

Policing



Policing

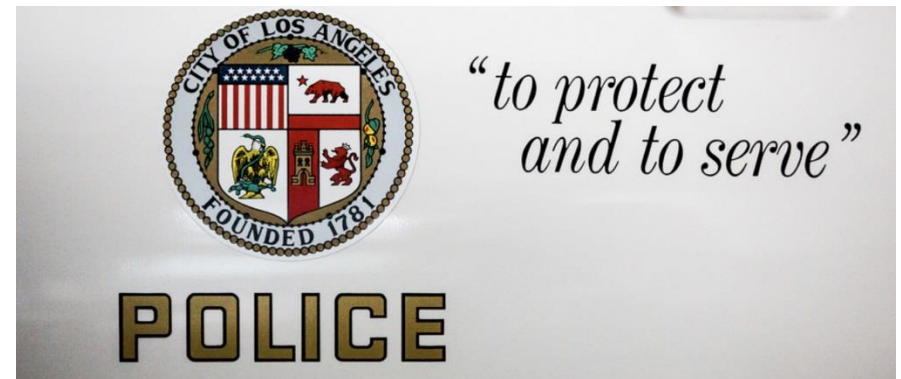
Image

Reality



Function of Police: Image

- ✪ To fight crime
- ✪ To enforce the law
- ✪ To protect and serve



What Do Police Handle?

CITY OF PHOENIX POLICE DEPARTMENT

RADIO CODES - NUMERICAL ORDER

NOTE: Utilize an "S" when a supplemental report to an original DR is to be completed.
Utilize an "X" when an "attempted" report is to be completed.

2.....	Urgent - No Red Lights or Siren	301....	Prostitution	415P..	Loud Party Disturbing
3.....	Emergency - Use Red Lights & Siren	301A..	Solicitation for Prostitution	415W..	Misuse of Weapon
4.....	No Further Assistance Needed	302....	Internet / Computer Crimes	417....	Subject Threatening
5.....	Stake Out - Other Units Stay Away	302C..	Cyber Stalking / Computer Threats	417B..	Barricade
6.....	Out for Investigation (Citation, 10-29, etc.)	302E..	Child Pornography / Child Sexual Exploitation	417G..	Subject With a Gun
7.....	Out of Service to Eat	302F..	Internet / Computer Fraud	417K..	Subject With a Knife
101....	Woman in the Car	302H..	Computer Tampering	418....	Civil Matter - Stand By
102....	Woman out of the Car	302T..	Sexting	418A..	Landlord - Tenant Dispute
103....	Subject to call @ Ext. _____	310....	Molesting	418B..	Neighbor Dispute
105....	Going for Gas	311....	Indecent Exposure	418D..	Illegal Dumping
106....	Car Wash	311A..	Urinating in Public	418G..	Unwanted Guest/s
210....	Strong Armed Robbery	312....	Child Neglect	418H..	Harbor/Tran Illegal
211....	Armed Robbery	312A..	Child Abuse	418L..	Immigration Matter
211A..	Armed Robbery Alarm	312C..	Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor	418T..	Trespassing
211B..	Beacon Armed Robbery Alarm	315....	Forgery	418U..	Solicitation Door to Door
211C..	Organized Crime/Conspiracy	315B..	Forgery at a Bank/ Credit Union	418V..	Street Vending Violation
211E..	Extortion	315C..	Money Laundering	418W..	Unlawful Hire
211H..	Robbery - Home Invasion	315D..	Theft of Credit Card	451....	Homicide
211T..	Pronet Alarm	315E..	Identity Theft	451C..	Conspiracy to Murder
236....	Threat	315F..	Counterfeit Currency	451O..	Homicide - Other Agency Asst
237D..	Dangerous Drugs	315P..	Piracy of DVD/CD	459A..	Burglary Alarm (Audible/Silent)
237G..	Glue Sniffing	315R..	Registered Trademark Viol	459B..	Burg Com - Metal Theft Rel
237L..	Large Quantity of Marijuana	315T..	Taking ID of Another-ATTC	459C..	Burglary - Commercial
237M..	Report of Marijuana	316....	Non-Sufficient Funds / Closed Account	459F..	Burglary From Vehicle
237N..	Narcotics	317....	Soliciting	459H..	Burg Res - Metal Theft Rel
237P..	Prescription Violation	318....	Theft by Fraud	459M..	Burg Frm Veh Catalytic Cnvrtr
239....	Fight	318E..	Exploitation of Elderly Adults	459R..	Burglary - Residential
240....	Assault	319....	Loss Report	459V..	Vending Machine Burglary
240C..	Escape	390....	Drunk (Disturbing, Down, In Car, etc.)	487....	Theft
240E..	Reckless Endangerment	390A..	Transport to Detox Facility	487A..	Theft from Person - Purse Snatch
240R..	Resisting Arrest	390D..	Drunk Driver	487B..	Shoplifting
245....	Aggravated Assault	390L..	Liquor Violation	487F..	Theft from Vehicle
245A..	Vulnerable Adult Abuse	390U..	Underage Drinking	487I..	Stolen Bicycle
245F..	Vulnerable Adult Abuse/DV	415A..	Phone Calls	487J..	Stolen Property (Buy / Sell / Possess)
250....	Harassment	415B..	Criminal Damage	487LP	Stolen License Plate
250C..	Cyberbullying	415C..	Curfew Violation	487P..	Police Car Stolen
251....	Stalking	415E..	Loud Music or Noise Disturbing	487V..	Stolen Vehicle
260....	Sexual Abuse-Adult	415F..	Domestic Violence	487W..	Auto Theft - Watch Your Car Program Vehicle
260J..	Sexual Abuse-Juvenile	415G..	Shots Fired	487Y..	Metal Theft
260L..	Luring of a Minor for Sexual Contact	415H..	Animals Disturbing, Barking Dog	488I..	Recovered Bicycle
261....	Sexual Assault	415J..	Juveniles Disturbing	488P..	Recovery FOJ / Property
261B..	Bigamy Adultery, etc.	415L..	Loitering	488V..	Recovery of Vehicle / FOJ
262....	Sex Offender Registration Violation	415O..	Obstructing a Thoroughfare	488W..	Recovery of Watch Your Car Program Vehicle
300....	Gambling			491....	Kidnapping, Adult/Juvenile (Not Sexually Motivated)
				491A..	Custodial Interference

RADIO CODES - NUMERICAL ORDER (Continued)

491C..	Access Interference	647V..	Suspicious Vehicle/ Person in Vehicle	914....	Fire Follow-up
491D..	Kidnapping, Any Adult / No SP IDd Juv (Sexually Motivated)	647W..	Suspicious Person - Watch Your Car Program	915....	Arson
491U..	Kidnapping, Juvenile-SP IDd (Sexually Motivated)	651....	Loose Animals	915B..	Fire Bomb
500....	Generic	651A..	Injured Animals	915H..	Hazardous Materials
501....	False Reporting	707....	Bomb Threat	915U..	Illegal Burning
502....	Interfering With Judicial Proceedings (Obstructing Justice)	707B..	NBC Situation	915U..	Undetermined Fire
503....	City Ordinance Offenses	707R..	Radioactive Material	917....	Abandoned Vehicle
503G..	Graffiti	711....	Intensive Patrol (Preventative)	918....	Insane Person
508....	Traffic Control (Special Detail)	900....	Check Welfare	921....	Prowler
510....	Speeding or Racing	900B..	Open Door, Window, Gate, etc.	921P..	Peeping Tom
510F..	Felony Flight	900M..	Mobile Security Device Alarm	926....	Wrecker from List
511F..	Felony FOJ Warrant	901....	Injured or Sick Person	926N..	Vehicle Seizure
511M..	Misdemeanor FOJ Warrant	901C..	Cutting/Stabbing	927....	Unknown Trouble
511P..	Subject Stop	901G..	Shooting	928....	Found Property
511T..	Vehicle Tow/Impound	901H..	Dead Body	928E..	Found Explosives
511V..	Vehicle Stop	901O..	Overdose Victim	928I..	Found Bicycle
585....	Traffic Hazard	901U..	Suicide	928N..	Found Narcotics
586....	Illegal Parking	901X..	Attempt Suicide	960....	Police Aircraft Dwn, No Injuries &/or Property Damage
601....	Missing Person	906....	Officer Needs Assistance, Potentially Hazardous Situation	960A..	Police Aircraft Dwn, W/Injuries &/or Property Damage
601F..	Found Missing Person			961....	Accident - No Injuries
601J..	Missing Juvenile			961H..	Hit & Run - No Injuries
601O..	Missing Person Other Agency			962....	Accident - Injuries
601T..	Truancy			962H..	Hit & Run - Injuries
647....	Suspicious Person/Activity	907....	Back-Up (Make the _____ or Request for)	963....	Accident - Fatality
		911H..	9-1-1 Hang-up	963H..	Hit & Run - Fatality
				964T..	Translation Detail
				998....	Officer Involved in Shooting
				999....	Officer Needs Help Urgently

