



Research Matters: An SPI Webinar

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The Central Role of Research in SPI

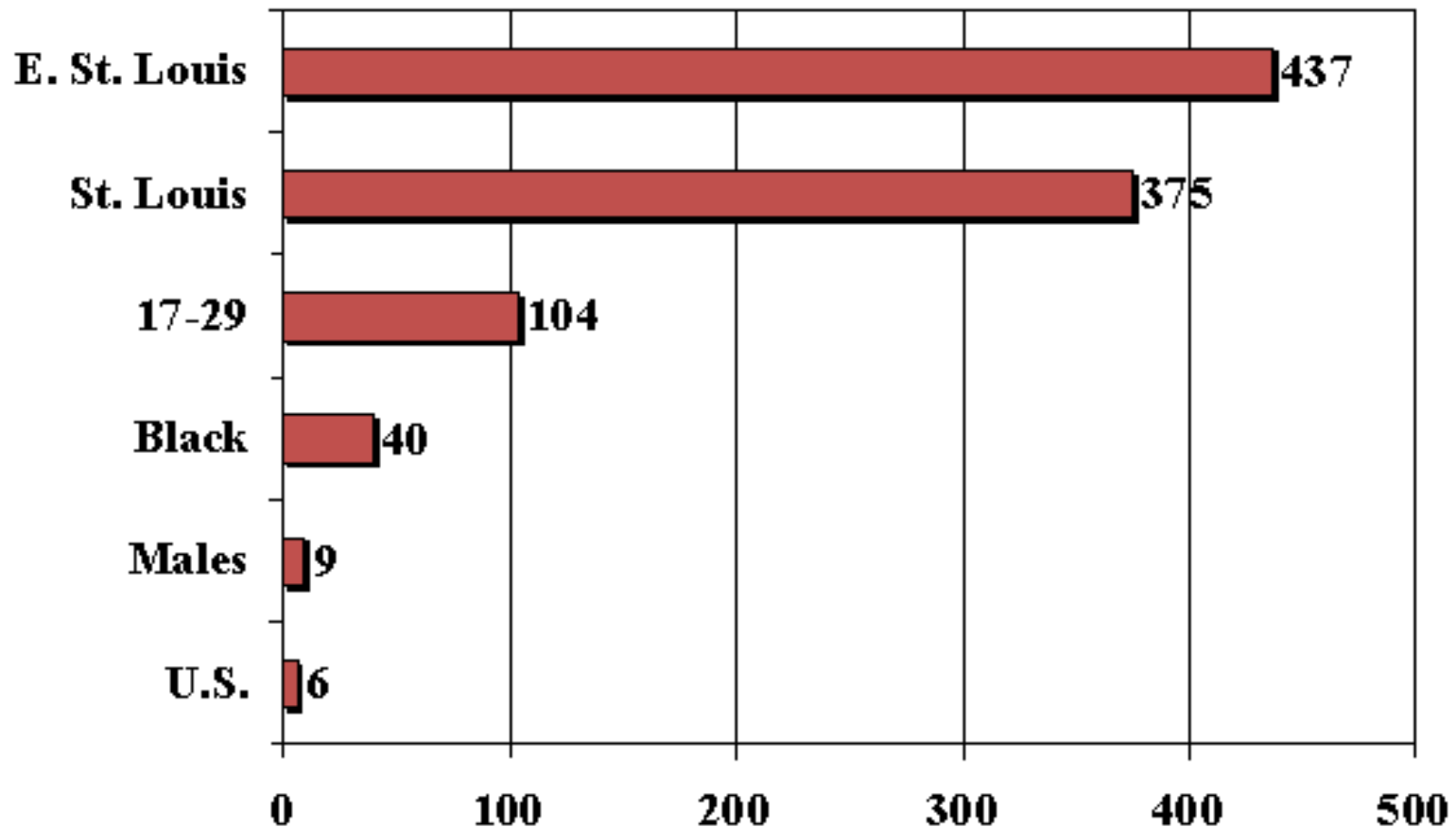
- ❖ Research Changes the Game and provides new insights (Eck)
- ❖ All partners must participate in the research process
- ❖ Research is focused on identifying problems and solutions
- ❖ Researchers can generate interest in the problem and “get people’s attention.”
- ❖ Triangulation



