



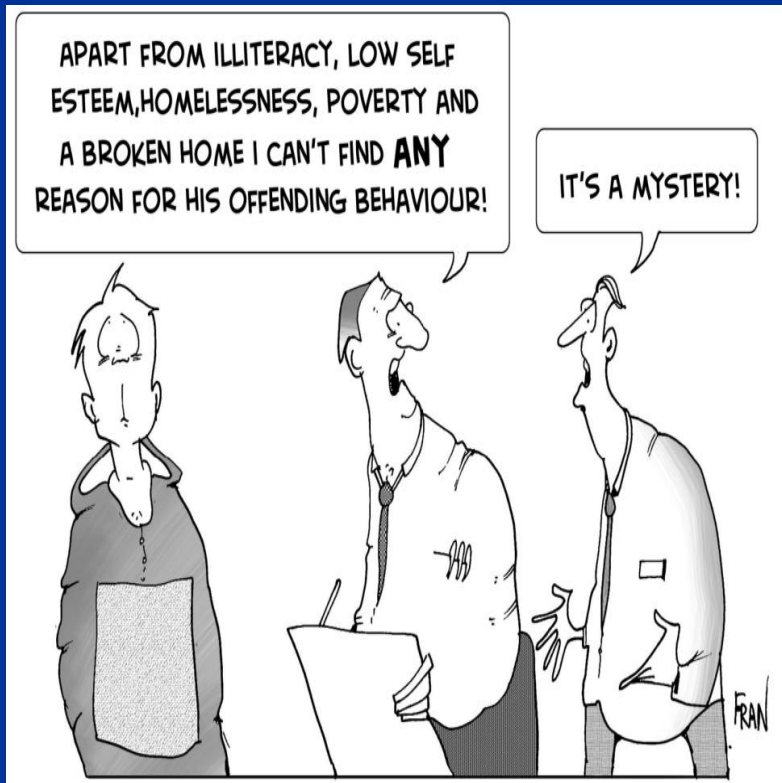
"Location, location, location."

Why Community Policing at Juvenile Crime Hot Spots?

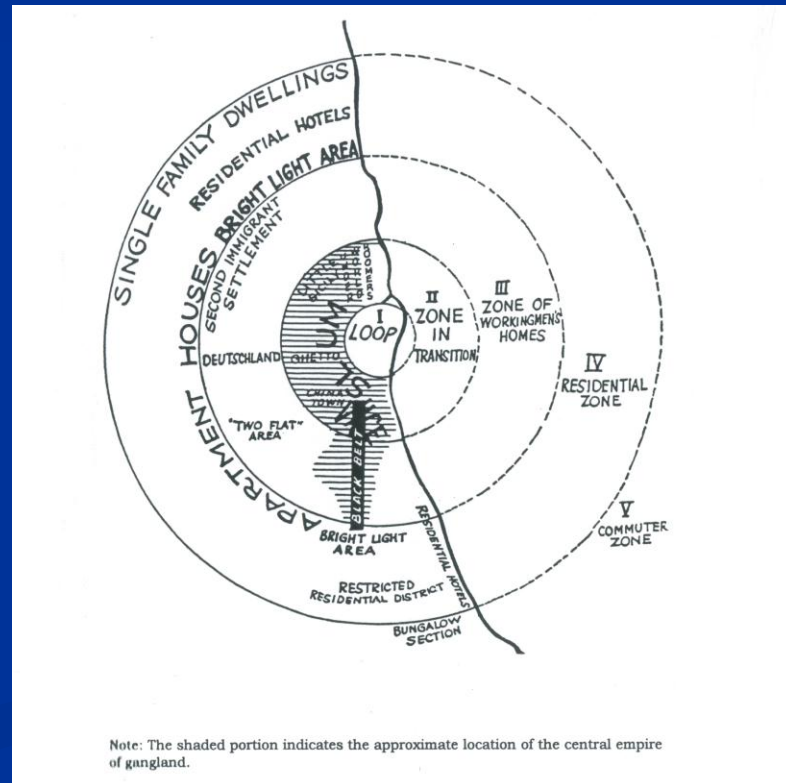
What is a Hot Spot?