Function of Police: Reality

- ✦ To prevent and control threats to life and property
- ✦ To aid crime victims and protect individuals in danger
- ✦ To protect constitutional guarantees
- ✦ To facilitate the movement of people and vehicles
- ✦ To assist those who cannot care for themselves
- ✦ To resolve conflict between individuals, groups, or between citizens and government
- ✦ To identify community problems
- ✦ To create and maintain a feeling of security in the community

Function of Police: Reality

Policing is **more**, and **more complex**, than is popularly imagined

Capacity: Image



Capacity: Reality



Capacity

Image



Reality

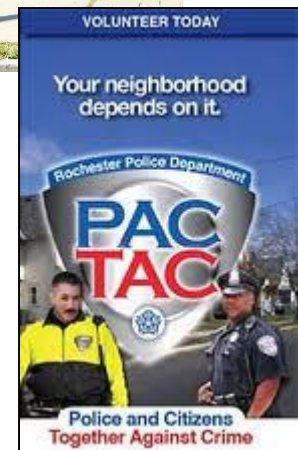


Need for Assistance

Image



Reality



Identifying & Prioritizing Problems

7. What do you perceive to be problems in your neighborhood? A rating of 1 represents the

a. Sexual Assault	Select an Answer	h. Burglary / Robbery	Select an Answer
b. Domestic Violence	Select an Answer	i. Theft	Select an Answer
c. Illegal Drug Activity	Select an Answer	j. Loitering / Curfew	Select an Answer
d. Gangs	Select an Answer	k. Vehicle Accidents	Select an Answer
e. Physical Assaults	Select an Answer	l. Public Drinking	Select an Answer
f. Vandalism	Select an Answer	m. Traffic / Speeding	Select an Answer
g. Child Abuse	Select an Answer	n. Loud Parties / Noise	Select an Answer
o. List other issues:	<input type="text"/>		



