

The four parts of the s.a.r.a. problem-solving process

Law



The S. A. R. A. Problem Solving Model Officers experienced in addressing the community-based issues are often aware of the fact that something more than a rudimentary solution is required to address such issues. Identification of the problem's cause and the underlying factors is imperative for the establishment of an effective solution. This forms the basis of the S. A. R. A. Problem Solving Model. It is essentially a problem solving framework. S. A. R. A. stands for scanning, analyzing, response, and assessment. Scanning is the realization of a cluster of related incidents by conducting the information's preliminary review as well as selecting the crime problem for examination in the future. Analysis is the use of different informational sources to find out the cause of a problem, the responsible parties for it, the entities that are affected, the location of the problem, it's time of occurrence, and the form it takes. It requires identification of the patterns which describe the conditions facilitating the problem. Response means the execution of actions that not only address the problem analysis phase's most important findings but also address at least two of these; deflecting offenders to prevent occurrences of problem again, safeguarding the likely victims, and reducing the tendency of crime locations to be problematic. Assessment means gauging the responses' impact on the targeted crime problem by use of the collected information from different sources before as well as after their implementation.

An example of its use by an officer is when a problem like a murder needs to be investigated in a neighborhood. The S. A. R. A. model helps the officer identify the problem's cause, its stakeholders, effectively respond to it, and assessing its impacts to ensure it does not happen again.