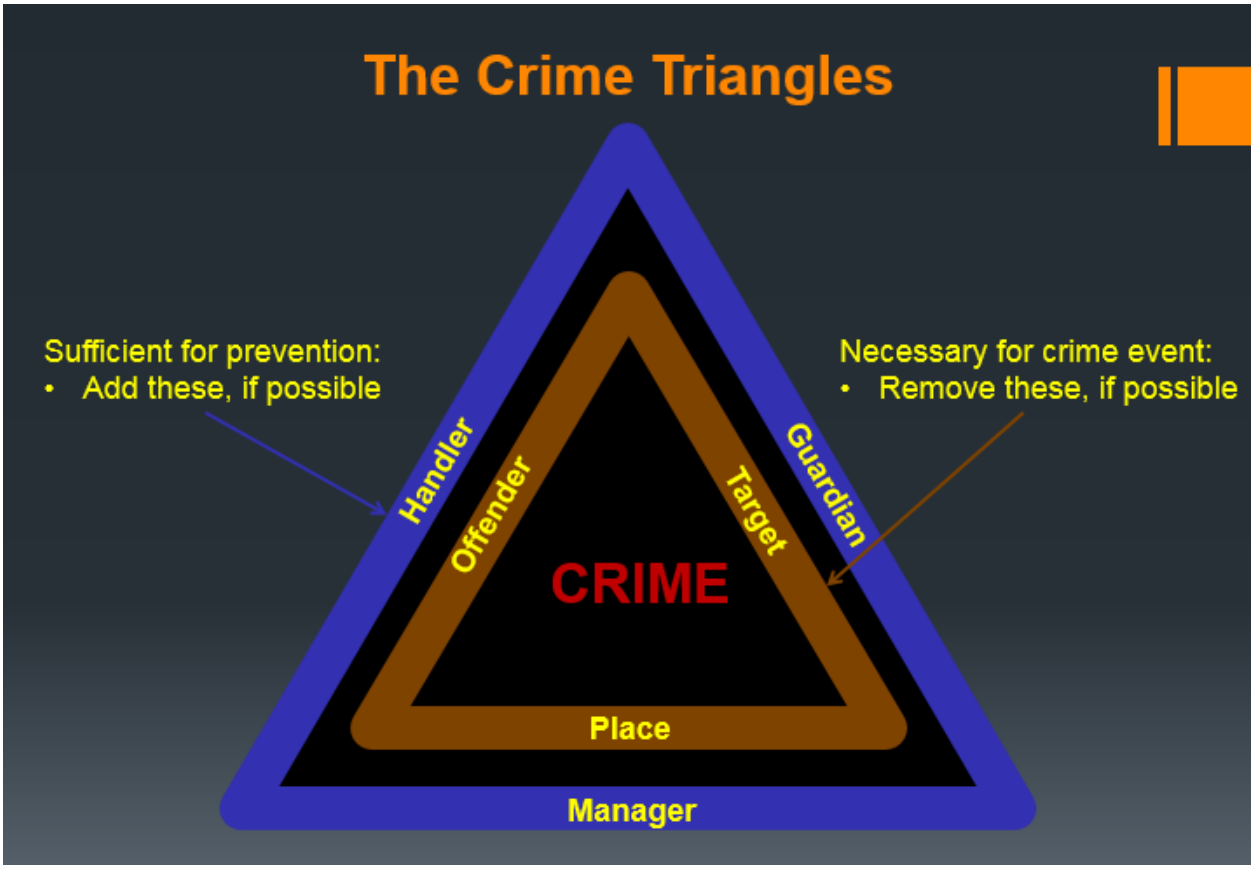
Meeting Summary.

Following is a summary of the issues discussed at the PoliceStat meeting on October 15, 2015. Analysis provided by the Office of Performance and Data Analytics.

