Antithesis or Synthesis (An Evidence-based CompStat?)

Steve Burton

Director, Community Safety, Enforcement and Policing

Transport for London

October 2012

Overview

- Background / context
- Evolution (not revolution)
- Evidence-based CompStat
- Does it work?
- Questions

The London context

- Transport for London
- Demographics
- Transit system
- Policing agencies

The policing context

- Safer Transport Command
- British Transport Police
- Neighborhood Policing
- 2,500 officers

Conventional policing

- Conventional policing
  - Random patrol
  - Rapid response
  - Reactive investigation
- Increases in crime
- Arrests alone are not always the answer
- Broken Windows (Kelling and Wilson 1982)
- Coherent transport policing 2002

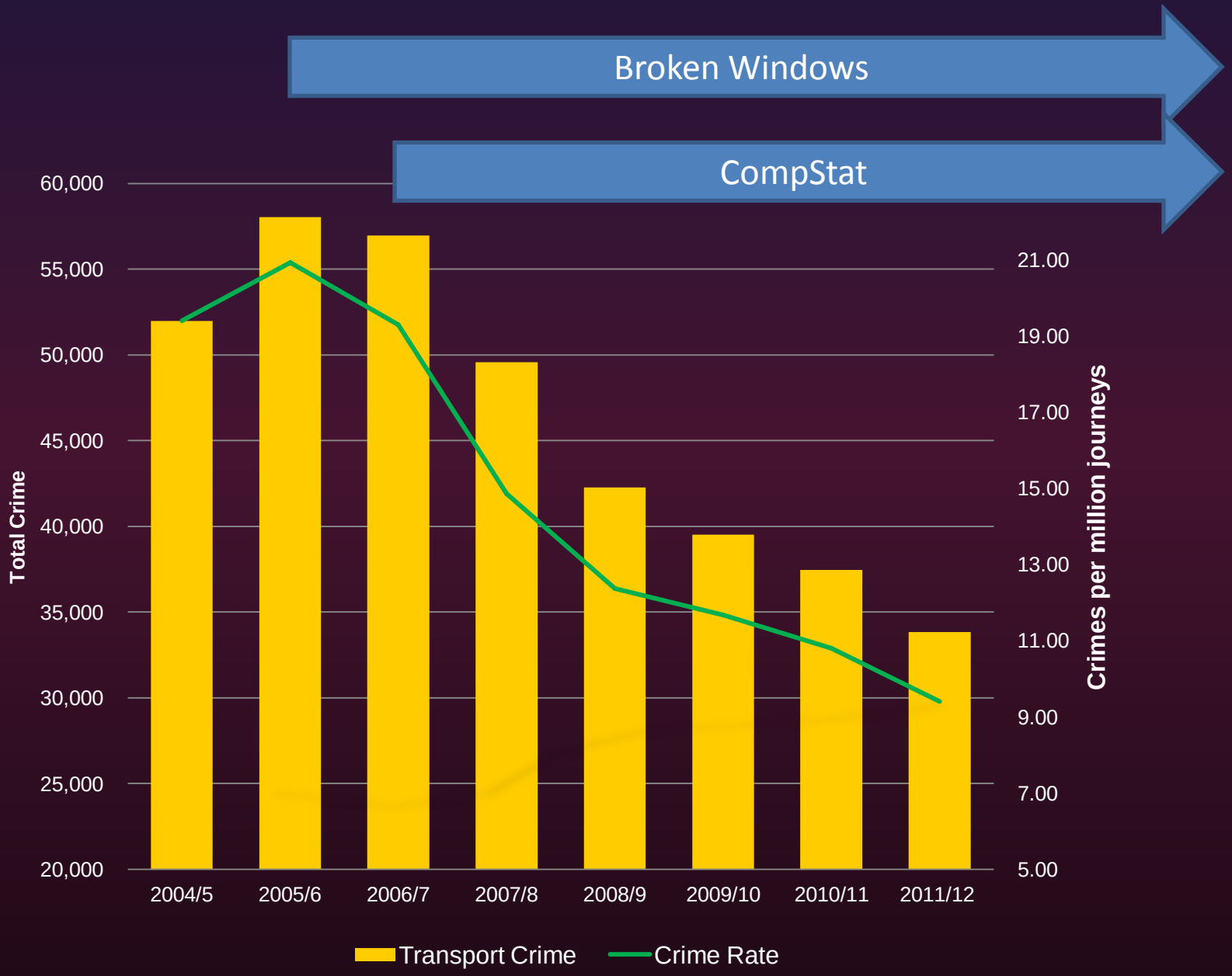
Transport for London's approach (P's and E's)

- Prevention
- Problem-solving
- Partnership
- Performance
- Enforcement
- Environment
- Education/ Engagement
- Evaluation