Taking Action



Protesting



Patrolling



Cleaning



Monitoring



Petitioning

Methods & Means: Image



Preventive Patrol

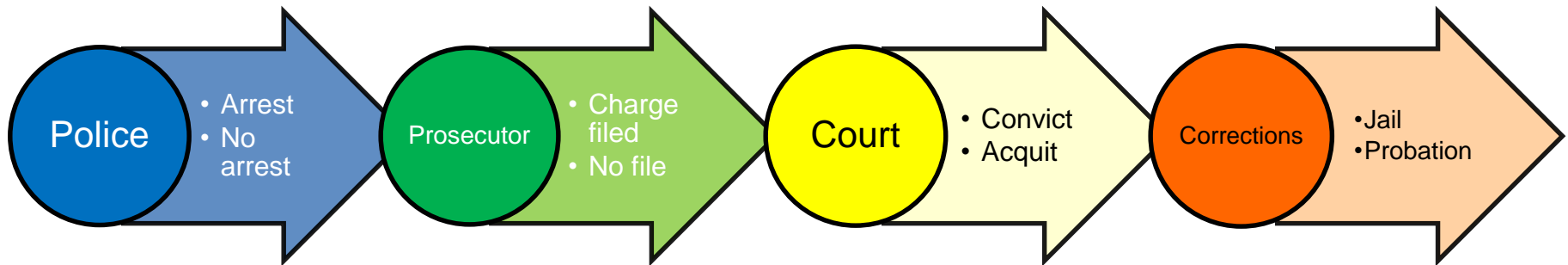


Rapid Response

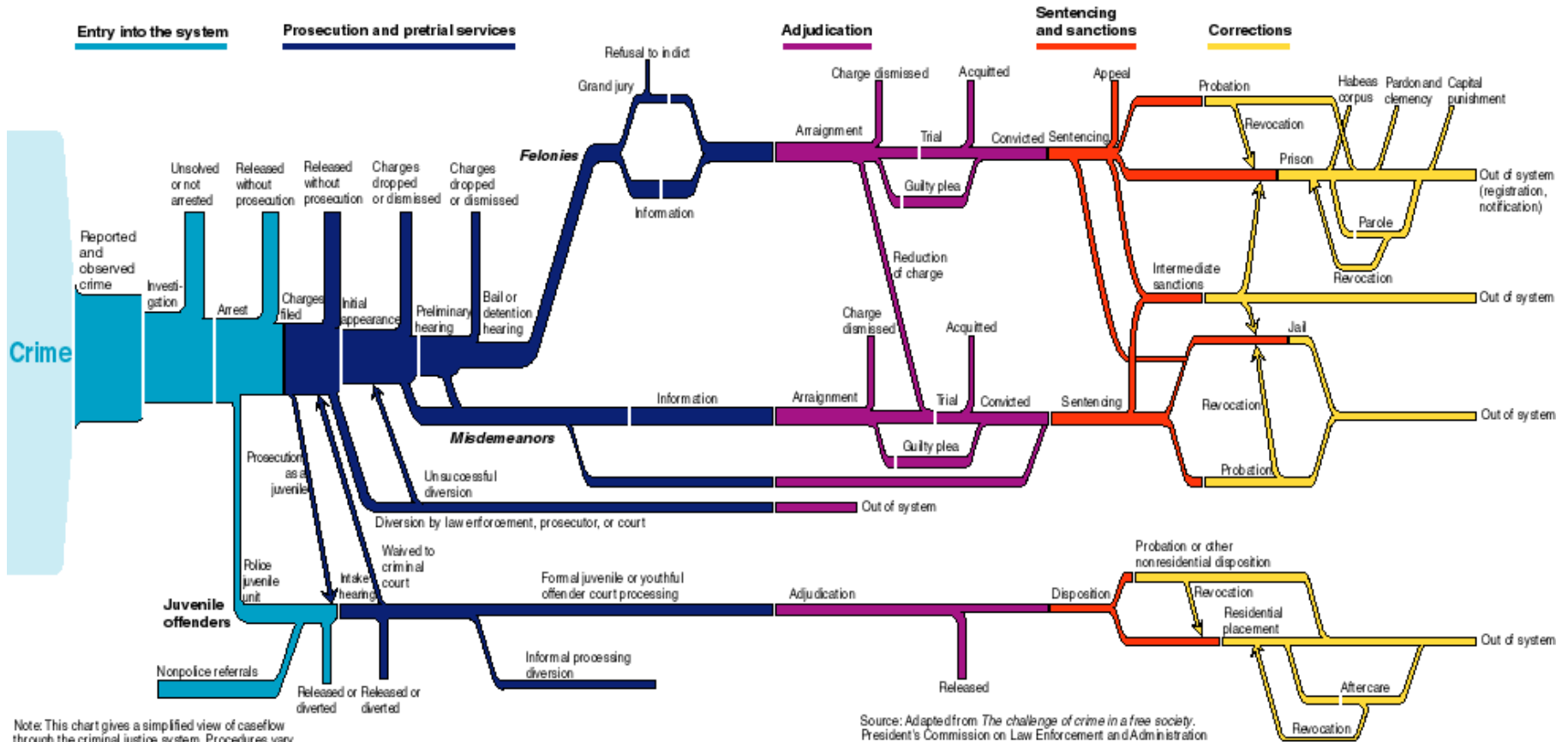


Investigation

Relationship of Police to Criminal Justice System: Image



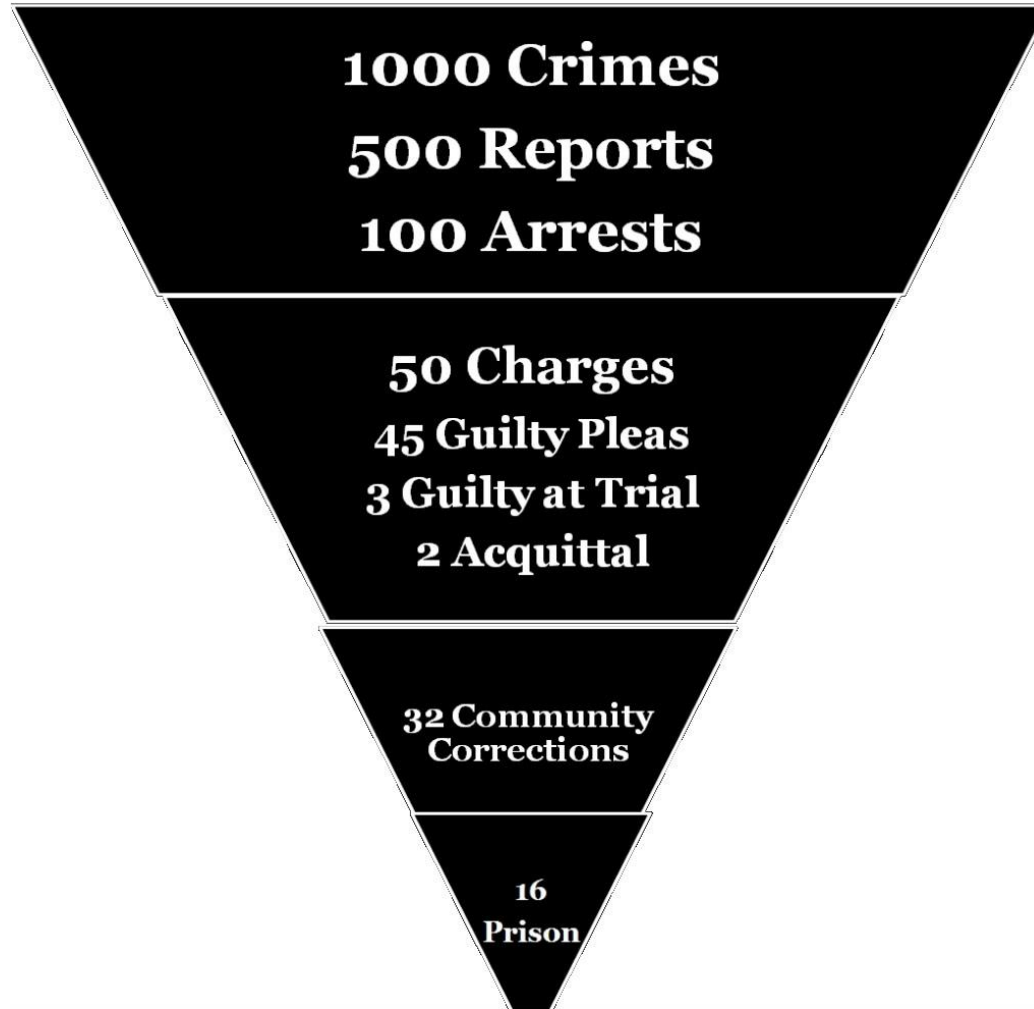
What is the sequence of events in the criminal justice system?



Note: This chart gives a simplified view of caseload through the criminal justice system. Procedures vary among jurisdictions. The weights of the lines are not intended to show actual size of caseloads.

Source: Adapted from *The challenge of crime in a free society*. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, 1967. This revision, a result of the Symposium on the 30th Anniversary of the President's Commission, was prepared by the Bureau of Justice Statistics in 1997.

CJS Funnel





Relationship of Police to Other Systems



Officer Discretion

Image: None



Reality: Lots

- Where to patrol
- What to emphasize
- Whether to investigate
- How to investigate
- Whether to arrest
- How to arrest
- What alternatives to use

Accountability

Image

POLICE CALL LOG

Possible numbers to call depending on activity:

- Non-emergency 777-3333 (press 1 and then press 0)
- Emergency 911 or 777-3211 from your cell phone
- 238-DRUG Anonymous hotline when you see suspicious or illegal drug activity; please leave a message.
- Alcohol Beverage Action Team (ABAT), 238-7103, to report tolering drug dealing/gambling/other illegal activity outside of liquor stores or sale to minors. Additionally, report after hours sales, sales of mixed drinks and trash/blight connected to the store.
- Code Compliance, 238-3381; handles blight related concerns such as broken windows or activity in around vacant buildings.
- Illegal Dumping on Public Property, 615-5566; describe the contents and amount of the dumping, the nearest address where it has been dumped and by whom.
- Crime report forms can be downloaded and printed from www.oaklandpolice.com

Please ask for an incident or report # and log your call below.

Date	Time	Description of incident including the following: Address or intersection; Persons (height, weight, gender, race/ethnicity, age, hair, clothes/shoes, tattoo, scar, etc.) and behavior; Car - license plate #, make/model/year, color; and other pertinent information	Incident, Report or Complaint #	Did the Police Respond?	What action was taken?



Reality

CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT
CAMBRIDGE, MA
Incident Report #9005127
Report Entered: 07/16/2009 13:21:34

Case Title: Location: Ware St App/Unit #

Date/Time Reported: 07/16/2009 12:44:00 Location Occurred: Ware St

Incident Type/Offense: 1J DISORDERLY CONDUCT c272 853 -

Reporting Officer: CROWLEY, JAMES (467) Approving Officer: WILSON BJ,JOSEPH (213)

Persons

Role	Name	Sex	Race	Age	DOB	Phone	Address
WITNESS	WHALEN, LUCIA	F		40			

Offenders

Status	Name	Sex	Race	Age	DOB	Phone	Address
DEFENDANT	GATES, HENRY	M	BLACK	58			WARE ST CAMBRIDGE, MA

Vehicles

Property

Class	Description	Make	Model	Serial #	Value
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Narrative

On Thursday July 16, 2009, Henry Gates, Jr. of Ware Street, Cambridge, MA) was placed under arrest at Ware Street, after being observed exhibiting loud and tumultuous behavior, in a public place, directed at a uniformed police officer who was present investigating a report of a crime in progress. These actions on the behalf of Gates served no legitimate purpose and caused citizens passing by this location to stop and take notice while appearing surprised and alarmed.

On the above time and date, I was on uniformed duty in an unmarked police cruiser assigned to the Administration Section, working from 7:00 AM-3:30 PM. At approximately 12:44 PM, I was operating my cruiser on Harvard Street, near Ware Street. At that time, I overheard an ECC broadcast for a possible break in progress at Ware Street. Due to my proximity, I responded.

When I arrived at Ware Street I radioed ECC and asked that they have the caller meet me at the front door to this residence. I was told that the caller was already outside. As I was getting this information, I climbed the porch stairs toward the front door. As I reached the door, a female voice called out to me. I turned and looked in the direction of the voice and observed a white female, later identified as Lucia Whalen. Whalen, who was standing on the sidewalk in front of the residence, held a wireless telephone in her hand and told me that it was she who called. She went on to tell me that she observed what appeared to be two black males with backpacks on the porch of Ware Street. She told me that her suspicions were aroused when she observed one of the men weighing his shoulder into the door as if he was trying to force entry. Since I was the only police officer on location and had my back to the front door as I spoke with her, I asked that she wait for other responding officers while I investigated further.