Researcher Roles

- ❖ Pose questions
- ❖ Lead the group through the data
- ❖ Learn from the team
- ❖ Keep research practical, meaningful, creative
- ❖ Share data and results
- ❖ Help turn practice into action
- ❖ Ask questions of the team
- ❖ Field questions from the team
- ❖ “Unpack” the problem and “drill down” (Eck)
 - ❖ The facts (who, what, when, where)?
 - ❖ The context (surroundings)
 - ❖ The why

Average Homicide Rate Per 100,000 (1995-2000)



U.S.

Pop – 1.2%

Hom – 20% (3531)

St. Louis

Pop – 4.2%

Hom – 40% (55)

East St. Louis

Pop – 7.4%

Hom – 44% (10)

SMART
POLICING
Data. Analysis. Solutions.



The SPI Process involves SARA, Problem Solving, Intelligence Led Policing and Beyond

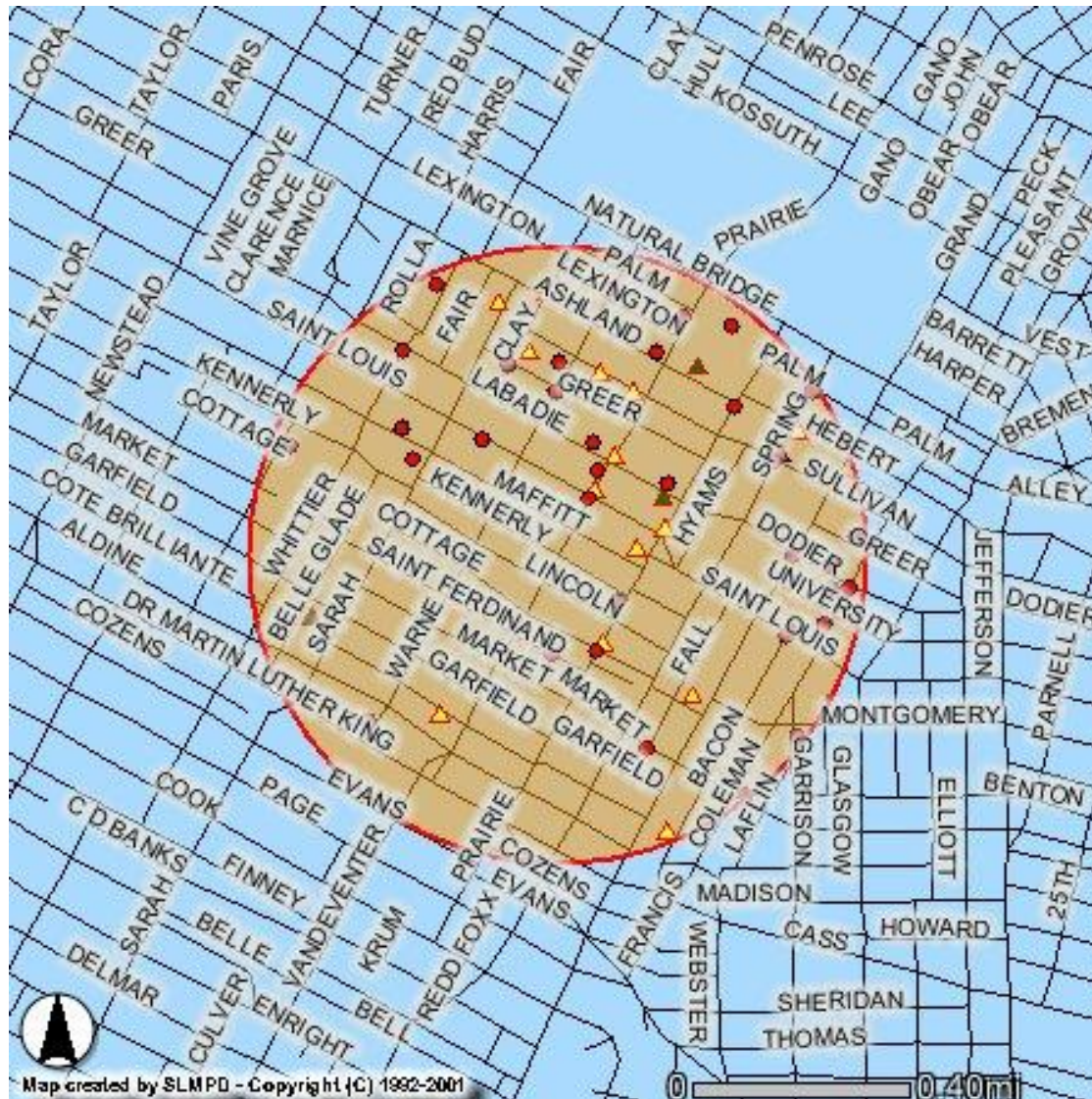
Research must be infused in every
part of the SPI process to achieve
maximum effectiveness