Transport crime on TfL networks

Broken Windows

Transport crime on TfL networks



CompStat

Transport for London

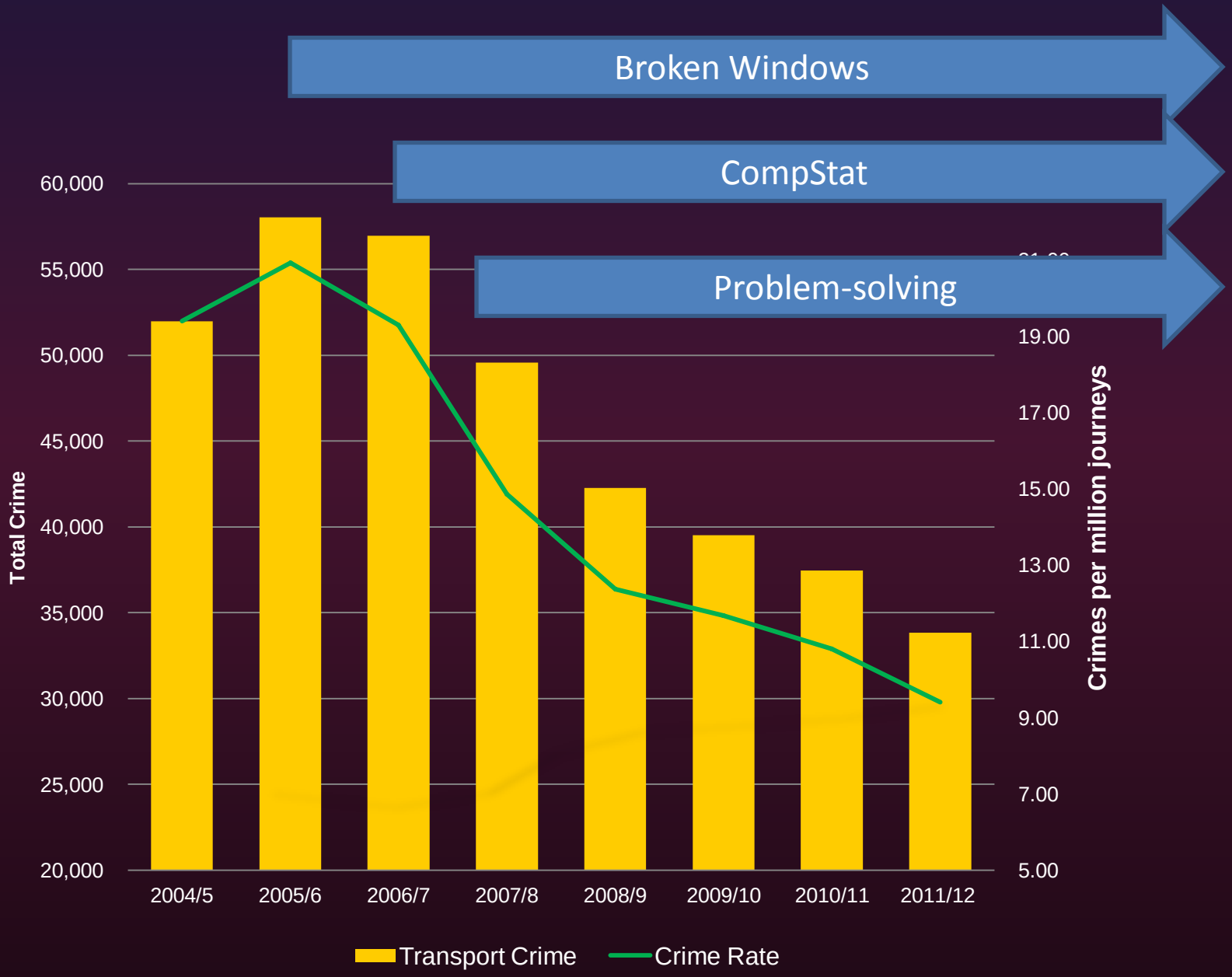
CompStat

Policing
Partnership
Performance

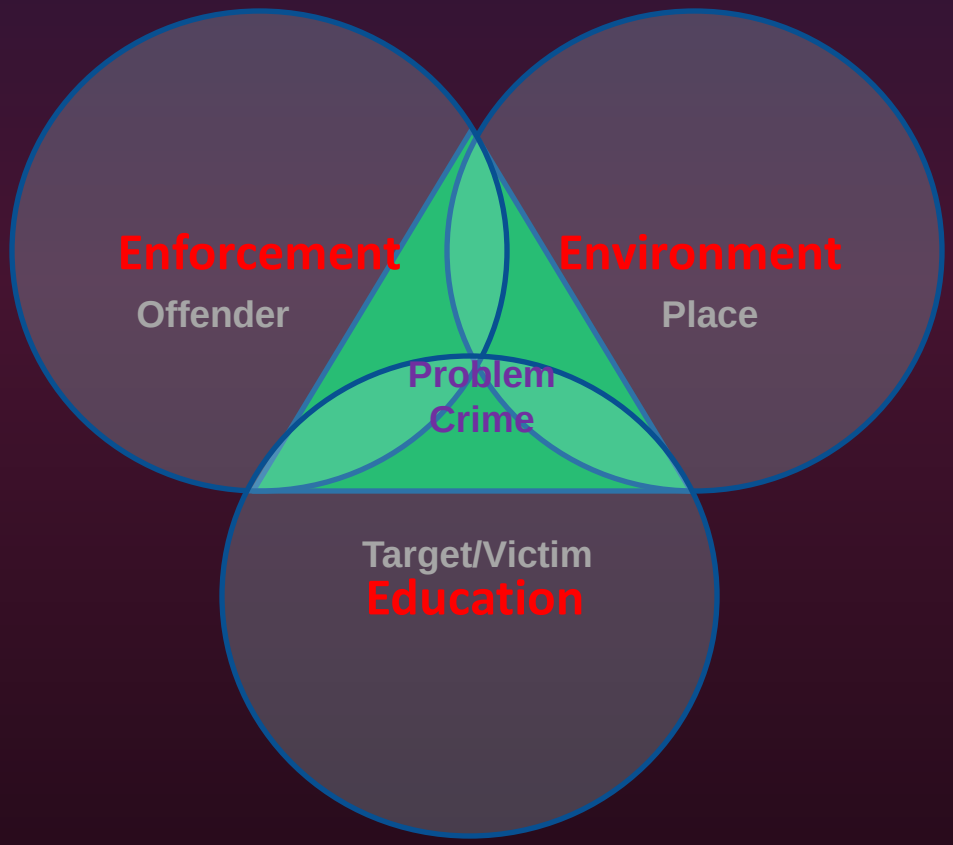
BALTIMORE
CITISTAT

MAYOR
STEPHANIE RAWLINGS-BLAKE

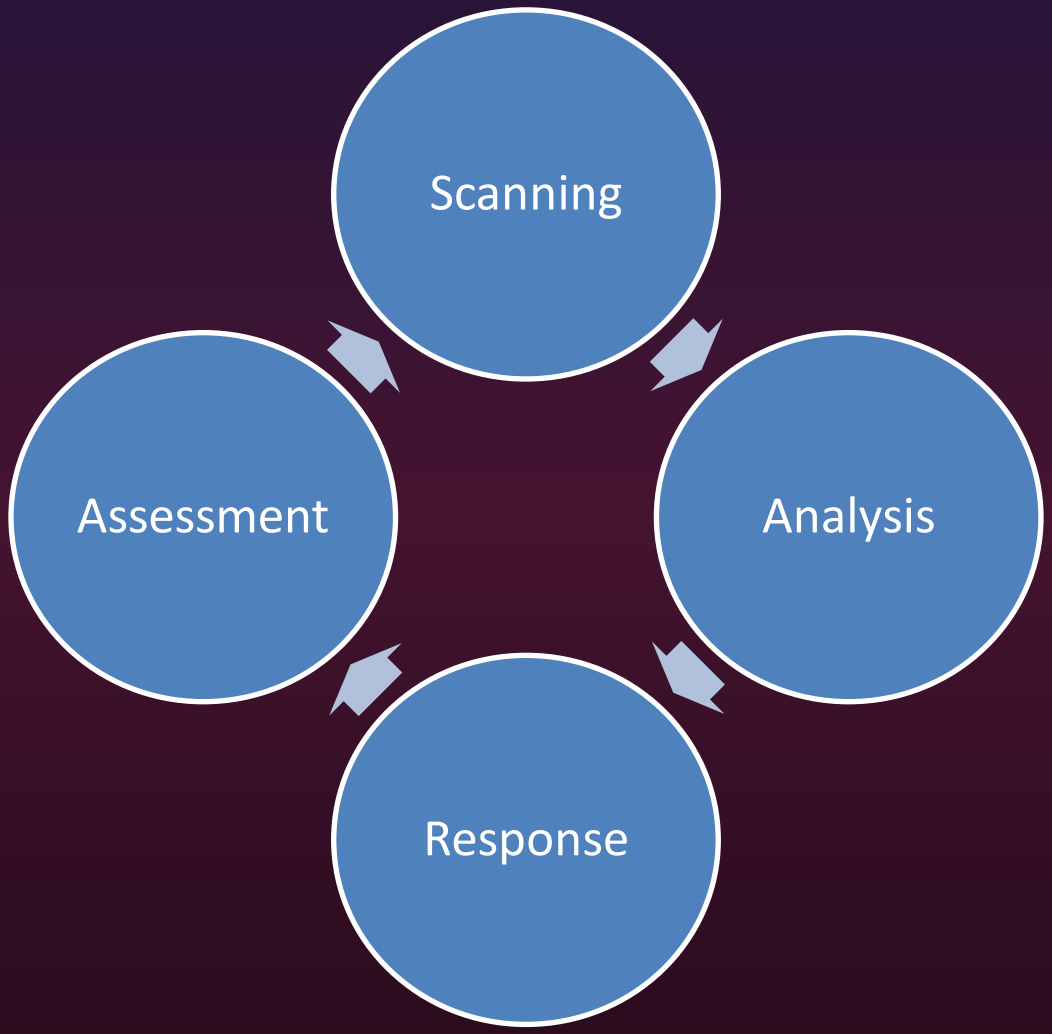
Transport crime on TfL networks



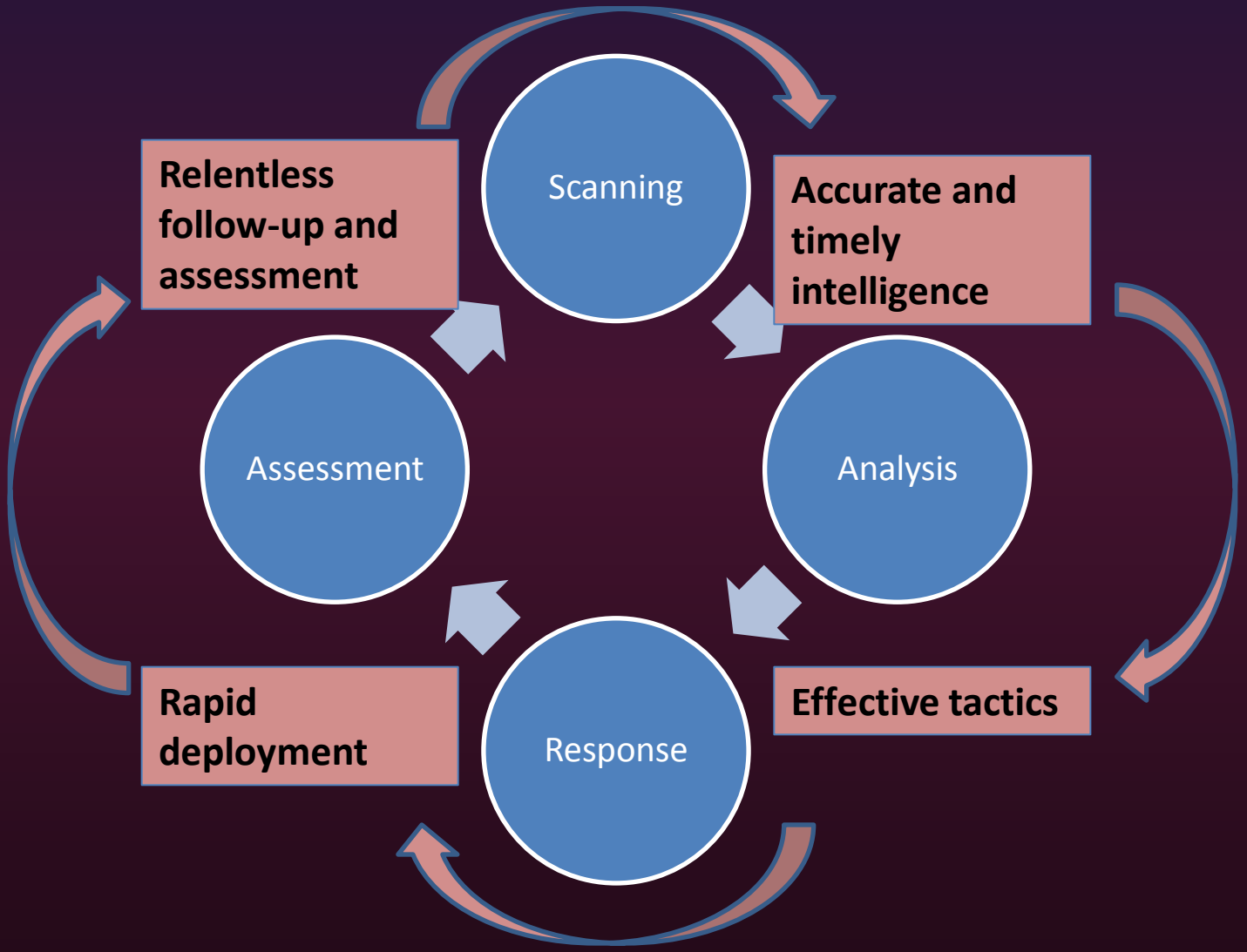
Crime Triangle (and the E's!!)



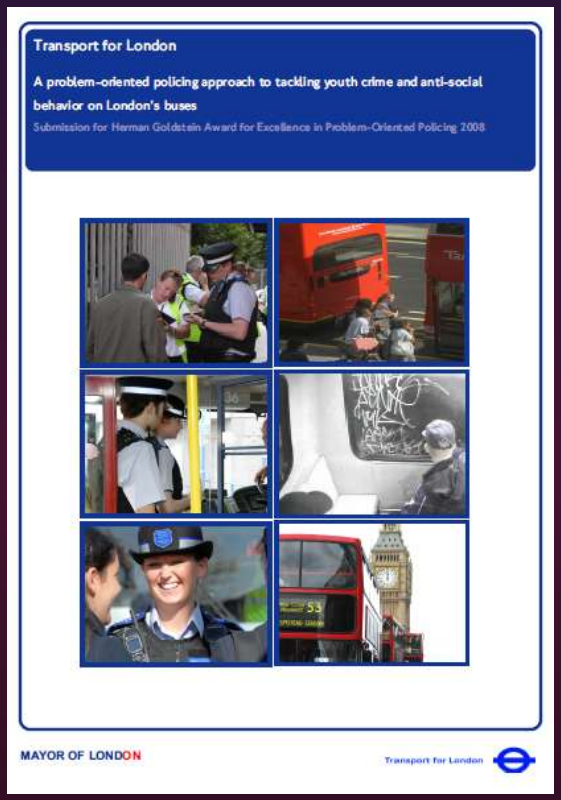
CompStat and Problem-solving

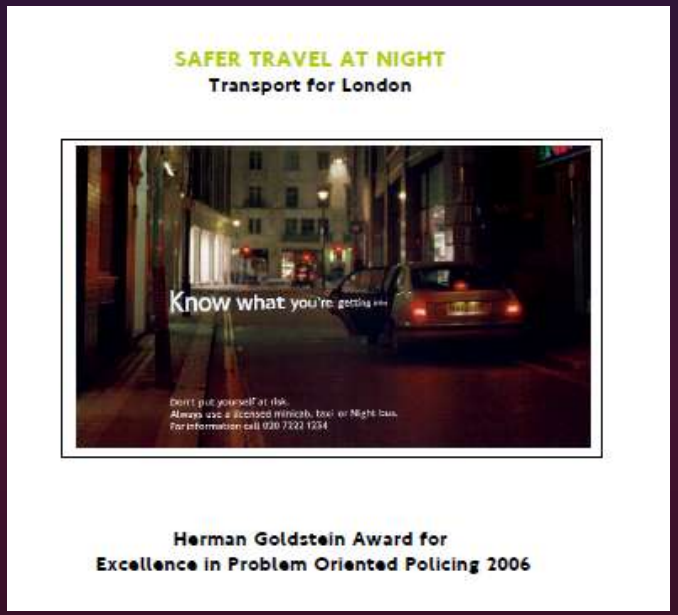


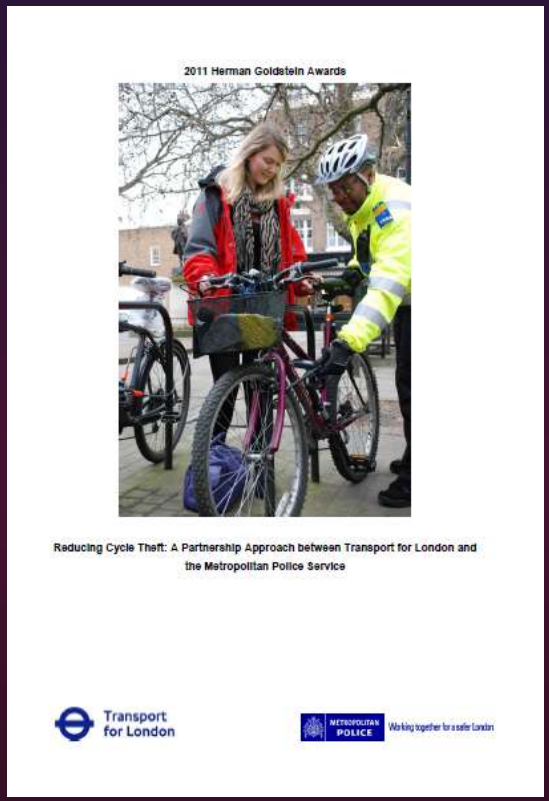
CompStat and Problem-solving



Problem-solving City Wide

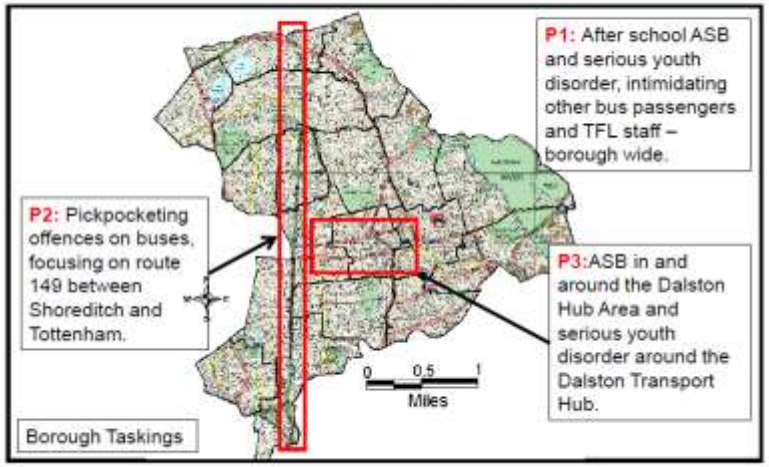






Local Problem-solving

STT – Hackney Borough Priorities



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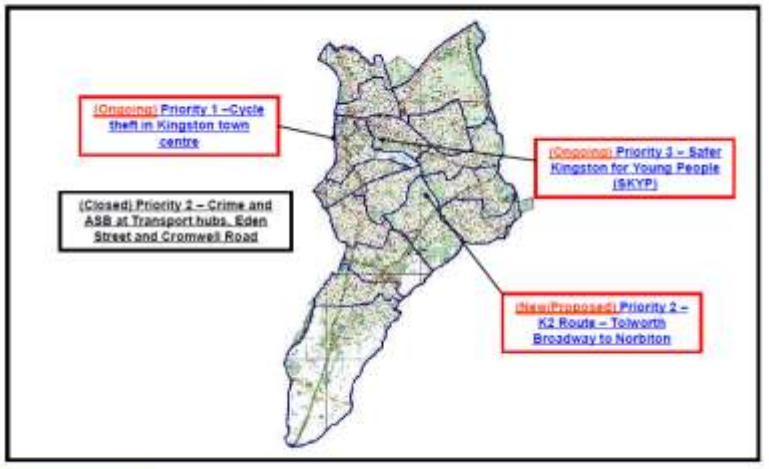
Newham STT

Proposed Priority 2 – High Street North and Romford Road Theft and pick pocketing

Scanning and analysis	What is problem	Theft and pick pocketing affecting routes 25, 147 and 104 on the Romford Road corridor. Theft and Handling in Newham has increased 23% (+37) for bus-related initial allegations of crime, and 35% (+15) for BTP crime. The primary hotspot (carried over from the previous reporting period) is the Romford Road corridor. Dips and Theft Snatch account for 81% of theft. The majority involve wallets/ purses or mobile phones being stolen from pockets and bags. In a minority of thefts, property has been stolen whilst the victim has been sleeping on the bus.
	Who (V/O)	**Suspects:** suspects were mostly either under the age of 18 (36%) or 18-24 (39%); 100% male; 76% IC3 ethnic appearance, with a further 16% IC4 **Victims:** Slightly older. Victims mostly aged 25 - 34 (32%), and18-24 (29%). Conversely to suspects, 29% of victims were over 34, with 11% being aged over 44. 61% male. 39% IC4 ethnic appearance , followed by IC3 (30%) and IC1 (26%).
	Where (L)	Stratford and Forest Gate hubs generate nearly half of thefts in this location. The remainder occur predominantly along Romford Road or Forest Lane.
	When (T)	Tuesday (25%) is the peak day followed by Saturday (21%). Primarily committed 11:00 - 14:59, and 16:00 - 18:59. There is a further peak however at 00:00.
	Measures	Aim to return to sustained reduction levels of 16% as achieved in

