



Data-Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS)

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DDACTS goal

Improve the quality of life in local communities by diminishing social harm caused by both traffic crashes and crime.



Overview

A *guide* for procedures and recommended practices for communities to build a DDACTS implementation plan built upon the seven guiding principles that characterize comprehensive community-based law enforcement.



DDACTS Defined

- DDACTS is an operational model
 - Not a Program
- Integration of location-based crime and traffic data
- Effective and efficient deployment of resources.
- Department Accountability

¹http://www.albany.edu/bushway_research/publications/Weisburd_et_al_2004.pdf



DDACTS Advantages

- Collaborative Effort
- Grounded in Community-Oriented Policing
- Evidence Based Problem-Solving
- Provides Focused Area for Enforcement
- Ensures Accountability
- High Visibility Enforcement practices



Guiding Principles

- Partners / Stakeholder Participation
- Data Collection
- Data Analysis
- Strategic Operations
- Information Sharing and Outreach
- Monitor, Evaluate and Adjustments
- Outcomes



Partners and Stakeholder Participation

Partnerships between law enforcement agencies and local stakeholders establish support for highly visible traffic enforcement and get participation that aids the development of strategic countermeasures and operational plans.



Data Collection

Crime, crash, and traffic data coded for type of incident, time of day and of week, and location are the building blocks of DDACTS.

Additional data may include citizen complaints, dangerous driving behaviors, information about suspended or revoked licenses, and wanted persons.



Data Analysis

Integrated maps that overlay crime, crash, and traffic data let agencies identify hot spots. Additional analysis can distinguish causation factors, delineate time elements, and considers environmental influences on crime and crashes.



Strategic Operations

Based on these analyses, agencies can identify enforcement activities and countermeasures that realign workflow and operational assignments to focus police efforts and increase efficiency.



Information Sharing and Outreach

Fundamental to DDACTS are the sharing of results, community participation, and documentation of accomplishments. Progress reports give management the documentation they need to keep officers informed, meet with community members, and report to administrative and elected officials.



Monitoring, Evaluation, and Adjustments

Data collection and analysis allow for monitoring, evaluating, and adjusting field and internal operations. They also let staff assess crime and crash reductions, cost savings, and other outcome measures that define success.

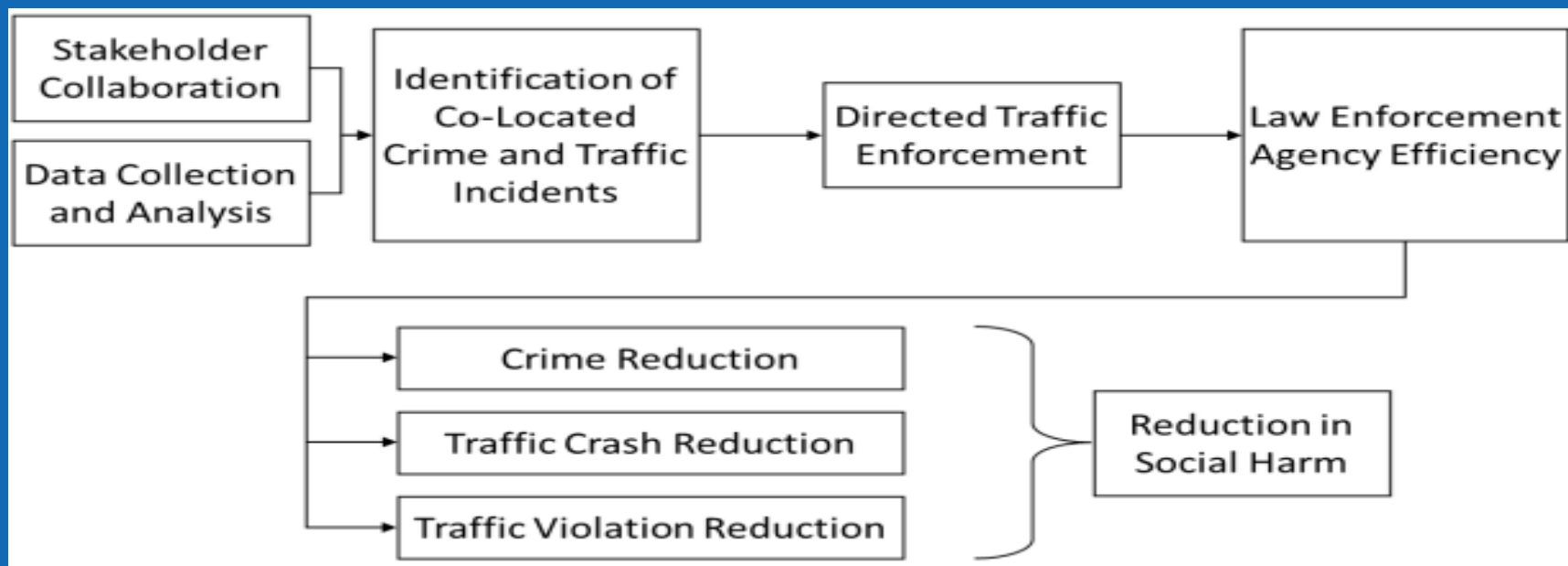


Outcomes

Goals and objectives that emerge during problem identification and strategic planning are developed into outcome measures that assess effectiveness in crime, crash, and traffic violation reductions; costs savings; use of specific interventions; and personnel deployment.



Together, these DDACTS principles are designed to enable law enforcement to make more efficient use of resources by directing high-visibility patrols to the recurring times and places that have overlapping crime and traffic safety issues.



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Questions?



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