

**Sorg, E. T., C. P. Haberman, et al. (2013). "Foot Patrol in Violent Crime Hot Spots: The Longitudinal Impact of Deterrence and Posttreatment Effects of Displacement Foot Patrol in Violent Crime Hot Spots: The Longitudinal Impact of Deterrence and Posttreatment Effects of Displacement." *Criminology* 51(1): 65-101.**

- This study revisited the Philadelphia Foot Patrol Experiment and explored the longitudinal deterrent effects of foot patrol in violent crime hot spots using Sherman's (1990) concepts of initial and residual deterrence decay as a theoretical framework.
- It also explored whether the displacement uncovered during the initial evaluation decayed after the experiment ended.
- Multilevel growth curve models revealed that beats staffed for 22 weeks had a decaying deterrent effect during the course of the experiment, whereas those staffed for 12 weeks did not.
- None of the beats had residual deterrence effects relative to the control areas.
- The displacement uncovered had decayed during the 3 months after the experiment, and it is theoretically plausible that previously displaced offenders returned to the original target areas causing inverse displacement.

**Braga, Anthony, A. Papachristos, et al. (2012). *The Effects of Hot Spots Policing on Crime. Oslo, Norway, Campbell Collaboration.*<sup>1</sup>**

- The extant evaluation research provides fairly robust evidence that hot spots policing is an effective crime prevention strategy.
- The research also suggests that focusing police efforts on high-activity crime places does not inevitably lead to crime displacement and crime control benefits may diffuse into the areas immediately surrounding the targeted locations.

**Alderden, M. A., A. M. Schuck, et al. (2011). *Gang Hot Spots Policing in Chicago: An Evaluation of the Deployment Operations Center Process. Washington, DC, National Institute of Justice.*<sup>2</sup>**

- This study evaluated whether the Chicago Police Department's (CPD's) Deployment Operations Center (DOC) could implement a process that was able to affect crime reductions.
- Qualitative data indicated that CPD was successful in implementing the DOC process as designed.
- Based on interviews with CPD administrators and observations of meetings, researchers identified six main steps in the DOC logic model that were successfully implemented:
  1. Communication of a department-wide mandate to focus on gang, drug, and gun-related crime
  2. Analysis of intelligence and crime data
  3. Identification of hot spots
  4. Communication of hot spot locations to CPD personnel
  5. Redeployment of officers to hot spots, and

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<sup>1</sup> <http://campbellcollaboration.org/lib/download/2350/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/239207.pdf>

6. Engagement in suppression activities.

- However, despite considerable evidence that the DOC process was implemented as designed, quantitative analyses demonstrated that the DOC process was not associated with violent crime reductions.
- Contrary to expectations, although there were significant declines in violent crime across police beats, the declines were not significantly related to DOC coverage from 2002 to 2004.

**Braga, A. A., D. M. Hureau, et al. (2011). "An Ex Post Facto Evaluation Framework for Place-Based Police Interventions." *Evaluation Review* 35(6): 592-626.**

- A small but growing body of research evidence suggests that place-based police interventions generate significant crime control gains.
- While place-based policing strategies have been adopted by a majority of U.S. police departments, very few agencies make a priori commitments to rigorous evaluations.
- Recent methodological developments were applied to conduct a rigorous ex post facto evaluation of the Boston Police Department's Safe Street Team (SST) hot spots policing program.
- Research Design: A nonrandomized quasi-experimental design was used to evaluate the violent crime control benefits of the SST program at treated street segments and intersections relative to untreated street segments and intersections.
- Propensity score matching techniques were used to identify comparison places in Boston.
- Results: The SST program was associated with a statistically significant reduction in violent index crimes at the treatment places relative to the comparison places without displacing crime into proximate areas.