STT – Kingston Borough Priorities



METROPOLITAN POLICE Working together for a safer London

Newham STT

Priority 2

Summary of response to problem (updates in blue)

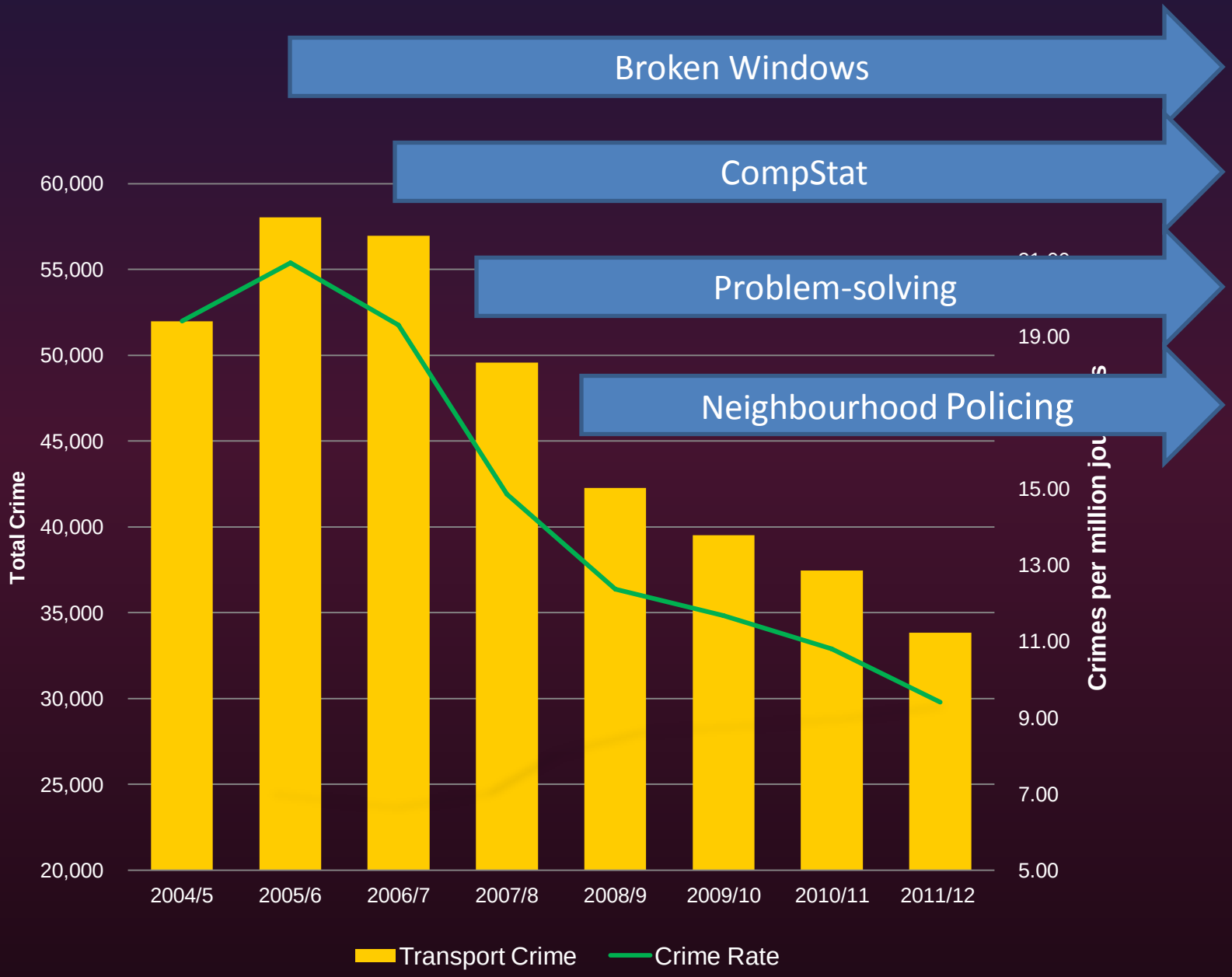
Response	Victim	Street Briefings, presentations to elderly and general public on crime prevention Victim Reassurance Visits
	Offender	Analysis of recent ASBO obtained against prolific pickpocket has shown success. Further prolific offender identified now gathering evidence for ASBO. Intention to send ABC letters/home visits to all active pickpockets operating in KF
	Location	•HVP of routes, Op Pincer II (Newham STT led initiative) covering peak periods •Plain clothes patrols •Bluetooth device utilised delivering crime prevention messages •Crime prevention briefings on buses •Borough Officers utilised to patrol priority routes
	Engagement and other	Bluetooth device utilised delivering crime prevention messages Victim Reassurance Visits, Street Briefings
Assess-ment	Results based on measures	New measures implemented, results will be measured over current JTAG period

The Problem

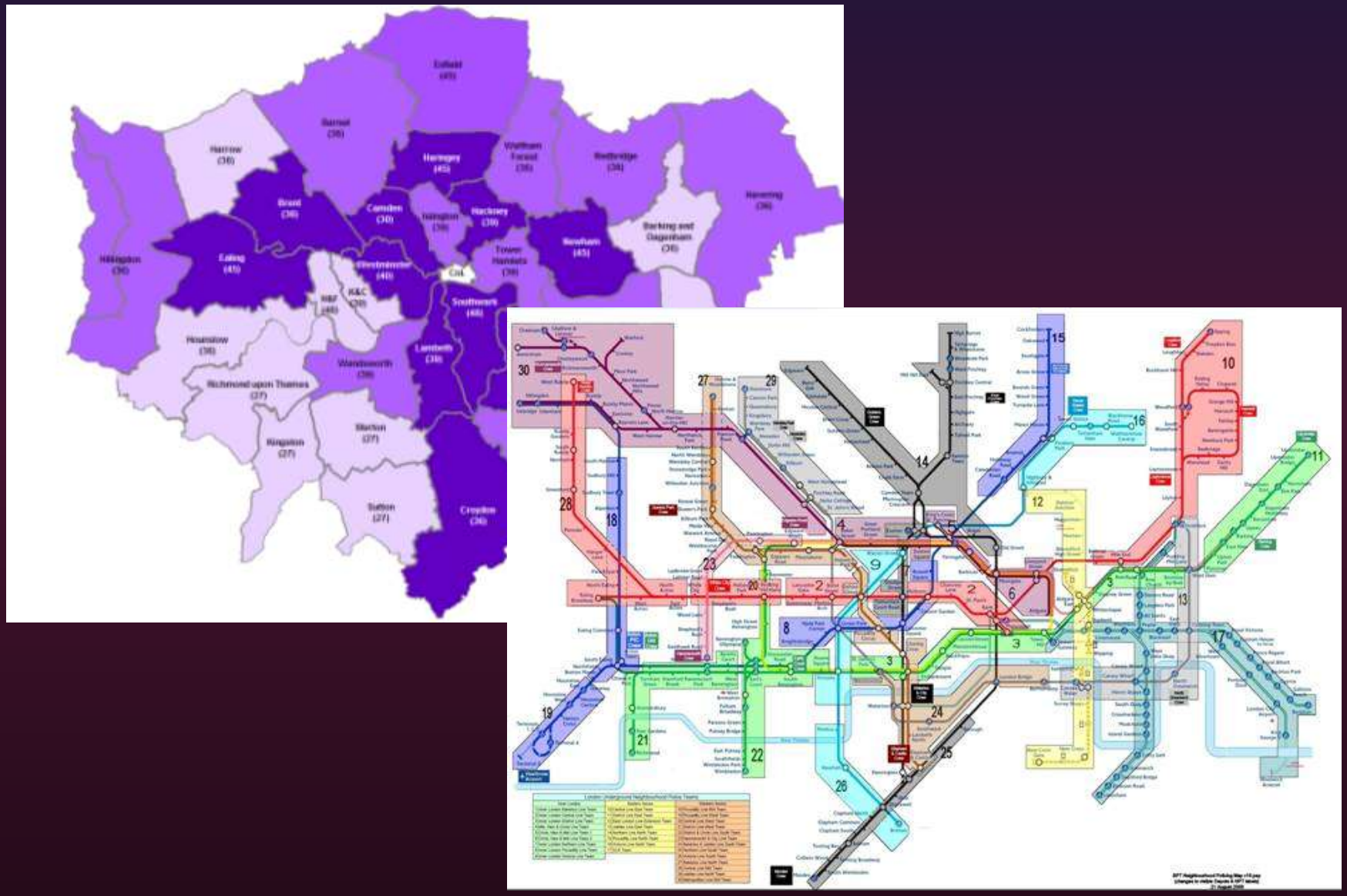
Buses (predominantly outer London)

