



COPS

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

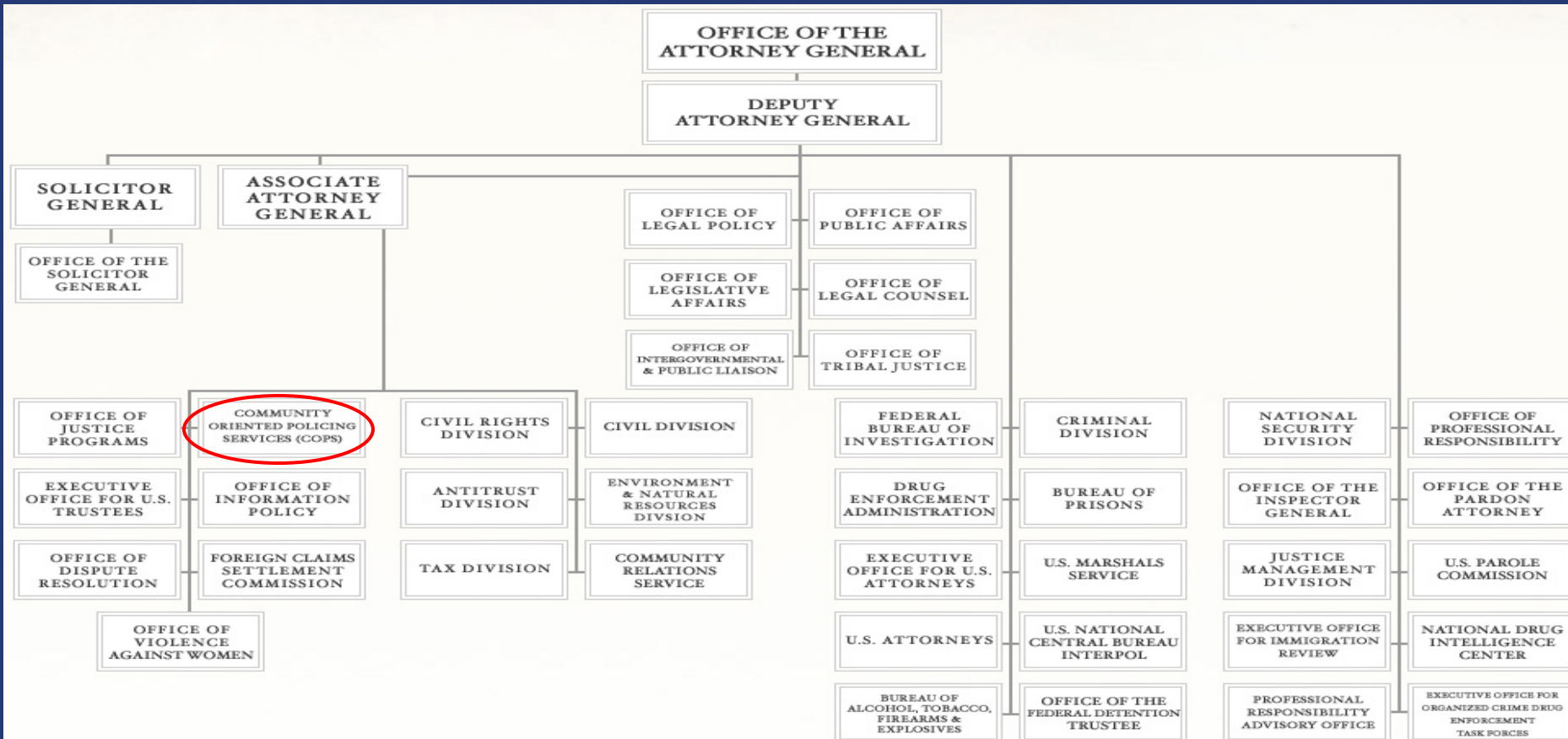
BUILDING *Relationships*, SOLVING *Problems*

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES (COPS)

ROUNDTABLE ON
POPULATION HEALTH IMPROVEMENT:
**WORKSHOP ON COMMUNITY VIOLENCE
AS A PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE**

National Academies of
Sciences – Engineering - Medicine

COPS Overview



APPROVED BY:

Eric H. Holder, Jr.