**Lum, C., J. Hibdon, et al. (2011). "License Plate Reader (LPR) Police Patrols in Crime Hot Spots: An Experimental Evaluation in Two Adjacent Jurisdictions." *Journal of Experimental Criminology* 7(4): 321 - 345.**

- This randomized controlled experiment tests whether license plate readers (LPR) deter crime generally, and automobile crime more specifically in crime hot spots.
- The authors used a place-based block randomized experiment. The subjects were 30 hot spots in 2 jurisdictions, 15 which were assigned to experimental conditions.
- The treatment involved targeted police patrols using a "sweep and sit" approach with license plate readers in these hot spots, also applying the Koper Curve timing principle.
- The authors examined effects of the intervention during and in a 30-day period post-intervention, controlling for pre-intervention levels of crime, seasonal factors, and jurisdiction.
- The findings indicated that, when small numbers of LPR patrols are used in crime hot spots in the way the authors have tested them here, they do not seem to generate either a general or offense-specific deterrent effect.

**Ratcliffe, J. H., T. Taniguchi, et al. (2011). "Philadelphia Foot Patrol Experiment: A Randomized Controlled Trial of Police Patrol Effectiveness in Violent Crime Hotspots." *Criminology* 49(3): 795 - 832.**

- This article examines if foot patrols reduce the incidence of crime.
- Originating with the Newark, NJ, foot patrol experiment, research has found police foot patrols improve community perception of the police and reduce fear of crime, but they are generally unable to reduce the incidence of crime.
- In this article, the authors report on the efforts of more than 200 foot patrol officers during the summer of 2009 in Philadelphia. Geographic information systems (GIS) analysis was the basis for a randomized controlled trial of police effectiveness across 60 violent crime hotspots.

- The results identified a significant reduction in the level of treatment area violent crime after 12 weeks.
- Target areas in the top 40 percent on pretreatment violent crime counts had significantly less violent crime during the operational period.
- Target areas outperformed the control sites by 23 percent, resulting in a total net effect (once displacement was considered) of 53 violent crimes prevented.
- The results suggested that targeted foot patrols in violent crime hotspots can significantly reduce violent crime levels as long as a threshold level of violence exists initially.
- The findings contribute to a growing body of evidence on the contribution of hotspots and place-based policing to the reduction of crime, and especially violent crime, which is a significant public health threat in the United States.
- The authors suggest that intensive foot patrol efforts in violent hotspots may achieve deterrence at a micro-spatial level, primarily by increasing the certainty of disruption, apprehension, and arrest.

**Taylor, B., C. S. Koper, et al. (2011). "Randomized Controlled Trial of Different Policing Strategies at Hot Spots of Violent Crime." *Journal of Experimental Criminology* 7(2): 149 - 181.**

- This study examined which policing strategies work best for hot spots.
- This study randomly assigned 83 hot spots of violence in Jacksonville, FL, to receive either a problem-oriented policing (POP) strategy, directed-saturation patrol, or a control condition for 90 days.
- The authors then examined crime in these areas during the intervention period and a 90-day post-intervention period.
- In sum, the use of POP was associated with a 33 percent reduction in street violence during the 90 days following the intervention.
- While not statistically significant, the authors also observed that POP was associated with other non-trivial reductions in violence and property crime during the post-intervention period.
- In contrast, the authors did not detect statistically significant crime reductions for the directed-saturation patrol group, though there were non-significant declines in crime in these areas during the intervention period.
- Tests for displacement or a diffusion of benefits provided indications that violence was displaced to areas near the POP locations, though some patterns in the data suggest this may have been due to the effects of POP on crime reporting by citizens in nearby areas.