Location

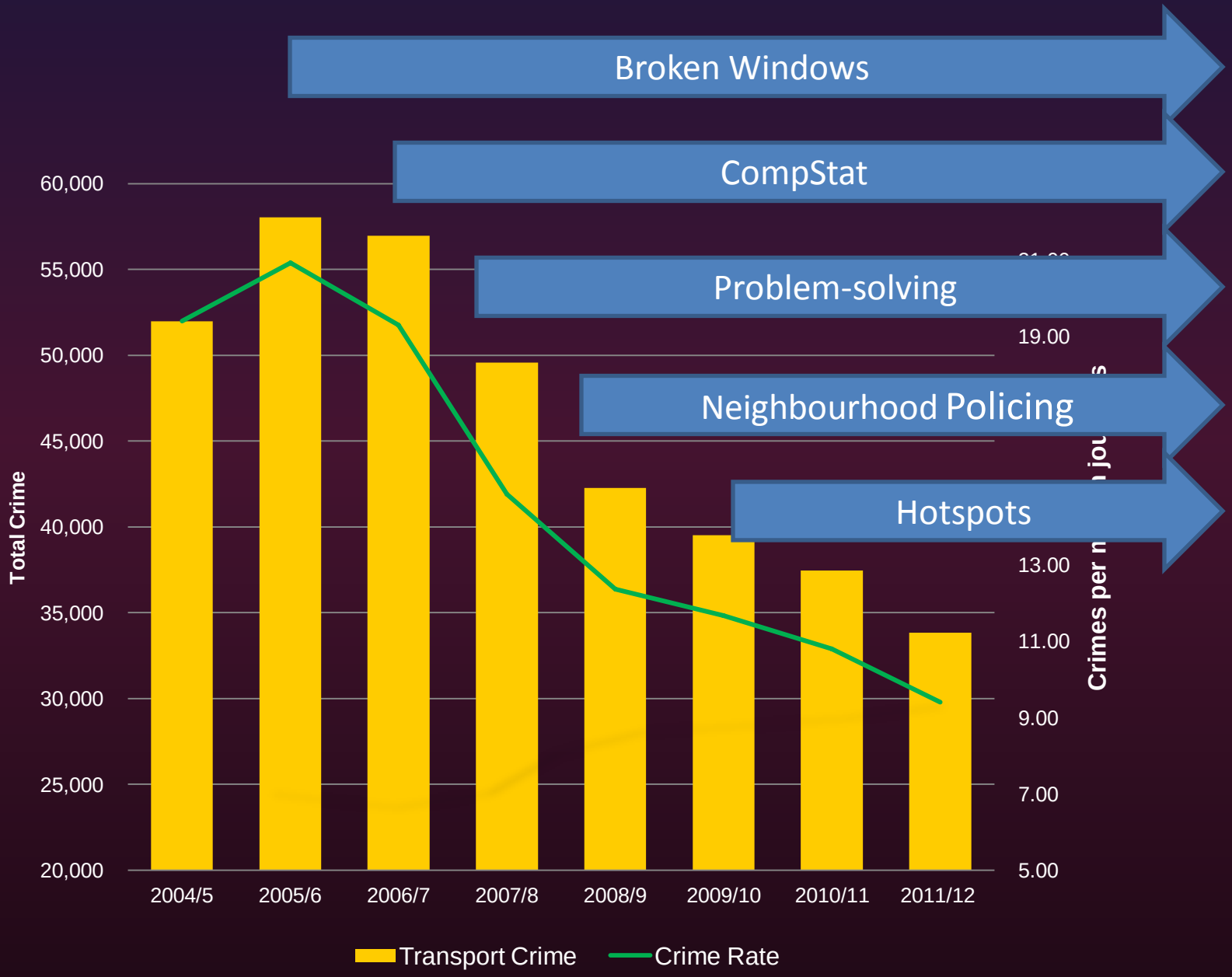
Transport crime on TfL networks



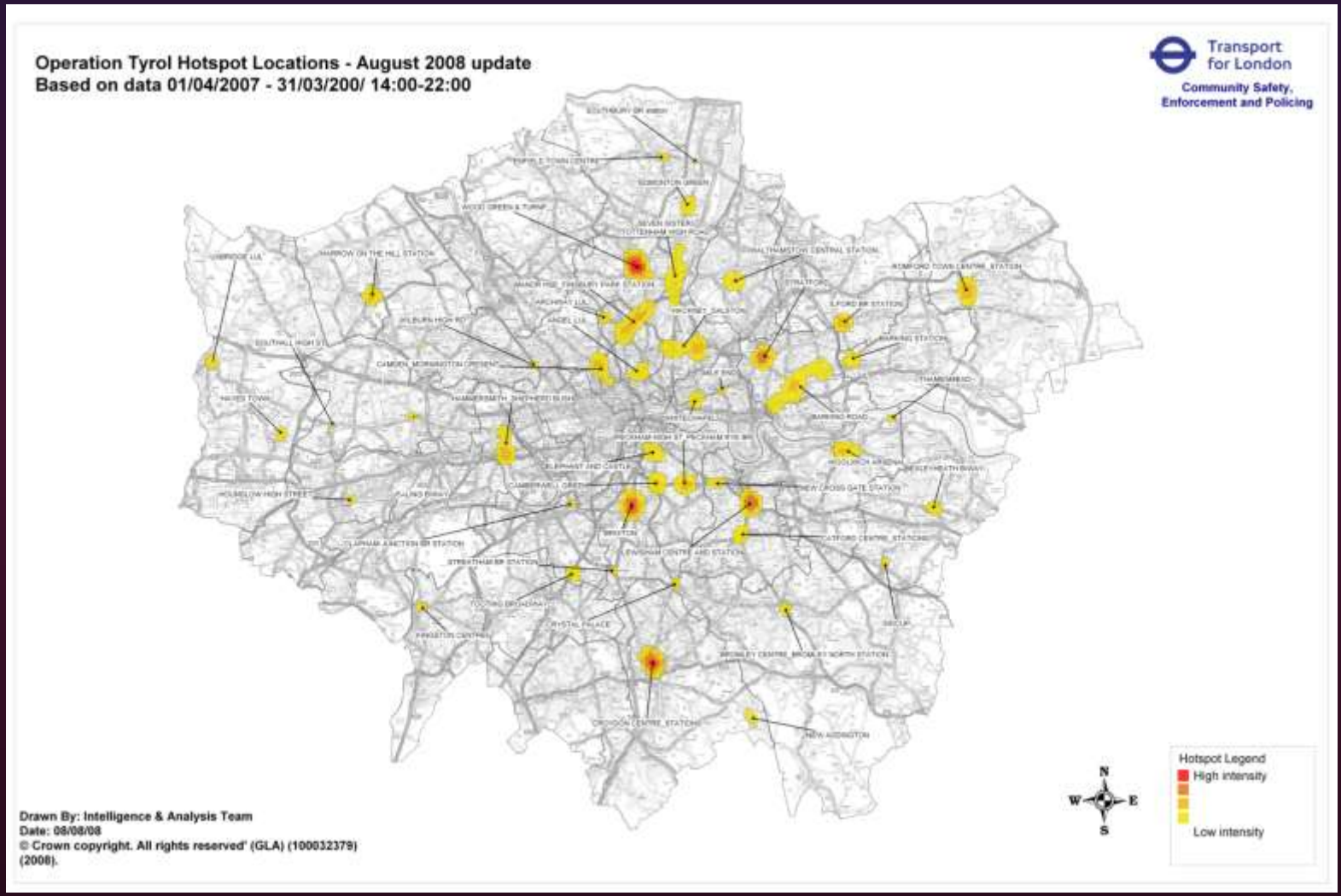
Neighborhood Policing



Transport crime on TfL networks

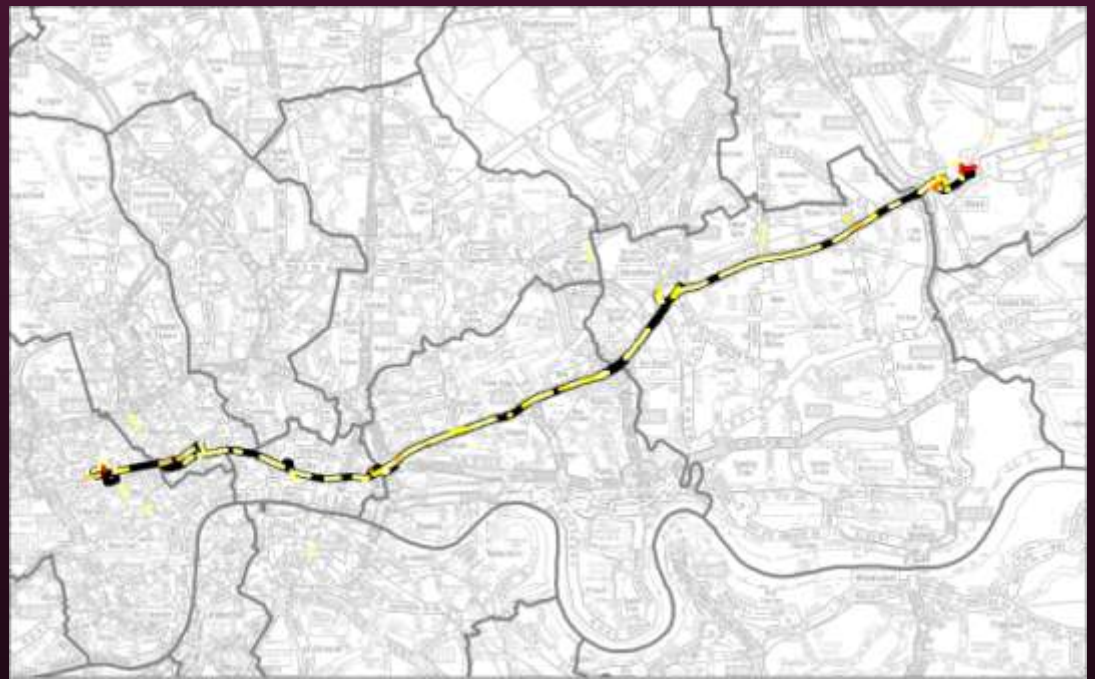


Hotspots (Operation Tyrol)



Hot routes and times

Oct-11	00:00	01:00	02:00	03:00	04:00	05:00	06:00	07:00	08:00	09:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00
Monday	8	13	4	4	6	1	2	11	18	22	7	9	7	9	13	27	26	25	16	18	16	14	13	9
Tuesday	9	5	2	2	0	5	3	3	10	9	9	8	13	7	18	41	33	18	9	14	11	12	8	3
Wednesday	3	5	2	1	4	1	2	5	11	7	12	7	12	10	11	26	19	20	11	8	16	9	10	11
Thursday	6	7	6	4	5	3	2	2	16	6	6	4	10	16	11	32	28	14	21	16	15	4	5	7
Friday	6	2	10	5	3	0	2	1	10	12	13	10	9	12	12	24	23	19	22	19	13	17	16	24
Saturday	23	20	21	31	18	11	6	7	3	11	9	9	15	13	24	22	9	13	26	17	16	19	16	15
Sunday	25	22	27	29	22	5	10	5	2	3	6	5	7	12	9	15	10	21	23	18	17	6	8	10



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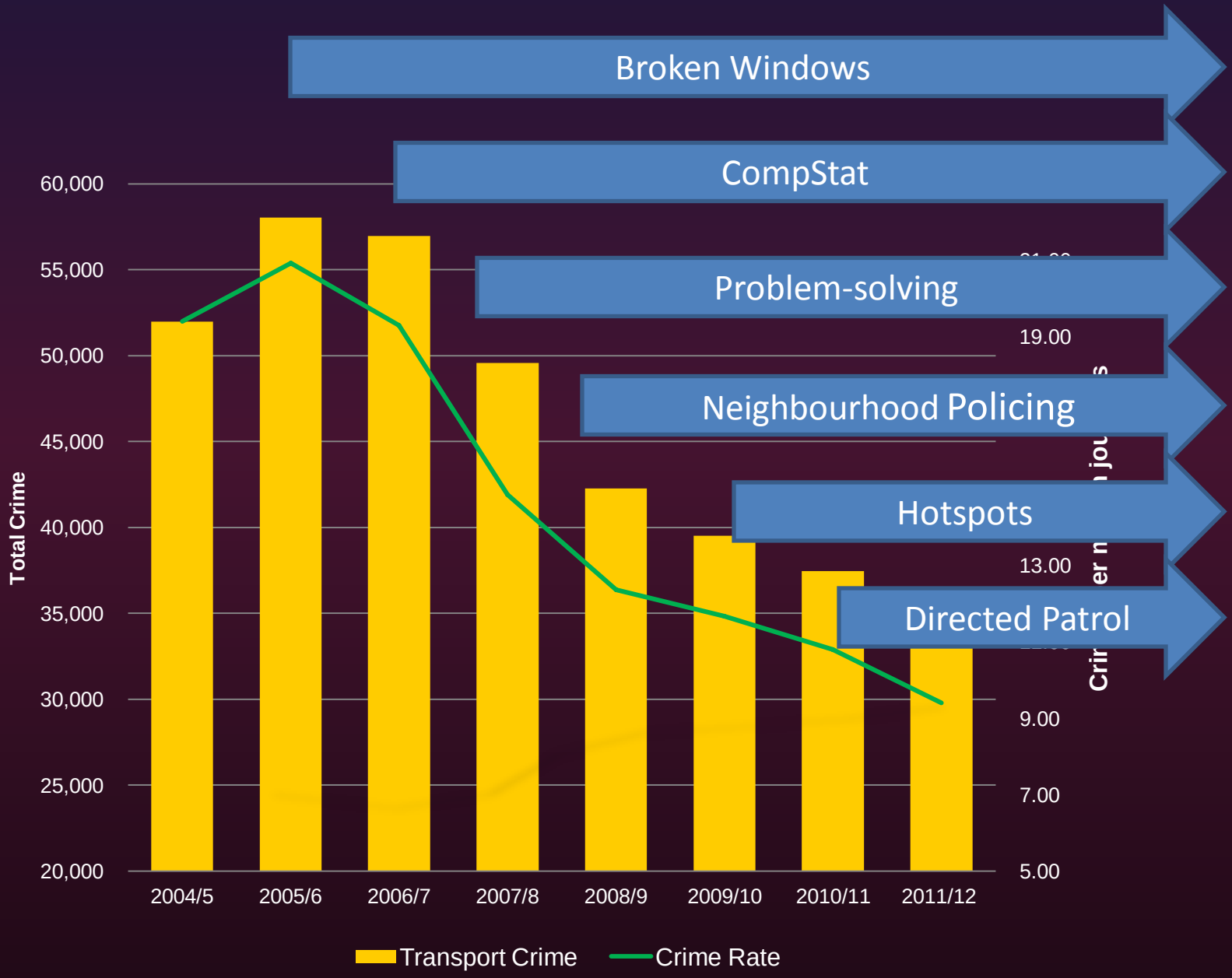


Operation Beck (directed patrol)

CAMBRIDGE Police Executive Programme

NPIA

10 July 2012
Conference on Evidence-Based Policing

Operation "BECK"
Results from the First Randomised Controlled Trial on Hotspot Policing in England and Wales

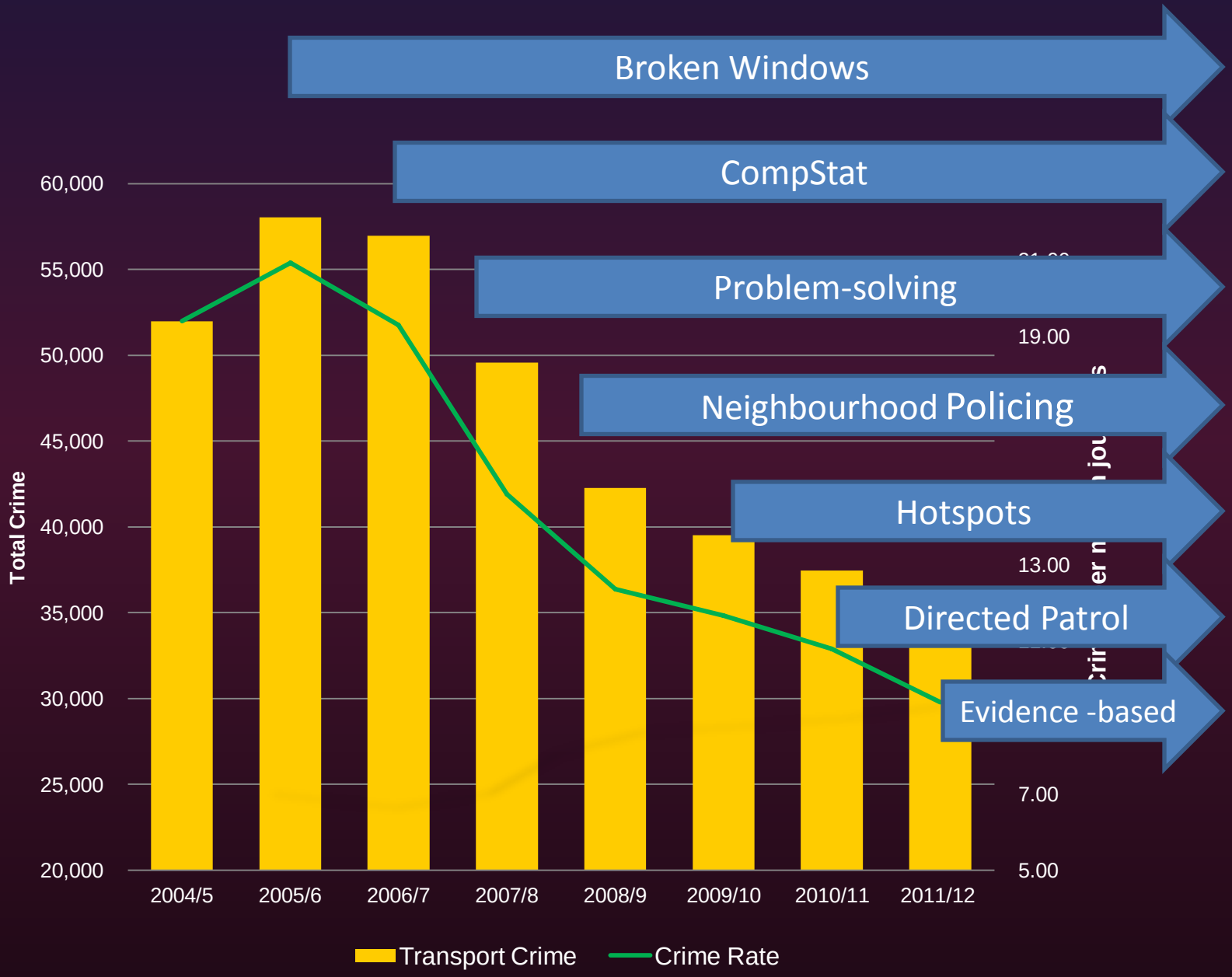
Barak Ariel & Lawrence Sherman
Jerry Lee Centre of Experimental Criminology

Hypothesis

Police patrol in high-volume hotspots of crimes in London Underground Platforms reduce calls-for-service compared to no police patrol at such hotspots

1,150 less calls-for-service (21% overall Post-RA reduction)

Transport crime on TfL networks



Evidence Led ?