Control: Image



Seattle Police Department Policy & Procedure Manual

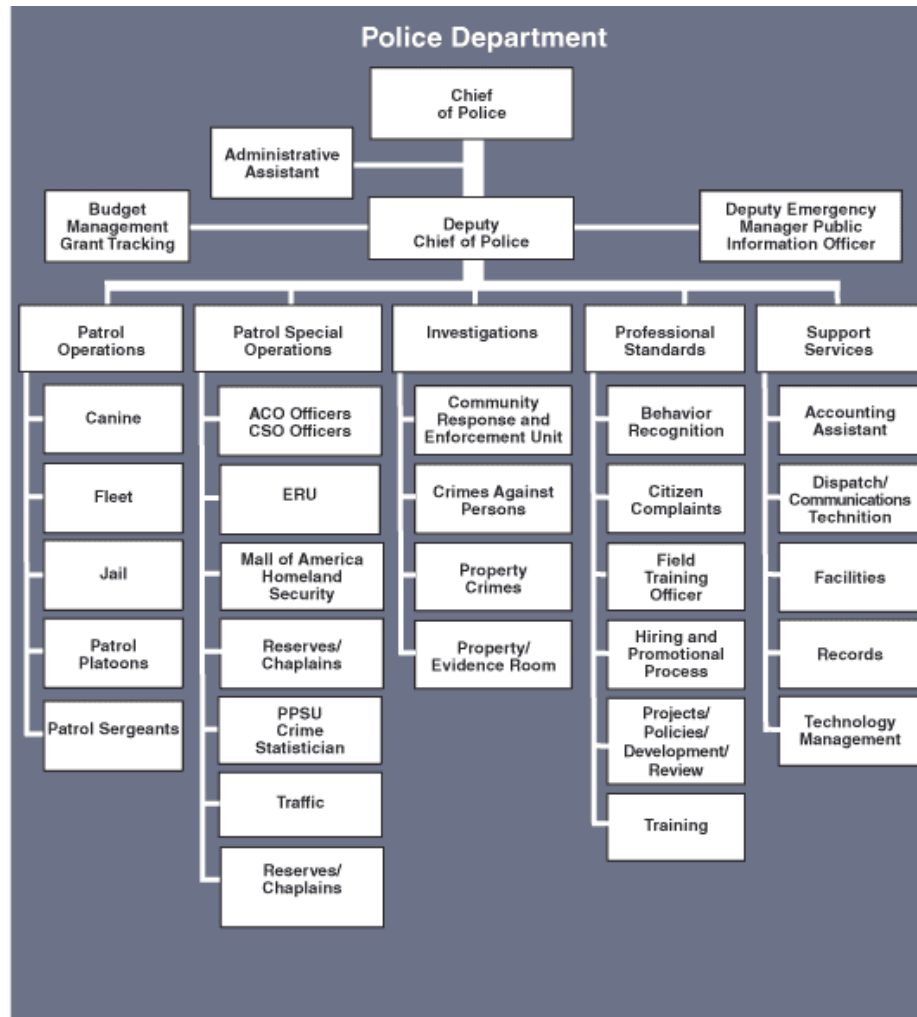
- [Title 1-Department Structure and Function](#)
- [Title 2-Department Employment](#)
- [Title 3-Employee Welfare](#)
- [Title 4-Timekeeping](#)
- [Title 5-Employee Conduct](#)
- [Title 6-Search and Seizure](#)
- [Title 7-Evidence and Property](#)
- [Title 8-Firearms](#)
- [Title 9-Equipment and Uniforms](#)
- [Title 10-Police Facilities & Security](#)
- [Title 11-Department Oversight](#)
- [Title 12-Department Information Systems](#)
- [Title 13-Vehicle Operations](#)
- [Title 14-Emergency Operations](#)
- [Title 15-Preliminary Investigation](#)
- [Title 16-Juvenile Procedures](#)
- [Title 17-Patrol Operations](#)



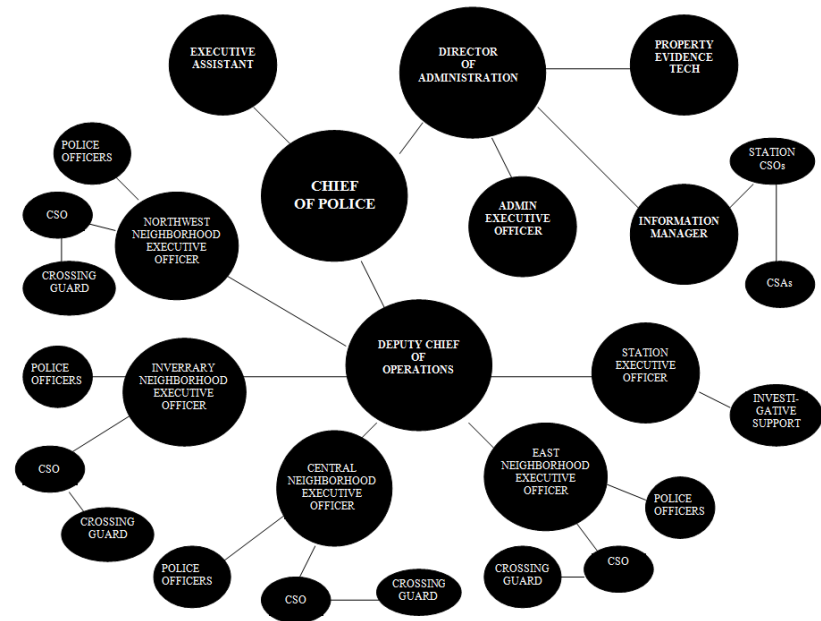
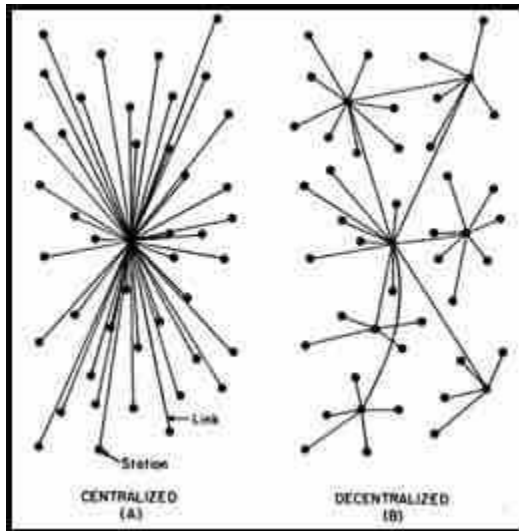
Control: Reality



Organization: Image



Organization: Reality



Personnel

Image



Reality



Image



Reality



Key Elements of Policing

Image

Function

Simple

Capacity

Unlimited

Assistance

Little needed

Methods and Means

Patrol/arrest

Discretion

None

Accountability

Clear & direct

Control

Tight

Organization

Rigid

Personnel

Obedient

Reality

Complex

Limited

Lots needed

Varied

Much

Ambiguous

Loose

Flexible

Adaptive

Resolution

Problem- Oriented Policing

Improving Policing: A Problem-Oriented Approach

Herman Goldstein

The police have been particularly susceptible to the "means over ends" syndrome, placing more emphasis in their improvement efforts on organization and operating methods than on the substantive outcome of their work. This condition has been fed by the professional movement within the police field, with its concentration on the staffing, management, and organization of police agencies. More and more persons are questioning the widely held assumption that improvements in the internal management of police departments will enable the police to deal more effectively with the problems they are called upon to handle. If the police are to realize a greater return on the investment made in improving their operations, and if they are to mature as a profession, they must concern themselves more directly with the end product of their efforts.

Meeting this need requires that the police develop a more systematic process for examining and addressing the problems that the public expects them to handle. It requires identifying these problems in more precise terms, researching each problem, documenting the nature of the current police response, assessing its adequacy and the adequacy of existing authority and resources, engaging in a broad exploration of alternatives to present responses, weighing the merits of these alternatives, and choosing from among them.

Improvements in staffing, organization, and management remain important, but they should be achieved—and may, in fact, be more achievable—within the context of a more direct concern with the outcome of policing.