**Weisburd, D., C. W. Telep, et al. (2010). "Is Problem-Oriented Policing Effective in Reducing Crime and Disorder?" *Criminology & Public Policy* 9(1): 139-172.**

- The authors conducted a Campbell systematic review to examine the effectiveness of problem-oriented policing (POP) in reducing crime and disorder.
- After an exhaustive search strategy that identified more than 5,500 articles and reports, they found only ten methodologically rigorous evaluations that met our inclusion criteria.
- Using meta-analytic techniques, they found an overall modest but statistically significant impact of POP on crime and disorder.
- The authors' study supports the overall commitment of police to POP but suggests that one should not necessarily expect large crime and disorder control benefits from this approach.
- Moreover, funders and the police need to invest much greater effort and resources to identify the specific approaches and tactics that work best in combating specific types of crime problems.
- The authors conclude that the evidence base in this area is deficient given the strong investment in POP being made by the government and police agencies.

**Eck, J. E., T. Madensen, et al. (2009). Situational Crime Prevention at Specific Locations in Community Context: Place and Neighborhood Effects. Washington, DC, National Institute of Justice: 191.<sup>3</sup>**

- This report describes the methods, data, findings, and implications of a study of the situational and contextual influences on violence in bars and apartment complexes in Cincinnati, OH.
- There are four general study findings:
  1. First, violence is highly concentrated in a few bars and a few apartment complexes. This suggests that intervention should focus on the relatively rare high-violence places rather than on all places.
  2. Second, place-specific violence is partially determined by neighborhood context. Place-specific violence is both the result of place characteristics and the neighborhood context of the place. This suggests that the effectiveness of place-specific interventions may be different in different neighborhood contexts.
  3. Third, place features were associated with place violence. There was evidence consistent with the hypothesis that place management influences violence at both apartments and bars.
  4. Fourth, place management may be a dynamic process that involves constant adjustments over time in order to capitalize on useful features of the context and insulate the place from negative features.
- Seven implications for policy that stem from this study are offered
  1. First, place-based crime policies should focus on extreme places, not average places.
  2. Second, neighborhood based crime prevention efforts must include specific place-based strategies.
  3. Third, place-based prevention efforts may need to be adjusted to account for the place context.
  4. Fourth, managers are important for controlling crime at places.
  5. Fifth, holding managers accountable for reducing crime may be easier if the neighborhood context is supportive.
  6. Sixth, place-based efforts will be most effective when they take into account the economic and political context of places.
  7. Finally, regulations that specify specific situational crime prevention practices may be less effective than regulations that mandate a maximum level of crime.

**Weisburd, D., N. Morris, et al. (2009). "Hot Spots of Juvenile Crime: A Longitudinal Study of Arrest Incidents at Street Segments in Seattle, Washington." *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 25(4): 443-467.**

- In this paper, the authors identify crime incidents in which a juvenile was arrested at street segments in Seattle, Washington, over a 14-year period, to assess the extent to which officially recorded juvenile crime is concentrated at hot spots.
- The authors' findings suggest that officially recorded juvenile crime is strongly concentrated.
- Indeed, just 86 street segments in Seattle include one-third of crime incidents in which a juvenile was arrested during the study period.
- While they did not observe variability over time in trajectories identified in the study, they did find that high rate juvenile crime street segments remain relatively stable across the 14 years examined.

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/229364.pdf>

- Finally, confirming the importance of routine activity theory in understanding the concentration of juvenile crime in hot spots, the authors' found a strong connection between high rate trajectory groups and places likely to be a part of juvenile activity spaces.

**Braga, A. A. and B. J. Bond (2008). "Policing Crime and Disorder Hot Spots: A Randomized Controlled Trial." *Criminology* 46(3): 577-607.**

- This study evaluates the effects of policing disorder, within a problem-oriented policing framework, at crime and disorder hot spots in Lowell, Massachusetts.
- Thirty-four hot spots were matched into 17 pairs, and one member of each pair was allocated to treatment conditions in a randomized block field experiment.
- The officers engaged shallow problem solving and implemented a strategy that more closely resembled a general policing disorder strategy rather than carefully designed problem-oriented policing responses.
- Nevertheless, the impact evaluation revealed significant reductions in crime and disorder calls for service, and systematic observations of social and physical disorder at the treatment places relative to the control places uncovered no evidence of significant crime displacement.
- A mediation analysis of the isolated and exhaustive causal mechanisms that comprised the strategy revealed that the strongest crime-prevention gains were generated by situational prevention strategies rather than by misdemeanor arrests or social service strategies.