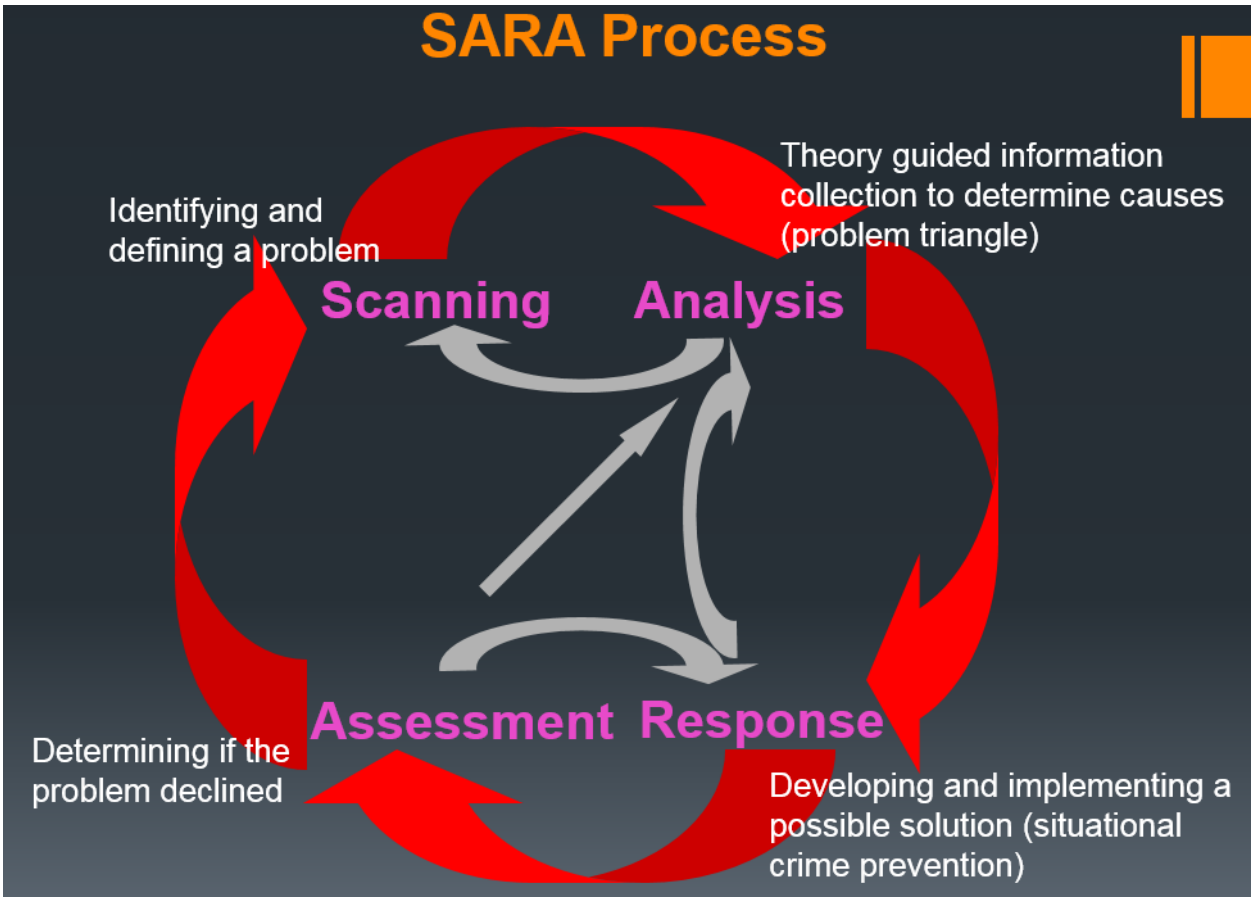
- **Crime Triangle.** Crime is typically attributed to offenders. Given that framework, to reduce crime, police can a) be nice to potential and former offenders using programs to treat at risk young people or rehabilitate offenders, for example, or b) be mean to offenders using enforcement to deter or incarcerate offenders, or both.

  However, these approaches are expensive, slow to show results, can be very intrusive, and sweep into their programs many individuals with marginal or no serious criminal involvement. Another reason standard approaches are deficient is that **crime is not caused solely by the offender. Rather, the offender must meet a target (person or thing) at a common place for a crime to occur.** Remove the offender, target, or the place and a crime cannot occur.

The panel may wish to request further explanation of crime-triangles.

