With piercing eyes and a square jaw, Larry Godwin, Memphis’s Director of Police Services, looks every bit a composite of the no nonsense, old-school cop that he is. As you ponder the lingering aftereffect of his powerful handshake, you aren’t at all surprised to hear he was a U.S. Marine before spending 38 years on the force. After starting out undercover, Godwin went on to work in just about every part of the Memphis PD, including uniform patrol, SWAT, homicide and special operations, where he was Deputy Director before assuming his current job in 2004. Since then, Godwin has made his mark and has proven adept at projecting his leadership, in subtle yet powerful ways. For instance, one of his first actions as Director was to change a uniform policy in which officers in the field wore blue shirts and leaders on the force wore white, to a policy where all officers wear blue shirts. The clear message was that the Memphis PD needs to operate as a team — shunning hierarchical thinking — and that every member of the force has a role in fighting crime. This approach is, in part, a reflection of the “don’t forget where you came from” mindset that coming up through the ranks often produces. But in Godwin’s case, it also marks a progressive instinct that has led him to try new approaches in order to fight crime more effectively.
Following your instincts

It was this instinct that led Godwin to convene what would become a landmark meeting of Memphis’s law-enforcement A-Team, with the purpose of stimulating fresh ideas on how to reverse a rising tide of crime. In what might be called the “cafeteria summit,” Godwin and key members of the department’s Organized Crime Unit (OCU) sat down with District Attorney General Bill Gibbons (whose district included Memphis) and Dr. Richard Janikowski, a professor of Criminology at the University of Memphis. Over a sensibly priced meal served on trays, Godwin sketched out a scenario of rising crime, frozen (or even shrinking) budgets and a growing disenchantment among Memphis citizens—and was open to ideas. As Director of the university’s Center for Community Criminology and Research, ideas were Janikowski’s specialty. Over the decade before, he had been involved in a number of analytical initiatives into better understanding crime patterns. Now, with the MPD requesting his input, Janikowski saw the opportunity to put into practice the simple yet powerful principle that “If you focus police resources intelligently by putting them in the right place, on the right day, at the right time—good things are going to happen,” says Janikowski. “You’ll either deter criminal activity or you’re going to catch people.”

A bold experiment yields big results

Godwin liked what he heard. So much so that he agreed to regularly share key crime data with Janikowski and his colleagues—a gesture that goes against the deeply ingrained tendency for police departments to hold their information close. Using this crime data, Janikowski’s job was to develop an analytical framework that would be used as the basis for a pilot program, the results of which would shed light on which analytical and operational approaches worked and which didn’t.

A few months later, that effort materialized into a three-day operation that proved to be one of the most effective ever. By identifying hot spots at a granular level, MPD made some 70 arrests in just the first two hours—a number usually made on an average weekend—and went on to make a total of 1,200, with crimes ranging from drugs to weapons charges to prostitution and other “quality-of-life” offenses. It was a great start, but only a start. Godwin realized that over the long-term, the success of the program would require not only predictive analytics capability but also the adaptation of the department’s operational processes to take full advantage of them. Godwin further realized that moving from a pilot project to a systemic change in practices would require broad buy-in, especially from patrol officers out on the street. It’s not only a question of communicating how predictive modeling can help our officers be more effective, says Godwin, but also knowing how to listen to them and tap into their knowledge. “Nobody knows a ward better than the patrolman who rides as many as six or seven days a week for eight to 10 hours a day,” says Godwin.

The benefits of Memphis Police Department’s predictive crime prevention practices

- 30% reduction in serious crime overall, including a 36.8% reduction in crime in one targeted area
- 15% reduction in violent crime
- 4x increase in the share of cases solved in the MPD’s Felony Assault Unit (FAU), from 16 percent to nearly 70 percent
- Overall improvement in the ability to allocate police resource in a budget-constrained fiscal environment

“Nobody knows a ward better than the patrolman who rides as many as six or seven days a week for eight to 10 hours a day. Showing our willingness to learn from their knowledge and experience is the best way to get them to take ownership.”

– Larry Godwin
“Showing our willingness to learn from their knowledge and experience is the best way to get them to take ownership.” To secure mayoral approval to move ahead with the program, Godwin prepared a business case that resonated with the brutal budget realities that Memphis shares with most major American cities—the need to confront a growing problem with fixed or shrinking resources. It was widely acknowledged that the MPD needed to add another 500 patrol officers to offset a growth in criminal activity, but that would take nearly 6 years to achieve. Godwin’s aim was to show how the intelligent alignment of police resources would effectively enable the department to close the manpower gap now—a must in the eyes of Memphis’s citizens. Under the plan Godwin proposed, each precinct commander in the MPD would be given the resources (in the form of overtime funding) and flexibility to make their own deployment decisions based on intelligence provided by the solution. Most importantly, results would be rigorously measured and commanders held accountable for their performance. It didn’t take much selling, because a few hours later, Godwin and the mayor were standing in front of the press touting the newly approved program—which came to be known as Blue CRUSH—as a way to intelligently reduce crime.

