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Policing

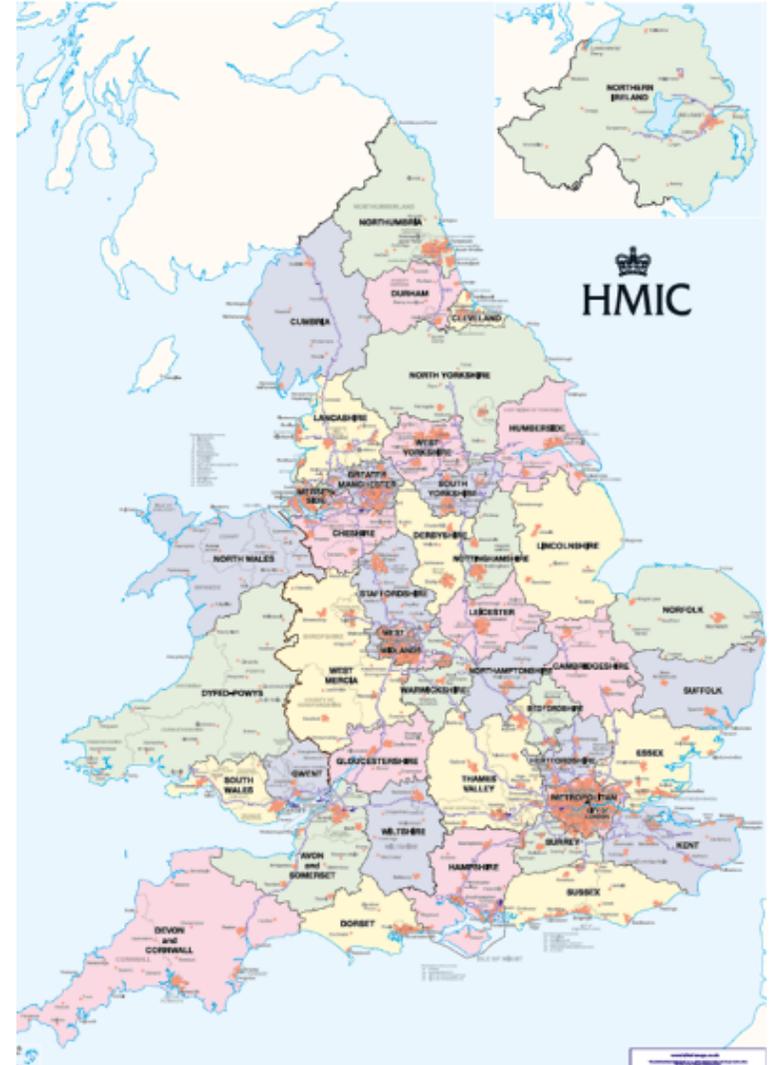
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Mobilizing and Applying Evidence: Making Evidence Accessible, Understandable and Useful

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Policing in England and Wales

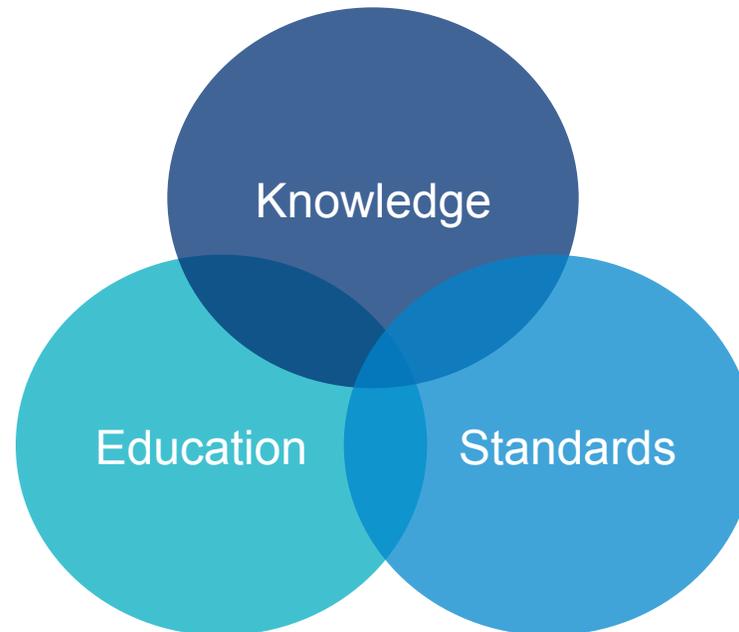
- 43 territorial forces
- Each led by a Chief Constable accountable to the Police & Crime Commissioner (PCC)
- Regional collaboration on specialist areas e.g. firearms
- A number of national bodies
- Approx. 20% budget cuts since 2010
- c. 200k police officers and staff.
- c.123k police officers; lowest since 1996