ERIC H. HOLDER, JR.
ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE: Apr. 30, 2010

COPS Overview

- ▣ Established by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.
- ▣ Mission is to advance public safety through community policing.
- ▣ Community policing focuses on collaborative efforts to prevent and respond to crime, social disorder, and fear of crime.
- ▣ Since 1994, the COPS Office has invested more than **\$14 billion** to add community policing officers to the nation's streets, enhance crime fighting technology, support crime prevention initiatives, and provide training and technical assistance to help advance community policing.
- ▣ The COPS Office has funded more than **126,000** additional officers to more than 13,600 of the nation's 18,000 law enforcement agencies across the country in small and large jurisdictions alike.

COPS Overview FY 2016 Funding Initiatives

- ▣ COPS Hiring Grants (CHP)
- ▣ Community Policing Development (CPD)
- ▣ COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Program (CAMP)
- ▣ COPS Anti-Heroin Task Force (AHTF) Program
- ▣ Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS)

COPS Overview

President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing

- ▣ December 18, 2014, President Barack Obama signed Executive Order 13684 establishing the Task Force
- ▣ The overall mission of the task force is to promote effective crime reduction while building public trust
- ▣ Task Force established a list of recommendations and action items under 6 core pillars
- ▣ Final Task Force Report was published May 2015.

COPS Overview

President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing

1. Building Trust and Legitimacy
2. Policy & Oversight
3. Technology & Social Media
4. Community Policing & Crime Reduction
5. Training & Education
6. Officer Safety & Wellness

COPS Overview

President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing

- ▣ **2.1 Recommendation:** Law enforcement agencies should collaborate with community members to develop policies and strategies in communities and neighborhoods disproportionately affected by crime for deploying resources that aim to reduce crime by improving relationships, greater community engagement, and cooperation.

Frameworks and Perspective: Violence as Public Health Issue

Just what is a combined public health approach to violence reduction and how can it be integrated with public safety (police) approaches?

At least three ways to answer the question

- ▣ By formal definition
- ▣ Through shared methods, shared data, and cross-fertilization
- ▣ Through practical examples

Frameworks and Perspective: Violence as Public Health Issue

World Health Organization (WHO): This public health approach to violence prevention seeks to improve the health and safety of all individuals by addressing underlying risk factors that increase the likelihood that an individual will become a victim or a perpetrator of violence.

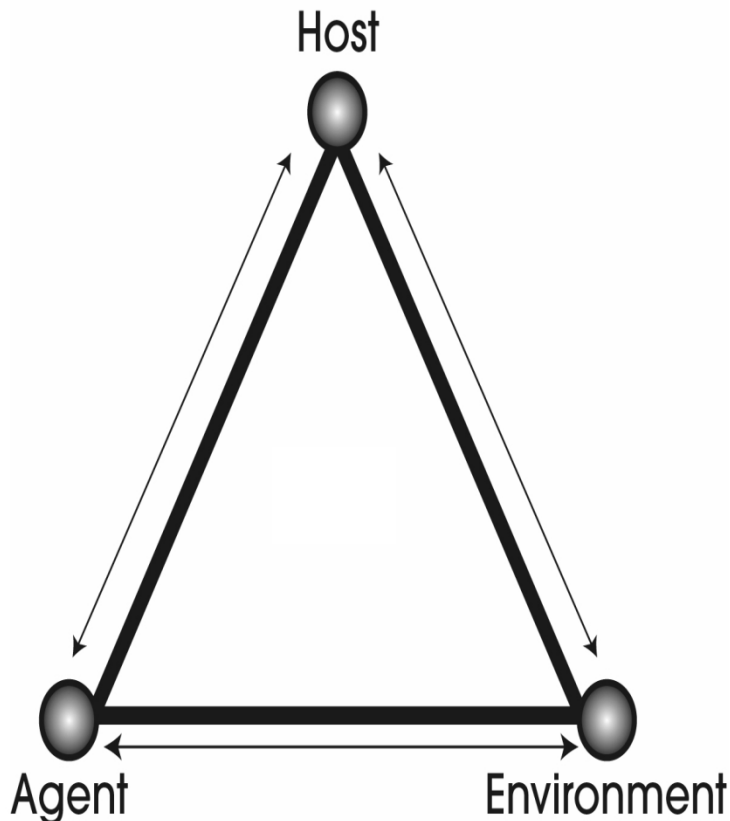
Center for Disease Control (CDC): The focus of public health is on the health, safety and well-being of entire populations. A unique aspect of the field is that it strives to provide the maximum benefit for the largest number of people.