Complaints from passengers wishing to use the Bagnall to Greenfields bus service that "the drivers were speeding past queues of up to 30 people with a smile and a wave of a hand" have been met by a statement pointing out that "it is impossible for the drivers to keep their timetable if they have to stop for passengers."¹

All bureaucracies risk becoming so preoccupied with running their organizations and getting so involved in their methods of operating that they lose sight

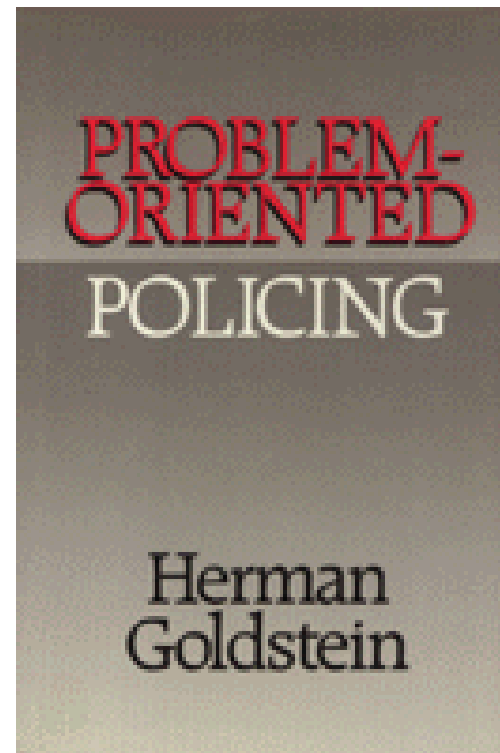
HERMAN GOLDSTEIN, Professor, Law School, University of Wisconsin at Madison. The author is indebted to the University of Wisconsin Extension Department of Law for making the time available to produce this article as part of a larger effort to reexamine the university's role in research and training for the police.

1. Newspaper report from the Midlands of England, cited in Patrick Ryan, "Get Rid of the People, and the System Runs Fine," *Smithsonian*, September 1977, p. 140.

236 CRIME & DELINQUENCY, April 1979

Downloaded from <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/001181730001900401> by on February 16, 2010

1979



1990

What Is Problem-Oriented Policing?

PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING (POP) is an approach to policing in which **(1) DISCRETE PIECES OF POLICE BUSINESS** (each consisting of a cluster of similar incidents, whether crimes or acts of disorder, that the police are expected to handle) are subject to **(2) MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION** (drawing on the especially honed skills of crime analysts and the accumulated experience of operating field personnel) in hopes that what is freshly learned about each problem will lead to discovering a **(3) NEW AND MORE EFFECTIVE STRATEGY** for dealing with it. POP places a high value on new responses that are **(4) PREVENTIVE** in nature, that are **(5) NOT DEPENDENT ON THE USE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**, and that **(6) ENGAGE OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES, THE COMMUNITY AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR** when their involvement has the potential for significantly contributing to the reduction of the problem. POP carries a commitment to **(7) IMPLEMENTING THE NEW STRATEGY**, **(8) RIGOROUSLY EVALUATING ITS EFFECTIVENESS**, and, subsequently, **(9) REPORTING THE RESULTS** in ways that will benefit other police agencies and that will ultimately contribute to **(10) BUILDING A BODY OF KNOWLEDGE** that supports the further professionalization of the police.

Defining Problems

“...discrete pieces of police business...”



CHEERS

- **C**ommunity is affected
- **H**arm is caused
- **E**xpectations of police are reasonable
- **E**vents are discrete and describable
- **R**ecurring nature of the events
- **S**imilarity exists among events

By Behavior

- Panhandling
- Robbery
- Assault
- Speeding
- Drug dealing



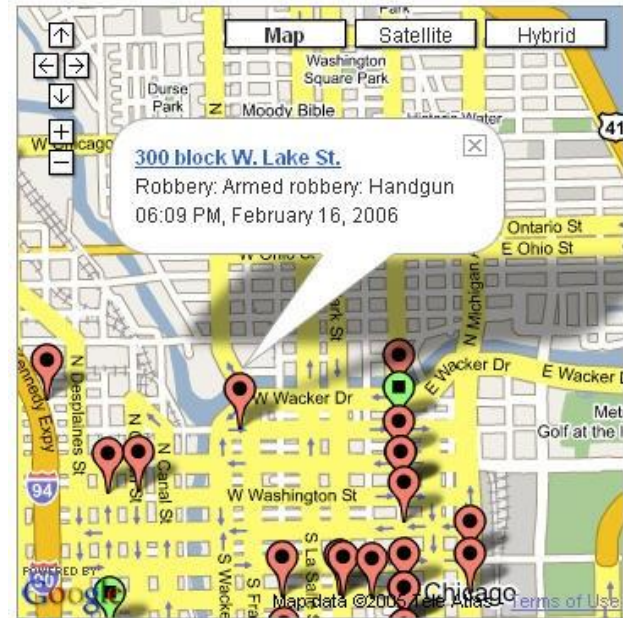
By Persons

- Gangs
- Mentally ill persons
- Chronic inebriates
- Repeat offenders
- Repeat victims



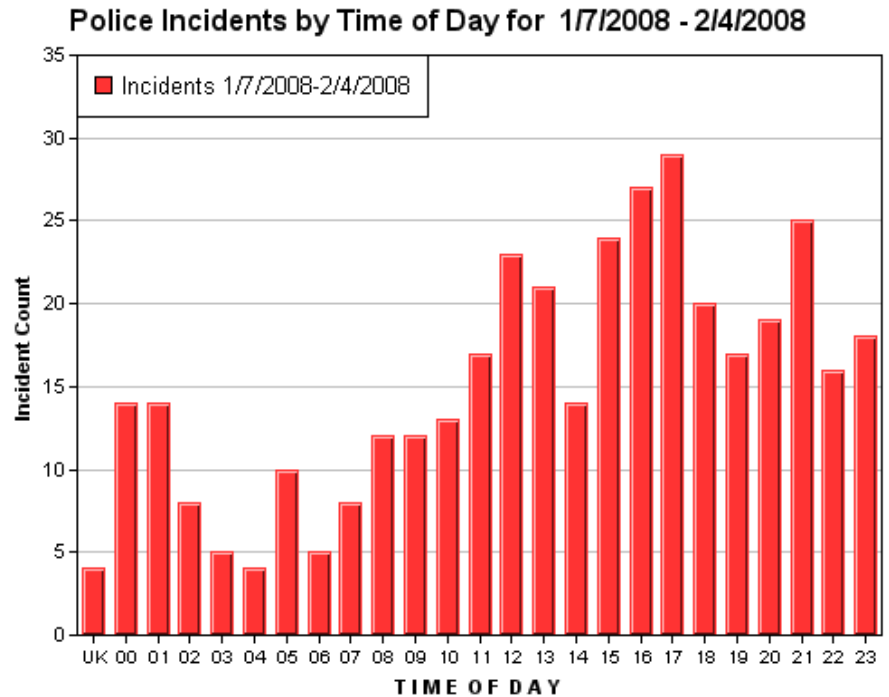
By Location

- Bar
- Intersection
- Neighborhood
- House
- Apartment complex



By Time

- Bar closing time
- Annual festival
- Rush hour



Hybrid Problems

Assaults by and of college students in and around college bars on weekend nights



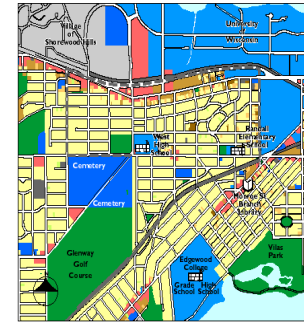
Scope of Problems



Single
location/individual



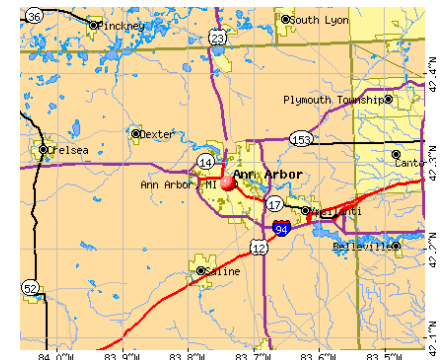
Cross-
jurisdictional



Neighborhood



District



Citywide

Common Problems from A to Z

- Abandoned buildings
- Abandoned/derelict vehicles
- Assault and battery
 - Aggravated assault
 - Gun violence
 - Simple assault
 - Fighting
 - Drug-related assault
- Apartment complex problems...
- ...Day laborer problems
- Dignitary and celebrity protection
- Disorderly youth in public places
 - Skateboarding or cycling on streets or sidewalks
- Domestic violence
 - Domestic disturbances...
- Drag racing
- Drive-by shootings

Common Problems from A to Z

- ...Gambling
 - Organized illegal gambling
 - Gambling in public places
- Gang activity
 - Gang graffiti
 - Gang vs. gang violence
- Gasoline drive-offs (see also Theft)
- Graffiti (see also Vandalism)
- Group homes
 - Runaways from group homes
 - Assaults at group homes...