“*We’re catching this immediately and we’re doing it every day. On short notice, we’re able to shift officers to a particular ward, on a particular day, right down to the shift level.*”

**Policing smarter, not harder**

Muscular connotations aside, Blue CRUSH (Criminal Reduction Utilizing Statistical History) is really about gaining advantage through insight and agility. At the heart of it is a predictive model that incorporates fresh crime data from sources that range from the MPD’s records management system to video cameras monitoring events on the street. In the realm of crime-fighting analytics, there’s a fine line between the “interesting” and the actionable. It is strength in the latter that makes Blue CRUSH stand out from its predecessors. Blue CRUSH lays bare underlying crime trends in the way that promotes an effective fast response, as well as a deeper understanding of the longer-term factors (like abandoned housing) that affect crime trends. It happens at the precinct level. Looking at multilayer maps that show crime hot spots, commanders can see not only current activity levels, but also any shifts in such activities that may have resulted from previous changes in policing deployment and tactics. At each weekly meeting, commanders go over these results with their officers to judge what worked, what didn’t and how to adjust tactics in the coming week. They might see, for example, how burglaries are down in one ward, but up another, or where thieves are stealing cars in one ward and dumping them in another. What’s striking, says Godwin, is the granularity. “We’re catching this immediately and we’re doing it every day,” he explains. “On short notice, we’re able to shift officers to a particular ward, on a particular day, right down to the shift level. It’s a bit like a chess match and it’s enabling us to make arrests we never could have before.”

**Lessons Learned:**

**Listening the key to buy-in**

While conceived at the top, the success of the predictive policing initiative hung largely on getting patrol officers on the street to take ownership—and that meant a willingness to listen and learn. “We involved officers throughout the process, communicated to them the ‘big picture’ of what we’re trying to achieve, and then showed them the results. This taps into the fact that officers like to do something good and like when the department invests in its people.”

— Larry Godwin, Director of Police Services, Memphis Police Department
Since Blue CRUSH was rolled out citywide, it has produced a sharp and sustained impact on crime rates in Memphis, including a more than 30 percent reduction in serious crime and a 15 percent reduction in violent crime.

Accountability the key to success

If there’s an unsung hero in the MPD’s success story, it’s accountability. The experiences of other departments in analytical police work—as well as the MPD’s early efforts—had shown Godwin the importance of rigorous and consistent reporting practices, employing common metrics, across precincts. Godwin conveyed this message to the department in two ways. The first was his decision to employ a standardized reporting template for all commanders, thus discouraging the tendency to “cherry pick” results and obscure meaningful comparisons. Further reinforcing the message (and removing all ambiguity) was Godwin’s decision to rename the weekly sessions TRAC (Tracking for Responsibility, Accountability and Credibility) meetings. The fact that TRAC meetings are also a forum for precinct commanders to share their ideas—and, in many cases, learn from each other’s mistakes—is an outgrowth of the more open culture Godwin has tried to engender. The results of Memphis’s intelligent policing strategy speak loudly. Since Blue CRUSH was rolled out citywide, it has produced a sharp and sustained impact on crime rates in Memphis, including a more than 30 percent reduction in serious crime and a 15 percent reduction in violent crime. One recent enforcement action—targeted to drug dealers in a specific Memphis neighborhood—produced results reminiscent in scale of Blue CRUSH’s very first pilot operation, producing 50 arrests and leading to a 36.8 percent reduction in crime in the targeted area. In the MPD’s Felony Assault Unit (FAU), the department leveraged insights from Blue CRUSH to optimize which types of cases its officers needed to focus on. As a result of the subsequent realignment police resources, the FAU’s conviction rate rose fourfold, from 16 percent to nearly 70 percent.

Memphis PD: The parameters of smarter law enforcement

- Instrumented
  Blue CRUSH relies on direct feeds from the MPD’s records management system and numerous other reports and sources.

- Interconnected
  Blue CRUSH integrates robust statistical modeling and analysis with GIS to provide MPD with highly actionable information.

- Intelligent
  Granular tracking crime of crime patterns enables MPD to predict future crime hot spots and direct police resources there proactively.
Beyond the numbers

Professor Janikowski is proud of his contribution to the MPD’s results, as well as his ongoing cooperation with the department. But he’s also quick to point out that numbers are only a single facet of the department’s success story, and that the true impact of Blue CRUSH is seen on a human level, in the improved safety and quality of life of the citizens of Memphis. “The 30 percent reduction in crime the MPD was able to achieve through intelligent policing is not just a number,” says Janikowski. “They are the hundreds of people who did not experience crimes, who didn’t have a gun put in their face or have their homes burglarized. That makes a big difference in people’s lives.”