Conventional Criminology and Crime Prevention

Person Centered Criminology

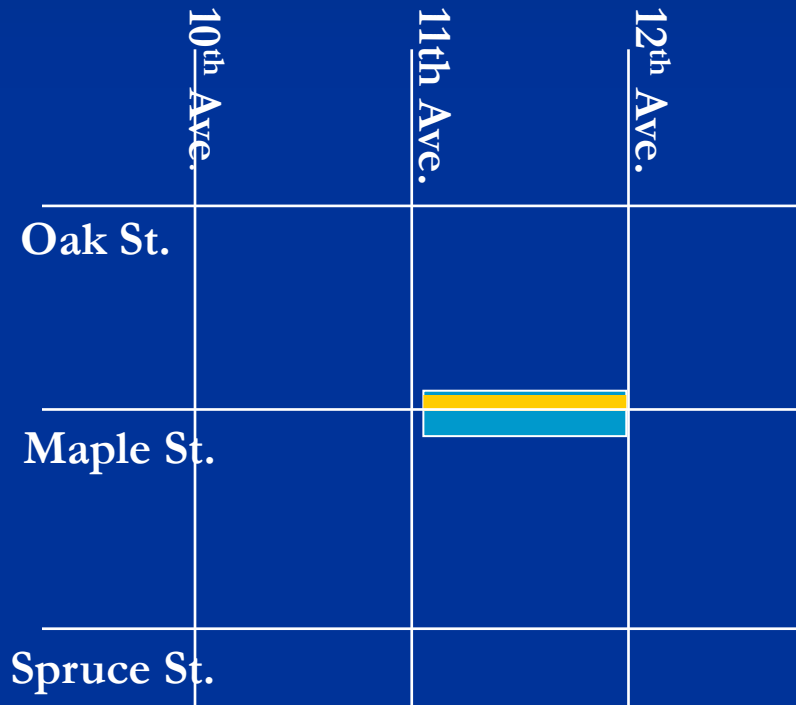


Community Based Criminology



Micro Geographic Units of Analysis

The Street Segment (Sherman and Weisburd, 1995)



Cluster-- Street Segments (Weisburd et al., 2006)

Displacement and Diffusion Project

Jersey City, New Jersey
Prostitution Target Site,
September 1997 - August 1998
Calls for Service

Prostitution Calls for Service

- 1 - 3
- 4 - 9
- 10 - 16
- 17 - 26
- 27 - 36

- Prostitution Target Area
- Prostitution Catchment Area - 1
- Prostitution Catchment Area - 2

Police Districts

Streets and Local Features

- Highway
- Primary road
- Secondary road
- Local road
- Access road
- Water body
- Park
- State

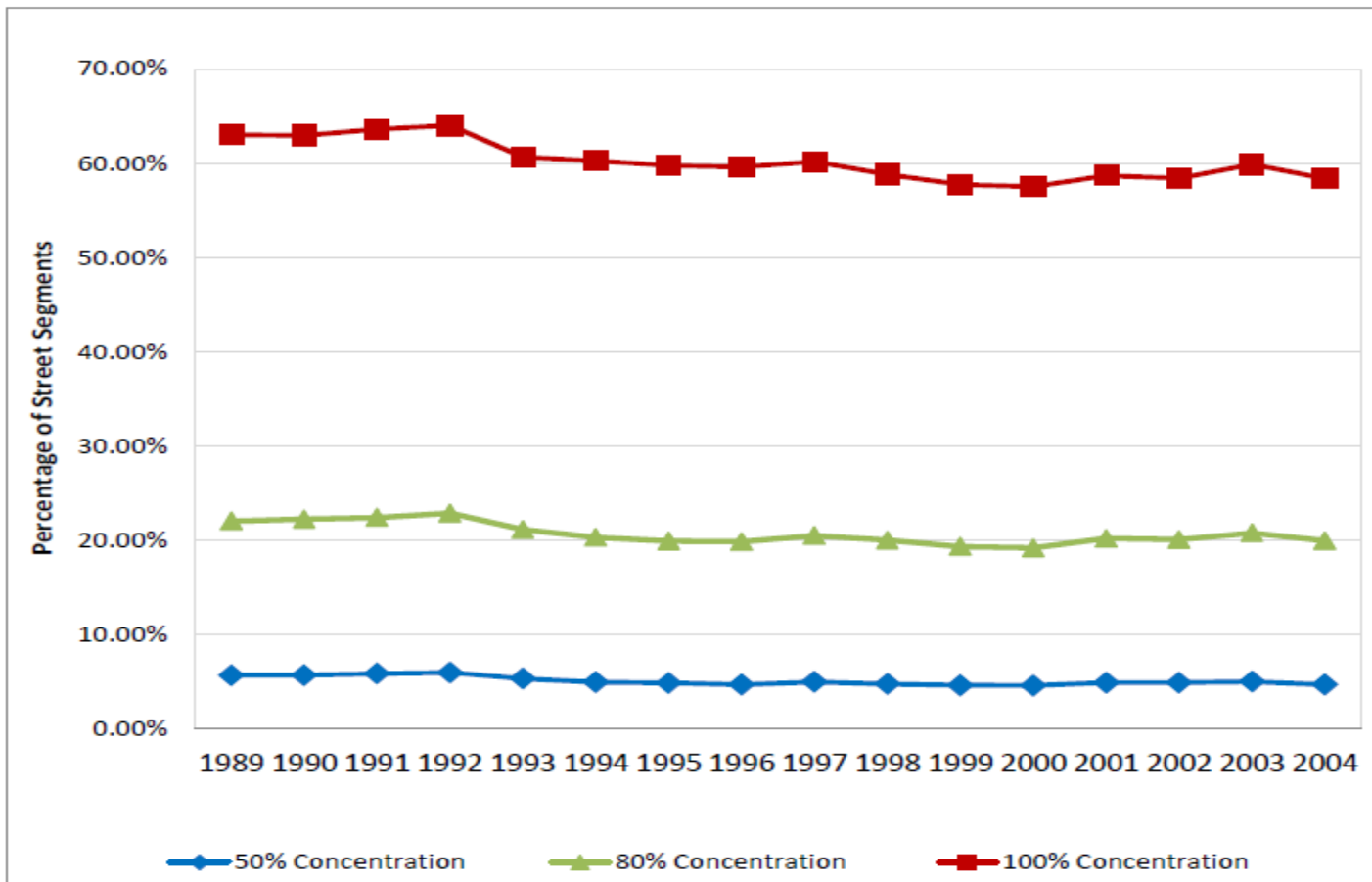
Data Sources:
Jersey City Police Department, Jersey City, New Jersey
Streets on Disk, ESRI, Redlands, California