**Hinkle, J. C. and D. Weisburd (2008). "The Irony of Broken Windows Policing: A Micro-Place Study of the Relationship between Disorder, Focused Police Crackdowns and Fear of Crime." *Journal of Criminal Justice* 36(6): 503-512.**

- This study aimed to improve knowledge of the relationship between disorder and fear of crime in the context of the broken windows hypothesis by using a micro-place level research design involving a police crackdown on disorder and minor crime at hot spots.
- The results of the current study suggest that perceived social disorder and observed levels of physical disorder have a strong impact on fear of crime.
- This confirms the relationship between disorder and fear hypothesized by the broken windows literature, and implies that police may be able to reduce fear of crime by reducing disorder.
- It was also found, however, that the police intervention itself significantly increased the probability of feeling unsafe.
- Accordingly, any fear reduction benefits gained by reducing disorder may be offset by the fact that the policing strategies employed simultaneously increase fear of crime.
- These findings suggest the importance of a careful focus on how broken windows policing programs are implemented.
- Such programs must be geared not only to reduce disorder, but also to prevent increases in citizen fear that accompany crackdowns and other intensive enforcement efforts associated with broken windows policing.

**Weisburd, D. (2008). "Place-Based Policing." *Ideas in American Policing* 9: 1 - 16.<sup>4</sup>**

- This article discusses the benefits of place-based policing.

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.policefoundation.org/sites/pftest1.drupalgardens.com/files/Weisburd%20%282008%29%20-%20Place-Based%20Policing.pdf>

- The research suggests that because the action of crime is at very small geographic units of analysis, such as street segments or small groups of street blocks, police should shift from person-based policing to place-based policing.
- The available evidence suggests that such interventions are much more likely to lead to a diffusion of crime control benefits to areas nearby, while a shift to place-based policing will demand radical changes in data collection in policing, in the organization of police activities, and particularly in the overall world view of the police.
- Likewise, police officers who see the key work of policing as catching criminals must shift their understanding of their work to crime prevention which ameliorates crime at place

**Weisburd, D., N. A. Morris, et al. (2008). "Risk-Focused Policing at Places: An Experimental Evaluation." JQ: Justice Quarterly 25(1): 163-200.**

- Drawing upon literature from developmental criminology and place-based policing, the Redlands, California Police Department developed the Risk-Focused Policing at Places (RFPP) approach to preventing and reducing juvenile delinquency.
- The RFPP program is a community-oriented policing and problem-solving strategy that targets risk and protective factors related to delinquency and problem behaviors of youths living in census block group areas.
- The authors used a matched block randomized experimental design to evaluate the effects of the program on youths living in 26 census block groups in Redlands.
- They found that the RFPP program did not influence self-reported delinquency, or perceptions of risk and protective factors and police legitimacy.
- The authors argued that the primary explanation for the absence of a program effect centers on the unit of analysis used for the program. The census block group is too large a geographic unit of analysis to achieve the kind of targeted and focused interventions that lead to positive crime-prevention outcomes.

**Weisburd, D., C. W. Telep, et al. (2008). The Effects of Problem-Oriented Policing on Crime and Disorder. Oslo, Norway, Campbell Collaboration.<sup>5</sup>**

- The authors conclude that problem-oriented policing is effective in reducing crime and disorder, although the effect is fairly modest.
- They urge caution in interpreting these results because of the small number of methodologically rigorous studies on POP and the diversity of problems and responses used in our eligible studies.

