

An Evidence Based Collaboration

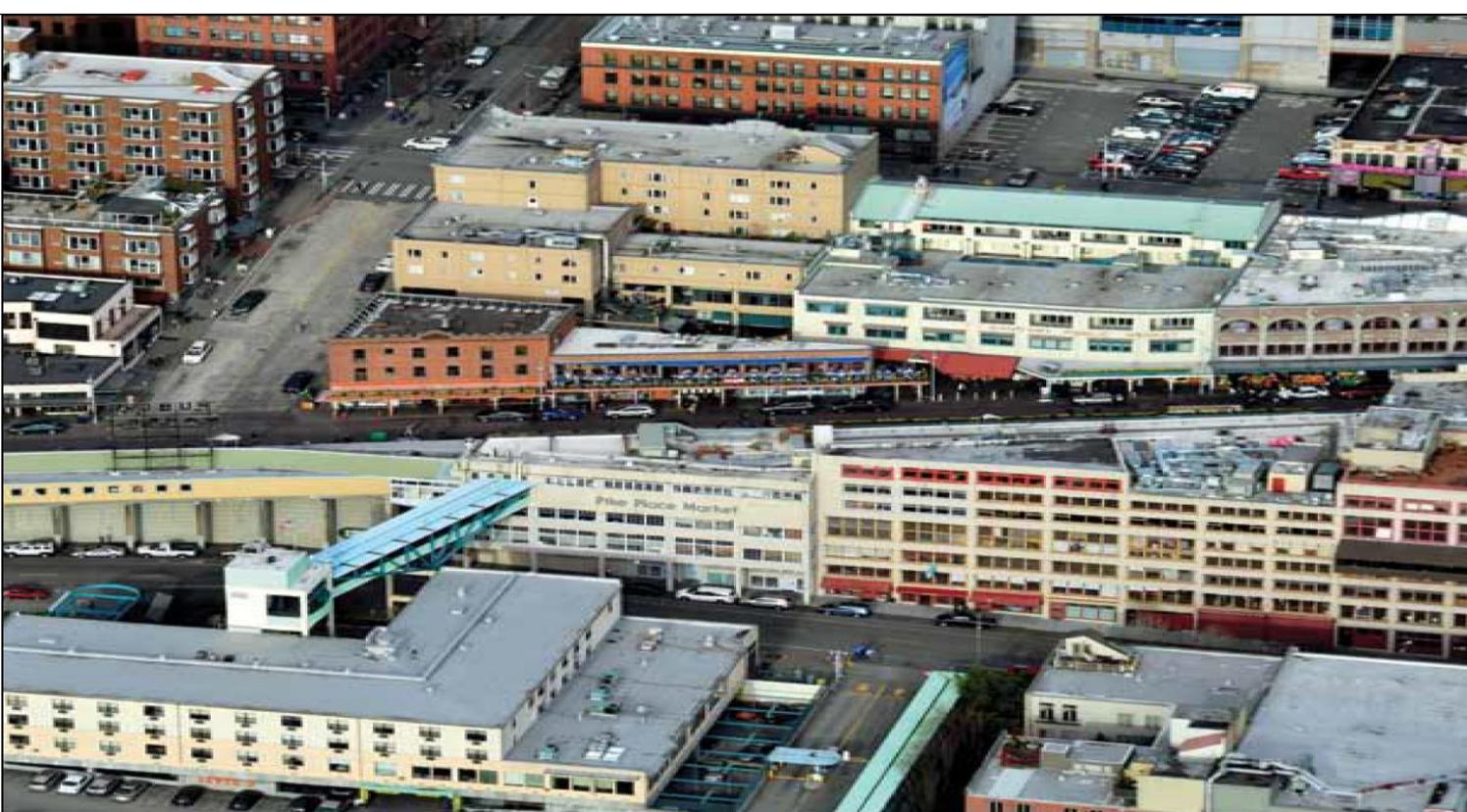
Professor David Weisburd

Dr. Charlotte Gill, Professor Cynthia Lum

Cody Telep, Zoe Vitter

Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy

George Mason University

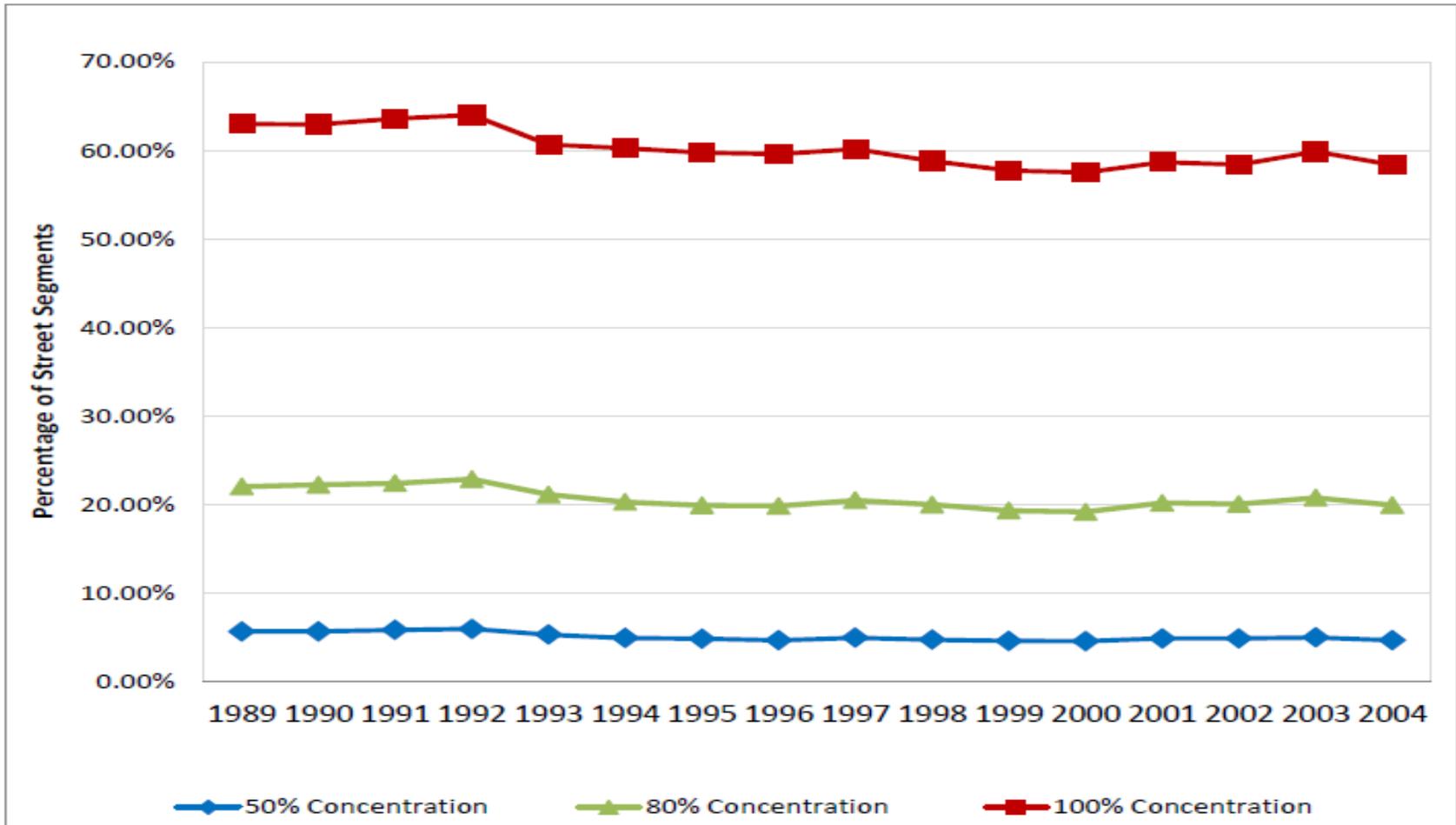


THE CRIMINOLOGY OF PLACE

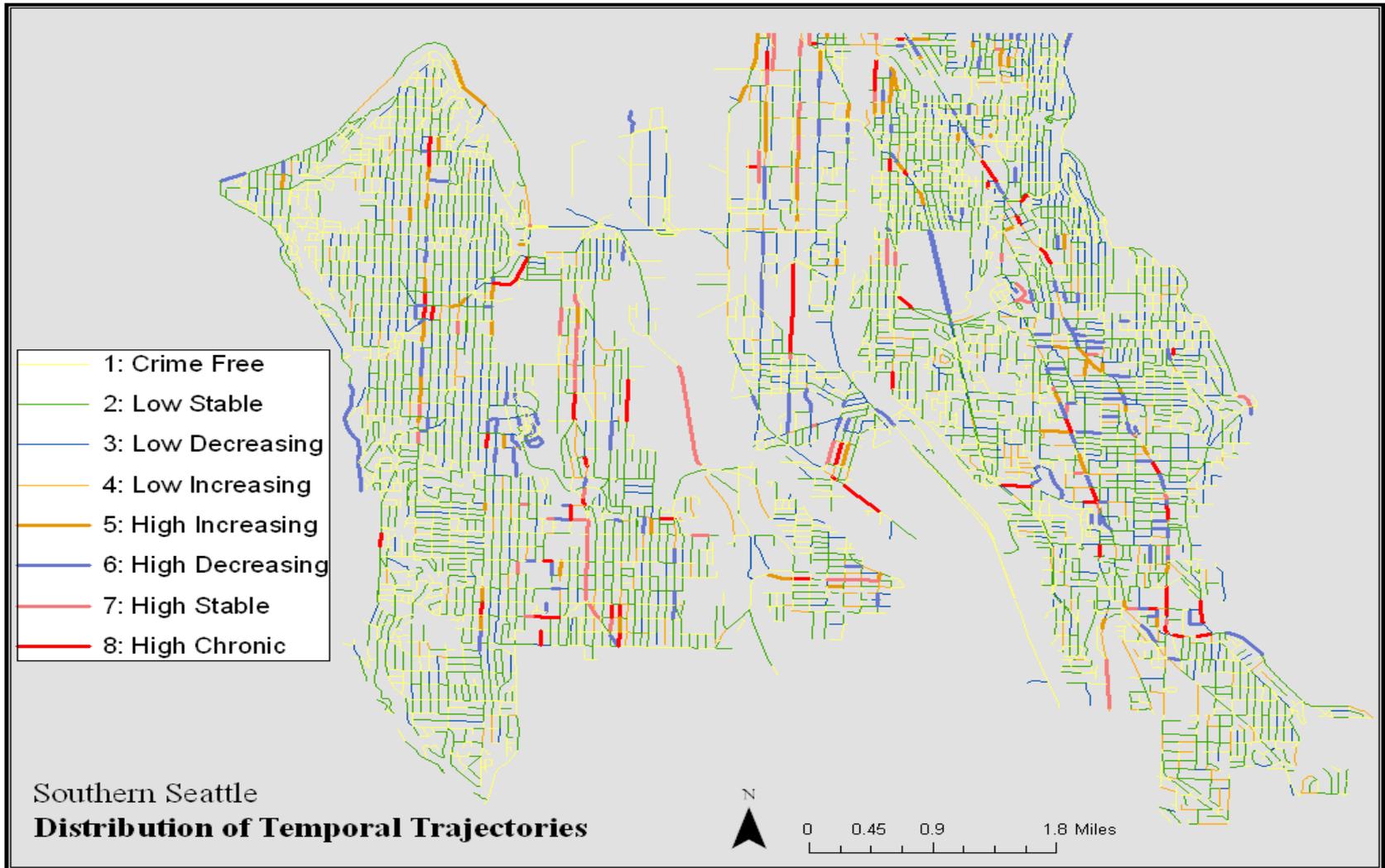
STREET SEGMENTS
