

# **Policing: A BC Practitioners' Toolkit**

## ***Lesson 1: Crime Reduction***



# Overview of Lesson 1

- Crime reduction as a concept, and its relationship to problem-oriented policing
- The reasons for using a crime reduction approach
- The key principles of crime reduction
- What the key features really mean for general duty officers
- Overview of lessons in training series

# Evolution of Policing

- Traditional policing
- Community policing
- Problem-oriented policing
- Intelligence-led policing



Crime reduction is an umbrella approach – *a way of responding to crime*

# The Need for a Crime Reduction Approach

- Losing the ability to respond effectively to crime today
  - more steps required
  - more costly
  - more complicated
- Being asked to do more with less
- Police can only do so much!

## Developing a Canadian Approach

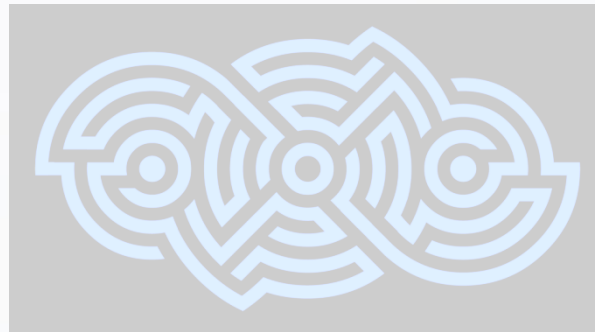
Need to work together in an integrated fashion:

- criminal justice system
- all levels of government
- the community
- other stakeholders



# Key Principles of Crime Reduction

- Operating in a strategic intelligence/information-led way:
  - being attentive to intelligence-gathering opportunities
  - patrolling in a purposeful manner
  - sharing information with other officers



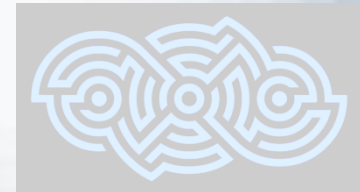
# Applying Key Features on the Job (1)

- A primary focus on offenders, not offences
  - identifying, targeting and being attentive to prolific and priority offenders
- Hotspots
  - finding out what makes them hotspots
  - finding out how to turn them around



## Applying Key Features on the Job (2)

- Convicting prolific offenders
  - making arrests
  - making thorough and complete reports to Crown Counsel
  - developing strong rapport with Crown Counsel
- Operating in a strategic way
  - intelligence gathering
  - being thorough and purposeful in all aspects of work
  - sharing information with other officers



## Applying Key Features on the Job (3)

- Being accountable:
  - measurement and evaluation
  - choosing initiatives that have been shown to work (evidence-informed)
- Forming Partnerships
  - stakeholders play an important role
  - being attentive to the kinds of things the community can do to support those at risk



# Applying Key Features on the Job (4)

- Collaborative problem solving
  - recognizing important role that many stakeholders contribute to crime reduction
  - being attentive to the role of community members in supporting youth and adults at risk
  - recognizing that collaboration requires deliberate coordination and organization



# A BC Practitioners' Toolkit Training Series

- Lesson 1**      Crime Reduction
- Lesson 2**      Problem-Oriented Policing
- Lesson 3**      Problem Solving Model
  - » 3A SARA Problem Solving Model
  - » 3B CAPRA Problem Solving Model
- Lesson 4**      Crime Prevention through Social Development
- Lesson 5**      Situational Crime Prevention I (Crime Triangle, Broken Windows Theory)
- Lesson 6**      Situational Crime Prevention II (C.P.T.E.D.)
- Lesson 7**      Supervisors' Lesson: Characteristics of an Effective Problem Solving Supervisor

# **Policing: A BC Practitioners' Toolkit**

## ***Lesson 2: Introduction to Problem-Oriented Policing***



# Overview of Lesson 2

## Problem-Oriented Policing

- History
- Definition and concepts
- Strengths and benefits

# Background Information

Police services have varied histories and mandates since their inception

Police services tend to be reactive (e.g., respond to calls for service)

Law enforcement is one of the most prevalent means for responding to crime and disorder

Law enforcement has limited ability to address community problems

Community crime and disorder are complex



# Effective Problem Solving

Addresses community problems on the basis of:

- an **understanding** of the specific problem
- **customized** response strategies

Research suggests this is achieved through:

- focusing **attention on problems**
- creating response strategies from a **diverse pool of approaches.**

(R. V. Clarke & J. E. Eck, 2005)

# History of Problem-Oriented Policing



Herman Goldstein

First introduced by Herman Goldstein in 1979

American professor of Law  
Worked for Chicago Police Department

Developed systematic process based on  
**focused analysis** and **diverse approaches**

Incidents grouped and viewed  
as symptoms to a larger problem

Front-line officers utilized in problem analysis  
and design of innovative responses

# What Is Problem-Oriented Policing?

A method for integrating daily police practice with criminal justice theory and research methods in order to develop the best possible means for reducing crime and disorder.