**Weisburd, D., L. A. Wyckoff, et al. (2006). "Does Crime Just Move around the Corner? A Controlled Study of Spatial Displacement and Diffusion of Crime Control Benefits." Criminology 44(3): 549-592.**

- Recent studies point to the potential theoretical and practical benefits of focusing police resources on crime hot spots.
- The authors draw data from a controlled study of displacement and diffusion in Jersey City, New Jersey.
- Two sites with substantial street-level crime and disorder were targeted and carefully monitored during an experimental period.

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<http://www.policefoundation.org/sites/pftest1.drupalgardens.com/files/Weisburd%20%282008%29%20-%20Place-Based%20Policing.pdf>

- Two neighboring areas were selected as catchment areas from which to assess immediate spatial displacement or diffusion.
- Intensive police interventions were applied to each target site but not to the catchment areas.
- More than 6,000 20-minute social observations were conducted in the target and catchment areas.
- The findings indicate that, at least for crime markets involving drugs and prostitution, crime does not simply move around the corner.
- This study supports the position that the most likely outcome of such focused crime prevention efforts is a diffusion of crime control benefits to nearby areas.

**Cordner, G. and E. Perkins Biebel (2005). "Problem-Oriented Policing in Practice." *Criminology & Public Policy* 4(2): 155 - 180.**

- This study examined the extent to which problem-oriented policing (POP) strategies were used by ordinary police officers in one police agency.
- POP is widely described as one of the most challenging policing strategies implemented at the local level and many wonder whether ordinary police officers have the time and knowledge to engage in the POP process, which combines scanning, analysis, response, and assessment (SARA).
- This study sought to describe the reality of everyday, street-level POP as it is practiced by generalist patrol officers of the San Diego Police Department (SDPD).
- Interviews were conducted with 320 patrol officers assigned to regular patrol duties during 2000-2001; interviews focused on POP activities and attitudes.
- Questionnaire data were also obtained from 267 patrol officers and sergeants who answered questions about attitudes and beliefs about the effectiveness of POP in practice.
- Overall, the findings indicated that police officers tended to engage in small-scale problem-solving rather than the full-fledged SARA process recommended by POP.
- Responses to disturbances generally included traditional enforcement strategies coupled with one or two nontraditional initiatives.
- The results indicate that after 15 years of POP promotion and implementation efforts within the SDPD, POP use by patrol officers was scant and resembled something other than the ideal SARA model.
- The authors suggested a clearer distinction between everyday problem solving and problem-oriented policing needs to be made in order to further the use of POP strategies within police departments.

**Weisburd, D., S. Bushway, et al. (2004). "Trajectories of Crime at Places: A Longitudinal Study of Street Segments in the City of Seattle." *Criminology* 42(2): 283-321.**

- In this paper the authors use official crime data to examine the distribution of crime at street segments in Seattle, Washington, over a 14-year period.
- Their findings support the view that micro places generally have stable concentrations of crime events over time.
- However, they also found that a relatively small proportion of places belong to groups with steeply rising or declining crime trajectories and that these places are primarily responsible for overall city trends in crime.
- This study suggests that the crime drop can be understood not as a general process that occurred across the city landscape but one that was generated in a relatively small group of micro places with strong declining crime trajectories over time.

**Braga, A. A. (2001). "The Effects of Hot Spots Policing on Crime." *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 578: 104-125.**

- This review examines the available evaluation evidence on the effects of concentrating police enforcement efforts on crime hot spots.
- Five randomized experiments & four nonequivalent control group quasi-experiments were identified.
- The findings of these evaluations suggest that focused police actions can prevent crime & disorder in crime hot spots.
- These studies also suggest that focused police actions at specific locations do not necessarily result in crime displacement.
- Unintended crime prevention benefits were also associated with the hot spots policing programs.
- Although these evaluations reveal that these programs work in preventing crime, additional research is needed to unravel other important policy-relevant issues such as community reaction to focused police enforcement efforts.