Computer Mapping Laboratory
Police Foundation
December 1998

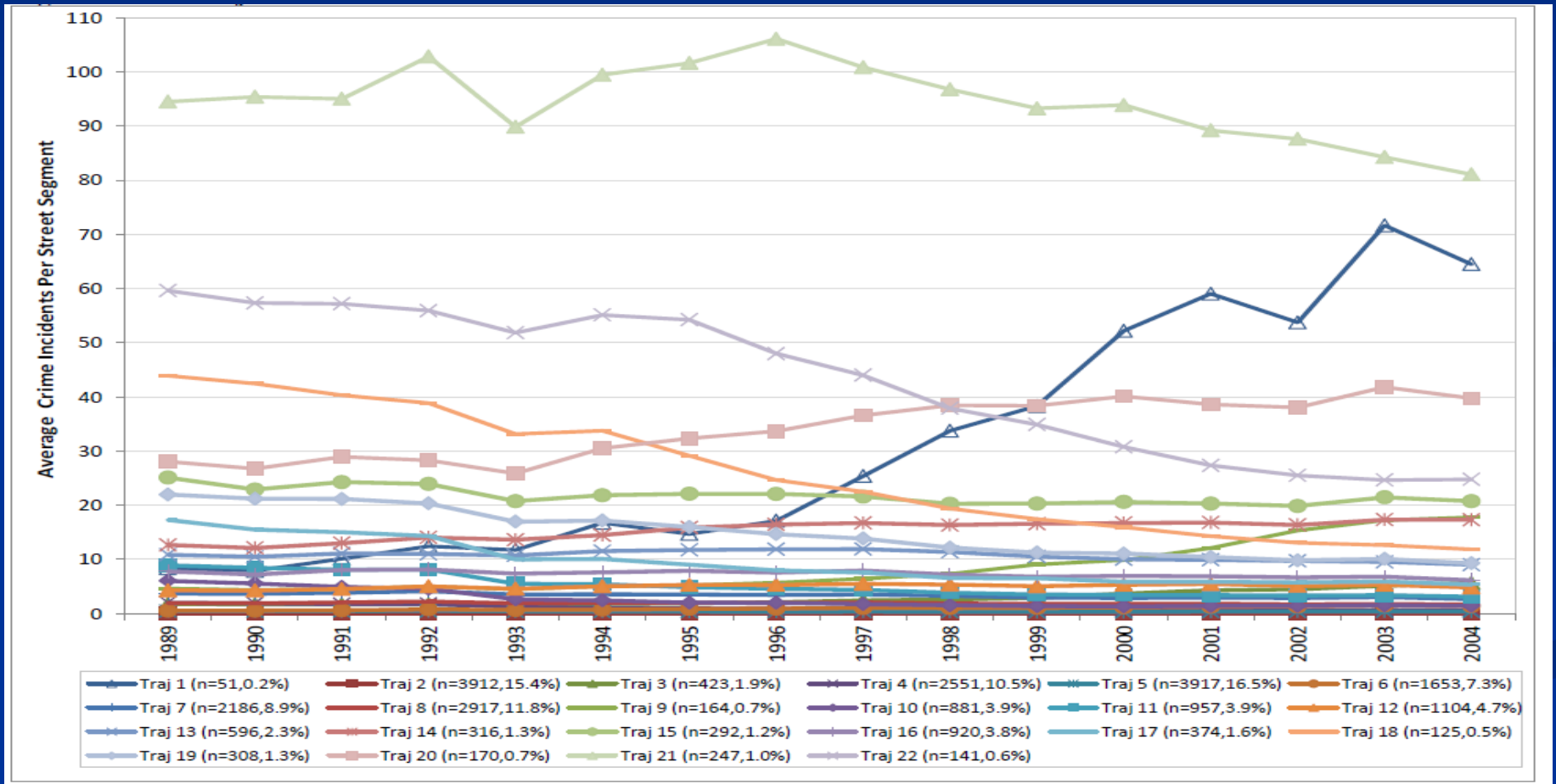