AND OUR UNDERSTANDING
OF THE CRIME PROBLEM

DAVID WEISBURD | ELIZABETH R. GROFF | SUE-MING YANG

The Law of Concentrations of Crime at Place



Street by Street Variability

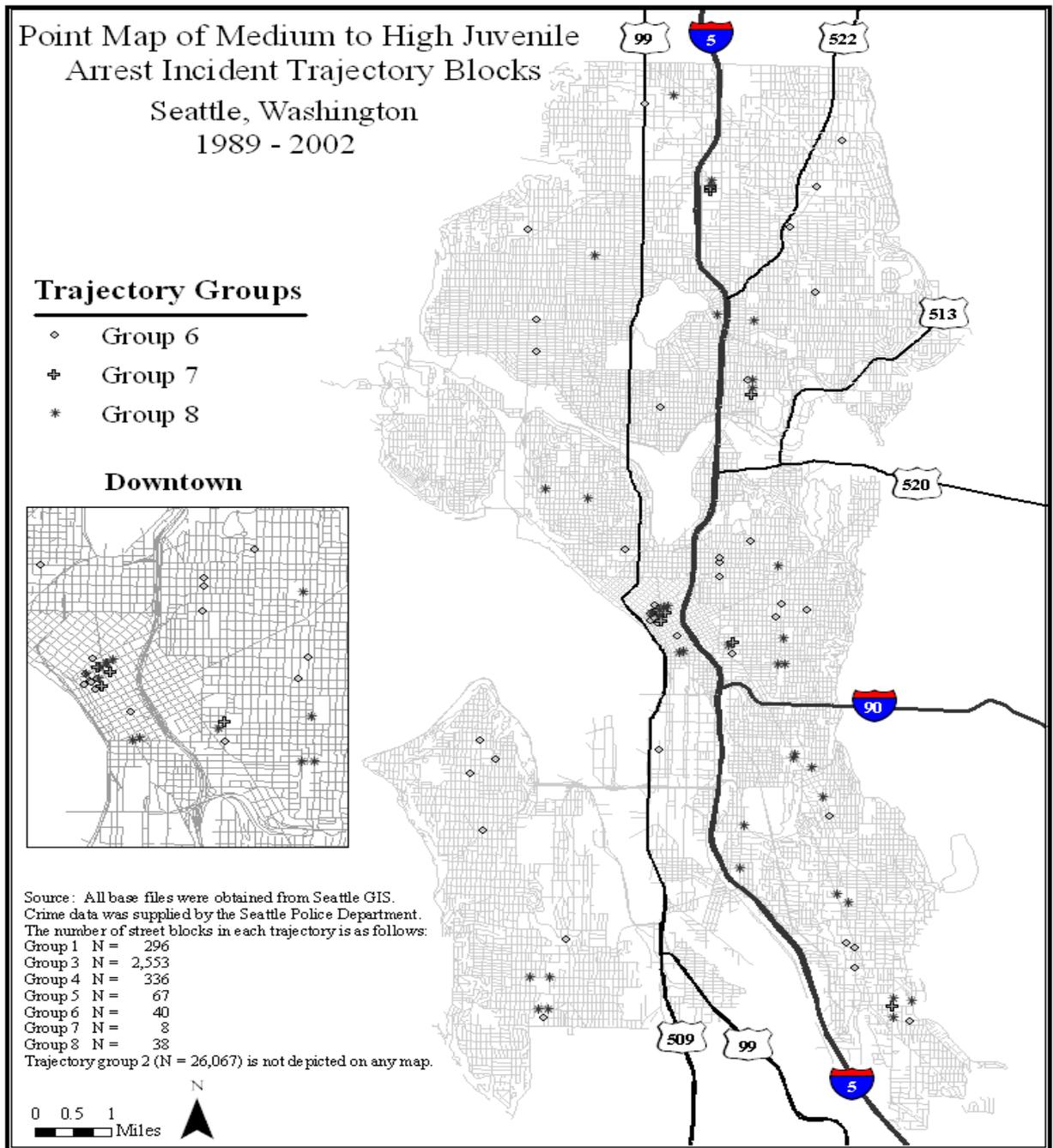


Collaborations on Juvenile and Youth Crime Hot Spots

Center for Evidence Based Crime Policy

Existing evidence:
Juvenile crime is extremely concentrated.