Note: Both WHO and CDC go on to describe the necessity of relying on data-driven approaches that use the public health problem-solving model illustrated earlier.

Community Policing and Public Health Commonalties

▣ Proactive Problem-solving Approaches

The Epidemiologic Triangle



Public Safety Model



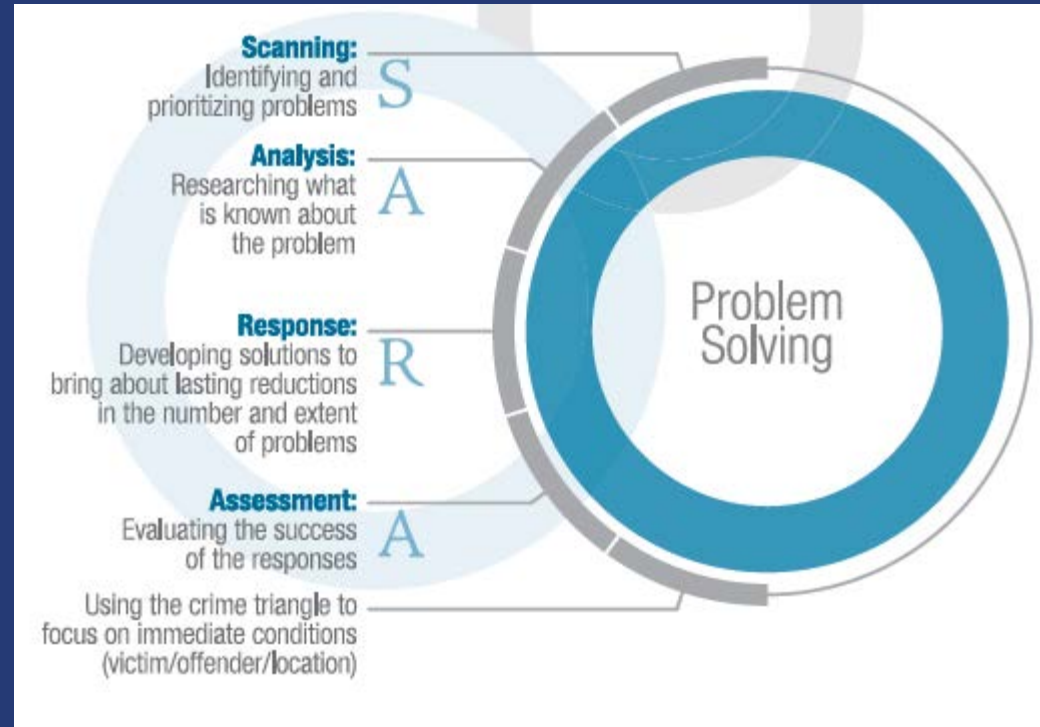
Community Policing and Public Health Commonalties

▣ Proactive Problem-solving Approaches

The Public Health Model



SARA Model



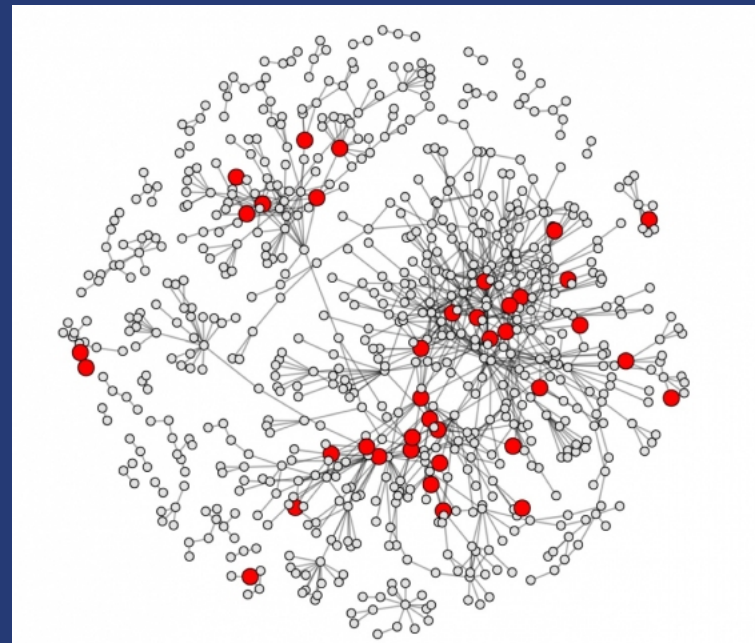
Community Policing and Public Health Commonalties