Common Problems from A to Z

- ...Noise
 - Persons
 - Vehicles
 - House parties
 - Stereos
 - Car stereos
 - Barking dogs
 - Alarm soundings...
- Obscene phone calls
- Offensive odors
- Organized crime
- Panhandling
- Park problems
- Parking complaints
- Pawn shops
- Prostitution...

Common Problems from A to Z

- ...Underage drinking
(see also College problems)
- Unlicensed driving (see also Traffic accidents; Drunk Driving)
- Vandalism
 - Criminal damage to property
 - Graffiti
- Vehicle lockouts
- Weapons offenses
 - Trafficking in guns
- Witness intimidation

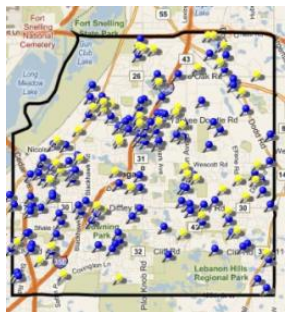
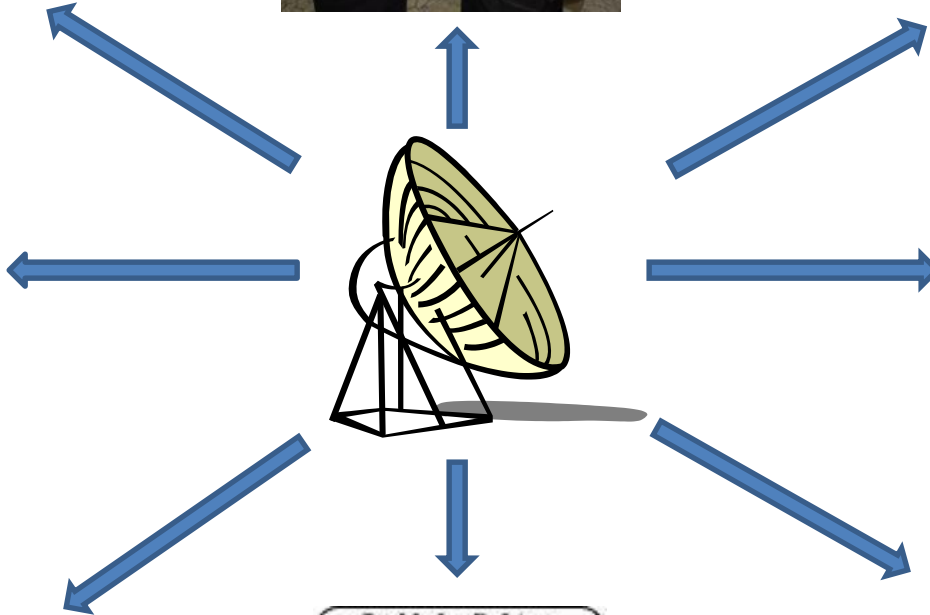
Problems Commonly Addressed by Police

Abandoned children
 Abandoned property
 Abandoned/delict vehicles
 Abandoned/delict/unsafe buildings
 Accidental shootings
 Acquaintance rape (aka Date rape)
 Age-impaired driving (aka Elderly drivers and Teenage drivers)
 Aggressive driving
 Alarm soundings (including car alarms)
 Animal bites
 Animal cruelty (including animal fighting)
 Animal endangerment
 Animal waste
 Animal-vehicle crashes (especially deer)
 Arson for profit (form of insurance fraud)
 Arson to conceal evidence of other crimes
 Assault of transportation-system passengers
 Assault of transportation-system staff
 Assaults in and around bars
 Assaults in workplaces (aka Workplace violence)
 Auto theft for export across land borders
 Auto theft for export through seaports
 Auto theft for parts (chop shops)
 Auto theft from car dealerships and rental agencies
 Auto theft from parking facilities
 Auto theft from streets and driveways
 Bank robbery
 Bombs and bomb threats
 Bribery of public officials
 Broken glass hazards
 Building intrusion alarms
 Bullying in schools
 Burglary (commercial)
 Burglary (residential)
 Burglary at school and recreation buildings
 Burglary at storage facilities
 Burglary of open/unlocked garages
 Carjacking
 Child custody disputes
 Child fatalities (including Shaken baby deaths and Munchausen by proxy syndrome)
 Child neglect and abuse among immigrant populations
 Child neglect and abuse in institutions (correctional facilities, churches, youth organizations, foster care)
 Child neglect and abuse in the home
 Child pornography on the Internet
 Chronic public inebriation
 Clandestine drug labs
 Computer hacking
 Consensual sex with a minor
 Credit card and check fraud
 Crime as gang initiation rite
 Crowd disorder and violence during festivals, concerts, sporting events, political demonstrations
 Crowd disorder during labor-management conflicts
 Cruising
 Currency counterfeiting
 Dangerous animals
 Day laborer problems
 Dignitary and celebrity protection
 Disorderly conduct on transportation vehicles and stations
 Disorderly youth in public places
 Document fraud (e.g., identification, immigration documents)
 Domestic disputes
 Domestic violence (aka Spousal abuse)
 Domestic violence among immigrant populations
 Drive-by shootings
 Driver and passenger injuries in traffic crashes
 Drug houses/shooting galleries
 Drug trafficking across borders
 Drug trafficking by gangs
 Drug trafficking in apartment complexes
 Drug trafficking in motels
 Drug trafficking in or near schools
 Drug-impaired driving
 Drug-related assault
 Drunken driving
 Embezzlement
 Exploitation of trafficked children
 Exploitation of trafficked women
 Exposure of children to hazardous materials
 Extortion (aka Blackmail)
 Failure to pay for food/hotel services
 False reporting of sexual assault
 Fear of crime
 Fencing stolen property (aka Stolen goods markets)
 Fighting (aka Mutual combat)
 Flash mobs (groups that assault random victims) (aka Wilding)
 Food and drug contamination (intentional)
 Forgery
 Fraud against the elderly
 Fraudulent return of retail merchandise
 Fraudulent schemes (including Telemarketing fraud) (aka Scams, Grifting)
 Fraudulent use of another's identity (aka Identity theft)
 Fraudulent use of long distance calling cards/numbers
 Gambling in public places
 Gang vs. gang violence
 Gasoline drive-offs
 Graffiti
 Hate crimes (aka Bias crimes)
 Hazardous loads spilling onto highway
 Hazardous materials scares (e.g., Anthrax)
 Hazardous parking
 Hijacking of delivery trucks
 Hit-and-run drivers
 Home invasion robbery
 Homicide (domestic)
 Hostage taking
 House parties
 Illegal dumping of hazardous waste
 Illegal touching (groping)
 Illegal vehicle towing operations
 Impersonating police officers
 Inattentive driving (e.g., use of electronic devices while driving)
 Indecent exposure by females (e.g., exposing breasts during public celebrations)
 Indecent exposure by males (e.g., exposing genitals in public)
 Industrial/commercial noise (e.g., trains, nightclubs)
 Injured animals
 Insurance fraud (auto)
 Insurance fraud (life)
 Insurance fraud (property) (includes fraudulent theft loss claims)
 Joyriding
 Juvenile fire setting
 Juvenile runaways
 Kidnapping (aka Abduction, False Imprisonment)
 Landlord-tenant disputes

