2014 Non-DV Aggravated Assault for Downtown Seattle

Legend

Density Scale

High
Moderate
Low

Non-DV Assault (N=265)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Calls for Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraud</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prowler</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narcotics</td>
<td>996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspicious Circumstance</td>
<td>1,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mischief/Nuisance</td>
<td>1,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intox/Liquor Violation</td>
<td>1,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>1,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disturbance</td>
<td>2,053</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9% Blocks: Calls for Service
Door of prison
offenders in the revolving
area drug market serves
return to prison
frequently results in
violation of parole terms
engage in illegal activity
state supervision
find offenders under
corrections NCI team to
department of
likely place for the
9% blocks is the most
9% Blocks: Offender Supervision
2010-2014 NCI Stats for 9%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Contact</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Liquor violations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>545</td>
<td>Assist Other Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>629</td>
<td>Suspicious circumstances</td>
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<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Narcotics arrests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,091</td>
<td>Narcotics warrants</td>
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</table>
at numerous new websites. Goods are then sold online.

- Dealers/fencers provide lists of goods for addicts to steal in exchange for drugs.
- Store employees report increasing brazenness and assaults on other retailers in focus area.
- Presence ($2.8m total loss) despite increased security.
- Retail theft loss in 2014 reported a 50% increase in largest retailer within area.

Top Retail Theft Sites in Seattle:
- Target (1401 2nd Ave)
- Westlake Center
- Bartell Drugs (1404 3rd Ave)
- Macy’s (300 Pine St)
- Uwajimaya (Id)

9% Blocks: Retail Theft Loss
Open-air drug markets

Downtown Crime and Disorder

Open-Air Drug Market is Driver of Downtown Crime and Disorder

Traditional crime-control strategies are ineffective at addressing long-standing open-air drug markets create unique sociological environments and act accordingly. People take cues from their physical environment and act

The association between open-air drug markets and purchase or use of narcotics is well-chronicled (e.g., Weisburd and Mazurkewicz, 2000). The source of significant crime and disorder activity, beyond the open-air drug market at 3rd Pike/Pine and Westlake Park is disorder itself, the major attractant for those engaged in crime. Services, the major attractant for those engaged in crime and Downtown retail core does not have concentrations of housing or

2009. They are the ultimate "broken windows" (Kelman, behaviors. 'Open-air drug markets' ownership of space by dealers and addicts that fuels aggressive long-standing open-air drug markets create unique sociological.
Market with no long-term impact on crime and disorder at the location of substance abuse addicts who frequent this location. Service providers have treated and housed thousands of addicts and users at this location with no long-term impact on crime and disorder at the market.

Seattle Police have arrested thousands of drug dealers, but the problem is not getting worse. Seattle has struggled and failed to address the drug market on 3rd Avenue for over thirty years, and the city center retail core has successfully addressed open-air drug markets in their vicinity. Almost every other major American city has had similar problems, but Seattle has been unable to address them.

Past efforts have been insufficient.
Therefore identify what makes this market so successful and durable.

• Radically environmental redesign – every drug market is different.

• Space saturation of intervention efforts combining with remaking of physical
  Concentrate resources in “all levels” approach: Intensify short-term
  emphasis on “deterrence” “What hundreds of arrests over most of two
decades had failed to do, credible, concentrated warnings backed up by
  Focus on eliminating the drug market itself, not arresting drug dealers

http://www.popcenter.org/problems/drugdealing/openbar/3

Center for Problem-Oriented Policing: Center, and others

From literature by COPS Program, David Weisburd, David Kennedy, Pop

What Works?

Closing Drug Markets:
Treated and invites new buyers as quickly as chronic addicts can be.

Open-air drug markets lowers the barriers to buying drugs

Market quickly attracts new users

Chronic addicts may work for some individuals but the strategies — trying to treat or help

Services-based strategies

need to advertise

they know there is a steady source of business without the

levels of arrest (Kleiman, 2009)

market can sustain itself in the face of even relatively high

Due to the replacement effect, an established retail [drug]
sellers will be rapidly replaced

Arrest-based strategies — as long as the market exists,

What doesn’t work?
then maintain closure
open-air drug market and
Strategic goal is to close the
crime and disorder
make it less attractive for
physical environment to
behavior and reshaping the
Focus on deterring criminal

Pike/Pine and Westlake
air drug market at 3rd
that encompass the open-
resources in the 9½ blocks
Dynamic concentration of

9½ Blocks Strategy
Establish joint storefront presence in heart of drug market

Activate key street segments and properties

Replace disorder-nexus retail and businesses

For crime and disorder

Address environmental design issues that make area ripe

Managers (businesses, MLD, residents, Parks Rangers)

Improve real-time security coordination among "place"

Abusers and mentally ill population

Provide focused treatment and services to substance

Ensure swift and certain intervention to criminal activity

Deter crime and disorder with high visibility policing

Key Elements of Strategy
Net reduction in crime, not displacement: there are unique attributes to the locations that produce net reduction in crime, not displacement of crime to other nearby physical space of this drug market that do not exist elsewhere. Focus here will

- Offender outcomes (e.g. # of arrests, # of people connected to services, etc.)
- Closure of drug market is single metric of success: get away from individual non-violent players, and back those threats up with action where ignored
- Direct communication of deterrent threats: give specific, credible, warnings to
  - Swit and certain intervention: disrupt business as usual using all available resources (enforcement, diversion, or services)
  - All levers at once: initiate all efforts at the same time rather than sequencing rather than dispersing forces over larger area

Key Principles of Strategy

Draft and Debriefable Only
Crime to neighboring areas of benefits, not displacement or displacement of numbers of arrests. Successful place-based crimereduction opportunities for crime, not policing places emphasis on less than 5% of street segments. For crime and disorder, hot spots that are particularly suited to crime is highly concentrated in micro.

David Weisburd, 2008