▣ Tools to identify risk and concentration of risk

Hot Spot Policing



Social Network Analysis (SNA)

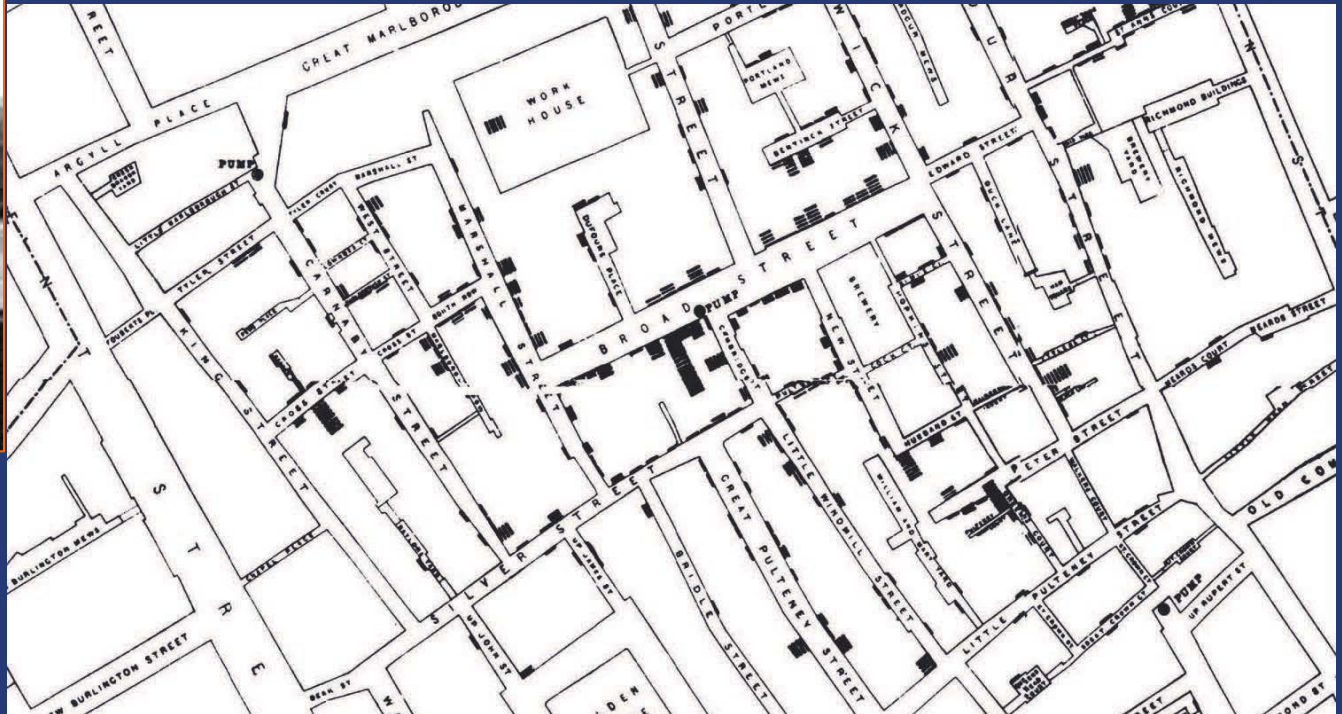


Community Policing and Public Health Commonalties

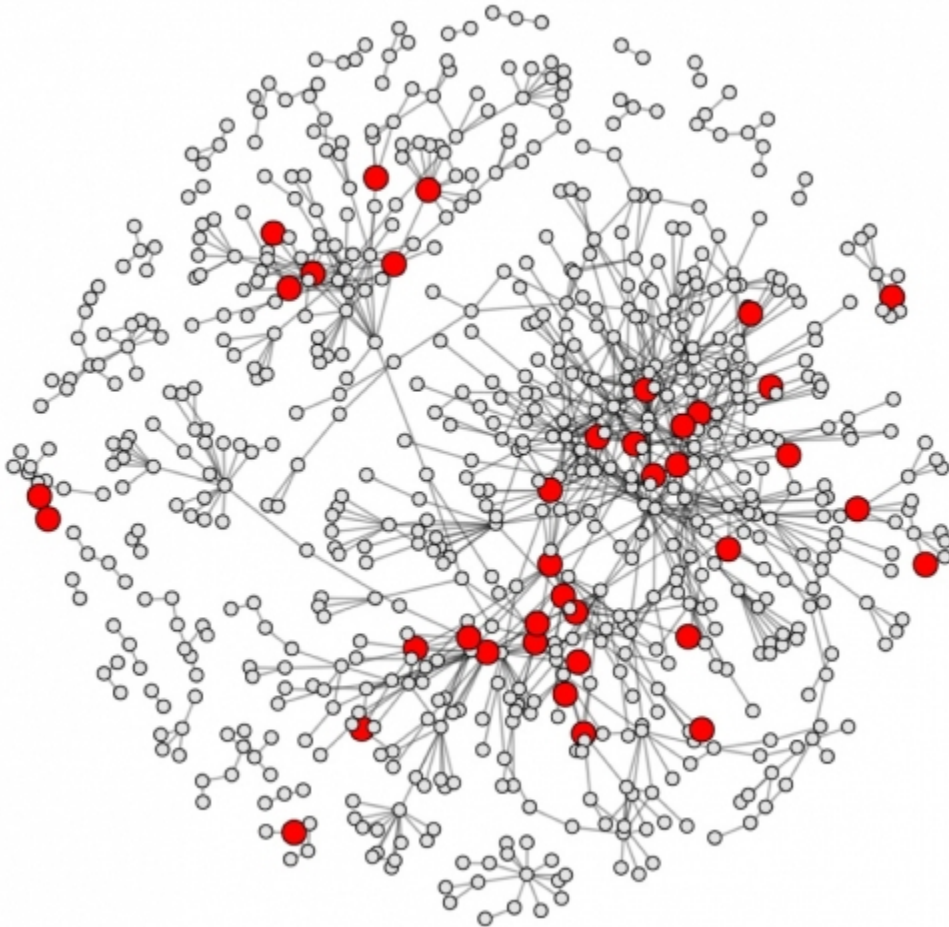