Why Policing Hot Spots?

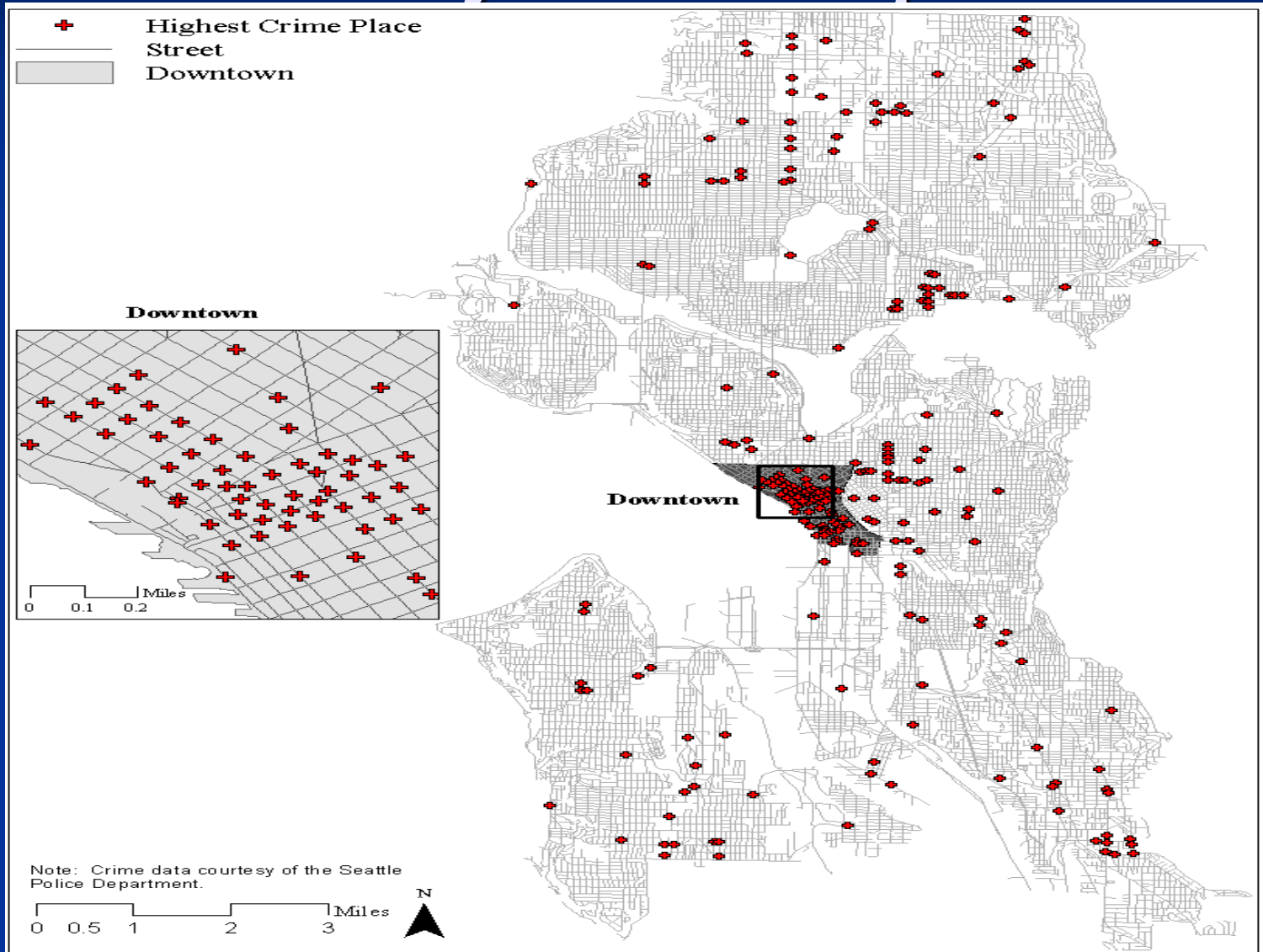
The Law of Concentrations of Crime at Place



