

Data-Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety

- I. **The Data-Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS) Model combines community policing and evidence-based problem solving to create a model for this agency to impact both crime and crashes. DDACTS requires the analysis of both the crime and crash data to develop a target for the police department to concentrate resources to build a safer community through high visibility officer presence.**
- II. The DDACTS Model uses seven (7) guiding principles:
 - a. Partners and Stakeholders Participation: The community and the police must function as one to improve the quality of life for the law-abiding members and visitors of our community.
 - b. Data Collection: The Police Department employees will focus on generating accurate and timely reports, field interview notes, and other data related to the fundamental functions of law enforcement to ensure it is quality data that can be collated into useful information for developing special and temporal crime trends.
 - c. Data Analysis: The collected data will be utilized to develop and identify areas showing trends of disproportionate crashes and crimes.
 - d. Strategic Operations: Using the analysis, the Police Department will utilize the high visibility of police personnel to help curb and reduce crashes and criminal activity. Traffic and other enforcement efforts will be utilized in this mission. The Department will also reach out to community members to help reduce crime and crashes which will improve the quality of life.
 - e. Information Sharing and Outreach: The success of this model must be constantly monitored and evaluated. This information will be reviewed to determine if identified crimes are being affected by the DDACTS efforts.
 - f. Monitoring, Evaluation and Adjustments: Traditional and non-traditional policing approaches will be reviewed regularly and adjustments will be made as necessary. The analyst will also review the identified DDACTS areas to determine if adjustments are necessary.
 - g. Outcomes: Measures of outcomes must be determined by crime and crash statistics that are statistically significant reductions, enforcement numbers and cost savings assessments. Review of the outcomes allows for the Department to determine the efficiency of the enforcement operations.
- III. Police Department & DDACTS:
 - a. The seven (7) guiding principles will be utilized in the PD's adaptation of the DDACTS model.
 - b. Several years of the most recent crime and crash data will be reviewed to develop geographic hot spots. This data will be reviewed monthly by the crime analyst to determine if any crime changes appear.
 - c. The Department will review crimes that are more preventable through proactive policing to develop the DDACTS areas. Some examples are as follows, but not limited to: crashes, burglaries, robberies, non-retail thefts, and criminal mischiefs.
 - d. This will be a unified effort by all Divisions at the Police Department. Each Commander will be obligated to deploy some level of resources at each hot spot area identified.
 - e. Officers assigned to Operations will make a concerted effort to increase officer visibility and traffic enforcement in identified DDACTS areas. This is one of the fundamentals for success. However, the goal of traffic enforcement is for contacts and not citations. Officers will use discretion when determining if a written warning or citation is issued. Officers are encouraged to engage their senses to determine if criminal activity is present during the roadside stop.
 - f. Data is critical for the success of this program. Therefore officers will be expected to complete electronic field interview cards and written warnings. This allows for additional data to help determine where the officers' presence is most needed.
 - g. The ultimate success of this model will rely on the daily partnership and union between the Police Department and the public in which it serves.