"…the basic premise in problem-oriented policing is that the acquisition of knowledge informs practice."

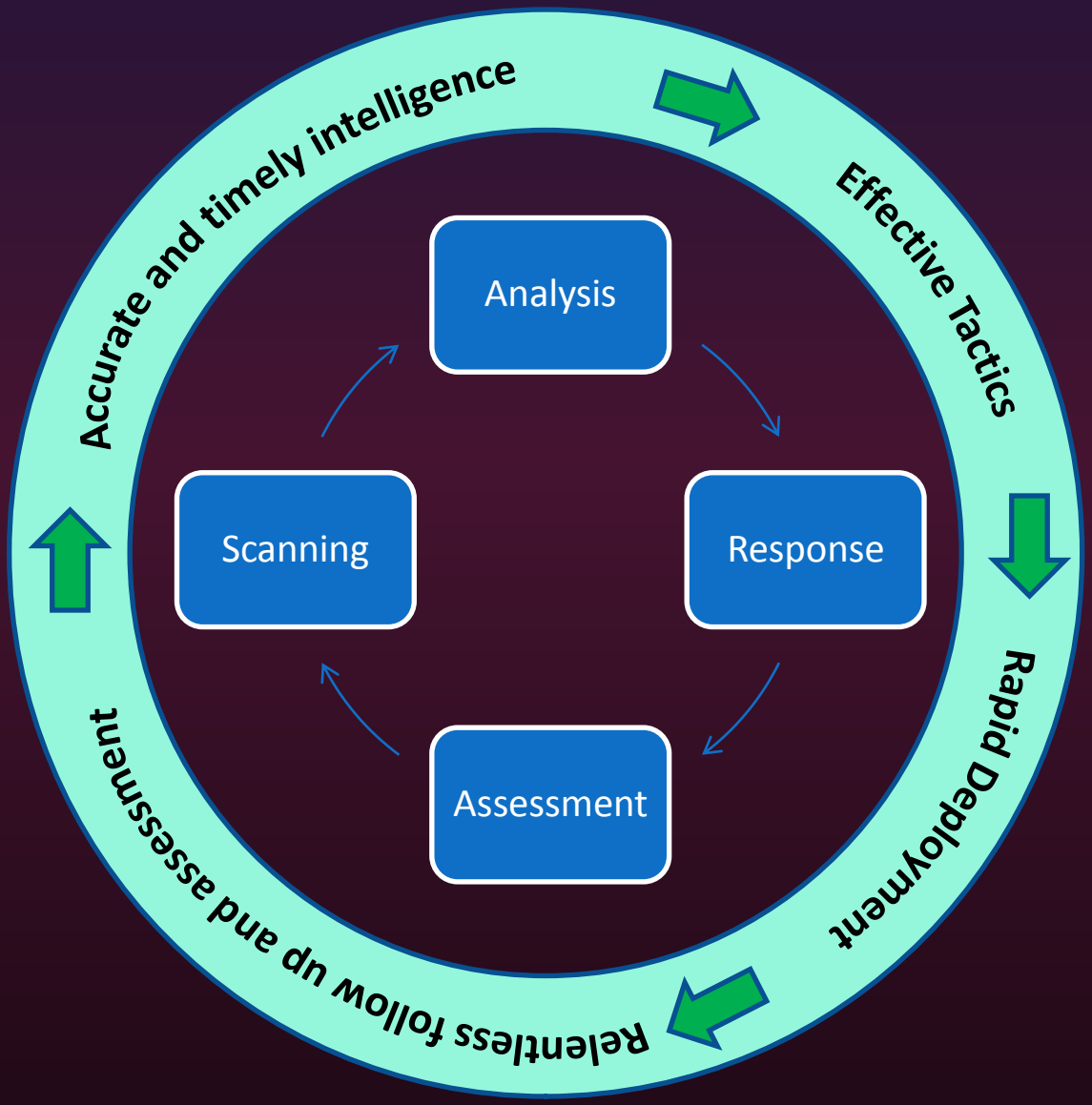
Herman Goldstein 1979

Evidence-based policing

- Larry Sherman 1998 - Evidence Based Policing

  "police practices should be based on scientific evidence about what works best"
- Campbell Collaboration (2000) – Campbell Cochrane Collaboration medical best practice
- Evidence Based Crime Prevention (Sherman 2002)
- Fairness and effectiveness in policing – National Research Council (Skogan/Frydl 2004)
- Centre for Evidence Based Crime Policy - George Mason University (2008/9)

Problem-solving and CompStat



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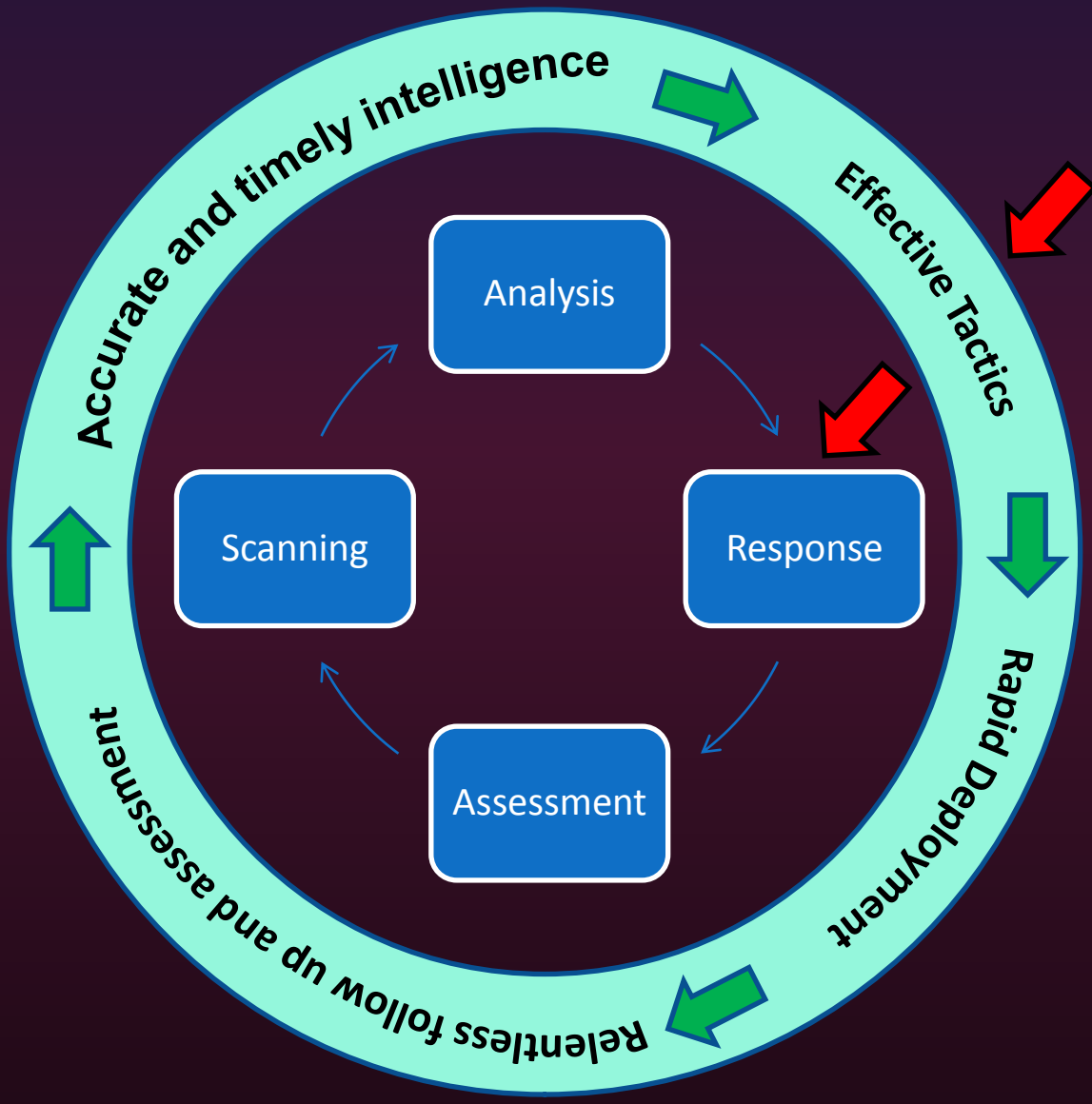


Menu of tactical options [based on evidence-based studies]

- What works (directed patrol)
- What might work
- Innovation from ground
- What does not work (justification required)

What works ?

What Doesn't Work

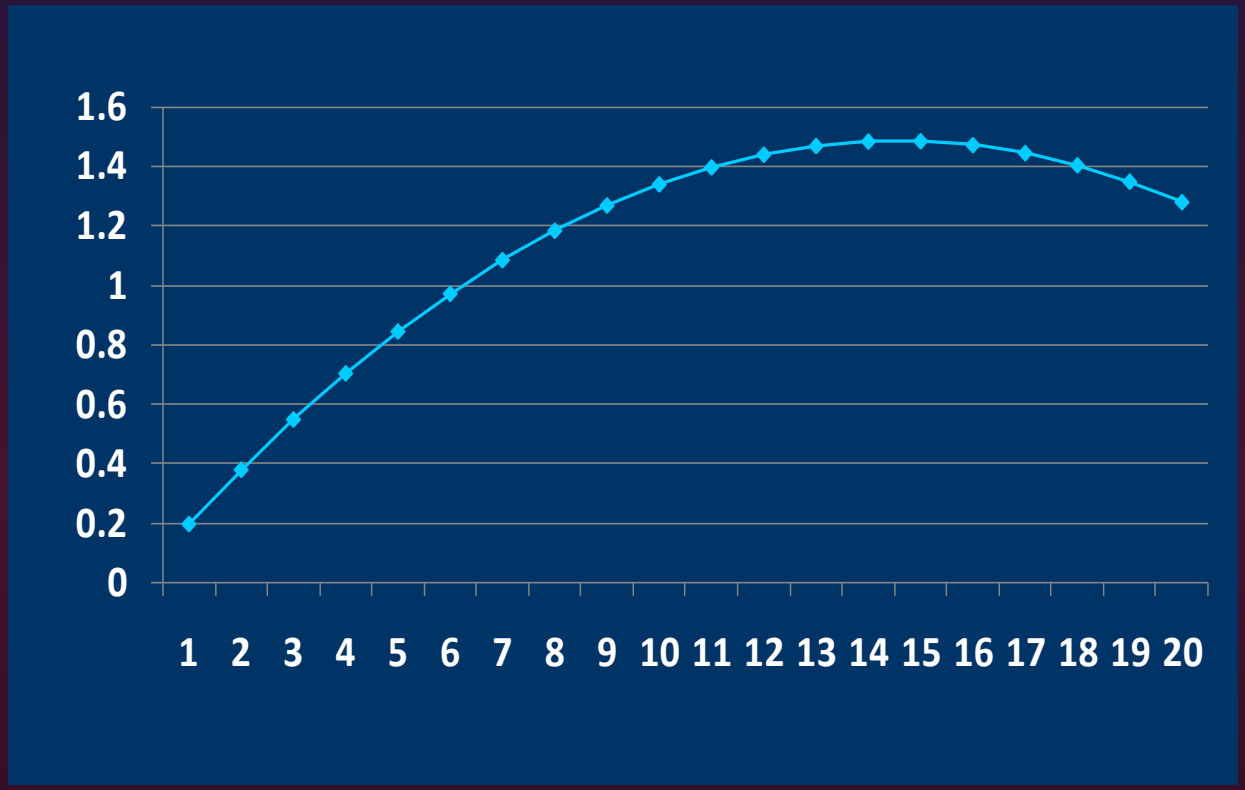
- Gun "buyback" programs.
- Community mobilization against crime in high-crime poverty areas.
- Arrests of juveniles for minor offenses.
- Arrests of unemployed suspects for domestic assault.
- Increased arrests or raids on drug market locations.
- t police offices.
- wsletters with local crime information.
- nal boot camps using traditional military basic training.
- Straight" programs whereby minor juvenile offenders t prisons.
- obation, shock parole, and split sentences adding jail robation or parole.
- tention with electronic monitoring.
- supervision on parole or probation (ISP).
- ation programs using vague, unstructured counseling.
- al programs for juvenile offenders using challenging es in rural settings.

