

Crime Prevention

- Specific policing strategies that have raised concerns among the public
 - “Broken windows” and “stop and frisk”
 - Discriminatory or bias-based stops, searches and arrests
 - Chokeholds and other restrictions on breathing
 - Use of force for punitive or retaliatory reasons
 - Pretextual stops
 - Informal quotas for summonses, tickets or arrests
 - Shooting at moving vehicles and high speed pursuits
 - Use of SWAT teams and no-knock warrants
 - Less-than-lethal weaponry such as tasers and pepper spray
 - Facial recognition technology
- Problem Oriented Policing
 - Relies on the identification of problems by rank-and-file officers.
 - Attributes of POP
 - Repeated incidents;
 - Occurring in a community;
 - With related characteristics (e.g., behavior, location, people, time);
 - That concern both the community and the police.
- Hot Spots
 - Hot-Spot policing and focused deterrence
 - Focus on small geographic areas or places where crime is concentrated.
 - Focused Deterrence
 - A focused strategy that attempts to deter specific criminal behavior through fear of specific sanctions (or “levers”), as well as anticipation of benefits for not engaging in crime.
- Environmental Design
 - Urban planning concepts to aid policing
 - Natural surveillance
 - Natural access control
 - Territorial reinforcement
 - Maintenance and management
- Community Policing Initiatives
 - Using summonses rather than warrantless arrests for specified offenses
 - Diversion programs
 - Restorative justice programs
 - Community-Based outreach and violence interruption programs
 - De-Escalation strategies
- Violence Prevention