

Helping Police Find Better Ways to Fight Crime – The Rand Corporation

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OVERVIEW

Which police interventions work best in certain situations, and which don't? A new RAND resource helps police choose the best strategies—and put them to work.

What are the most effective policing strategies? The RAND Better Policing Toolkit helps law enforcement determine the best approach for different situations.

Leonard Hammonds II walks through downtown Pittsburgh as a police volunteer, keeping an eye out for signs of trouble. He says he draws on his experience as a U.S. Marine to maintain a vigilant eye. But just as often, his teenage involvement with the Crips gang plays a role.

Hammonds says he volunteers by just "walking, talking. Just being there, really. Maybe catching up with some guys who knew me from back in the day. Or joking with some kids. Watching. Looking out."

"People love this," says Pittsburgh police volunteer coordinator Cornell Jones, referring to Hammonds. "They talk to him in ways they won't talk to us."

Hammonds is a member of a growing volunteer program coordinated by Jones that is part of a broader policing strategy to reduce gang-related gun violence. This strategy, called "focused deterrence," is an effective way police can accurately identify and deal with high-risk offenders. Focused deterrence is used by the Pittsburgh police's Group Violence Intervention Unit (GVI) in its efforts to reduce gun violence. It's also one of the policing strategies detailed in a [new resource](#) developed by the RAND Corporation.

The GVI unit trains and works with Hammonds and more than a dozen other volunteers. They help spot potential troublemakers at big city events, such as Light-Up-Night, Pittsburgh's celebration of the beginning of the winter holidays.

"Leonard is trained [by police] to watch for potential suspects and disturbances," explains Jones. "But he brings much more than training to the job. When he's out in the community, he's really there—physically, spiritually, emotionally. His work makes our work in crowds easier."

Volunteer Leonard Hammonds II, left, speaks to Group Violence Intervention Unit (GVI) outreach coordinator Sergeant Jim Glick, and GVI volunteer coordinator Cornell Jones.

What Works and What Doesn't—Helping Police Find the Right Strategy

Focused deterrence isn't new—it was pioneered by Boston police in the mid-1990s during the groundbreaking Operation Ceasefire, which targeted chronic violent offenders and is credited with helping reduce the city's youth homicide rate. As part of focused deterrence, police intervene with high-risk groups and individuals with the aim of preventing future violence.

KEY STRATEGY STEPS OF FOCUSED DETERRENCE

1. Identifying **high-risk offenders**, a process involving community leaders and front-line police.
2. Holding a **notification meeting**; explaining why the intervention is happening; and involving social services, families, and community members.
3. **Providing services** to those who want to change.
4. Having community members provide **ongoing support**.
5. Creating swift, certain, and proportional **sanctions** for those who continue to be involved in violent crime.

There are over 18,000 police agencies in this country. There is no national database or single objective source showing them what works best and how to do it. We wanted to change that.

Given that [evidence](#) shows that focused deterrence is successful, why don't more police departments use it?

"There are more than 18,000 police agencies in the United States," explains [John Hollywood](#), a senior RAND researcher who has extensively studied law enforcement and criminal justice. "But there is no national database or single objective source showing them what works best and how to do it. We wanted to change that."

That's where RAND's [Better Policing Toolkit](#) comes in. It's designed to help law enforcement agencies find and learn about effective strategies and put them into action.

The toolkit could be a valuable resource for police in a climate where effective policing strategies are more needed than ever.

A [wave of racially charged incidents](#) throughout the country—including a [fatal shooting](#) just outside the city of Pittsburgh in June—has triggered tension and distrust among some communities and their police forces.

"Mutual trust and respect are critical components to better policing," Hollywood says. "Building strategies around this notion is important not only for improving relationships within our communities, but also for making them safer places to live."

Feedback on Strategies

Have specific police strategies worked (or not worked) for your department?

[Let us know](#)

The toolkit details three highly effective policing strategies. The first, focused deterrence, helps those at high risk of becoming involved in violence; the second, problem-oriented policing, addresses problems occurring in specific places; and the third, legitimacy policing, focuses on community trust. The toolkit also links to an earlier Department of Justice guidebook describing best practices for solving homicides and other serious crimes.

"We reviewed past studies on police interventions, finding key characteristics that set different interventions apart, and then used machine learning techniques to identify characteristics associated with the better-performing strategies," Hollywood says.

"We've also found examples of what to do and what not to do when putting these strategies into place."

Explore the Most Effective Policing Strategies in the Better Policing Toolkit

FOCUSED DETERRENCE >
Intervene with high-risk people and groups

PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING >
Address crime in high-risk places

LEGITIMACY POLICING >
Focus on community relations and trust

Pittsburgh's New Approach to Gun Crime

Sergeant Jim Glick, head of the GVI unit in Pittsburgh, says the police response to gun crime was very different before adopting focused deterrence. "One incident would bring a flood of officers in flashing cars as well as traffic safety, narcotics, and other units into the neighborhood. We weren't seeing results from this, and specific neighborhoods were feeling targeted. We knew it was time to commit to other measures."

Violent players in most communities make up less than 1 percent of the population. The trick is to find these people—usually only 15 to 20 individuals—and get them to stop.

In contrast, Glick says focused deterrence is a "scalpel approach" to crime. "Violent players in most communities make up less than 1 percent of the population. The trick is to find these people—usually only 15 to 20 individuals—and get them to stop."

To locate this 1 percent, police focus on groups. Like many U.S. cities, Pittsburgh has informal, loosely organized groups that occasionally commit crimes together, as well as more formal, structured gangs. "If we don't catch individuals immediately, we can usually find out who they are through their contacts. We may already be holding one of their friends," says Glick.

Once police have identified a suspect, an officer will visit him or her as well as his or her parents or grandparents. According to Glick, the visiting officer says, "'We know what's going on. You—or your son or grandson—is a shooter.' Either way, we let the party know that we are going to address this right here and now."



• TOOL

Better Policing Toolkit

According to RAND research, key aspects to the success of these focused deterrence techniques include having logical and defensible criteria for selecting subjects and letting them know why the intervention is happening and what the consequences are for further misbehavior.

If the potential offender continues committing gun crimes, they are likely to face tough charges if caught. But if they are ready to change, there are multiple resources ready to help.

"We want to give everyone an opportunity to make a better life if they want to," explains Jones. "New targeted suspects or former convicted prisoners—we try to meet all of them where they are."

The GVI unit works with job training and placement programs, local faith-based organizations, mental health experts, and multiple family- and housing-related services to help suspects change their lives—in Jones's words, "to leave the life." Tattoo removal services are also offered if needed, because, "It's hard to get any job if you have 'thug life' tattooed on your forehead."

Signs of Progress

People want our efforts to work and the violence to stop. But they also know that change isn't a spectator sport.

Pittsburgh police say that two early indicators may show that the focused deterrence effort is working to reduce gang-related gun violence. First, gun crimes have decreased. According to Glick, gun violence in the city has fallen by over 25 percent in the past year.

The second is the growing number of volunteers like Hammonds. "Hope is contagious," says Jones. In fact, the GVI unit has more offers for assistance than it needs. "We've got former offenders, church folk, veterans—all want to help. But not everyone can work on the street. We are trying to find the right role for everyone."

Jones says: "People want our efforts to work and the violence to stop. But they also know that change isn't a spectator sport."

For any police agency, adopting a new strategy requires trust and collaboration between police and the community. Knowing what strategy works best in which circumstances can be the first step to success.