Strategy for the Reduction of Vehicle Thefts

applying

Problem-Oriented Policing (POP)

Morelia, Michoacan

August 2023
1. Problem-Oriented Policing
Problem-Oriented Policing (POP) is an approach in which the Police:

- **Addresses discrete pieces of police business.**
- **To conduct a microscopic examination.**

The objective is that what is freshly learned about each problem will lead to discovering a new and more effective strategy for dealing with it.

Goldstein, 2001
1. Problem Oriented Policing

POP a high value on new responses that:

- Prevent
- Are not dependent on the use of the criminal justice system
- Engage other public agencies, the community and the private sector.

Goldstein, 2001
1. Problem Oriented Policing

POP carries a commitment to:

- Implement the **new strategy**
- Evaluating
- Reporting the results
- Building a body of knowledge that supports the further professionalization of the police

Goldstein, 2001
1. Problem Oriented Policing

SCANNING

ANALYSIS

RESPONSE

ASSESSMENT
2. Presentation of the Morelia Police
2. Presentation of the Morelia Police

- Municipal Commission of Citizen Security
  - Road Safety and Transit Unit
  - Department of Enforcement of Administrative Sanctions
  - Legal Department
  - Technical Secretariat
  - Social Communication Unit
  - Internal Affairs Department
  - Administrative Department
  - Security Policy Department
  - Analysis Information Unit
  - Crime Investigation Unit
  - Proximity Unit (Field operations)
  - Immediate Reaction Unit
  - Victim Assistance Center
2. Presentation of the Morelia Police

The police personnel are distributed in seven geographical sectors.
2. Presentation of the Morelia Police

IMPLEMENTING PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING IN MEXICO
MORELIA, MICHOACÁN

POLICÍA MUNICIPAL
POLICÍA TURÍSTICA MORELIA
LABCO
3. Applying POP to Non-Violent Vehicle Theft

3.1 Scanning
3.1 Scanning

Number of crimes in 2021 in Morelia

- Domestic violence: 1,849
- Vehicle theft: 1,331
- Business robbery/burglary: 888
- Home robbery/burglary: 661
- Person robbery/burglary: 391
3.1 Scanning

Distribution of violent vs non-violent vehicle theft

- Non-violent vehicle theft: 1,046 (78.5%)
- Violent vehicle theft: 285 (21.5%)
3.1 Scanning

Number of non-violent vehicle thefts by month (2021)

- 152% increase

2021


2021 average: 85.1

Non-violent vehicle theft
3. Applying POP to Non-Violent Vehicle Theft

3.2 Analysis
3.2 Analysis

A. Geographical and temporal analysis
B. Problem Analysis Triangle
C. Third-party analysis
3.2 Analysis: geographical

Revolution Sector's Hot Spots of non-violent vehicle theft
3.2 Analysis: temporal

[Graph showing temporal analysis of non-violent vehicle theft]
3.2 Analysis: temporal

Characterization of stolen vehicle models

- Nissan Tsuru: 24
- Volkswagen Jetta: 17
- Chevrolet Chevy: 5
- Toyota Tacoma: 7
- Italika 150: 3

(Stolen models)
3.2 Analysis: Problem Analysis Triangle

- Victim/Target
- Place
- Citizen Security Problem
- Offender
3.2 Analysis: Problem Analysis Triangle

Field Research and Intelligence
3.2 Analysis: third parties

**POSITIVE**
- Surveillance systems
- On-the-road markets
- Collaborate with the Police

**NEGATIVE**
- Provide information about potential perpetrators
- Harboring stolen vehicles
3. Applying POP to Non-Violent Vehicle Theft

3.3 Response
3.3 Response

STRATEGIC AND FOCUSED PATROLLING
3.3 Response

WhatsApp Groups with Neighbours Inside the Hot Spots
3.3 Response

3. REGISTRATION OF POTENTIAL OFFENDERS

4. FOCUSED DETERRENCE OF POTENTIAL OFFENDERS
3.3 Response

COORDINATION FOR CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION
3. Applying POP to Non-Violent Vehicle Theft

3.4 Assessment
3.4 Assessment

1. 13 areas with a high concentration of crime

2. 184 neighborhood meetings and 209 neighborhood WhatsApp groups

3. 34 videos and identification of 30 probable offenders

4. Detention of 4 offenders
3.4 Assessment

Number of non-violent vehicle thefts by month (2021 and 2022)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>2021</th>
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Duration of the strategy:

- 2021: 6 months (dic - may)
- 2022: 10 months (feb - oct)
4. Conclusions
## 4. Conclusions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Conclusion</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Strengthening the role of middle management in generating and analyzing information</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Application of an advanced community policing approach</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Use of low-cost technological tools</td>
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