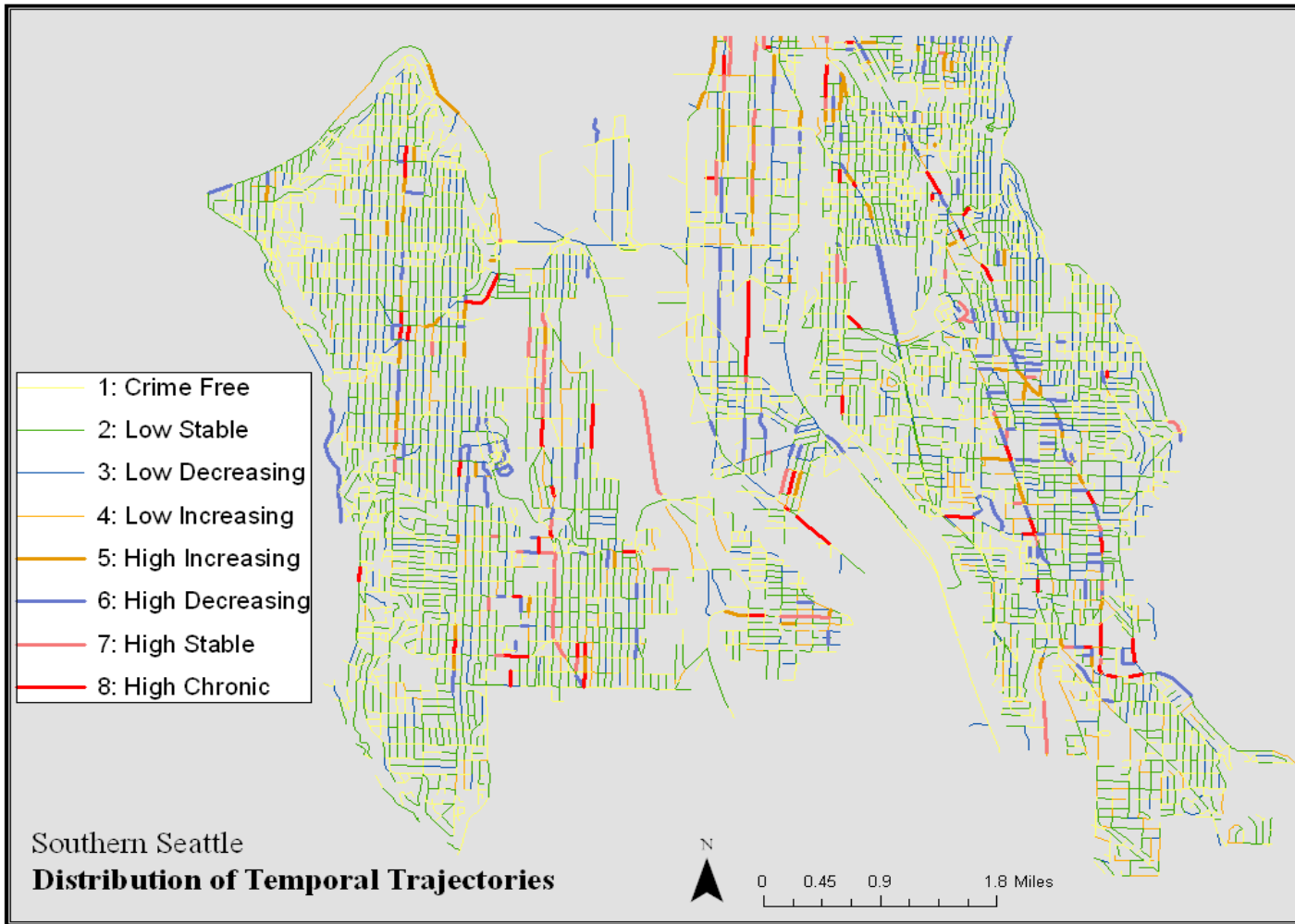
Group Based Trajectory Analysis (Nagin 1999, 2005): Chronic Crime Trajectories=22% of Crime Incidents



