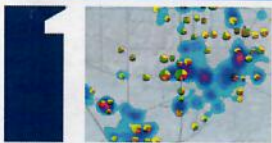


## SEPTEMBER 2019 Northwest Neighbors Neighborhood Association Meeting

### What is Hot Spot Policing??

Hot spots policing strategies focus on small geographic areas or places, usually in urban settings, where crime is concentrated. These "hot spots," are generally thought of as small geographical areas in which the occurrence of crime is so frequent that it is predictable. Law enforcement agencies can focus limited resources in areas where crime is most likely to occur. The appeal of focusing limited resources on a small number of high-activity crime areas is based on the belief that if crime can be prevented at these hot spots, then total crime across the city might also be reduced.



### 1 "HOT SPOTS" POLICING IS EFFECTIVE

Research has demonstrated that hot spots policing can be an effective crime reduction strategy. This finding is confirmed in George Mason University's Evidence-Based Policing Matrix and in the U.S. DOJ's CrimeSolutions.gov, a "what works" clearinghouse.



### 2 WHAT OFFICERS DO IN HOT SPOTS MATTERS

Simply telling officers to patrol hot spots, to increase misdemeanor arrests in those areas or to remain stationary in those areas for prolonged periods of time is costly and impractical. The Koper Curve offers a more practical and efficient approach.



### 3 PROACTIVE 10-16 MINUTE STOPS IN HOT SPOTS MAXIMIZES DETERRENCE

Intermittent patrol of micro-hot spots (street segments or blocks) of 10-16 minutes at least every two hours extends deterrence. According to Koper (1995), the likelihood of crime or disorder within 30 minutes after a patrol drive through was 15%; for stops of 10-16 minutes, the likelihood was reduced to 4%, causing deterrence to "peak."



### 4 HOT SPOT VISITS OR STOPS MUST BE RANDOM AND INTERMITTENT

To ensure that the patrols do not become predictable and therefore avoidable, patrols in micro-hot spots should be random and intermittent, as opposed to regularly scheduled, e.g., every two hours. CAD and Automated Vehicle Locators (AVLs) can be used to monitor and deploy patrol in hot spots.



### 5 THE BENEFITS OF USING KOPER CURVE THEORY GO BEYOND CRIME REDUCTION

In addition to reducing Part I crimes in hot spots, using the Koper Curve Principle to guide deployment and patrol strategy makes better use of officer time. By increasing visibility and positive community engagement within hot spots, agencies are likely to enhance community trust and legitimacy, which may further impact crime reduction and improve satisfaction.



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