Problems Commonly Addressed by Police

Loitering in public places
 Loose livestock
 Loud car stereotypes
 Loud vehicles
 Marijuana cultivation in indoor grow houses
 Marijuana cultivation on outdoor public and private land
 Mass evacuation of citizens during emergencies
 Mass shootings
 Missing persons
 Misuse of 911
 Mobile drug trafficking (e.g., via cell phones and vehicles)
 Mortgage fraud
 Motor vehicle-train crashes
 Motorcycle crashes
 Murder for hire
 Murder of prostitutes
 Neighbor disputes
 Noisy animals (e.g., barking dogs)
 Obscene phone calls
 Offensive odors
 Open-air drug markets
 Organized crime
 Organized illegal gambling
 Panhandling
 Parking in handicapped spaces
 Pedestrian injuries/fatalities
 Physical and emotional abuse of the elderly
 Pickpocketing
 Prescription fraud and abuse
 Prostitution (organized child sex rings)
 Prostitution in indoor locations (call girls, escort services, massage parlors, brothels)
 Prostitution in outdoor locations (aka Street prostitution)
 Protection of controversial speakers
 Public corruption
 Public urinating and defecating
 Purse snatching
 Pushing persons into path of trains
 Reckless bicycling
 Reckless/aggressive boating
 Recovering stolen autos
 Retail theft (aka Shoplifting)
 Robbery at automated teller machines
 Robbery of convenience stores/service stations
 Robbery of delivery persons
 Robbery of drug dealers/buyers
 Robbery of fraudulently-induced victims (e.g., vehicle buyers)
 Robbery of Johns
 Robbery of pharmacies
 Robbery of school students
 Robbery of taxicab drivers
 Robbery of tourists
 Robbery or panic alarms
 Serial murder
 Sex with animals
 Sex with corpses (necrophilia)
 Sexual activity in public places
 Sexual assault of women by strangers
 Shooting weapons as celebration
 Sleep-deprived driving
 Smash and grab burglary
 Speeding in residential areas
 Speeding in school zones
 Speeding on highways
 Stalking
 Street racing
 Street robbery (aka Muggings)
 Suicides
 Target shooting near occupied dwellings
 Terrorism
 Theft from autos in parking facilities
 Theft from autos on streets and driveways
 Theft from hotel rooms
 Theft from laundry/vending machines
 Theft from yards
 Theft of art and artifacts
 Theft of auto parts (e.g., hubcaps, license plates/stickers)
 Theft of bicycles
 Theft of cargo from trains, trucks, ships, and shipping containers
 Theft of electronics (including computers, cell phones, portable music players)
 Theft of grease (for resale in manufacture of biofuel)
 Theft of human hair (for wigs)
 Theft of library books
 Theft of livestock
 Theft of mail
 Theft of rare/valuable plants (e.g., ginseng)
 Theft of scrap metals
 Theft of utilities (water, gas, electricity, cable TV)
 Thefts from construction sites
 Ticket scalping
 Toy guns
 Traffic congestion around schools
 Traffic congestion at special events
 Traffic congestion during rush hour
 Traffic congestion in entertainment districts
 Traffic control at emergency rescue scenes (e.g., vehicle crashes, fires)
 Traffic signal violations (aka Running red lights and stop signs)
 Trafficking in human body parts
 Transient encampments
 Trash scavenging
 Turnstile jumping (fare beating)
 Unauthorized parking on private property
 Underage drinking
 Unlicensed driving
 Vandalism in cemeteries
 Vandalism in parks
 Vandalism of schools
 Vandalism on transportation vehicles, routes and stations
 Vehicle intrusion alarms
 Vehicle lockouts
 Victimization and accidental injury of transient persons
 Weapons trafficking
 Window peeping
 Witness intimidation

Scanning for Problems





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Problem-Oriented Guides for Police

No. 13

Identifying and Defining Policing Problems

Michael S. Scott



Analyzing Problems



“...are subject to
microscopic
examination...”

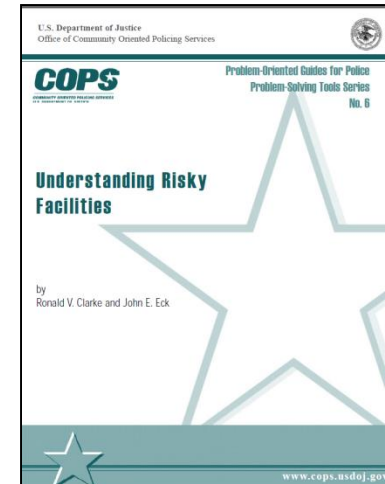
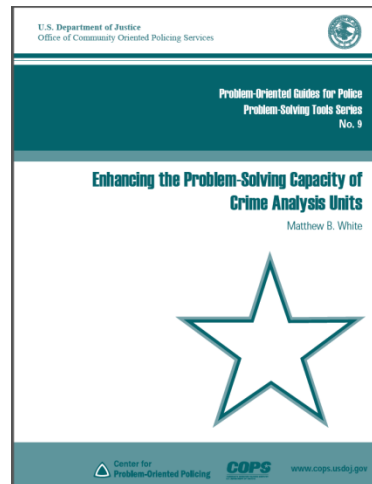
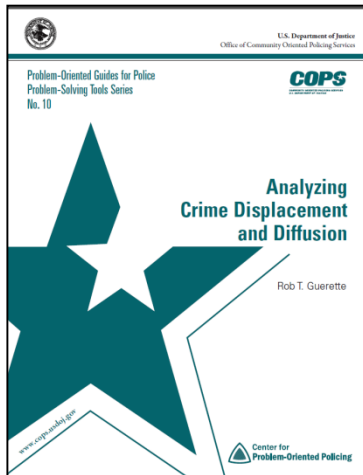
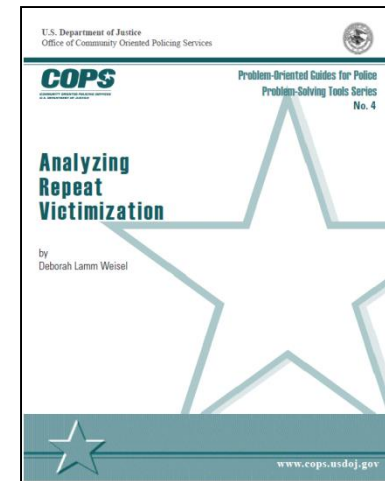
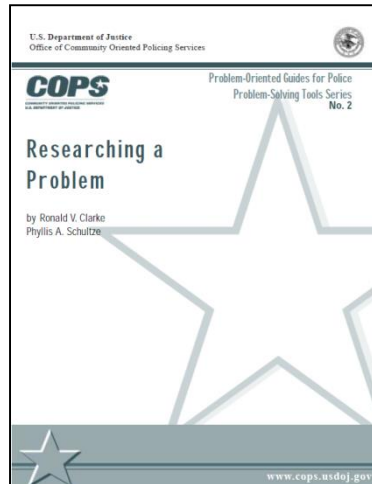
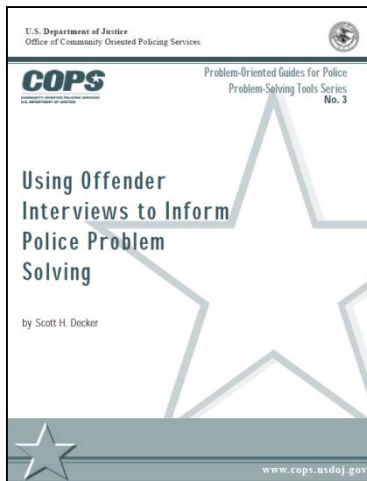
Analysis Objectives

- ✓ Confirm problem is real
- ✓ Confirm problem is what it appears to be or redefine it
- ✓ Develop a “theory of the problem” to explain why it’s happening
- ✓ Accumulate evidence about the problem

Problem Analysis Triangle

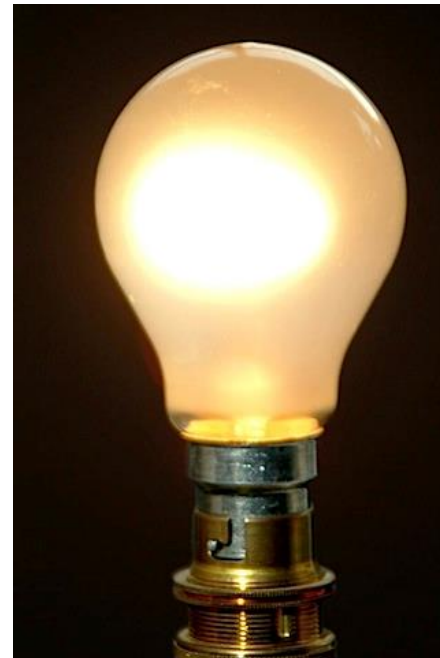


Analysis Guides



Purpose of Analyzing Problems

“...discovering a new and more effective strategy...”



