the afternoon (busiest time of my day) when I have a million other things to do. I saw the program as the Bureau giving extra/extra work to an already understaffed work force.*

*I hope they (Ni-Loc calls) don't come back because they take away from real police work.*

# What Have We Learned So Far About Sustainability?

- Impossible to sustain extra 120 calls per day (+10% call load)
- Subsequent use of “Ni-Loc” techniques by the Portland Police Bureau\*
  - St. John’s Walking Beat – 336 calls
  - School Athletics/Back to School – 258 calls
  - Downtown and Richmond Car Prowls – 1,171 calls
  - Sex Offender Address Verification (SORD) – 456 calls
  - ONI/East Precinct – 34 calls
  - Summer Gang Activity (upcoming)

\*Updated 06/22/15

# Ni-Loc Research Team



Kris Henning\*



Kimberly Kahn\*



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Renee Mitchell



Sgt. Greg Stewart •



Christian Peterson •



Ofc. Sean Sothern •

\*Portland State University

•Portland Police Bureau

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  - 503-793-4748



# Break

*Podcasts: Henderson and Miami*

10:30 – 10:45 a.m.

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# SPI Site Presentations

Henderson, NV and Miami, FL

10:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

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**SMART**  
POLICING

Data. Analysis. Solutions.



**BJA**  
Bureau of Justice Assistance  
U.S. Department of Justice

# Vegas E-Commerce Tracking and Reporting System (VECTRS)

Henderson Police Department, NV  
University of Nevada Las Vegas

2015 SPI National Meeting  
Boston, MA

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**UNLV**  
**CCJP**





# Project Overview

- To produce an investigative lead-generation tool that will be used to reduce stolen goods on e-trade markets, apprehend offenders and recover stolen goods.



# Target Problem

- City of Henderson had a phenomenal growth in the past 10 years, population increased 235%.
- Due to economic downturn in 2008, sworn strength dropped 16%.
- At the same time, we experienced an increase in certain crime categories (property crimes).
- Our case clearance rates have decreased up to 50% in residential burglaries due to inability to add/adjust staff.
- HPD recognized that suspects are now preferring to sell the stolen goods at e-trade web-sites.

# Approach

- Utilize the Market Reduction Approach (MRA).
- Develop an automated tool to connect to e-trade web-sites and look for potential stolen goods.
- Develop a data-mining algorithm to compare the e-trade postings with the stolen items reported from the HPD Records Management System.
- Create a lead generation tool for users to investigate potential stolen item postings.
- Two phases (Phase 1 – NV State JAG, Phase 2 – BJA SPI).
- Problem Solving Unit - team approach.
- Research partner UNLV.
- HPD Command Staff and City Council support.

# Research Methodology

- University of Nevada Las Vegas
- Center for Crime and Justice Policy (CCJP)

# Evaluation Plan

- Process Evaluation
  - Goal: Document and assess implementation of the VECTRS initiative
    - Identify obstacles to adoption and use of data-mining tool as an investigative resource
    - Address obstacles throughout duration of the project period to increase tool effectiveness
    - Offer insight to other agencies interested in adopting similar investigative tools

# Evaluation Plan (Process)

- Three categories of process-related research questions:
  1. Degree to which data-mining tool can be used as an investigative resource
    - *How many e-trade sites could be analyzed using the tool?*
  2. Performance of data-mining tool
    - *What types of stolen items are most likely to be flagged by the tool? Least likely?*
  3. Tool adoption and perceptions of police personnel
    - *How many investigation hours are spent assessing information generated by the tool?*

# Evaluation Plan (Process)

- Mixed methods approach to process evaluation
  - Quantitative information generated by tool
  - Qualitative information collected from interviews
    - Software developers
    - Crime analysts
    - City attorneys
    - HPD officers/detectives

# Evaluation Plan

- **Impact Evaluation**

- Goal: Evaluate the impact of the VECTRS initiative
  - Assess the impact of the tool on investigation outcomes (primary outcomes)
  - Assess the impact of the tool on criminal activity (secondary outcomes)