▣ Tools to identify risk and concentration of risk

Broad Street Cholera Outbreak

1854 Map By John Snow



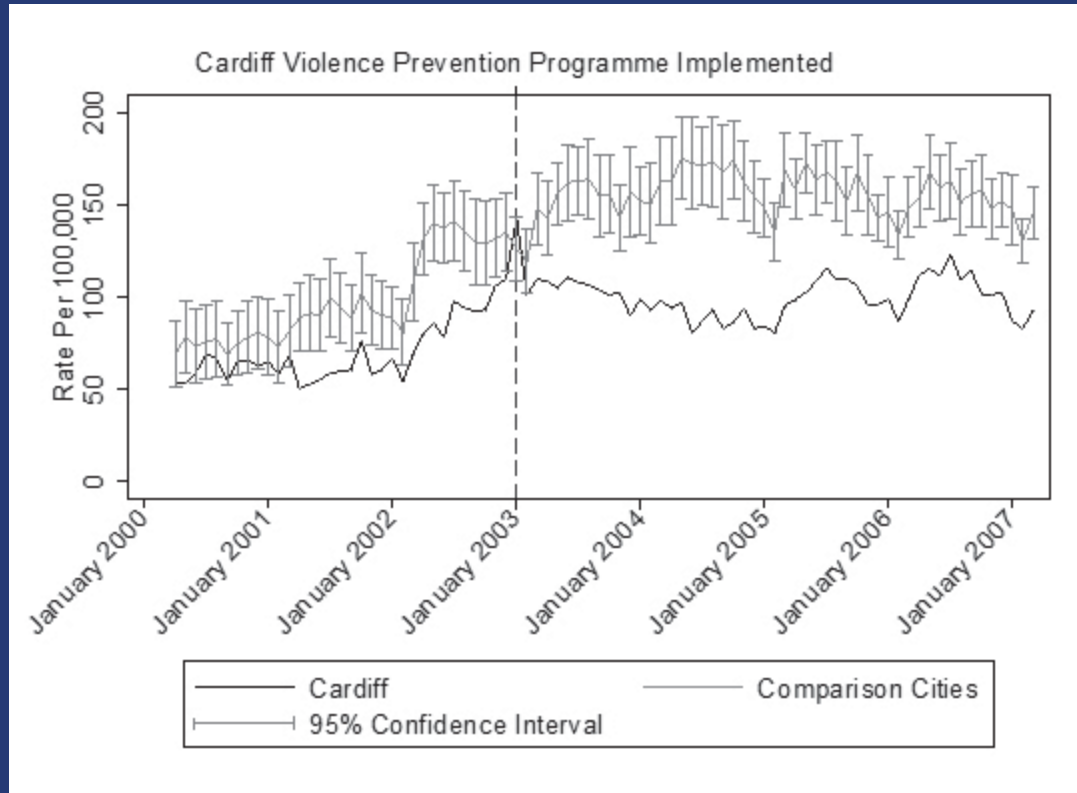
Illustrative Work: Violence as Public Health Issue