Scanning

- ❖ What are the problems faced in our jurisdiction?
- ❖ How big are those problems?
- ❖ How long have those problems been around?
- ❖ How do we know they are problems?
- ❖ Who says these are problems? (police, residents, victims, researchers)



Crime Scene Information



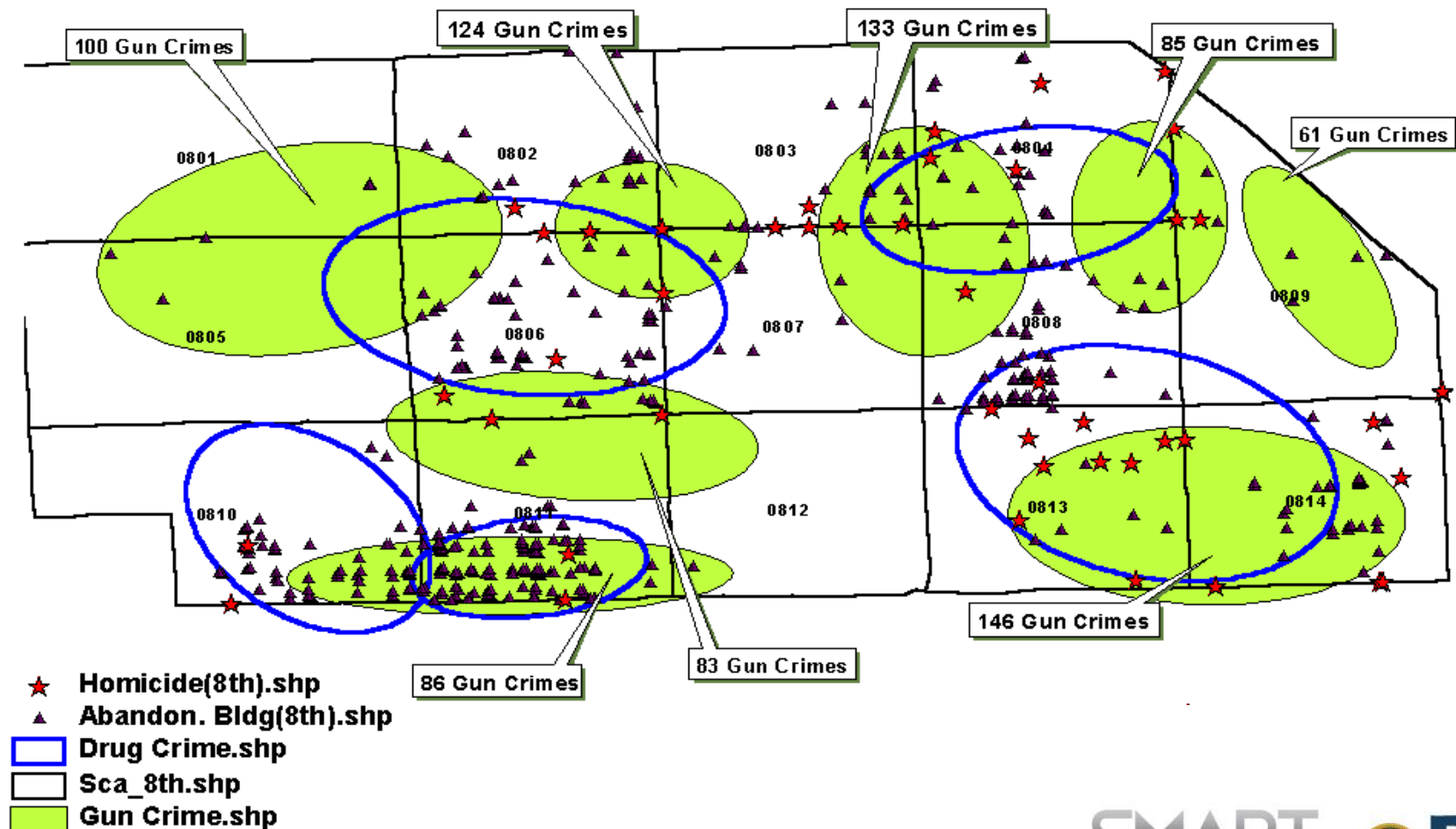
- Legend**
- Service Calls**
- Shots Fired
 - Police Incidents
 - ▲ Murder
 - ▲ Armed Robbery
 - ▲ Serious Assault