**Braga, A. A., D. L. Weisburd, et al. (1999). "Problem-Oriented Policing in Violent Crime Places: A Randomized Controlled Experiment." *Criminology* 37(3): 541-580.**

- This study evaluates the effects of problem-oriented policing interventions on urban violent crime problems in Jersey City, New Jersey.
- Twenty-four high-activity, violent crime places were matched into 12 pairs and one member of each pair was allocated to treatment conditions in a randomized block field experiment.
- The results of the impact evaluation support the growing body of research that asserts focused police efforts can reduce crime and disorder at problem places without causing crime problems to displace to surrounding areas.

**McGarrell, E. F., A. L. Giacomazzi, et al. (1999). "Reducing Disorder, Fear, and Crime in Public Housing: A Case Study of Place-Specific Crime Prevention." *Justice Research and Policy* 1(2): 61 - 87.**

- This case study was designed to shed light on the nature and effectiveness of crime prevention efforts centered in a public housing facility in an economically disadvantaged neighborhood in Spokane, Washington.
- Unlike most prior research on crime in public housing that has focused on large facilities, the current study involved a small facility where crime problems were centered on streets surrounding the facility as opposed to crime within the facility itself.
- The study included process and outcome evaluations of Project ROAR, a public housing drug and crime prevention program sponsored by the Spokane Police Department and the Spokane Housing Authority.
- The project process evaluation focused on providing a thorough description of activities undertaken to address fear, disorder, and crime.
- The project outcome evaluation considered fear, quality of neighborhood life, perceived levels of disorder and crime, and official crime measures.
- Findings indicated collaborative efforts to reduce fear, crime, and disorder in and around the public housing facility hold promise for improving the quality of life for residents living in smaller public housing sites.
- These findings are particularly relevant when considering that most public housing facilities are relatively small and in light of the move away from the construction of large, high-rise public housing facilities for the poor.

**Koper, C. S. (1995). "Just Enough Police Presence: Reducing Crime and Disorderly Behavior by Optimizing Patrol Time in Crime Hot Spots." *Justice Quarterly* 12(4): 649-672.**

- This study employed survival models to test hypotheses about the effects of specific instances of police patrol presence at high-crime locations on the time until the next occurrence of criminal or disorderly behavior at these locations.
- Data were obtained from the Minneapolis Preventive Patrol Experiment which examined the effects of preventive patrol at 100 hot spots between December 1988 and November 1989.
- A hot spot was defined as a cluster of addresses which produced 20 or more hard crime calls and 20 or more soft crime calls over a 1-year period.
- The study focused on the effects of police patrol presence, not on any particular style of policing or set of police activities.
- Results showed police patrol stops had to reach a threshold dosage of about 10 minutes in order to generate significantly longer survival times without disorders, i.e., greater residual deterrence, than that generated by driving through a hot spot.
- The optimum length for police patrol stops appeared to be 11 to 15 minutes. After that point, continued police presence brought diminishing returns.

**Sherman, L. W. and D. Weisburd (1995). "General Deterrent Effects of Police Patrol in Crime "Hot Spots": A Randomized, Controlled Trial." *Justice Quarterly* 12(4): 625-648.**

- The authors conducted a 1-year randomized trial in Minneapolis to assess the effect of increases in police patrols at 55 of 110 crime hot spots.
- Crime hot spots were operationally defined as small clusters of addresses with frequent crime calls for police service.
- The final sample consisted of 110 hot spots where crime calls were concentrated between 7:00 pm and 3:00 am.
- The 110 hot spots were randomly assigned to two groups of 55. The experimental group received twice as much observed police patrol presence as the control group.
- Outcome measures included crime calls and observed disorders, and the study hypothesized that substantial increases in police patrol in crime hot spots would reduce reported and observed crime.
- Findings revealed reductions in total crime calls that ranged from 6 to 13 percent.
- Observed disorders were only half as prevalent in experimental as in control hot spots.
- The authors conclude substantial increases in police patrol can modestly reduce crime and generate more impressive reductions in disorders at high- crime locations.