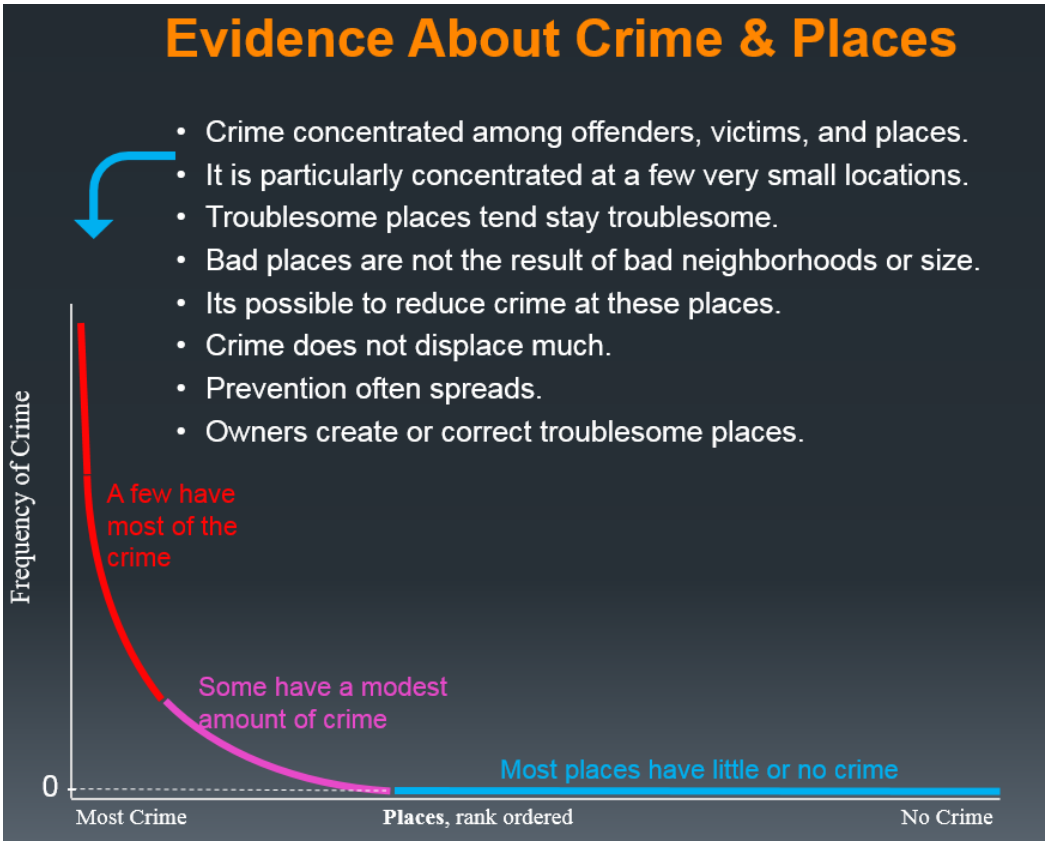


- **Problem solving approach.** The standard framework for addressing problems is through the four stage SARA process: identify the problem, analyze it, decide what to do and do it, and then evaluate the results. The SARA process is widely used internationally, thought there are some alternatives. Its ubiquity is probably due to the fact that it was the first, that it is simple, and that it is like almost all other standard planning models.



PLACE-BASED STRATEGIES

- **Overview – Place side of crime triangle.** In Cincinnati, relatively few places generate a large proportion of nuisance calls for service. Even fewer places have been consistent problems for the past decade. Analysis revealed that the classic criminology theory applies 20% of addresses account for all chronic nuisance calls and 80% of addresses have none.



- **Main objectives.** By focusing on the worst few rather than the marginally involved or non-involved many, crime fighting can be **more effective, less expensive, and fairer.**
  The following tools are used to achieve these objectives, they can be understood as **levers that can be pulled to disentangle the issues** affecting a location.

Education Tactics	•Landlord/Tenant Training •Landlord Education Classes •Principles of Tenant Screening Education
Police-Initiated	•Hot Spot Policing •Repeat Calls for Service •Situational Crime Prevention Techniques •Admin and Search Warrants •Developing a social network of place: possible CIRV connections
Partnerships	•Neighborhood Enhancement Program (NEP) •Collaboration with property owners prioritizing CPTED and Tenant Screening •Legal Aid •HOME •CERT
Legal Course	• Chronic Nuisance & Civil Litigation: Utilization of Law Department (Mark Manning) • Drug Abatement Laws • Liquor Law Compliance • Tax Permits

- **Key stakeholders (internal and external).** According to the crime triangle, a key stakeholder in Place-Based strategies is the "manager" of a place.

  "[M]anagers are people who see to the successful functioning of places. They do four things as managers: 1) **Organize space** to facilitate desirable and prevent undesirable activities; 2) **Regulate activities** to encourage or discourage certain behaviors; 3) **Control access** to the place through inviting and blocking entrance to those who the manager wants to use the location at particular times; and 4) **Acquire resources** through sales, user fees, donations, and budgetary allotments. It is obvious, that the behavior of managers has impacts on the behavior of offenders, targets, handlers and guardians through the manipulation of place characteristics."

- **Support required for success.** Given the various moving pieces and players involved in place-based strategies, it would be reasonable to assume CPD cannot single-handedly ensure the success of the initiative.

What does successful place- based look like. CPD began to identify problem apartments, attempting to separate the residences experiencing problems from those that were not.