# Evaluation Plan (Impact)

- Investigation outcomes – 3 primary measures:
  1. Identification of stolen property on e-trade websites
    - *Number of web postings matched with listed stolen property*
    - *Number of e-trade website subpoenas issued to gather further information about specific postings*
  2. Identification of e-trade property crime suspects
    - *Arrests and warrants issued for arrests*
  3. Prosecuted e-trade property crime cases
    - *Cases accepted for prosecution*



# Evaluation Plan (Impact)

- Criminal activity – secondary measures:
  1. Reductions in property crime
    - *Burglaries, Auto burglaries, Larcenies, Street robberies, Commercial retail thefts*
  2. Compare changes to trends in unrelated crime types
    - *Commercial robbery, Identity Theft*
  3. Compare property crime trends across jurisdictions
    - *Reno, NV*
    - *Chula Vista, CA*
    - *Glendale, AZ*

# Evaluation Plan (Impact)

- Research Design
  - Problem: randomized experimental design is not feasible
  - Solution: interrupted time series research design
    - Measure changes in outcome measures pre- and post-implementation of the data-mining tool

# Anticipated Results/Outcomes

- Reduce workload of officers, detectives, and crime analysts.
- Reduce residential burglaries and theft from vehicles.
- Increase case clearance rates.
- Increase the number of prosecutions of property crime offenders.
- Reduce availability of stolen goods in e-trade web-sites.
- Increase citizen perception of police and crime.

# Lessons Learned

- No tool has been developed for e-trade sites.
- Complexity of design.
- Hardware challenges.
- Large volume of data.
- Currently, our system is downloading 20-25,000 for-sale postings per day.
- Information Technology challenges.
- Legal challenges (TOU as well as courts).

# Live Demo (crossing fingers)

	id	postid	title	body	url	postdate	updated
1	4	4934940801	Samsung like new HDMI dvd player \$35	Samsung hdmi dvd player, like new 2010 with remote and ...	http://lasvegas.craigslst.org/emd/4934940801.html	2015-03-16 12:32:19.000	NULL
2	5	4934851277	QUAD, Dirt Bike, ATV Motorcycle Seats (Las Vegas - Henderson 8...	<a href="/fb/lvg/snw/4934851277" class="showcontact...	http://lasvegas.craigslst.org/snw/4934851277.html	2015-03-16 12:33:17.000	NULL
3	6	4934874903	1 SYNTHETIC GRASS 1 #ARTIFICIAL TURF - INCREDIBLE PRICI...	GREAT ARTIFICIAL GRASS SALE!!!! I HAVE USED ART...	http://lasvegas.craigslst.org/grq/4934874903.html	2015-03-16 12:29:35.000	NULL
4	7	4908298939	Copper Trees Wall Sculptures (Sahara & Maryland) \$60	Call: <a href="/fb/lvg/art/4908298939" class="showcont...	http://lasvegas.craigslst.org/art/4908298939.html	2015-03-16 12:32:45.000	NULL
5	8	4934915797	24 season 2. (Summerlin) \$19	Eight DVD set, excellent condition. Cash only. No Paypal. ...	http://lasvegas.craigslst.org/emd/4934915797.html	2015-03-16 12:22:29.000	NULL
6	9	4934911274	utility trailer (lamb and sahara) \$500	heavy duty utility trailer 52 inches wide and 73 inches long ...	http://lasvegas.craigslst.org/snw/4934911274.html	2015-03-16 12:16:06.000	NULL
7	10	4918913910	!!!Sale!!! Horse Bams-Mare Shelters-Animal Enclosures-Pet Shade!!!	SALE ENDS 4-5-15! Buy your next barn direct from Manuf...	http://lasvegas.craigslst.org/grq/4918913910.html	2015-03-16 12:16:39.000	NULL
8	11	4934736162	Shaun T FOCUS T25~~T25 GAMMA~~INSANITY~~ZUMB~~P9...	PLEASE ONLY SERIOUS REPLY Each set is 20\$ CALL...	http://lasvegas.craigslst.org/emq/4934736162.html	2015-03-16 12:00:37.000	NULL
9	12	4934807092	1 SYNTHETIC GRASS 1 ++ARTIFICIAL TURF ++ INCREDIBLE P...	GREAT ARTIFICIAL GRASS SALE!!!! I HAVE USED ART...	http://lasvegas.craigslst.org/grq/4934807092.html	2015-03-16 12:15:28.000	NULL
10	13	4905466201	John Wayne Framed Prints (Sahara & Maryland) \$30	\$30 each. Call: <a href="/fb/lvg/art/4905466201" class...	http://lasvegas.craigslst.org/art/4905466201.html	2015-03-16 12:31:41.000	NULL
11	14	4926183722	2002 Ford Think (lake havasu city) \$4650	2002 Ford Think. They only made these for 1 year!! Brand ...	http://lasvegas.craigslst.org/snw/4926183722.html	2015-03-16 12:15:16.000	NULL
12	15	4931015666	Spring Trailer Sale!! All Enclosed & Open Trailers on SALE!! (Las Ve...	Great cash deal on this new trailer. 5X8 Econ. Enclosed 5 ...	http://lasvegas.craigslst.org/grq/4931015666.html	2015-03-16 11:57:01.000	NULL
13	16	4891974438	Complete Friends Series - 1-10 Perfect Condition. (Las Vegas) \$89	Hi I have the complete Friends Series in great condition. O...	http://lasvegas.craigslst.org/emd/4891974438.html	2015-03-16 11:50:37.000	NULL
14	17	4930223241	Brand New 20ft Enclosed Trailer!! With Nationwide Warranty!! (Las ...	Great cash deal on this new trailer. 102 X 20 Victory Car Ca...	http://lasvegas.craigslst.org/grq/4930223241.html	2015-03-16 11:52:45.000	NULL