Co-Offending network of high-risk individuals in a Boston community, 2008. Each of the nodes represents a unique individual ($N = 763$). Each of the ties represents an observation of the individuals engaging in criminal behavior. Red nodes represent the victims of fatal or non-fatal gunshot injuries, and these are clustered within the network.

Source: Papachristos, Andrew V., Anthony A. Braga, and David M. Hureau. "Social networks and the risk of gunshot injury." *Journal of Urban Health* 89, no. 6 (2012): 992-1003.

Illustrative Work: Violence as Public Health Issue

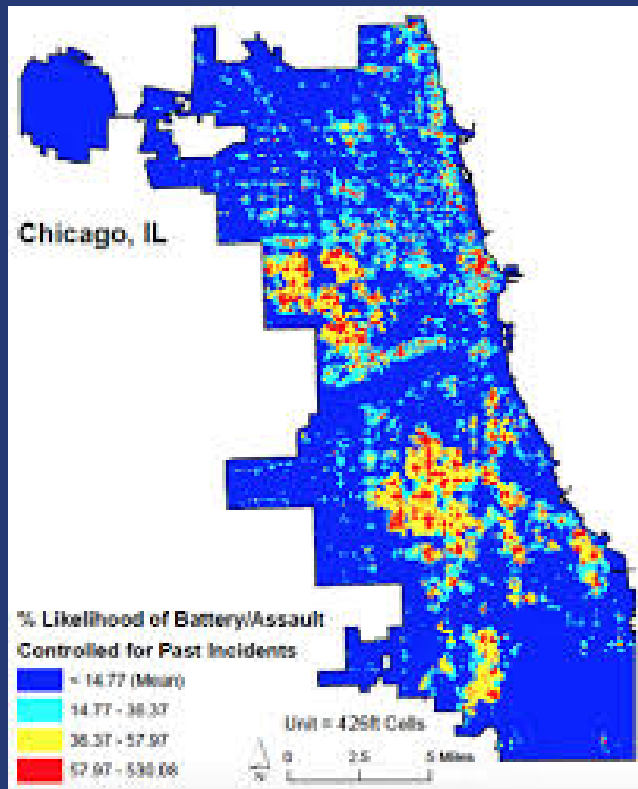


The “Cardiff Model” illustrates relies on partnerships and public health to illustrate that integrating emergency department and police data to locate violence hot spots and using problem-solving to develop prevention strategies can result in significant reduction in violence.

Source: Florence, Curtis, Jonathan Shepherd, Iain Brennan, and Thomas Simon. "Effectiveness of anonymised information sharing and use in health service, police, and local government partnership for preventing violence related injury: experimental study and time series analysis." *BMJ* 342 (2011).

Illustrative Work: Violence as Public Health Issue

Risk Terrain Modeling vs. "Predictive Policing"



