Police Effectiveness in a Changing World

• The changing world
  • Changing crime
  • Changing communities
  • Changing police resources, structures and priorities

• Police effectiveness
  • An effective police force is “one that keeps people safe and reduces crime” (HMIC)
  • Diverse range of approaches, highly focussed (Weisburd & Eck, 2004)
  • Proactive, place-based and specific (Lum, Koper & Telep, 2010)
  • Problem-Oriented approach
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SARA Assessment</th>
<th>EBP Evaluation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did <em>it</em> work?</td>
<td>Did <em>it</em> work?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>It</em> is designed to reduce crime</td>
<td><em>It</em> is designed to generate knowledge about reducing crime</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>It</em> is grounded in local analysis</td>
<td><em>It</em> is grounded in theory</td>
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<td><em>It</em> is best when specific, tailored and focussed on ‘micro-locations’</td>
<td><em>It</em> requires scale</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>It</em> might require complexity, nuance and reflexive adaptation</td>
<td><em>It</em> requires simplicity, consistency and programme integrity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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SARA Assessment and Evidence Based Policing

1. Correlation
2. Before and after
3. Comparison between two (+) comparable units
4. Comparison between multiple (well matched) units
5. Multiple randomly assigned units

Adapted from Sherman et al. (1998)
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Realist Evaluation

• Data signatures / programme footprints

• Context – Mechanism – Outcome
  • *What works, for whom, in what respects, to what extent, in what contexts, and how?*

• Impacts / outcomes are results of *decisions made by actors*

• Method neutral

• Purpose: to test and refine programme theory

*Pawson and Tilley (1997, 2004)*
Look out for forthcoming publications from the *Police Effectiveness in a Changing World* Project

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