Analysis



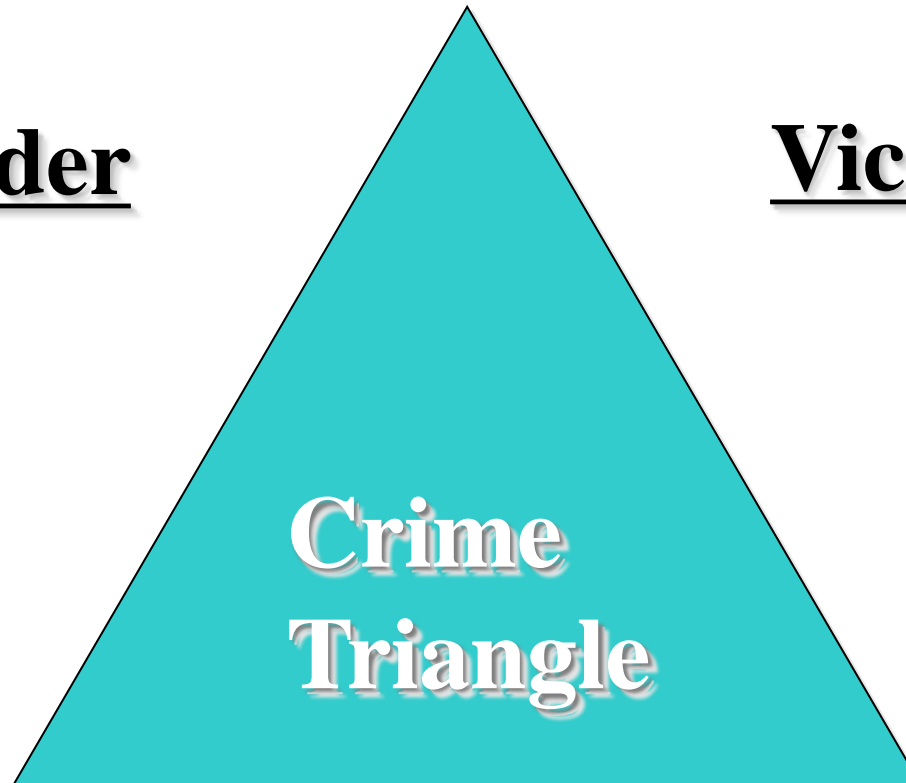
- ❖ What data are available?
- ❖ How good are these data?
- ❖ What are the trends, patterns and relationships in the data?
- ❖ Triangulate across data sources
- ❖ Use the Crime Triangle to better understand the problem.

Gun and Drug Crime Concentrations, Detroit 2000 Homicides, Drug Crime and Abandoned Buildings



Offender

Victim



Location

Response

- ❖ Researcher can assist with a thorough review of best practices
- ❖ Integrate research into responses and make sure that responses are consistent with the research findings
- ❖ Make feedback (“how are we doing?”) part of every meeting



Assessment

- ❖ Provide regular feedback on progress in meeting targets and goals
- ❖ Conduct a full outcome analysis with a control group
- ❖ Use matching if random assignment is not feasible.