What Works?

- **For infants:** Frequent home visits by nurses and other professionals.
- **For preschoolers:** Classes with weekly home visits by preschool teachers.
- **For delinquent and at-risk preadolescents:** Family therapy and parent training.
- **For schools:**
  —Organizational development for innovation.
  —Communication and reinforcement of clear, consistent norms.
  —Teaching of social competency skills.
  —Coaching of high-risk youth in "thinking skills."
- **For older male ex-offenders:** Vocational training.
- **For rental housing with drug dealing:** Nuisance abatement action on landlords.
- **For high-crime hot spots:** Extra police patrols.
- **For high-risk repeat offenders:**
  —Monitoring by specialized police units.
  —Incarceration.
- **For domestic abusers who are employed:** On-scene arrests.
- **For convicted offenders:** Rehabilitation programs with risk-focused treatments.
- **For drug-using offenders in prison:** Therapeutic community treatment programs.

Ref: Sherman Evidence Based Policing 1998

Koper minutes

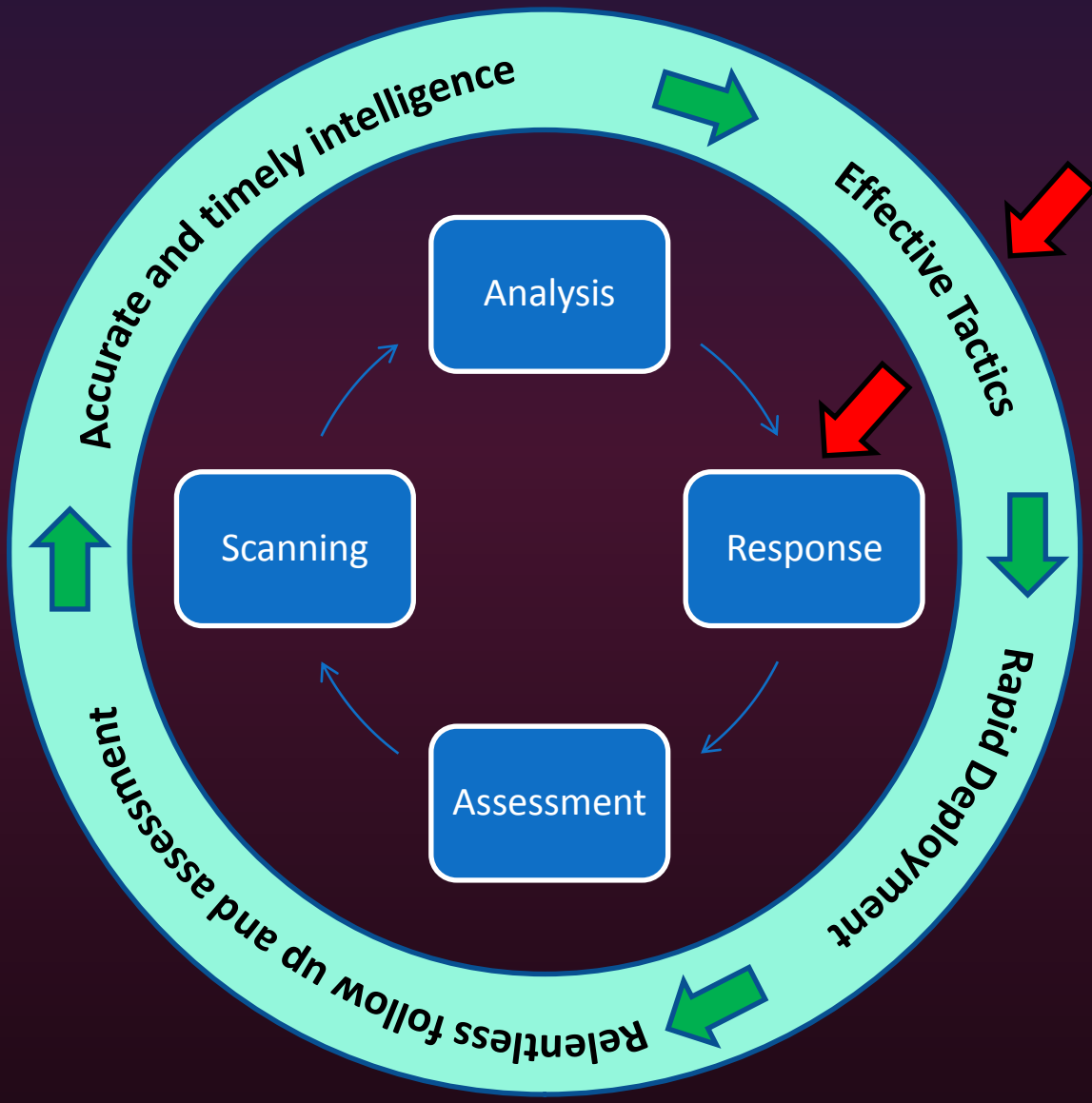


FINDINGS

For police stops, each additional minute of police presence increased survival time by 23%. Residual deterrence effects were greatest for police presences of 14-15 minutes; longer presences had diminishing effects.

Reference: Koper, C. (1995). Just enough police presence: Reducing crime and disorderly behaviour by optimizing patrol time in crime hotspots. Justice Quarterly, 12(4): 649-672.

Problem-solving and CompStat



Menu of tactical options [based on evidence based studies]

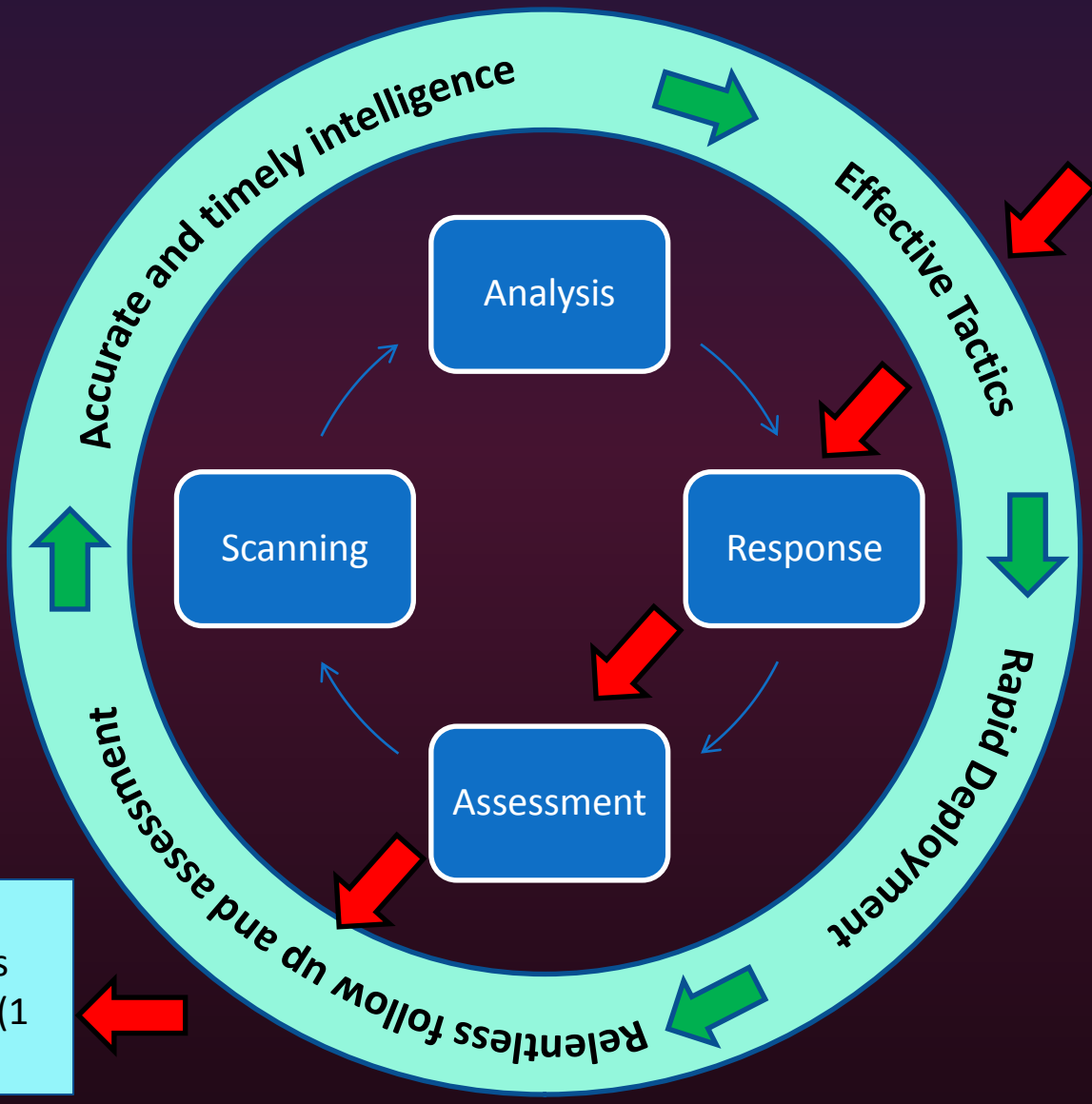
- What works (direted patrol)
- What might work
- Innovation from ground
- What does not work (justification required)

Local context

Local context

- General Applicability
- Transferability
- Demographics
- Culture
- Physical Environment
- Sustainability
- Displacement
- Understanding the evidence

Problem-solving and CompStat



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Local context

Outcome focus randomized trials (Maryland Scale (1 to 5))

Testing Tactics

Random assignment without tears: how to stop worrying and love the Cambridge randomizer

Barak Ariel · Jordi Vila · Lawrence Sherman

Published online: 16 March 2012
© Springer Science+Business Media B.V. 2012

Justice Quarterly
Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:
http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rjqy20

How Much Time Should the Police Spend at Crime Hot Spots? Answers from a Police Agency Directed Randomized Field Trial in Sacramento, California

Cody W. Telep, Renée J. Mitchell & David Weisburd

Version of record first published: 13 Aug 2012

Exhibit 1: The Maryland Scale of Scientific Methods

A. Research Designs

	Before-After	Control	Multiple Units	Randomization
Methods Score				
Level 1	O	O	X	O
Level 2	X	O	O*	O
Level 3	X	X	O	O
Level 4	X	X	X	O
Level 5	X	X	X	X

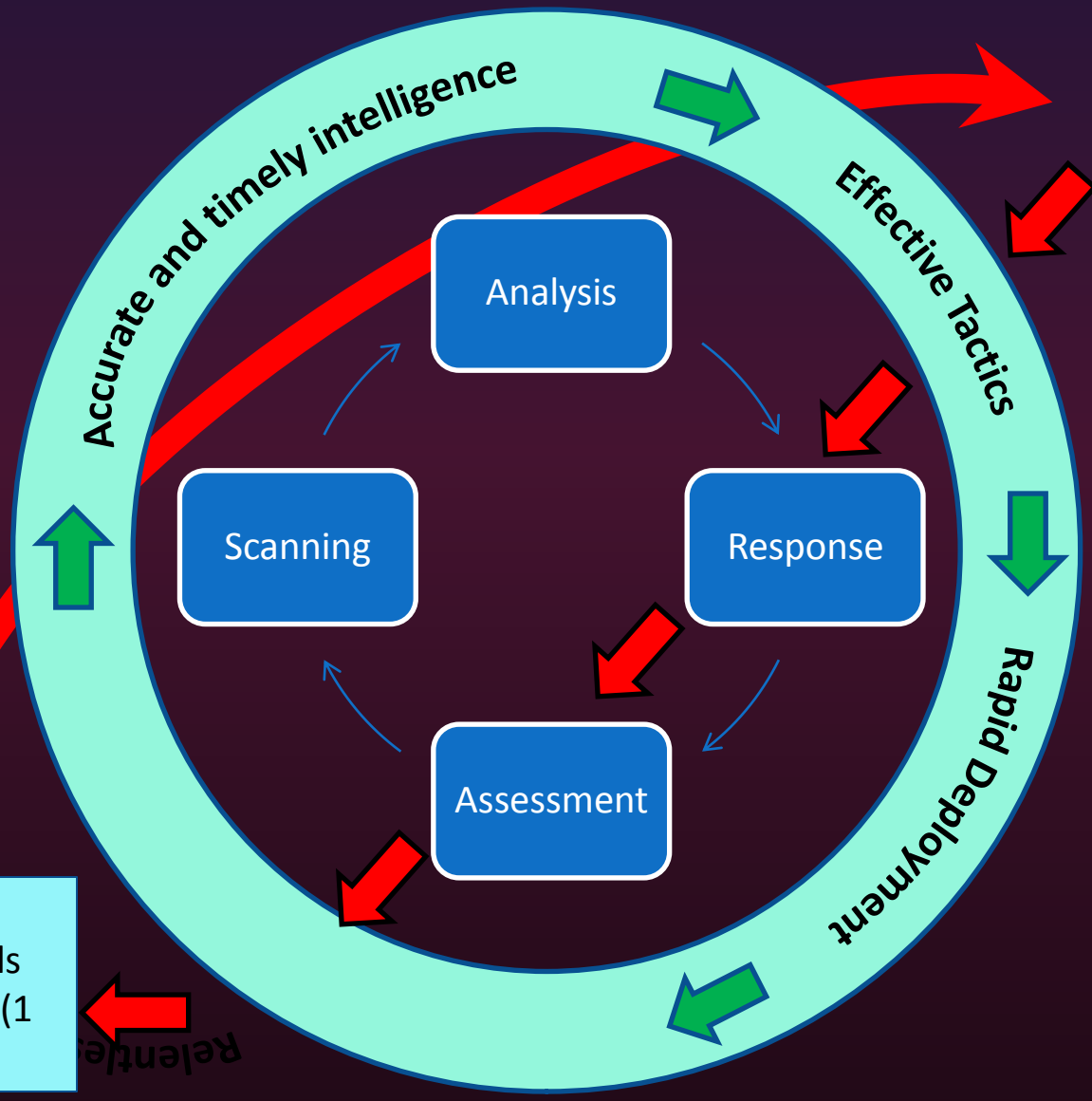
B. Threats to Internal Validity

	Causal Direction	History	Chance Factors	Selection Bias
Methods Score				
Level 1	X	X	X	X
Level 2	O	X	X	X
Level 3	O	O	X	X
Level 4	O	O	O	X
Level 5	O	O	O	O

Key: X = present
O = absent

*Except where a comparison unit is employed without demonstrated comparability.