Risk Forecasting & Predictive Analytics

HunchLab Research Update

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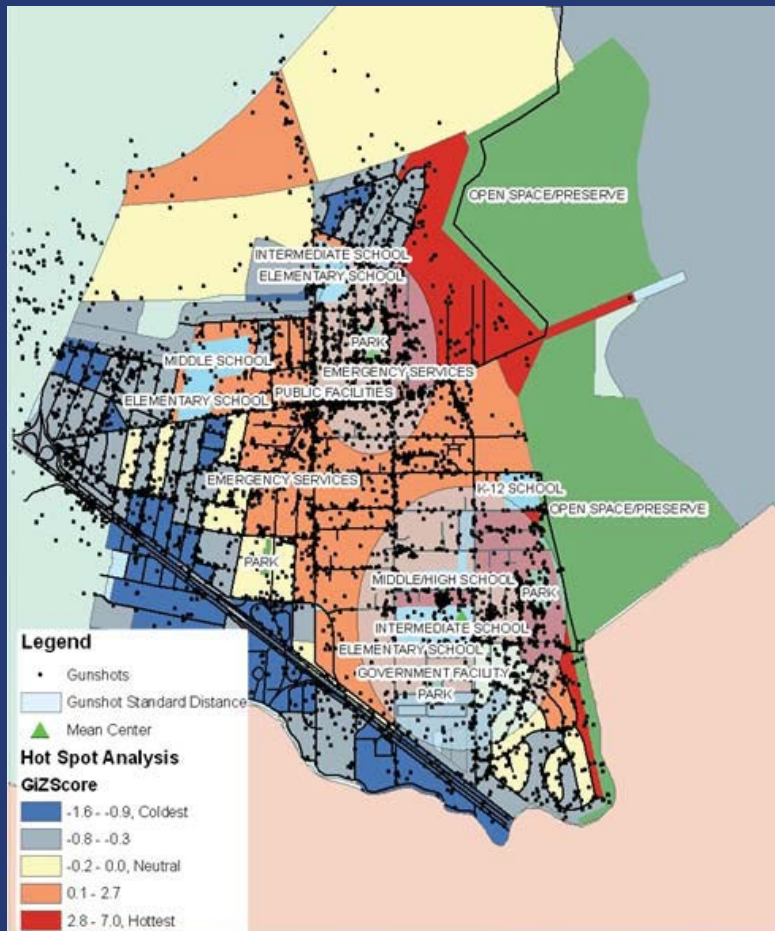
Robert Cheetham
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Source: Caplan, Joel M., and Leslie W. Kennedy. Risk Terrain Modeling: Crime Prediction and Risk Reduction. Univ of California Press, 2016.

COPS Illustrative Work: Violence as Public Health Issue

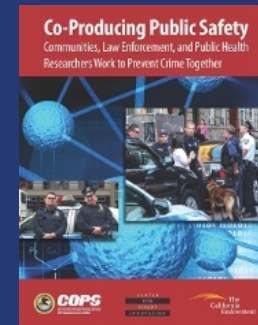
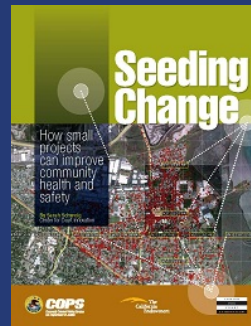
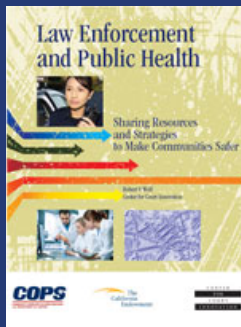


The “Fit Zone” project in East Palo Alto (CA) on shot spotter data to identify areas that are hot spots for gun shots. Fit Zone programs led by police were implemented in these hot spots in an effort to reclaim the neighborhoods. The place-based interventions involve police officers engaged in physical activities such as walking, jogging, bike riding, and Zumba workouts with the residents of these communities.

Sources: (1) Lawrence, Sarah, Ronald Davis, and Brad Jacobson. "Using Public Health Strategies to Reduce Violence in" Hot Spots" in East Palo Alto, California." *Geography & Public Safety* 3, no. 2 (2012): 5-8.
(2) Markovic, John. "Criminal Justice and Public health Approaches to Violent Crime: Complementary Perspectives." *Geography & Public Safety* 3, no. 2 (2012): 1-3.

COPS Illustrative Publications: Violence as Public Health Issue

- Law Enforcement and Public Health: Sharing Resources and Strategies for Safer Communities – **Feb. 2012**
- Seeding Change: How Small Projects Can Improve Community Health and Safety – **April 2013**
- Co-Producing Public Safety: Communities, Law Enforcement, and Public Health Researchers Work to Prevent Crime Together – **April 2016**



Department of Health and Human Services (OMH) and Department of Justice (COPS) **Innovative Joint Solicitation**

Timeline

- ▣ In summer of 2014 HHS-OMH and DOJ-COPS initiated efforts for a unique coordinated grant solicitation
- ▣ Minority Youth Violence Prevention (MYVP) Initiative
 - In FY 2014, HHS-OMH solicited proposals for demonstration sites
 - Concurrently, USDOJ-COP solicited proposals for an agency to provide oversight, training, technical assistance, and evaluation to the selected demonstration sites



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