Stop and Think!



- ❖ Do you consider yourself/your team well-versed in the SARA model?
 - ❖ If not, how will you address this?
 - ❖ Have you viewed Mike Scott's SPI Webinar on Problem-Oriented Policing?
 - ❖ Have you visited the POP Center website?
- ❖ Have you contemplated a comparative design for the project Assessment?
- ❖ Do you need some peer-to-peer advice regarding any aspect of SARA and your Smart Policing Initiative? If so, ask SPI@cna.org

Early SPI Successes

How research changed the game



Glendale - Robberies and disorder



Reno - Prescription Drugs



Palm Beach - Immigrants and trust in the police



Philadelphia - open air drug markets



Boston - street level disorder

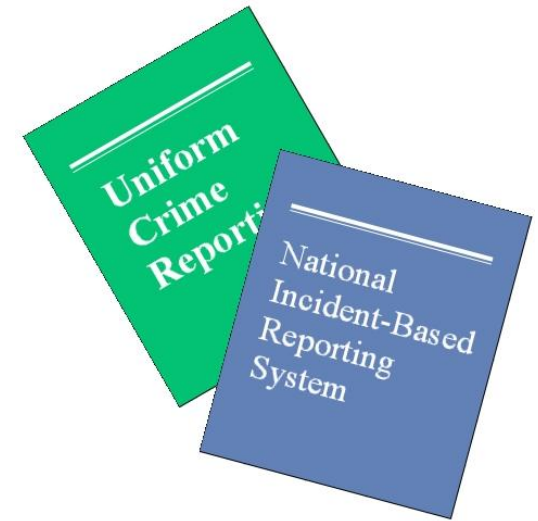
Key SPI Research Principle: Ask Good Questions about The Problem and the Data

- ❖ How do we define the problem?
- ❖ What information do we need to have in hand to start the research process?
- ❖ How can we find data to address that problem?
- ❖ How can the data inform the intervention?
- ❖ How good is that data? What are the gaps in the data and how can we fix them?
- ❖ What do the data tell us about how well the intervention is working?



Potential Data Sources

1. Uniform Crime Reports/National Incident Based Reporting System
2. Supplemental Homicide Reports
3. CAD/RMS Data specifically and generally
4. Homicide Incident Reviews
5. Crime Files/Case Review
6. National Youth Gang Crime Data
7. Gun Crime Analysis (ATF Trace and local seizure data)



Potential Data Sources

8. Officer Interviews
9. Ambulance Data
10. Emergency Room Data
11. Offender Interviews/Focus Groups
12. Agency Personnel Interviews/Focus Groups
13. Land Utilization Patterns
14. School Data
15. Social Media (Facebook, Ebay, Craigslist)

National Hospitals
Table 5. Mode of arrival at emergency department, by

Patient age			Percent distribution (standard error of percent)				
All visits	123,701	100.0	77.0 (0.8)	15.8 (0.5)	1.8 (0.2)	5.5 (0.6)	
Under 15 years	23,157	100.0	68.5 (1.0)	4.9 (0.5)	*1.1 (0.5)	5.5 (0.7)	
Under 1 year	3,694	100.0	87.0 (2.1)	4.2 (0.8)	*	6.4 (1.0)	
1-4 years	8,690	100.0	89.3 (1.3)	4.1 (0.7)	*1.0 (0.6)	5.6 (1.0)	
5-14 years	10,775	100.0	88.3 (1.1)	5.9 (0.6)	*0.7 (0.3)	5.1 (0.8)	
15-24 years	19,023	100.0	83.2 (0.8)	9.5 (0.5)	1.7 (0.2)	5.6 (0.7)	
25-44 years	35,195	100.0	81.2 (0.8)	11.5 (0.6)	2.1 (0.3)	5.9 (0.6)	
45-64 years	26,335	100.0	72.2 (1.0)	20.3 (0.8)	1.7 (0.3)	5.8 (0.7)	
65 years and over	10,261	100.0	55.8 (1.2)	27.5 (1.2)	1.2 (0.2)	5.4 (0.7)	
65-74 years	7,479	100.0	66.2 (1.7)	26.3 (1.5)	1.6 (0.3)	5.9 (0.9)	
75 years and over	11,701	100.0	49.2 (1.5)	44.7 (1.5)	1.0 (0.2)	5.1 (0.7)	