Problem-solving and CompStat



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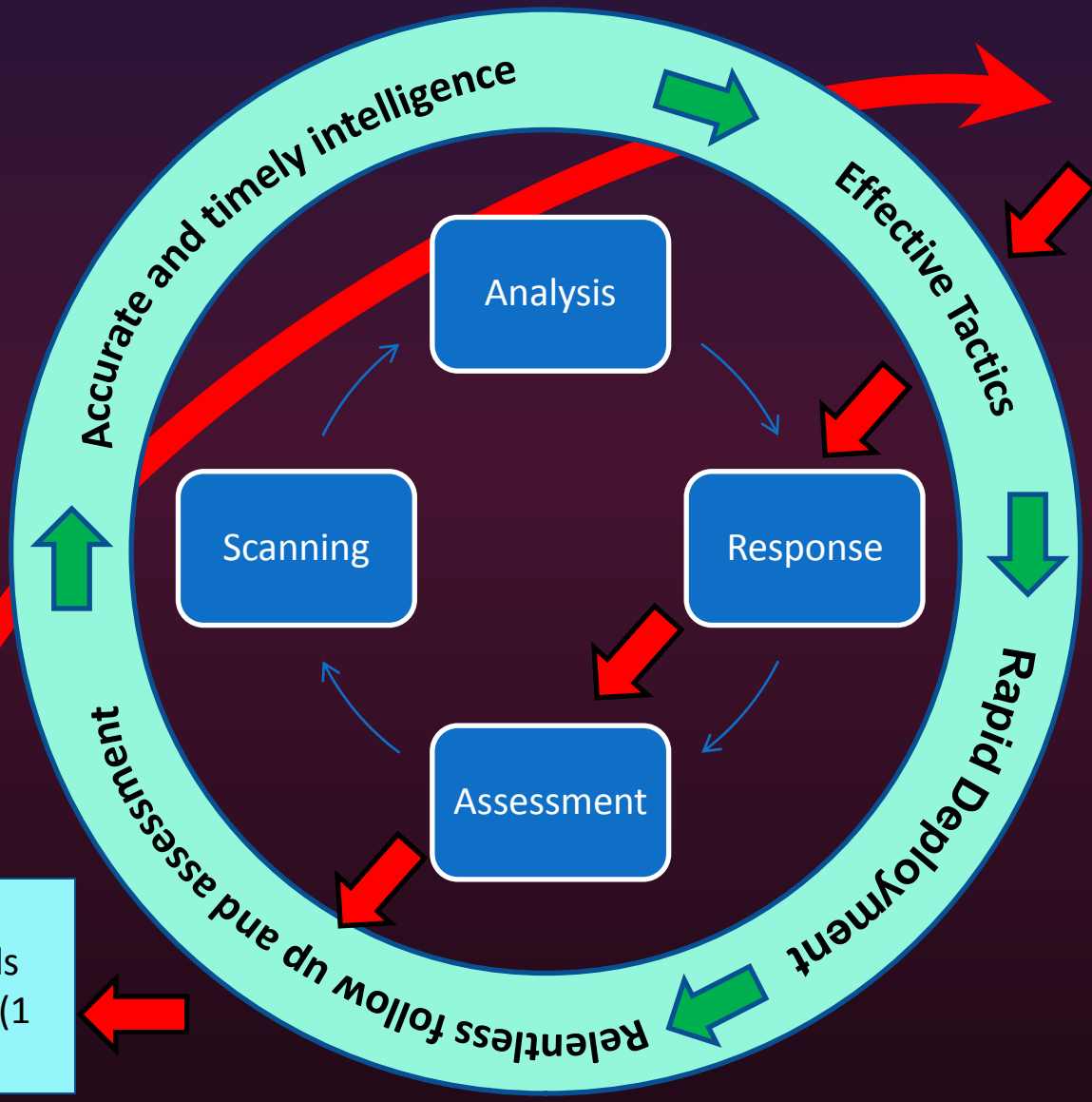
Outcome focus
Randomized trials
(Maryland Scale (1 to 5))

Problem-solving and CompStat



Menu of tactical options [based on evidence based studies]

- What works (directed patrol)
- What might work
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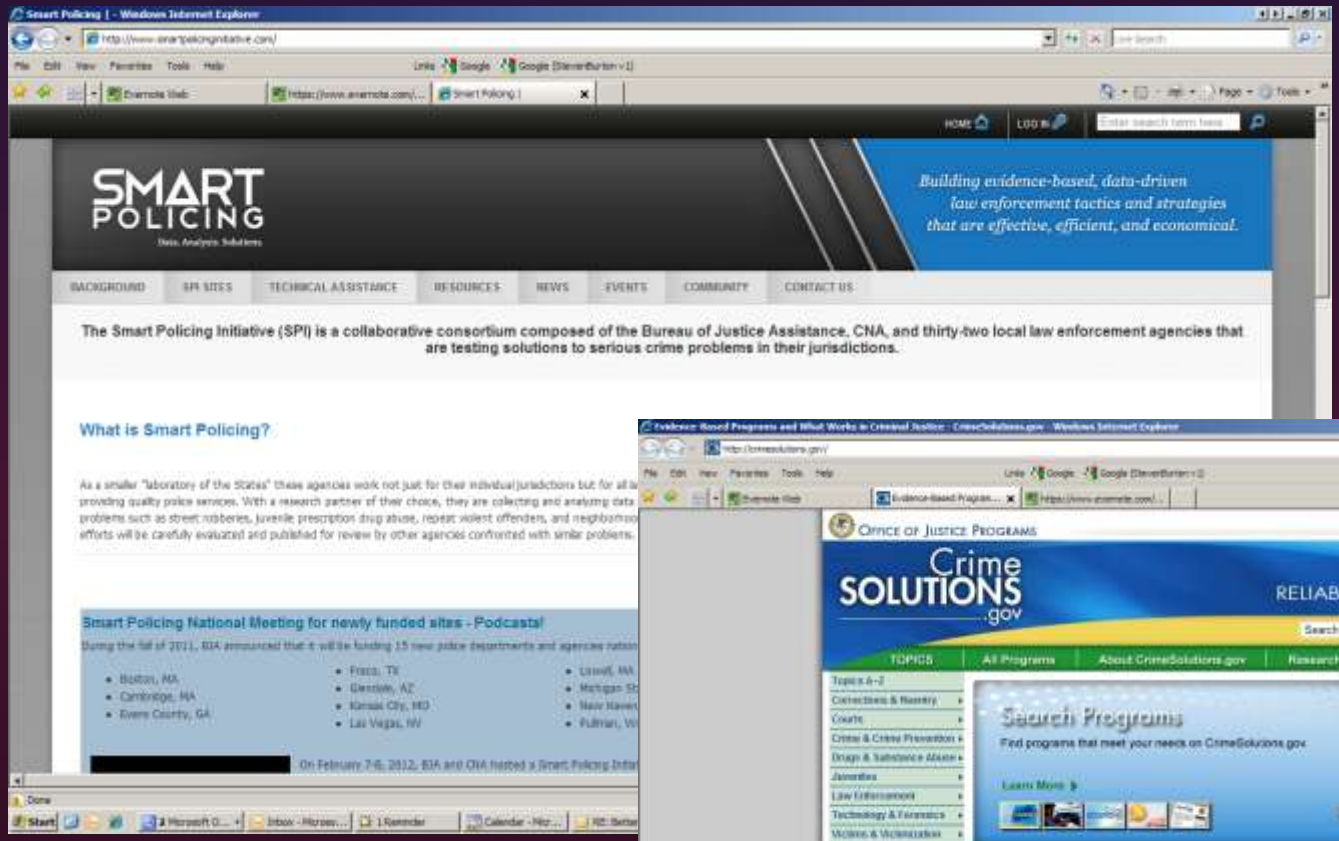
- What does not work (justification required)

Local context

External Experimentation and Academic Research

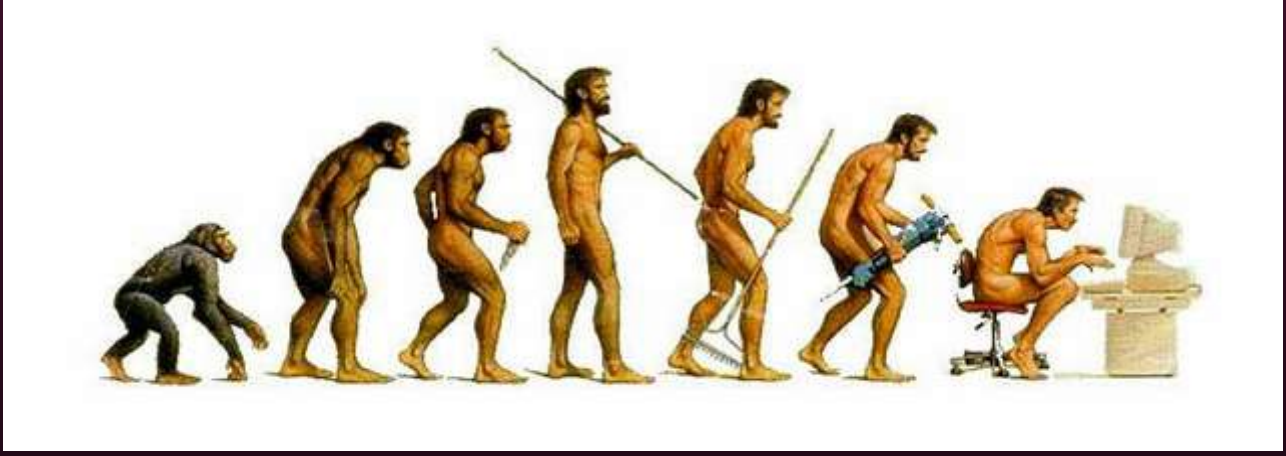
Outcome focus
Randomized trials
(Maryland Scale (1 to 5))

Learning from others



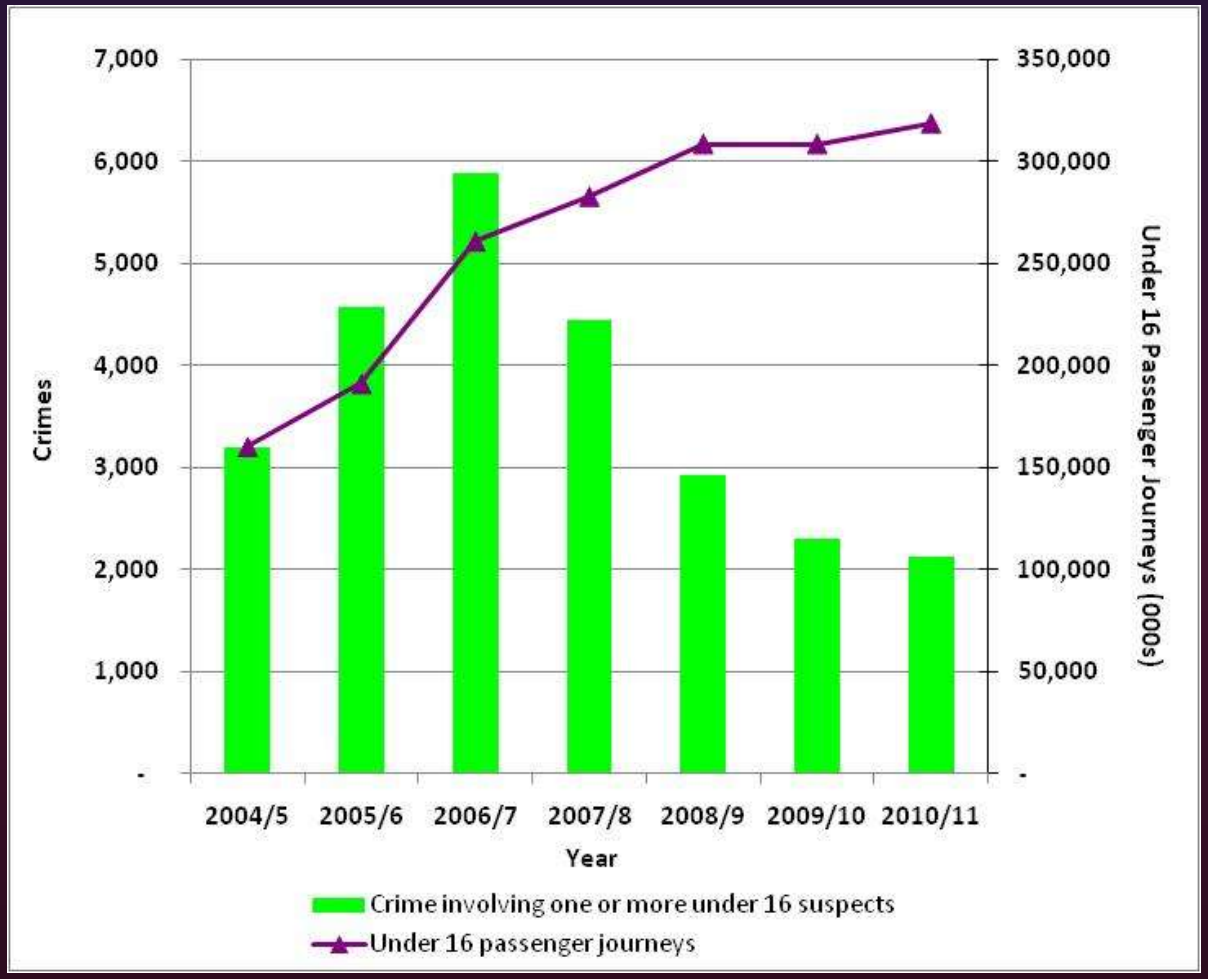
Predictive policing

- “Predictive policing refers to any policing strategy or tactic that develops and uses information and advanced analysis to inform forward-thinking crime prevention.” **National Institute of Justice**
- “It is not the strongest of the species who survive, nor the most intelligent; rather it is those most responsive to change.” **– Charles Darwin**



Does it work?

