



# Purpose of Presentation

- To explain the purpose and funding of the Department of Justice (DoJ) Grant
- To cover Year One data and analysis
- To introduce & discuss hot spot policing
- To present for discussion focus areas of crime-based research
- To discuss a plan for research development through December 1, 2013

# Department of Justice (DoJ) Grant

- Grant is funded through the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program
- Grant covers three years: 2013, 2014, 2015
- Year One (2013): planning year to develop innovative, evidence-based crime solutions and complementary services for targeted areas within designated community
- Years Two and Three (2014-2015): implementation and evaluation of crime initiatives and their overall impact on community
- Grant recipient is the Austin Police Department
  - Grant was awarded as a policing/crime prevention grant
  - 15 cities in the US have been awarded dollars from DoJ through the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program

# Year One Data and Analysis

- APD personnel, including crime analysts and on-the-ground police officers, have been collecting crime data in the targeted area (quantitative and qualitative)
- Several police initiatives have occurred in the last year to pilot test the reduction of crime with new and traditional policing techniques
- Community data collected through the neighborhood planning process is also being used to triangulate crime issues/areas

# Year One Data and Analysis (cont.)

- Researchers have been pulling together data to analyze where crime is occurring most frequently and when crimes occur
- Also, looking at the types of crimes occurring (Type 1 and Type 2) and who is perpetrating the crimes
- Unique data showing that majority of criminal activity occurs in very small area
- Still collecting data to understand what is physically/environmentally occurring in areas where highest concentrations of criminal activity
- Researchers are currently visiting areas of criminal activity to gather observational and qualitative data from people in those areas
- Still need further triangulation with community groups and their data on areas and crime issues

# Hot Spot Policing

- According to DoJ grant, area of primary focus for crime prevention is the hot pink area of Rundberg map (see Slide 1)
- Hot pink area shows highest concentrations of crime – drilling down, even greater concentrations in smaller spots
  - These tiny pockets (one short street, cul de sac or intersection) are HOT SPOTS
  - Relying on research in translational criminology, hot spots are ways of addressing crime by addressing immediate context, i.e. place issues
- People change but places stay the same – In a community like Rundberg that has experienced decades of crime but great diversity of residents, a focus on place offers a new lens of analysis
- Hot spot policing relies on systematic and evidence driven practices based on micro crime trend analysis – Drill down to where crime happens and then figure out why...What routine activities are occurring? what physical elements exist that create opportunity for crime?

# Hot Spot Policing (cont.)

- Research tells us that once crime occurs in a particular place the chances of another crime occurring in that place increases (cumulative effect)
- Factors of place and environment feed on each other and increase certain criminal activity
- Aspects of places impact crime
- The idea: target the place and crimes + analyze factors contributing to crime = change the environment/deny opportunity for crime

# Hot Spot Policing (cont.)

- Hot spot policing can take various forms:
  - Directed patrol
  - Crackdowns/targeted arrests
  - Problem-oriented policing
  - Community-oriented policing
- Our Goal: Be Innovative – Think about policing combined with a social service/community approach
- Hot Spot policing goes beyond enforcement – looks at how crime and non-crime issues interact