* Figure does not reveal standards of reliability or precision.
... Category not applicable.
* Excludes patients arriving by car, taxi, bus, or foot.
* Excludes patients arriving in a police car, social service vehicle, beach patrol, or escorted or carried.
* The unknown category includes blanks.
NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

facebook

WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION IN DECIDING TO CARRY A GUN?



VALID RESPONSES

2005: N = 141

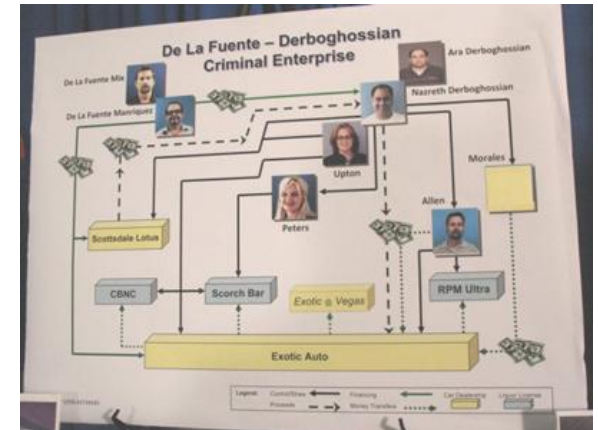
Stop and Think!!



- ❖ Do your project plans include:
 - ❖ Street-level officer interviews or focus groups?
 - ❖ Routine incident or case reviews?
 - ❖ Offender (or ex-offender) interviews, debriefings, or focus groups?
 - ❖ Systematic observation of places?
- ❖ If your record management system doesn't contain the data you need for Analysis and Assessment, where might you obtain additional and important data?
- ❖ Would you like to speak to an experienced SME about data sources? Ask SPI@cna.org