Query executed successfully. cohntfs208 (12.0 RTM) | COHNTDOM01\sfe (62) | craigslst | 00:00:15 | 833339 rows



Evn\_Event\_Nbr: 15-07947



🕒 15 May 2015

➔ 4 hits

in Script • Model: **IPAD** Description: APPLE **IPAD** 64GB WHITE Serial Nbr: DYTHGHWZDVGM

Evn\_Event\_Nbr: 15-07947 Property Nbr: 0002 Make: APPLE Model: **IPAD** Description: APPLE **IPAD** 64GB WHITE

Script: 596141

CL Suspects: 8

5019441704 64 gb white ipad2 (Craig and commerce) \$175 Add!

5007173087 iPad 2 64GB (Las Vegas) \$350 Add!

5004914521 iPad 2 64GB (Las Vegas) \$350 Add!

4949815332 APPLE IPAD 2 64GB SILVER (WHITE) (Craig and commerce) \$350 Add!

5029507634 APPLE IPAD MINI CELLULAR UNLOCKED 64GB WHITE (THE STRIP) \$300 Add!

5036852162 Apple Ipad 3 With Retina/ 64GB / Wi-Fi White (Henderson) \$500 Add!

4999730272 Apple iPad 4th Generation with Retina Display 64GB, Wi-Fi 9.7in - Whit (Las Vegas) \$300 Add!

5018305999 APPLE IPAD 2/3RD/4TH GENERATION 128GB/64GB/32GB/16GB WI-FI TABLET BLAC (las vegas) \$249 Add!





# Using Predictive Crime Modeling to Reduce Auto-Theft and Robberies

Lt. Sean MacDonald (MPD) / Dr. Robert Guerette (FIU)

June 30, 2015

This project was supported by Grant No. 2013-DP-BX-K006 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the SMART Office. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

# Goals of the Miami SPI Project

- Assisting our Commanders in making better force-deployment decisions.
- Focusing our enforcement efforts on priority offenders.
- Improving our low crime clearance rates.