86 Street Segments= 1/3 Juvenile Arrest Incidents



The Importance of Non-Arrest Oriented Crime Prevention for Juveniles

- Routine activities of juveniles: unsupervised socializing in public activity spaces
- Arrest and formal processing through the juvenile justice system **increases** the likelihood of future delinquency (Petrosino et al. 2010)



Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program Rainier Beach neighborhood (BJA \$978,000)

- “A place-based community-oriented approach to youth violence prevention in Seattle”
 - 5 hot spots in Rainier Beach
- Research partnership with Seattle Youth Violence Prevention Initiative (SYVPI)



Method and Questions

- Two-level quasi-experimental evaluation
 - Each hot spot matched with a similar street segment in comparison neighborhood that will not receive the intervention
- Does the intervention reduce youth violence in each hot spot relative to comparison hot spot?
- Does the intervention reduce youth violence in Rainier Beach compared to other similar neighborhoods?
- How do local residents and community members perceive the intervention?

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (\$250,000)

- Identify hot spots of juvenile crime and link risk factors to evidence-based solutions
- Community policing teams implement non-arrest oriented solutions in collaboration with the community
- Starting in West Precinct, eventual rollout to others



Evaluation Method and Questions

- Two-level quasi-experimental evaluation
 - 10 hot spots selected for intervention
 - Each hot spot matched with a similar street segment that will receive regular policing
- Does the intervention reduce juvenile crime in each hot spot relative to comparison hot spot?
- Does the intervention have a wider impact in the test precinct and then in other precincts.
- What is the community's response to the intervention?

Collaboration on Place Based Early Warning Systems for Policing

The Police Foundation

Emily Owens, David Weisburd and Geoff Alpert

Promoting Officer Integrity Through Early Engagements and Procedural Justice (NIJ \$341,469)

- **Today's state of the art:** Early Identification Systems based on past officer behavior
- **Our Proposal:** Identify Behavioral Hot Spots
- **The Intervention:** Provide additional support for officers who work in these places
 - Early Engagements – within two weeks of “high risk” citizen contact
 - Reinforce LEED training during 25 minute, Lieutenant supervised meeting
 - Sergeant incorporates LEED in meeting

Evaluation Method

- **Six month randomized experiment**
 - Identify officers in behavioral hot spots
 - “Predicted Risk” above a statistical threshold
 - Randomly assign officers to engagement or control group
- **Two month follow up**
 - Do engaged officers perform any differently than control?
 - Warnings Issued?, Composition of Arrests?, Response to service calls?
- **Survey of officers and sergeants**
 - What did they think of the engagements?
 - Realistic to continue/ expand engagements?

Evidence-Based Assessment of Seattle's Crime Prevention Programs

Dr. Charlotte Gill

with Professor Cynthia Lum, Breanne Cave, Lisa Dario,
Cody Telep, Zoe Vitter, & Professor David Weisburd

Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy
George Mason University

Crime Prevention Review

- Crime prevention mechanisms of Seattle's 63 programs
- Compared against rigorous evidence: existing reviews and primary research
- NOT a systematic review
- NOT a direct evaluation of Seattle's programs