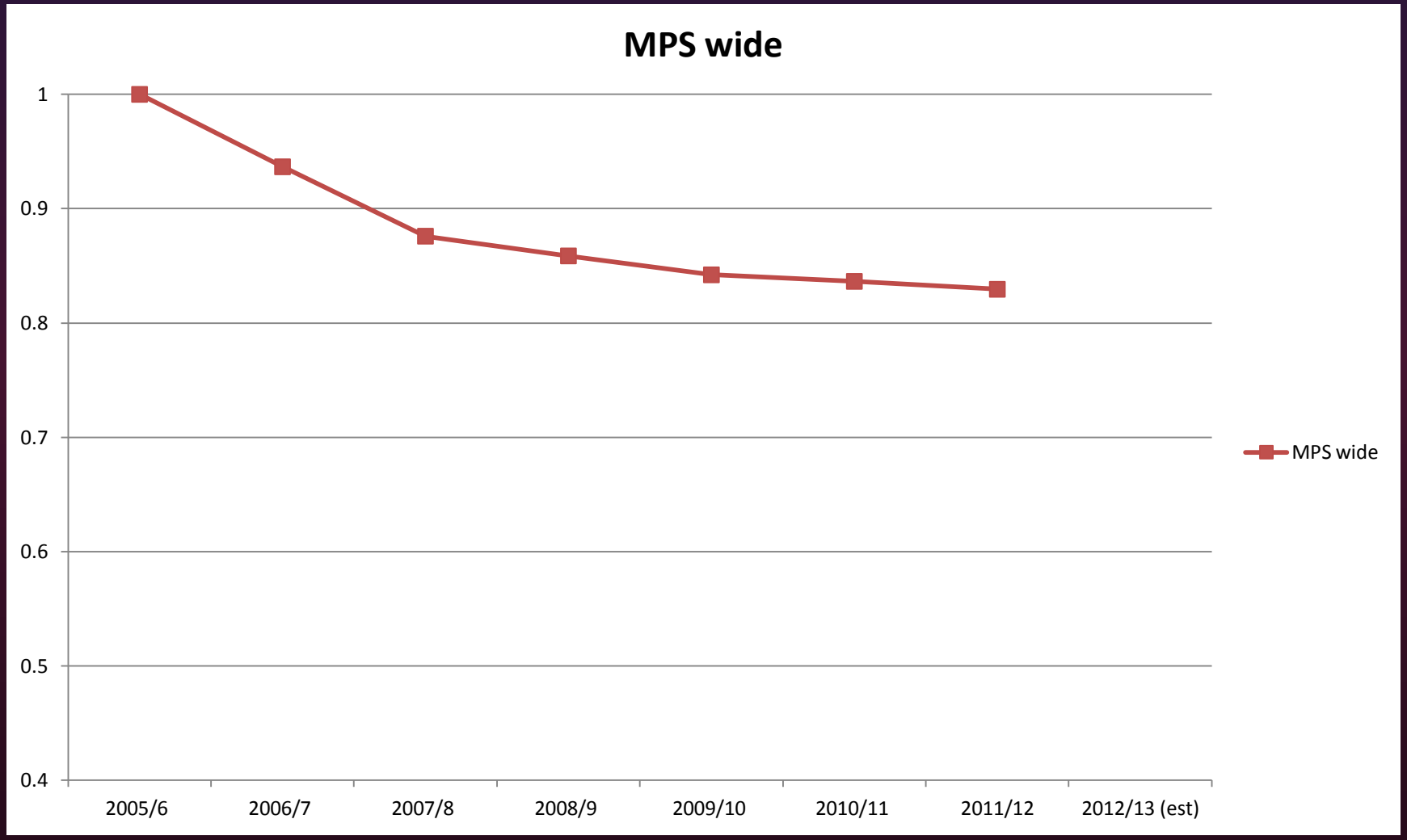
Youth crime on the bus network



- 71% improvement in rate of crime involving U16 suspect/s between 05/06 (Apr 05-Mar 06) and 10/11 (Apr 10- Mar 11)

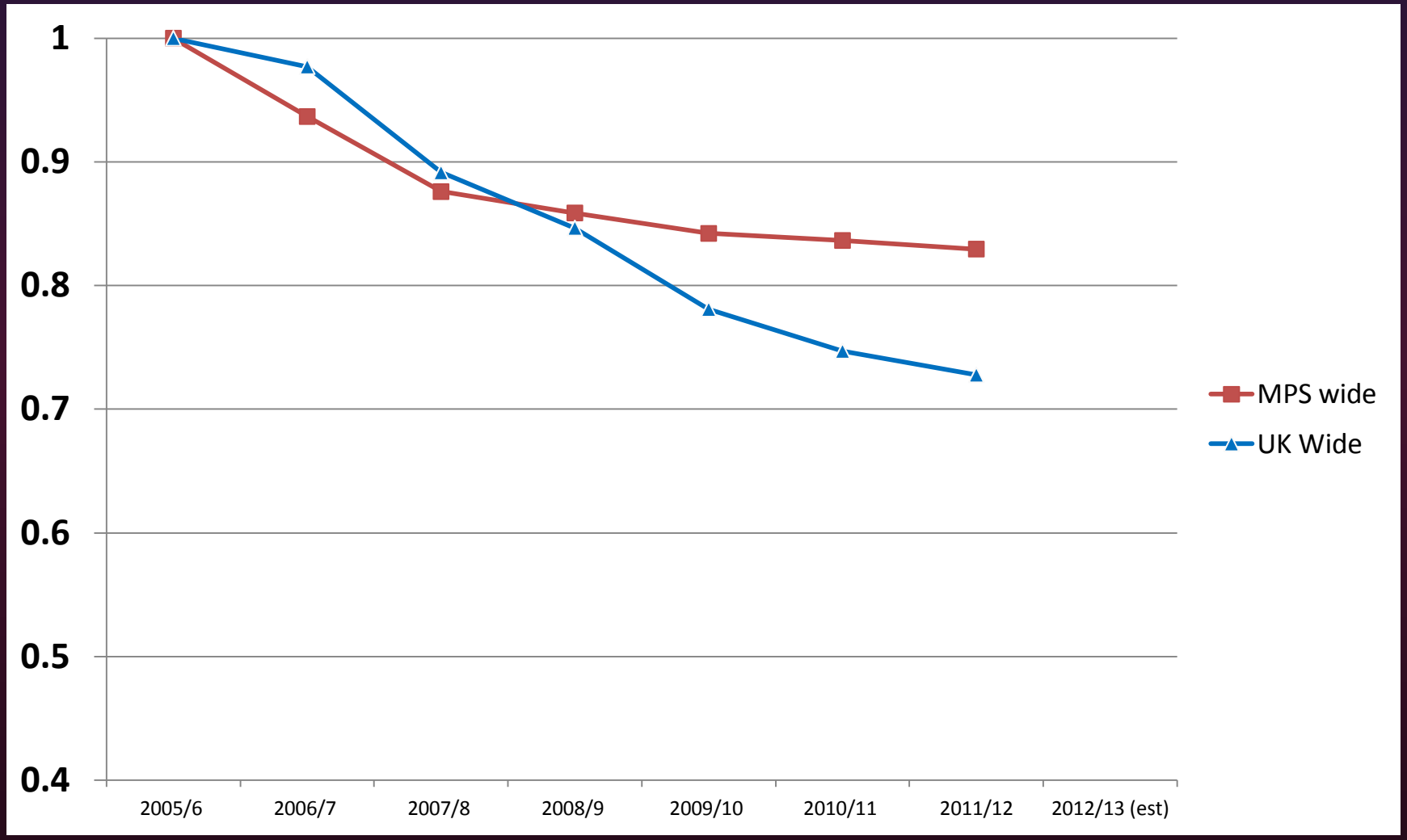
London wide crime (Metropolitan Police)

Comparative Statistics



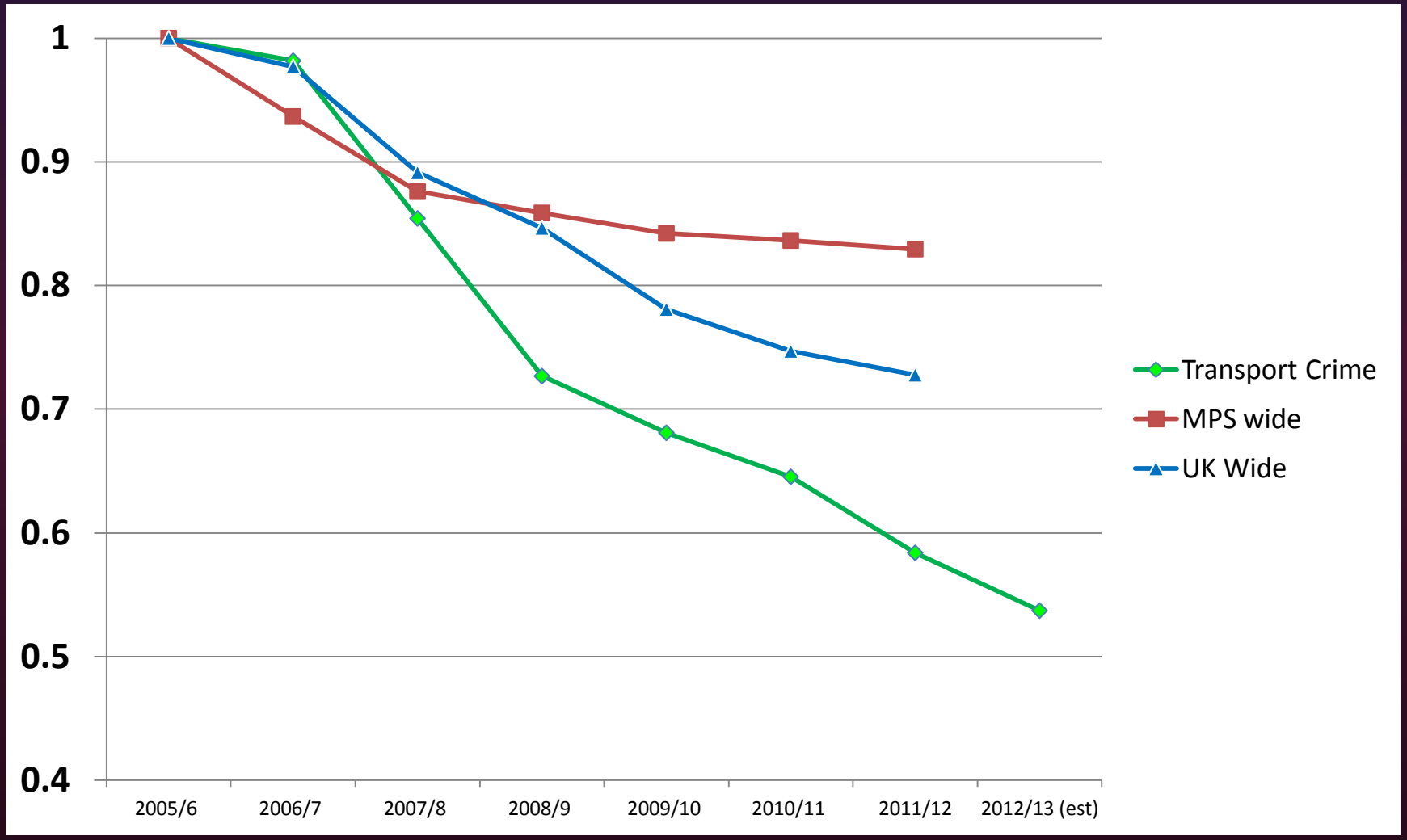
UK wide crime

Comparative Statistics



Crime on TfL public transport networks

Comparative Statistics



Questions

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