# Better Force-Deployment Decisions

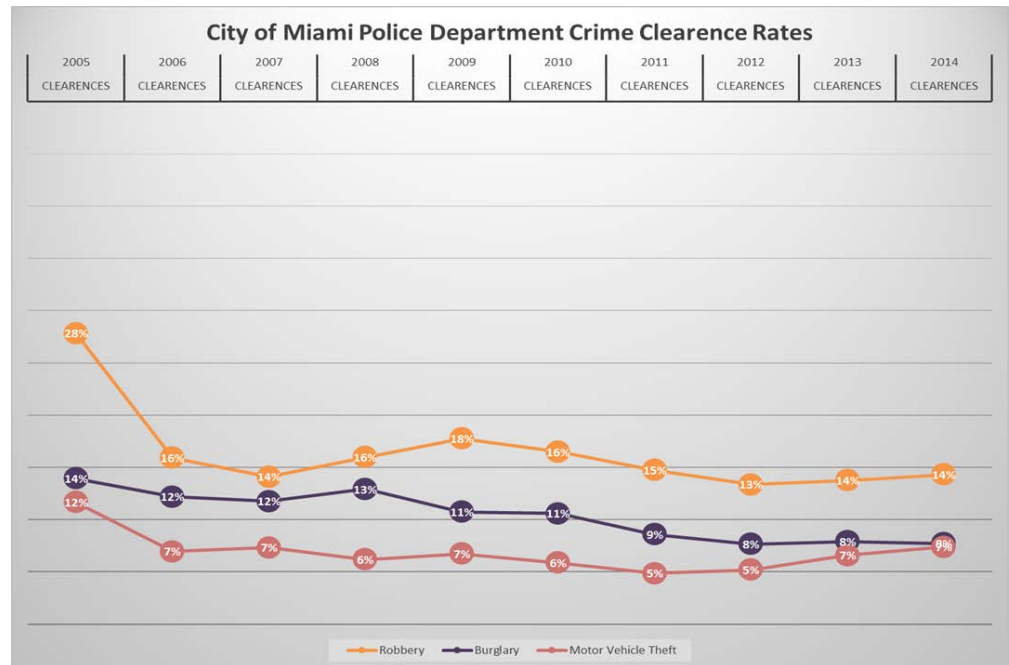
- Data mining and analysis beyond historical hot spots.
- Targeting today's problems, not yesterday's.
- Incorporating alternative data sources into predictive modeler, including weather, civic data, and social media.
- Real-time dissemination of real-time crime analysis and targeted missions to the patrol officer level.

# Priority Offender Focus

- Who are our most prolific offenders?
- Recidivism risk?
- Who is being released into our Jurisdiction?
- Addressing active warrants.
- Ensuring compliance of public housing regulations and sexual predator residency requirements.
- Generating investigative leads based on analysis of crime pattern matching.

# Improving Low Clearance rates

- Most clearance rates are well below national average.
- Assisting investigators by providing timely and accurate crime analysis.
- Training our investigators and analysts.
- Better pattern matching and analysis.
- Clearing more cases through prediction and prevention.



