

DEFINITIONS FOR THE POLICE REFORM & REINVENTION COLLABORATIVE

Chokehold

A chokehold is a carotid control hold or similar restraint that applies pressure to the neck, throat, or windpipe of a person in a manner which may hinder breathing or reduce air intake, or restrict blood flow to the brain.

Community Policing

Community policing is a strategy that focuses on building relationships through positive interactions and working closely with members of the community. Examples of community policing activities include bicycle patrols, car seat installations, walking patrol, etc.

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) strategies attempt to influence offender decisions that precede criminal acts. The decision to offend may be influenced by the perceived risk. CPTED based strategies emphasize enhancing the perceived risk of detection and apprehension. Examples of CPTED are improved lighting in public areas and conspicuous display of surveillance cameras.

De-escalation Training

De-Escalation is communicating verbally or non-verbally, or through physical contact or actions, in response to a potential threat in an attempt to stabilize the situation or reduce the immediacy of the threat, so that more time, options, and resources can be called upon to resolve the situation.

Evidence Based Policing Strategies

Evidence based policing is the practice of using data, analysis, and research to complement experience and professional judgment, in order to provide the best possible police service to the public. Put another way, evidence based policing stands for the idea that law enforcement agencies and personnel should be informed by the best available scientific evidence as they go about identifying and understanding issues and problems, choosing responses, making decisions, setting policies, allocating resources, and enhancing employees' well-being.

Focused Deterrence

Focused deterrence (also known as pulling-levers policing) is a crime reduction strategy which aims to deter crime by increasing the swiftness, severity and certainty of punishment for crimes by implementing a mix of law enforcement, social services, and community mobilization. This approach also aims to identify underlying causes of gun injury-related problems and tailors specific solutions to each of them.

Implicit Bias Awareness Training

Implicit bias awareness training teaches officers to recognize unconscious prejudices to improve decision making.

Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion Programs

A Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) programs are a community-based police diversion approach to addressing those involved in the criminal justice system because of addiction, mental illness, and poverty. In LEAD, police officers exercise discretionary authority at point of contact to divert individuals to a community-based, harm reduction intervention for law violations driven by unmet behavioral health needs. In lieu of the normal criminal justice system cycle (i.e. booking, detention, prosecution, conviction, incarceration) individuals are instead referred into a non-governmental entity that partners with the law enforcement agency and acts as the case manager for diverted individuals. The potential support services that the non-governmental entity could provide to the individual could include transitional and permanent housing, drug treatment, and/or peer counseling, among other things.

Procedural Justice

Procedural justice is the idea that the methods for resolving disputes should be fair. Procedural justice focuses on the way police and other legal authorities interact with the public and how the characteristics of those interactions shape the public's views of the police, their willingness to obey the law, cooperation with the police in fighting crime, and actual crime rates. For individual law enforcement agencies, procedural justice stresses the treatment of individual cases in a uniform, transparent fashion.

Problem Oriented Policing and Hot Spot Policing

Problem oriented policing is a policing strategy that involves the identification and analysis of specific crime and disorder problems, in order to develop effective response strategies. This approach requires police to be proactive in identifying underlying problems which can be targeted to reduce crime and disorder at their roots. Hot spot policing is a similar concept. Hot spot policing is a strategy that involves the targeting of resources and activities to those places where crime is most concentrated. The strategy is based on the premise that crime and disorder are not evenly spread within neighborhoods but clustered in small locations.

Restorative Justice

Restorative justice is an approach to justice in which one of the responses to a crime is to organize a meeting between the victim and the offender, sometimes with representatives of the wider community. The goal is for them to share their experience of what happened, to discuss who was harmed by the crime and how, and to create a consensus for what the offender can do to repair the harm from the offense. This may include a payment of money given from the offender to the victim, apologies and other amends, and other actions to compensate those affected and to prevent the offender from causing future harm.

Use of Force Policies

Model use of force policies help to guide officers in deciding the amount of force that is objectively reasonable under the circumstances for the officer involved to effect an arrest, prevent an escape, or in defense of themselves or others. The standard of objective reasonableness, was established by the United States Supreme Court in *Graham v. Connor*.