Hot spots are Spread Throughout the City Landscape



Street by Street Variability



Evidence for Hot Spots Policing

Before Hot Spots Policing: The Police Cannot Prevent Crime

“The police do not prevent crime. This is one of the best-kept secrets of modern life. Experts know it, the police know it, but the public does not know it. Yet the police pretend that they are society’s best defense against crime. This is a myth.”

—Bayley (1994:3)

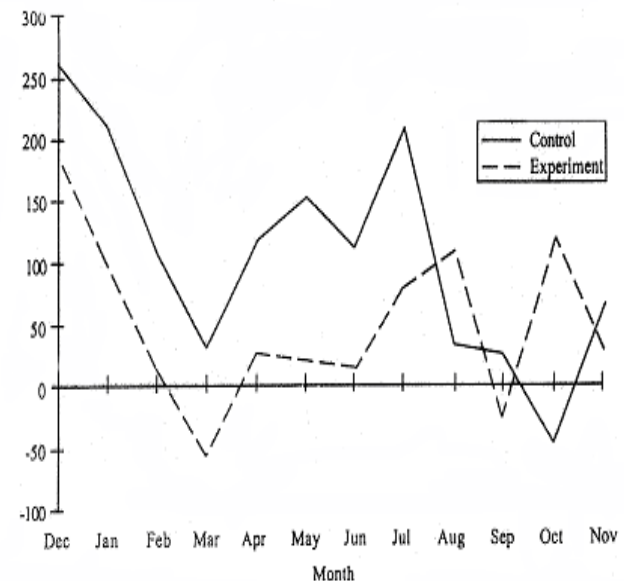
“..no evidence exists that augmentation of police forces or equipment, differential patrol strategies, or differential intensities of surveillance have an effect on crime rates.”

—Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990:270)

Experiments on Hot Spots Policing

- Minneapolis Hot Spots Patrol Experiment
 - 110 crime hot spots randomly allocated to treatment and control conditions.
 - Treatment sites received between 2-3 times the preventive patrol as control sites.
- In a Campbell review Braga (in press) identifies 25 experimental and quasi experimental studies.
 - 21 of 25 tests show statistically significant crime prevention benefits.
 - 10 experiments—all showed significant effects
 - There is an overall significant effect size in a meta analysis.

The Minneapolis Hot Spots Experiment
(Sherman and Weisburd, 1995)