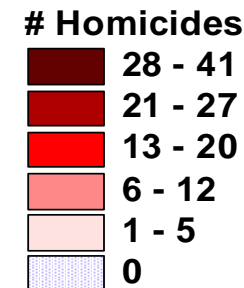
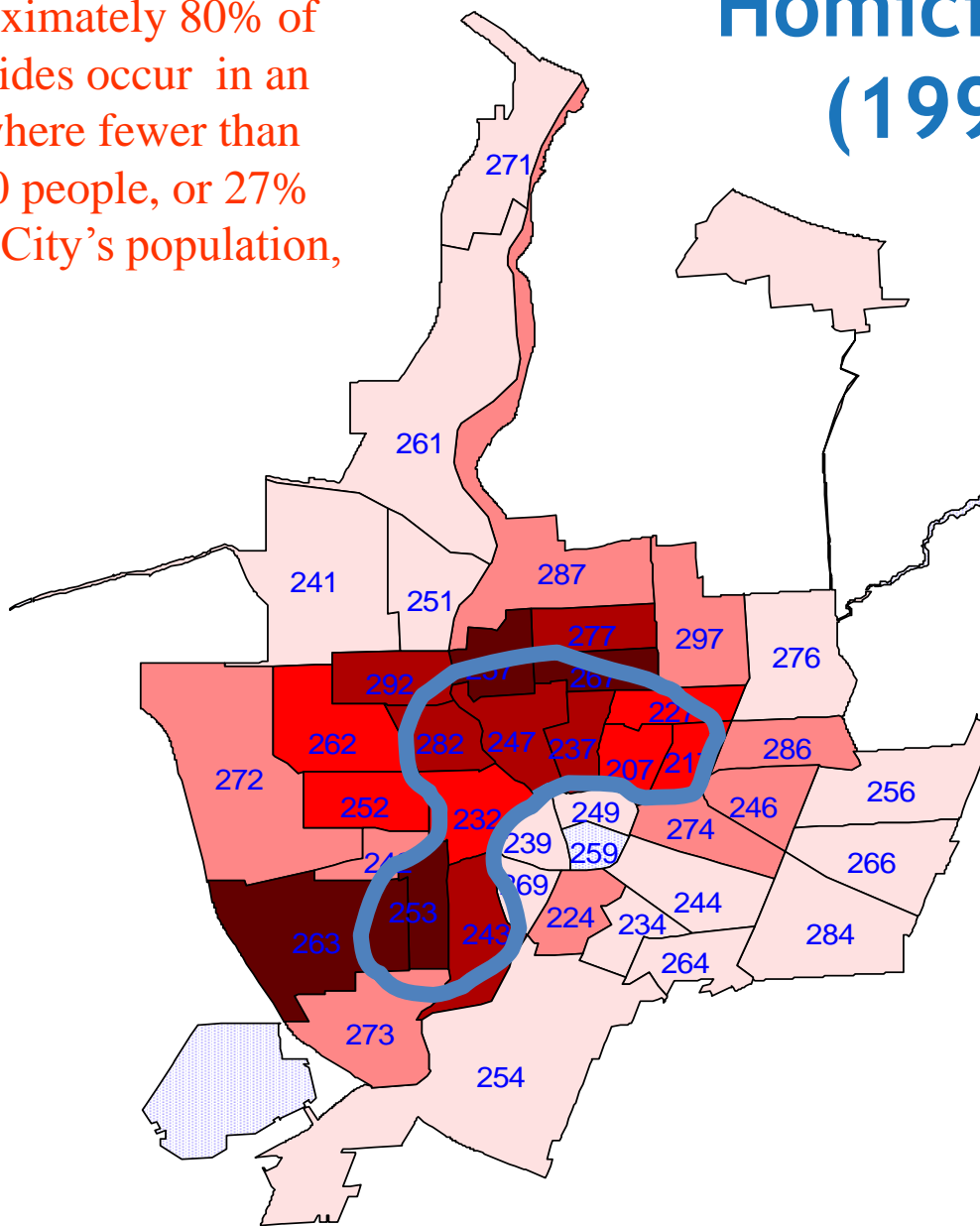
Analysis and Presentation Techniques

- ❖ Mapping (multiple data sources adds strength)
- ❖ Case linking between data sources (e.g., ER and Gun incident data)
- ❖ Case flow analysis (Process maps, case flow analysis)
- ❖ Trends/Time Series Analysis



Approximately 80% of homicides occur in an area where fewer than 60,000 people, or 27% of the City's population, live.

Homicides by Carbeat (1991 - Present)



Robert J. Duffy
Chief of Police

Analysis and Presentation Techniques

- ❖ Outcome Analysis with control groups.
- ❖ Case Studies (See the Pop Guides)
- ❖ Typologies
- ❖ Qualitative Techniques (Interviews, Observations, Court Transcript Review)

Maintaining Field Relations

- ❖ Communicate honestly and openly
- ❖ Respect confidentiality and boundaries
- ❖ Increase legitimacy (conduct ride alongs”)
- ❖ Be responsive



Who is on the Team? What is their Role?

How does that translate into Research?

	Law Enforcement	Other Agencies	Non-traditional Partners
Strategic Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police • Probation/Parole • Prosecution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Services • DV Shelters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clergy • Streetworkers • ER Staff
Sustaining Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School Officers • State Training • Academy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental Health • Housing Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chamber • Foundations
Supporting Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YMCA/YWCA • Boys/Girls Clubs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighborhood Groups

Stop and Think!!



- ❖ How many partners or collaborators external to the police department would you consider currently part of your SPI 'team'?
- ❖ How many partners or collaborators external to your local, county, or state justice system would you consider currently part of your SPI 'team'?
- ❖ Are there antagonistic or skeptical individuals who you consider important to your team, but you are reluctant to invite them to participate?
- ❖ Does your Smart Policing Initiative have a goal and plan for collaboration and outreach?

Expectations of All Partners

- ❖ Be active participants and share information
- ❖ Make decisions informed by data
- ❖ Work together in true collaboration
- ❖ Be accountable
- ❖ Educate and be an advocate for their own agency
- ❖ Communicate honestly and openly