Emphasizing Prevention

“...places a high value on responses that are preventive...”



Looking for Alternatives to Arrest

“...not dependent on the criminal justice system...”



Alternative Responses

Mobilizing the Community

Coordinating with Other Services

Reinforcing Informal Social Control

Conveying Information

Pressing for New Laws to Control Conditions that Create Problems

Focusing on Repeat Offenders, Victims & Complainants



Altering the Physical Environment

Issuing Warnings

Selective Intensive Enforcement

Enforcing Civil Laws

Creating & Enforcing New Probation Conditions

Mediating & Negotiating

Sharing Responsibility

“...that engage other public agencies, the community, and the private sector...”



Police Methods for Shifting Responsibility



Degree of resistance

Degree of coercion

Resources required

Evidence required



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No. 3

Shifting and Sharing Responsibility for Public Safety Problems

Michael S. Scott
Herman Goldstein



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Implementing Responses to Problems

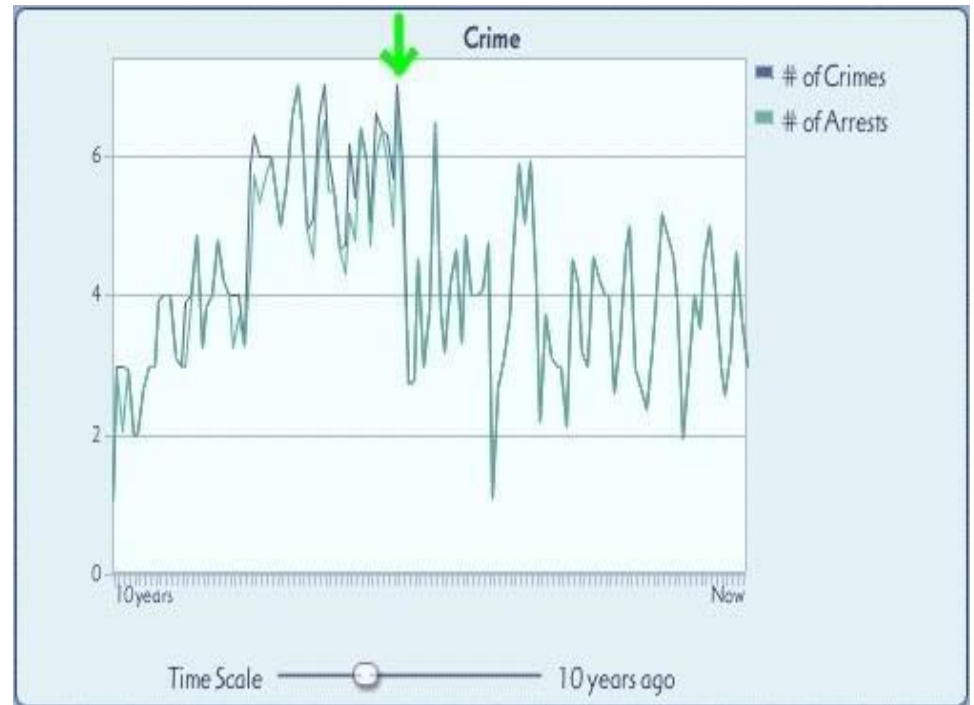
by
Rick Brown
Michael S. Scott



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Assessing Results

“...rigorously
evaluating its
effectiveness...”



Defining Success

- Eliminate the problem
- Reduce the volume of incidents
- Reduce the harm from incidents
- Shift responsibility to those better able to address it
- More humane and fair responses





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Assessing Responses to Problems:

An Introductory Guide for
Police Problem-Solvers

John E. Eck



 Center for
Problem-Oriented Policing

Problem-solving Process

Scanning

Analysis



Assessment


Response

SARA




Reporting Results

“...reporting the results to benefit other police agencies...”

2013 Herman Goldstein Awards




OPERATION RED LIGHT: MILWAUKEE'S NORTH SIDE PROSTITUTION ABATEMENT PLAN



Milwaukee Operation Red Light – Herman Goldstein Submission Page 1

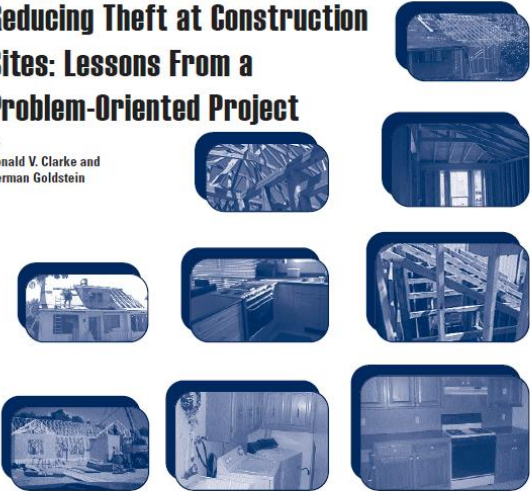
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Reducing Theft at Construction Sites: Lessons From a Problem-Oriented Project

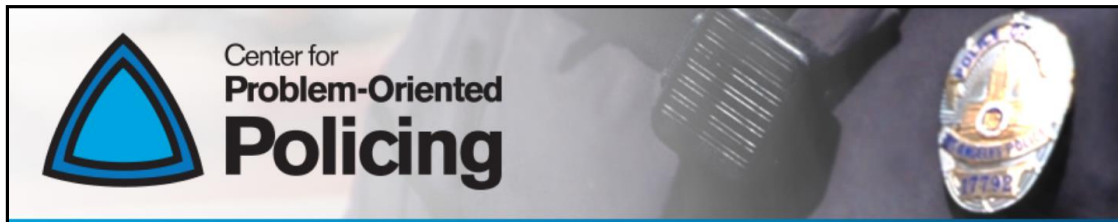
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Ronald V. Clarke and
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Furthering the Profession

“...building a body of knowledge...”



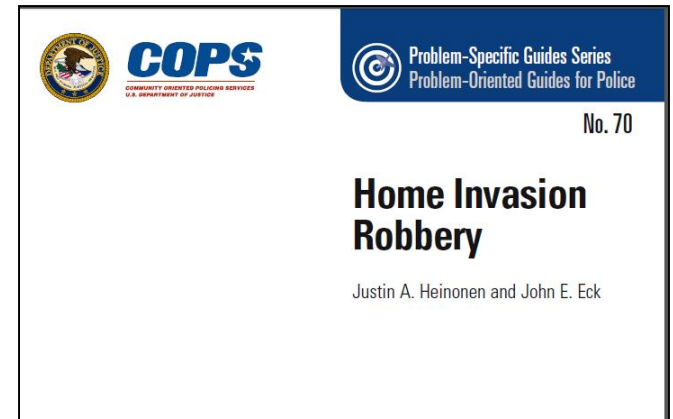
Center for Problem-Oriented Policing

The mission of the Center for Problem-Oriented Policing is to advance the concept and practice of problem-oriented policing in open and democratic societies. It does so by making readily accessible information about ways in which police can more effectively address specific crime and disorder problems.

Browse our best-practice tools and guides for addressing common crime and disorder problems, organized by category below.

Policing Problems

All Problems	Alcohol & Drug Problems	Animal Problems	Burglary & Theft
Business-related Problems	Disorder & Nuisance Problems	Elderly Problems	Endangerment
Frauds	Gang Problems	Misuse of Police Resources	Robbery
School & College Problems	Sex-related Problems	Traffic Problems	Vehicle-related Problems
Violence Problems	Wilderness Problems	Youth/Juvenile Problems	




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Problem-Specific Guides Series
Problem-Oriented Guides for Police
No. 70

Home Invasion Robbery

Justin A. Heinonen and John E. Eck



Center for Problem-Oriented Policing