# Approach

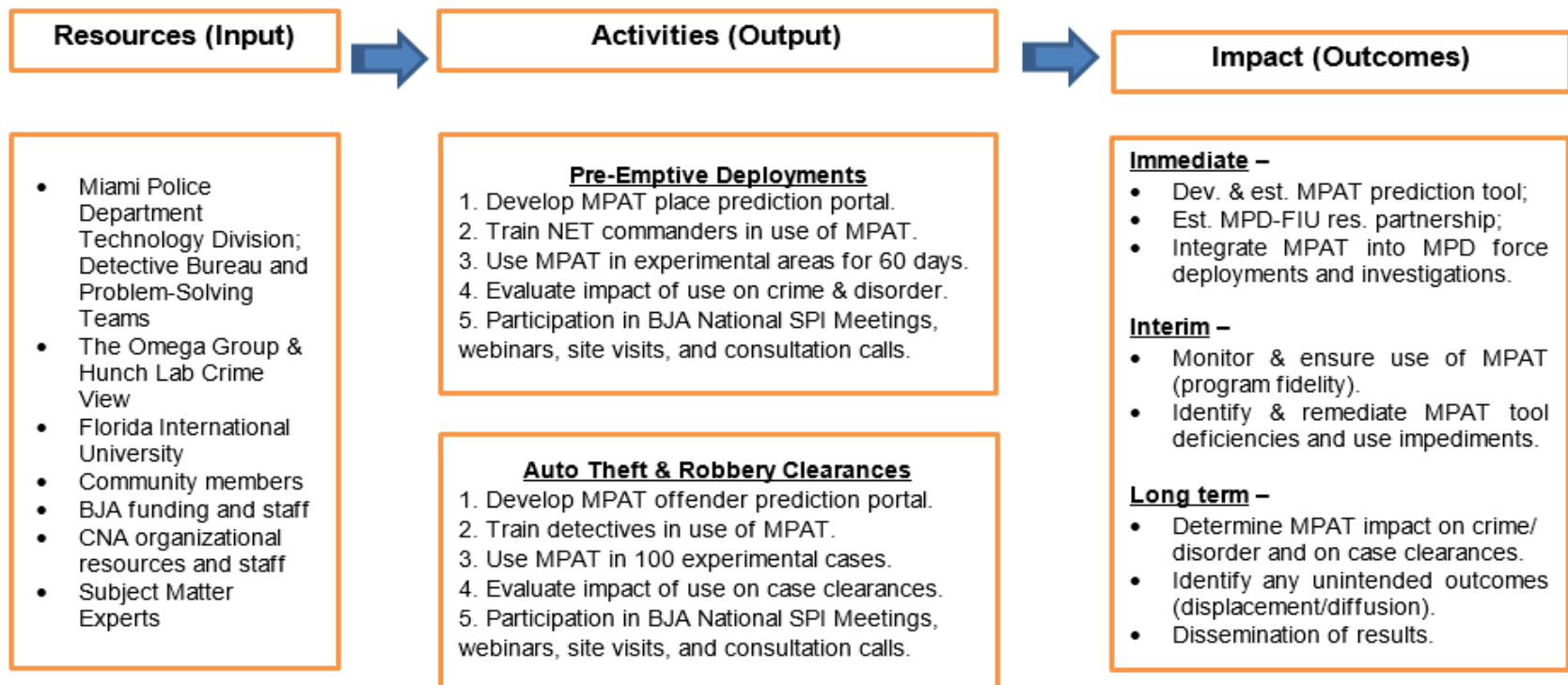
- Enhancing our existing analysis capabilities.
  - Predictive analytics
  - Real-time dissemination and collaboration
  - New data feeds
- Consolidation and education of analytical resources
  - Currently decentralized
  - Lack formal training
  - Lack focus
- Research
  - Validating predictive analytics and targeted problem areas
  - Recidivism rates
  - Analyzing results
- Collaboration
  - Working with local agency partners and regional data consortium members
  - Targeting problems across jurisdictional borders
- Executive commitment
  - Ensuring cooperation and “buy-in” from Command Staff
- Community-Based Partnerships
  - Educating the public and soliciting their feedback and participation.

