Responding to the Context of Crime

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The times they are a-changin’

-Bob Dylan
2. Overarching Recommendation

“The President should promote programs that take a comprehensive and inclusive look at community-based initiatives that address the core issues of poverty, education, health, and safety.”

Lessons from research on policing

- Effective crime prevention is best achieved with proactivity
- We cannot arrest our way out of crime
- Focus on places, not just people
- Favor tailored, problem-oriented interventions and deployments
- Offender-based tactics, targeted approaches are the most useful
- Community support is essential
- Strategize to optimize the adoption and use of technology
- A well-functioning crime analysis unit is critical
- Match training, supervision, rewards, agency infrastructure and leadership to achieving strategic goals

Cynthia Lum, Chris Koper, and Daniel Nagin, Police Chief, July 2017
The new purpose of policing

...to ensure neighborhood wellness

Crime Indicators Working Group, for the Bureau of Justice Statistics
Live Well San Diego Vision

BUILDING BETTER HEALTH
Improving the health of residents and supporting healthy choices

LIVING SAFELY
Ensuring residents are protected from crime and abuse, neighborhoods are safe, and communities are resilient to disasters and emergencies

THRIVING
Cultivating opportunities for all people and communities to grow, connect and enjoy the highest quality of life
FIVE CRUCIAL SECTORS
DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH
A NEW OLD IDEA

What we know about health

• Social Determinants are the basis for health outcomes and setting health disparities.
• Health is determined by where we live, work, learn and play
• Health outcomes can be improved when there is a focus on the population rather than the individual—the public health focus
• Investments in social determinants can reap benefits in improved health outcomes
Understanding the correlates of crime

Examine the social determinants of crime within a neighborhood/community, e.g.
income level
education level
environmental conditions
social cohesion
etc.
What comes from context

- Neighborhood/community-based policing strategies
- Collaboration with other sectors—education, social services
- Developing community trust in policing
- Co-producing crime prevention
- Alternatives to arrest and subsequent incarceration
Advancements in context-based policing:

- The ability to disaggregate crime data
- The definition of neighborhoods
- Matching crime data to correlates
- Expanding place-based concepts and data
The time is right for NIBRS

- Convert states to NIBRS
- Add 400 more NIBRS agencies (NCS-x)
- Update NIBRS model
- Create a single national standard
- Expand to all agencies
- Sunset UCR
The day after tomorrow

A New Taxonomy

- Outcome: Death
- Sub-Category: Non-intentional, Intentional
- Attribute: Non-negligent, Negligent, Attempted
A new taxonomy of crime

- Acts leading to death or to intending to cause death
- Causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person
- Injurious acts of a sexual nature
- Acts of violence or threatened violence against a person that involve property
- Acts against property only
- Acts involving controlled substances
- Acts involving fraud, deception or corruption
- Acts against public safety and national security
- Acts against the natural environment or against animals
- Other criminal acts not otherwise classified
Where we must go (Opportunities)

• Shape resource allocation policies on evidence of improving wellness across places and neighborhoods
• Develop new models of collaboration across domains (health, social services, education, justice, etc.)
• Establish cross-domain IT interoperability and standards to share data that generates evidence
• Expand research to support evidence-based practices of collaboration and interoperability
Elucidations

• Jurisdictional Comparisons: Adjusting for Community Characteristics and Indicators of Wellness that Impact Crime—Erica Smith, BJS

• Attribute-Based Crime Analysis: Examining Gun Violence—Dr. Kimberly Martin, BJS

• Leveraging Incident-Level Police Data with other Data Sources: The Case for Synthetic Estimation—Dr. James Lynch, University of Maryland