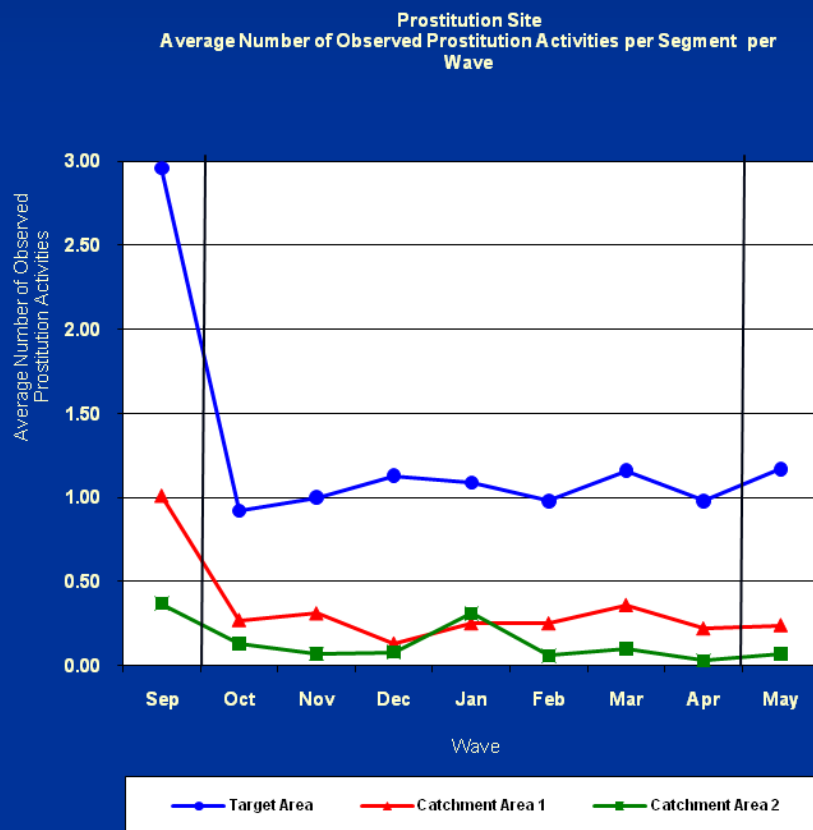


Sherman, Lawrence and David Weisburd. (1995). General Deterrent Effects of Police Patrol in Crime 'Hot Spots': A Randomized Study. *Justice Quarterly*, 12(4), 625-648.

But Doesn't Crime Just Move Around the Corner?

Weisburd et al., 2006

Campbell Reviews



Braga et al. (In Press).

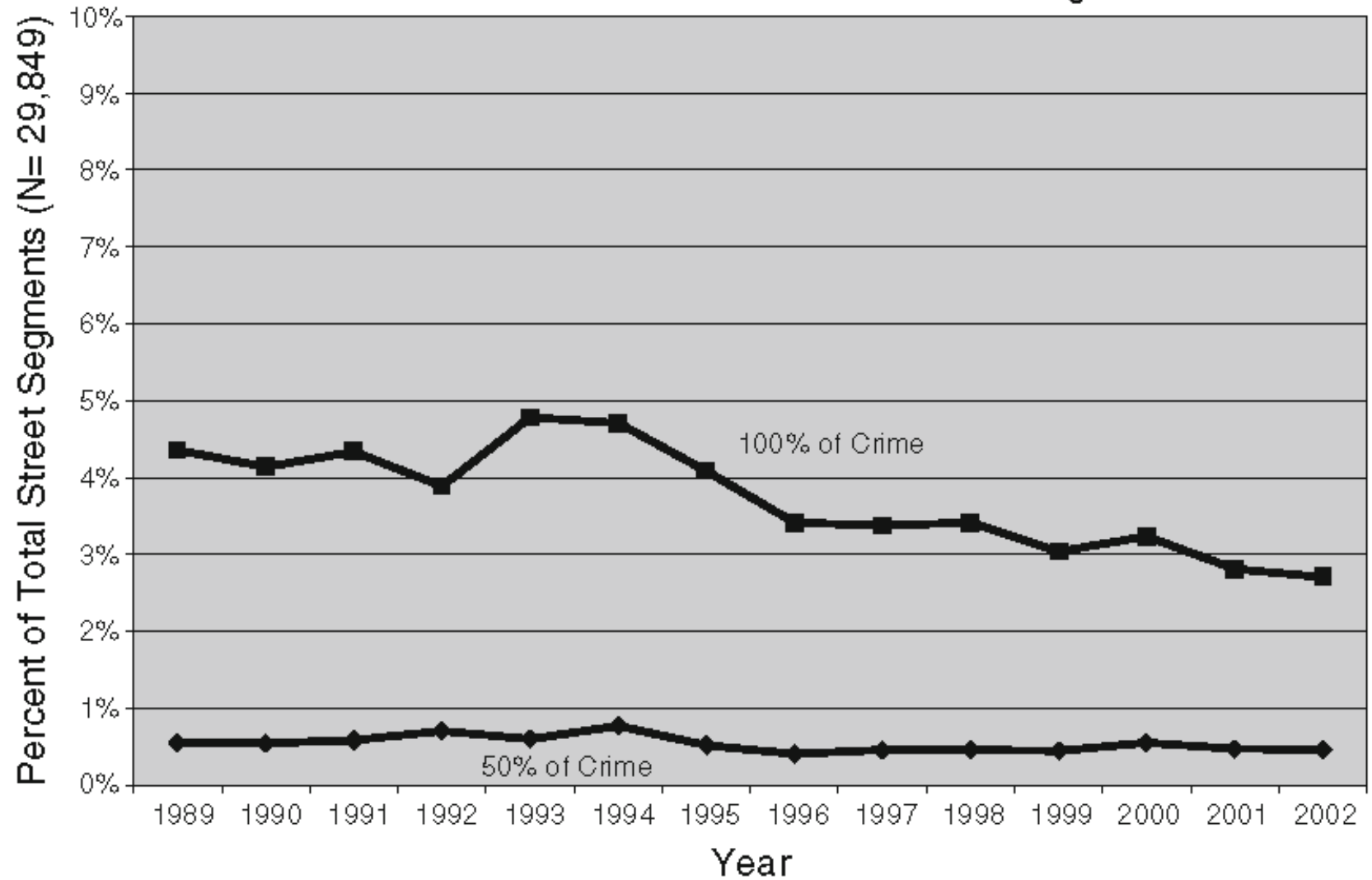
Little Evidence of Displacement;
Significant evidence of Diffusion
of Crime Control Benefits.