# Impact Evaluation Plan

Question	Hypothesis	Design	Analytics	Data
Q1. Do MPAT based preemptive deployments and tactics reduce crime and disorder in targeted areas?	H1: MPAT based deployments/tactics will result in less crime/disorder compared to similar areas where MPAT is not in use.	Quasi-experimental design; Time series, Pre-post with comparison. [MD Scale 3 – 4; CS.gov scale 2].	Trend analysis; Mean difference-in-difference comparisons; total net effect (TNE); weighted displacement quotients (WDQ)	MPD UCR categories crime incident data. MPD nuisance offense reports.
Q2. Does MPAT accurately identify likely offenders and thereby improve case clearance rates for auto theft and robberies?	H2: MPAT assisted investigations will yield greater case clearance rates compared to existing investigative methods.	Randomized experimental design; Pooled random sampling of cases for MPAT (Tx; n = 150) or existing detective practices (C; n = 150). [MD Scale 5; CS.gov scale 3].	Means difference-in-difference comparisons; Independent samples T-tests.	MPD detective logs of auto thefts and robberies.

# Logic Model

**Situation/Objective Statement:** The City of Miami Police Department operates within a data rich but information poor environment resulting in low case clearance rates for two problem crimes of auto theft and robberies and also faces challenges of acute crime/disorder surges due to rapid real estate development and high tourism driven population fluctuations. The goal of the Miami SPI program is to develop a comprehensive data harvesting and predictive software portal to better deploy pre-emptive police and community action and to improve case clearance rates of auto thefts and robberies.





# Training and Technical Assistance

- Providing professional training and development to Crime Analysts and Investigators.
- Providing training in the use of analytical tools to operational commanders, Neighborhood Enhancement Team (NET) members, and patrol resources.
- Establishing ongoing training to current and new personnel.
- Implementing best practices.

# Anticipated Results / Outcomes

- Improvement of case clearance rates using the national average as the benchmark.
- Reduction of UCR Part I Crimes.
- Improved collaboration and partnerships with local agency peers, public, and research partners.



# Lunch

*Podcasts: Boston and Lowell*

12:00 – 1:00 p.m.

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# Police-Community Collaboration

Dr. Laura Kunard and Edward Chung

1:00 – 1:45 p.m.

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# Challenges and Promising Practices in Police-Community Collaboration

Laura L. Kunard, Ph.D.

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# Today's Agenda

- Setting the Context – Past and Present
- Key definitions
- What do we know?
  - Findings from OJP Diagnostic Center
  - Findings from SPI Collaboration Survey
- Building Trust, Legitimacy, and Procedural Justice

# Setting the Context

- The 1990s – shift toward community policing and police-community collaboration
  - The COPS Office was created
  - Thought leaders promoted community policing philosophy
  - Local departments assigned community policing officers to neighborhoods
  - Federally supported policing initiatives required collaboration
    - Weed and Seed, COPS Regional Community Policing Institutes, Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative (SACSI), Project Safe Neighborhoods



# Setting the Context

- Post 9/11 – other policing priorities
  - New homeland security responsibilities
  - Fewer local resources from great recession onward
  - Community policing officers transitioned to other areas
  - Federal initiatives terminated or depleted





# Police-Community Collaboration Today

- Some departments integrated community policing and collaboration
- Recent protests in Ferguson, MO, and New York City highlight *fractures* in these relationships
  - Particularly with people of color, youth, those living in challenged communities



# Police-Community Collaboration Today

- Gallup polling data (2006-2014)

61% of whites,  
35% of blacks  
have a “great deal”  
or “quite a lot” of  
confidence in the  
police.

Blacks living in  
urban areas were  
less likely to have  
confidence in the  
police  
– just 26%

# Some Key Definitions

- What is “collaboration”?
  - *Process whereby (police) agencies and community stakeholders work together to solve complex and chronic problems by sharing decision making, resources, and responsibilities*
    - *The New Community Collaboration Manual, 1997*

# What is “Community Policing”?

- *A way for police and community members to join together as partners in identifying and effectively addressing crime and safety problems*
  - Three key components to be effective
    - Collaborative partnerships
    - Organizational transformation
    - Problem solving
      - *Community Policing Defined, COPS*

# What do we know?

- Findings from OJP Diagnostic Center
- One-on-one stakeholder interviews
- Small group listening sessions
  - Both sources focused on issues of police accountability, gun violence and police-community relations
    - 45 stakeholders in a Midwestern city
    - 55 stakeholders in a Southern city