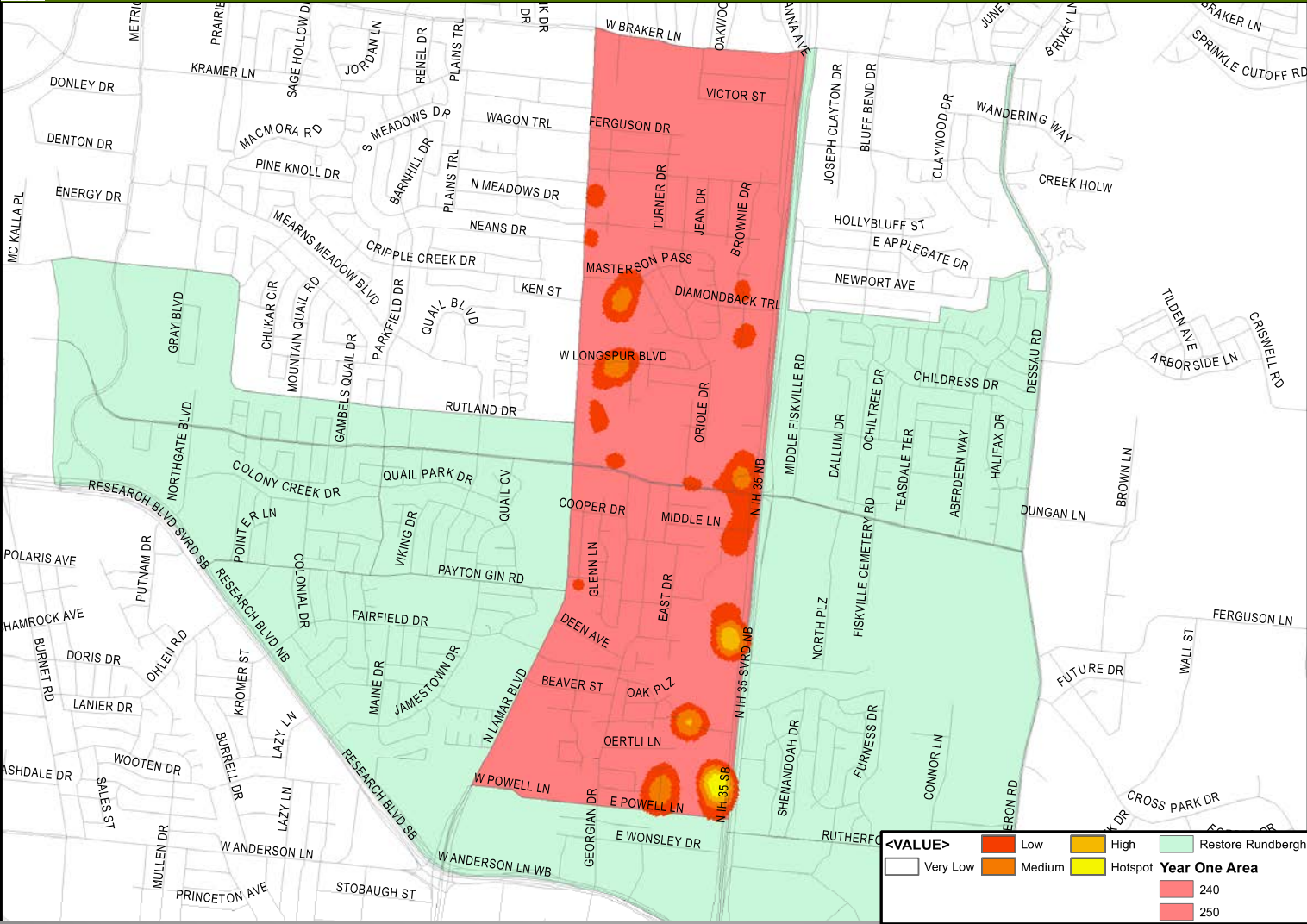
# Rundberg Hot Spots & Potential Areas of Focus for Crime-Based Research

- With only 2 years left in grant, focus should be narrow to achieve greatest impact
- Research shows that hot spot policing has ripple effect – crime is not displaced in community but leads to an overall decrease
- Community efficacy is increased – research shows that communities with lower crime have higher efficacy
- Visible crime that greatly affects community safety, well-being and general engagement can be significantly impacted
- The following map shows targeted hot spots

# Rundberg Hot Spots



All Crimes 2011-2013 YTD Grant Area Hotspots: Police Reporting Areas 240 and 250



# NACA Crime Statistics

Part I Offense	2011	2012	% Change
Murder	1	1	0%
Rape	9	4	-56%
Robbery	66	65	-2%
Aggravated Assault	83	80	-4%
Burglary	202	229	13%
Theft	747	713	-5%
Auto Theft	64	59	-8%
<b>Total Part I</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>-2%</b>

Part II Offense	2011	2012	% Change
Sexual Offenses	25	27	8%
Other Assaults	439	450	3%
Criminal Mischief	202	281	39%
Prostitution	3	2	33%
Narcotics	120	242	102%
Weapons Violations	4	7	75%
Disorderly Conduct	428	639	49%
<b>Total Part II</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>35%</b>



# Part 1 Crimes NACA: 2011-2013 (YTD) Hotspots



This map was produced by the Crime Analysis Unit of the Austin Police Department for the sole purpose of the geographic mapping of crimes. No warranty is made with regard to its accuracy or completeness. Date: 10/9/13



# Our Recommended Focus Areas

- We need to be strategic in what can be done given time and monetary constraints
- We believe there is no reason to recreate the wheel – we should focus on areas where programs that work are already in place and can be enhanced are scaled up to meet the community's needs

# Restore Rundberg Research Process

- We are just completing the data collection initial stage and tonight, have presented to you the key focus areas
- The key focus areas are not finalized
- We still need community input and more data analysis to determine if we have it right
- In the coming weeks, we hope to hear from you and engage you in more crime-based research discussions



# How to Contact Us

- Heather Cole is the Research Project Coordinator for Restore Rundberg
- Heather can be reached by email at [hacole@austin.utexas.edu](mailto:hacole@austin.utexas.edu) or by phone at (512) 750-6621
- We will also be attending the weekly police-hosted Tuesday night meetings at the Rundberg YMCA at 6:30 pm