Bowers et al. (2011).

Diffusion of crime control
benefits is a more likely outcome
of place based initiatives than
spatial crime displacement.

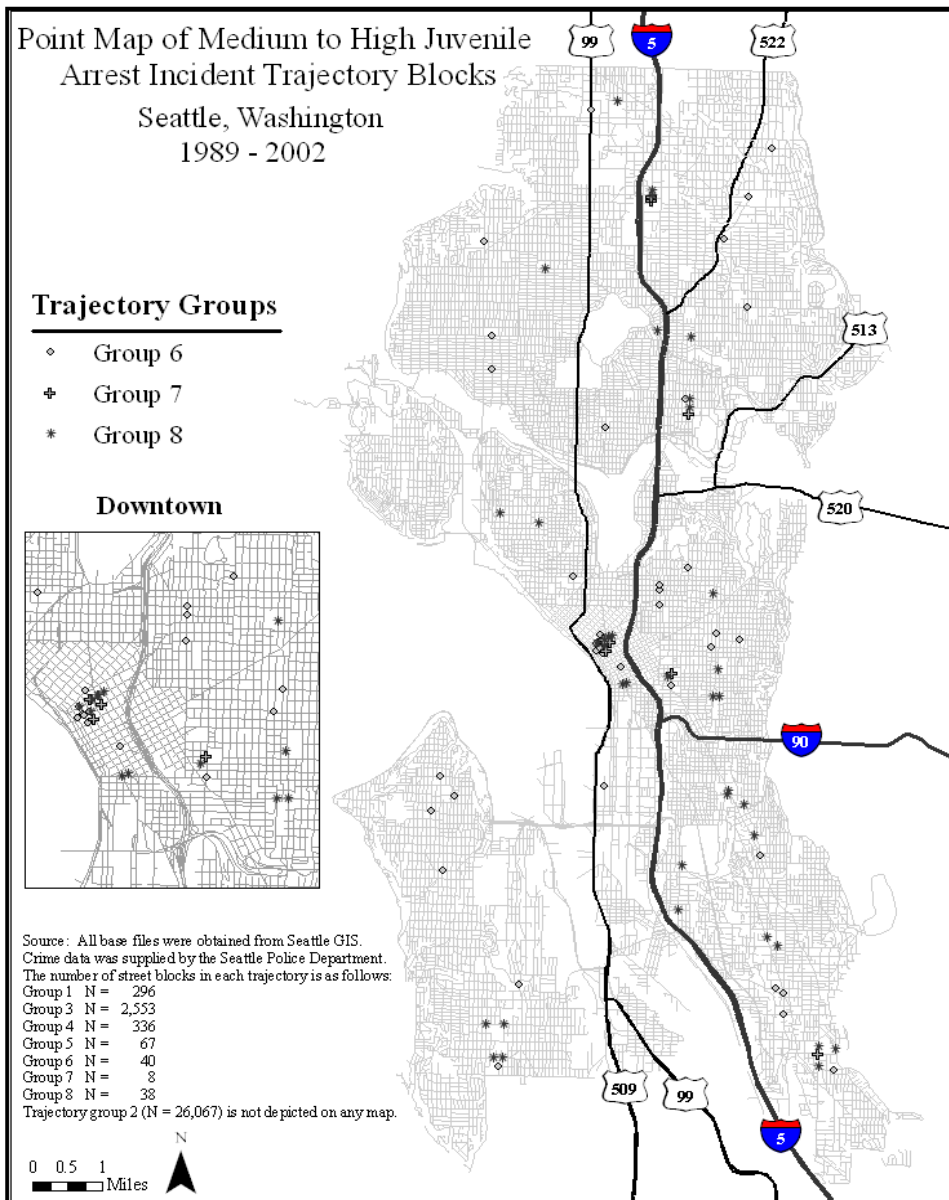
Why Juvenile Crime Hot Spots?

Juvenile Arrest Incident Concentration at Street Segments



Juvenile crime
is highly
concentrated at
small places

$\frac{1}{3}$ of incidents
at just 86
Seattle blocks



Why Community Policing?