# Key Themes

- Most common misconduct – treating community members with disrespect, unprofessional attitude, lack of cultural understanding
- Officers treat white and black residents differently
- Officers do not engage with the community, mainly stay in their cars and respond to calls for service
- Need officers to get out of their cars, interact with the public
- When officers engage with community members, they gain an understanding and empathy for people they serve
- Young black men are disproportionately subjected to increased scrutiny for low-level offenses (in one city)

# Collaboration in Smart Policing

- Key elements for SPI success:
  - Innovation – Be on a constant search for better, more effective approaches to crime problems
  - *Collaboration* – Ensuring community input and buy-in, shared purpose, and steadfast support for crime strategies
  - High-risk people and places – Concentrate on offenders and places at greatest risk for involvement in crime
  - Information and Intelligence – To understand problems, gauge police and project performance, support problem-solving
  - Analysis and evaluation – Link with local researchers to evaluate interventions
  - Sustainability – Successful components are integrated and sustained
    - *Smart Policing Orientation Guide, 2014*

# What do we know?

- Findings from SPI Collaboration Surveys
  - Working with victims' groups to identify services for women, children and ethnic populations
  - Working with churches to identify services for youth
  - Working with probation/parole to identify gun violations
  - Working with the media to highlight police-community collaboration success stories
  - Working with other government partners (public health, prosecutors, probation) to address hot spot areas



# Collaboration & Procedural Justice



# Procedural Justice & Legitimacy

*Why Do People Obey the Law?* By Tom Tyler, Ph.D.

- Because they perceive it to be legitimate
- Compliance with laws and local ordinances
- Cooperation with the police

# Building Trust through Collaboration



# In Conclusion

- Community members desire proactive, neighborhood policing
  - Strong sentiments for police to build relationships (community policing), understand the communities they serve (cultural understanding), and be respectful in every contact (procedural justice)
  - Community policing should be integrated into all levels of the police organization (in contrast to 1990s)

# In Conclusion

- Collaboration is essential for 21<sup>st</sup> century policing
  - Due to connectedness of our world, need to do more with fewer resources, nature of issues in challenged communities
  - Needs to be a local initiative facilitated by police (in contrast to earlier era)



# Police-Community Collaboration

Edward Chung, Policy Advisor in the Office of the Assistant Attorney General

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# Peer-to-Peer Networking

1:45 – 2:30 p.m.

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# Peer-to-Peer Networking

- Suggested questions for each site (see handout)
- At 2:20 p.m. we will reconvene to hear what you have learned







# Break

*Podcasts: Portland and Toledo*

2:30 – 2:45 p.m.

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# Researcher and Coordinator Roundtables

2:45 – 3:30 p.m.

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# Researcher & Coordinator Roundtables

- Coordinators in Room B and Researchers in Room A
- Objectives
  - Provide information to SPI research partners (and others involved in research and analysis tasks, such as crime analysts) regarding the varied roles for researchers and analysts in SPI, as well as BJA expectations regarding research and analysis.
  - Engage the participants in discussions regarding key research concerns and issues with SPI.
  - Impart relevant information regarding the management of SPI projects, the research role, and the varied roles and expectations for SPI Coordinators.
  - Facilitate discussion among SPI Coordinators and other persons/team members who are not researchers or analysts.

# Researcher Discussion Topics

- Methodological issues and how to resolve them
- Expectations regarding final reports
- SPI Spotlight series
- Experimental and quasi-experimental design options for small jurisdictions
- Research design options for jurisdiction- or agency-wide initiatives
- Other (non-research) roles that researchers play in SPI

# Coordinator Discussion Topics

- Leadership role of the coordinator
- Time demands and commitments
- Supports needed
- Outreach responsibilities
- Communicating with CNA and BJA
- Challenges typically encountered and resolved



# Closing Remarks

3:30 p.m.

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