Evidence and Quality Rating

I. Strong potential for effectiveness

II. Moderate potential for effectiveness

III. Inconclusive

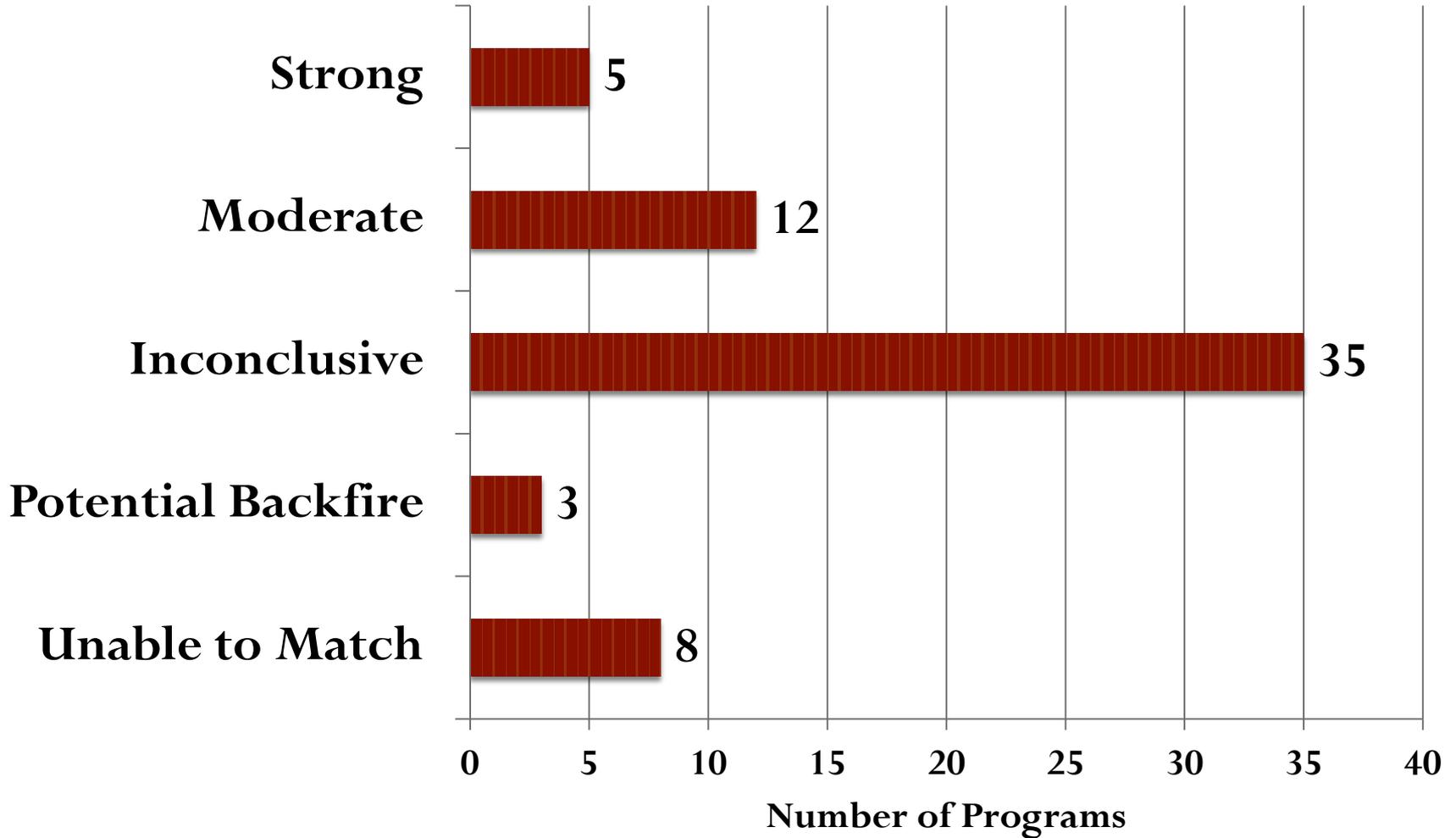
IV. Potential for backfire

V. Unable to match

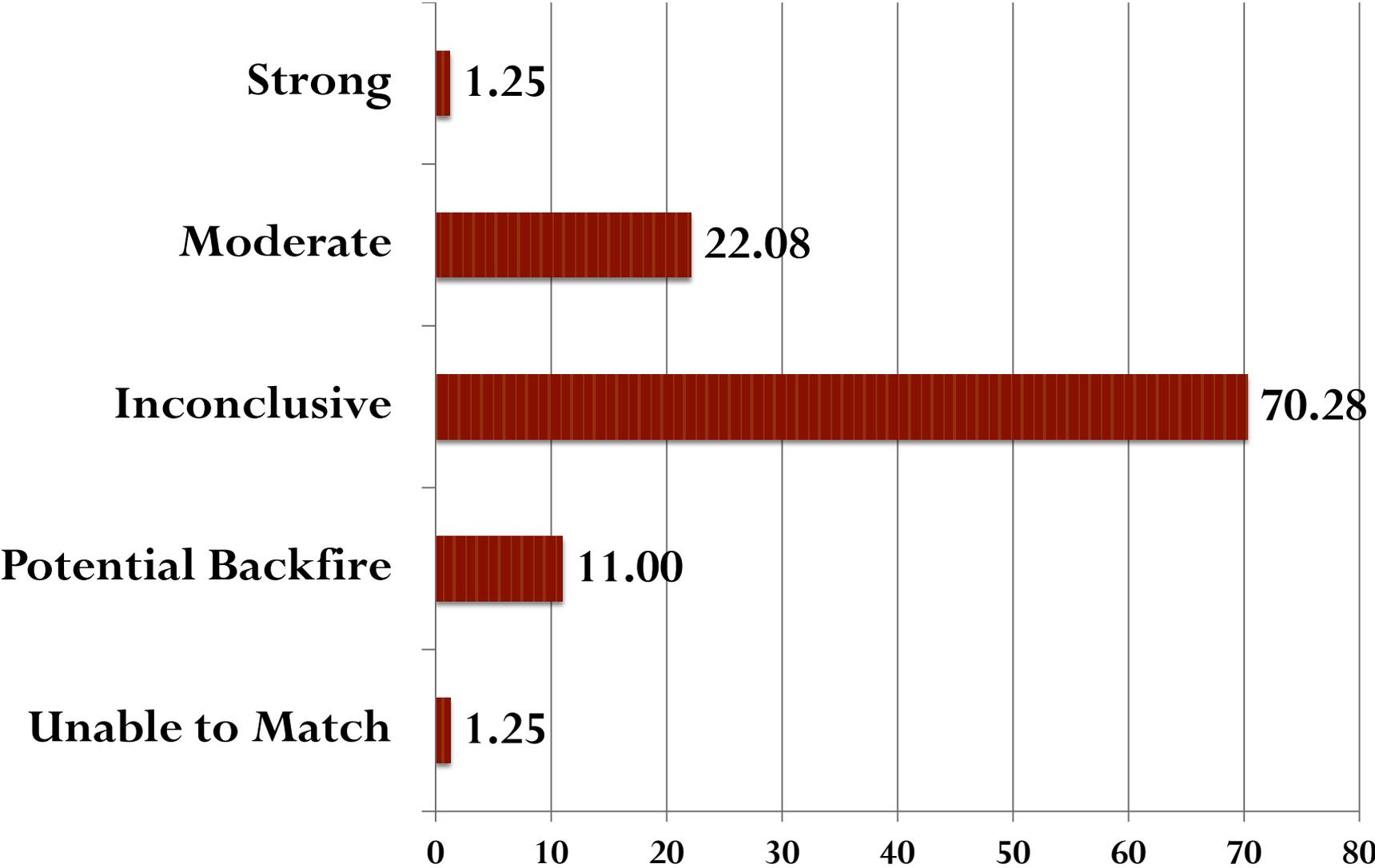


**No evidence
does NOT mean
ineffective!**

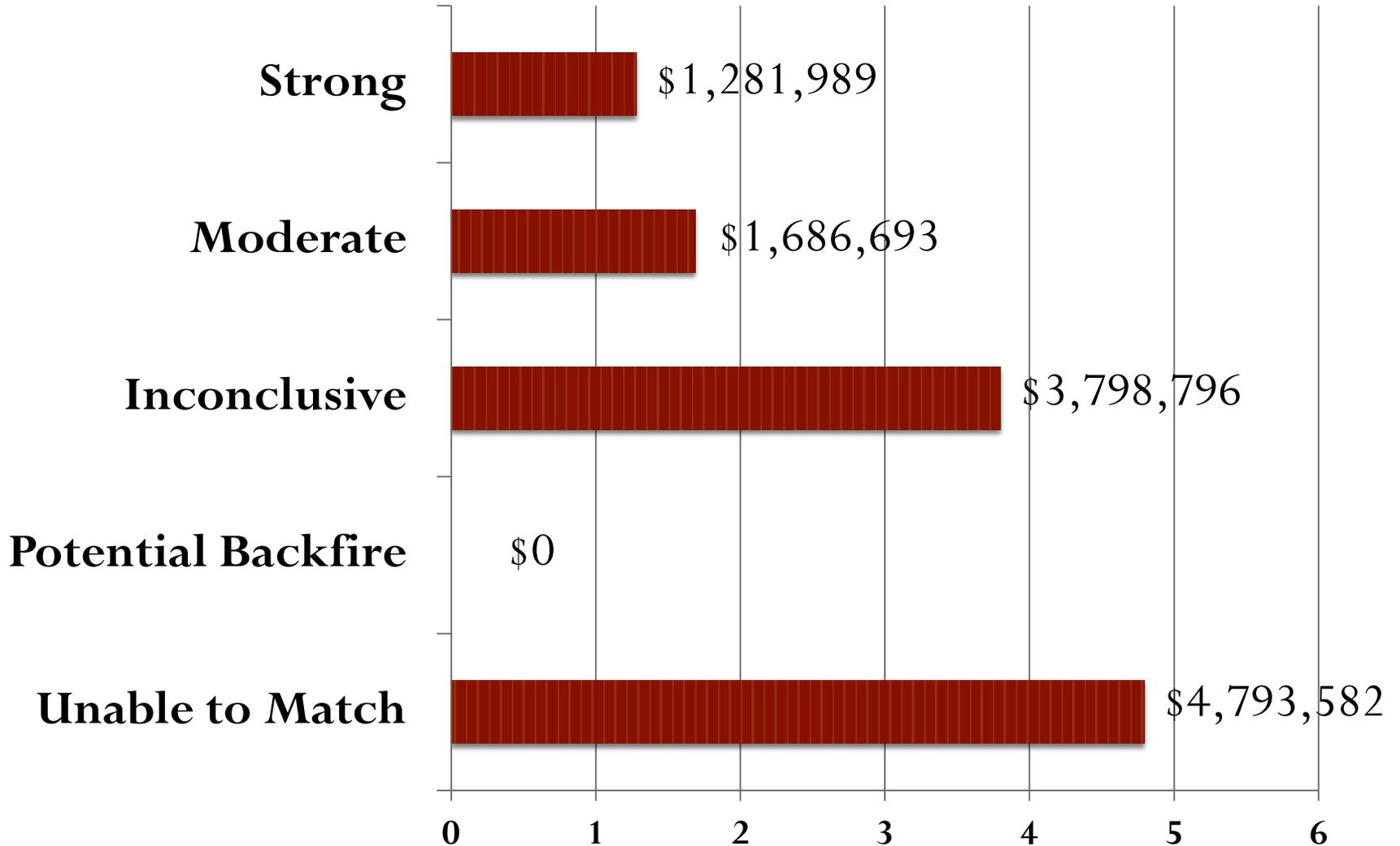
Match to Evidence



City FTE allocation



Contract Value (\$million)



Which programs show most promise?

Strong Potential

- ★ Mentoring (SYVPI)
- ★ Methadone vouchers
- ★ Multisystemic therapy
- ★ Nurse-Family Partnerships—Best Beginnings
- ★ Code Compliance, Seattle Nightlife Initiative

Moderate/Promising

- ✓ Aggression Replacement Training (SYVPI)
- ✓ Gang Resistance Education and Training (SYVPI)

Conclusions/Recommendations

- 59% connected to promising place/community settings
- Many programs serve youth—most promising target for intervention
- Monitor effective programming
- Align existing programs with high-quality evidence
- Focus on implementation and sustainability

Thank you

Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy

George Mason University

<http://www.cebc.org>