Map: HMIC

The College's role

“To provide those working in policing with the skills and knowledge necessary to prevent crime, protect the public and secure public trust”





what works
wellbeing



What Works Scotland

Supporting effective public services in Scotland



Education
Endowment
Foundation

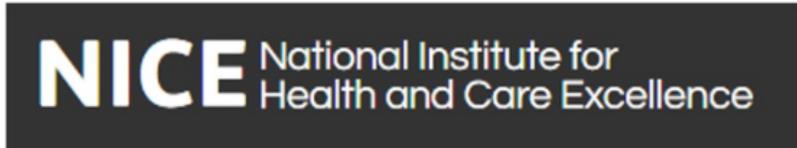
**To enable policy makers,
commissioners and
practitioners to make
decisions based upon
strong evidence of what
works and to provide
cost-efficient, useful
services**



what works centre for
local economic growth

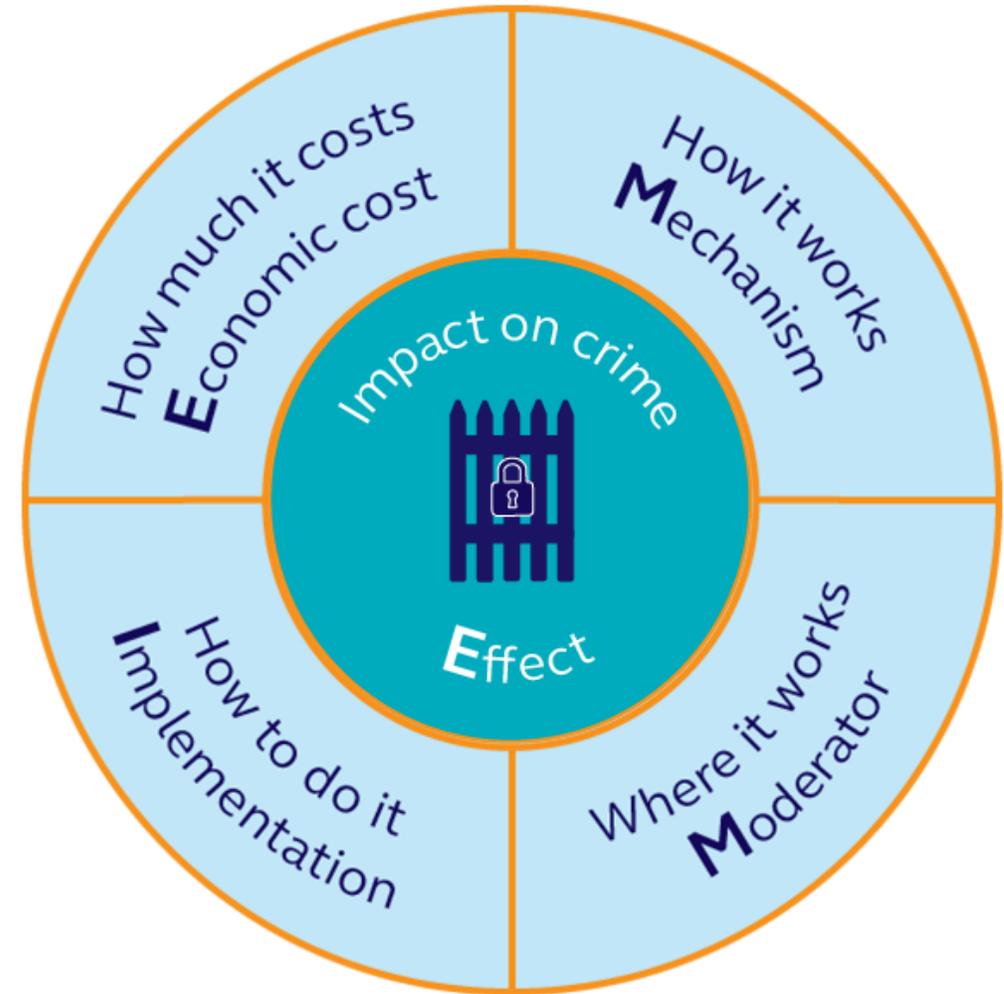


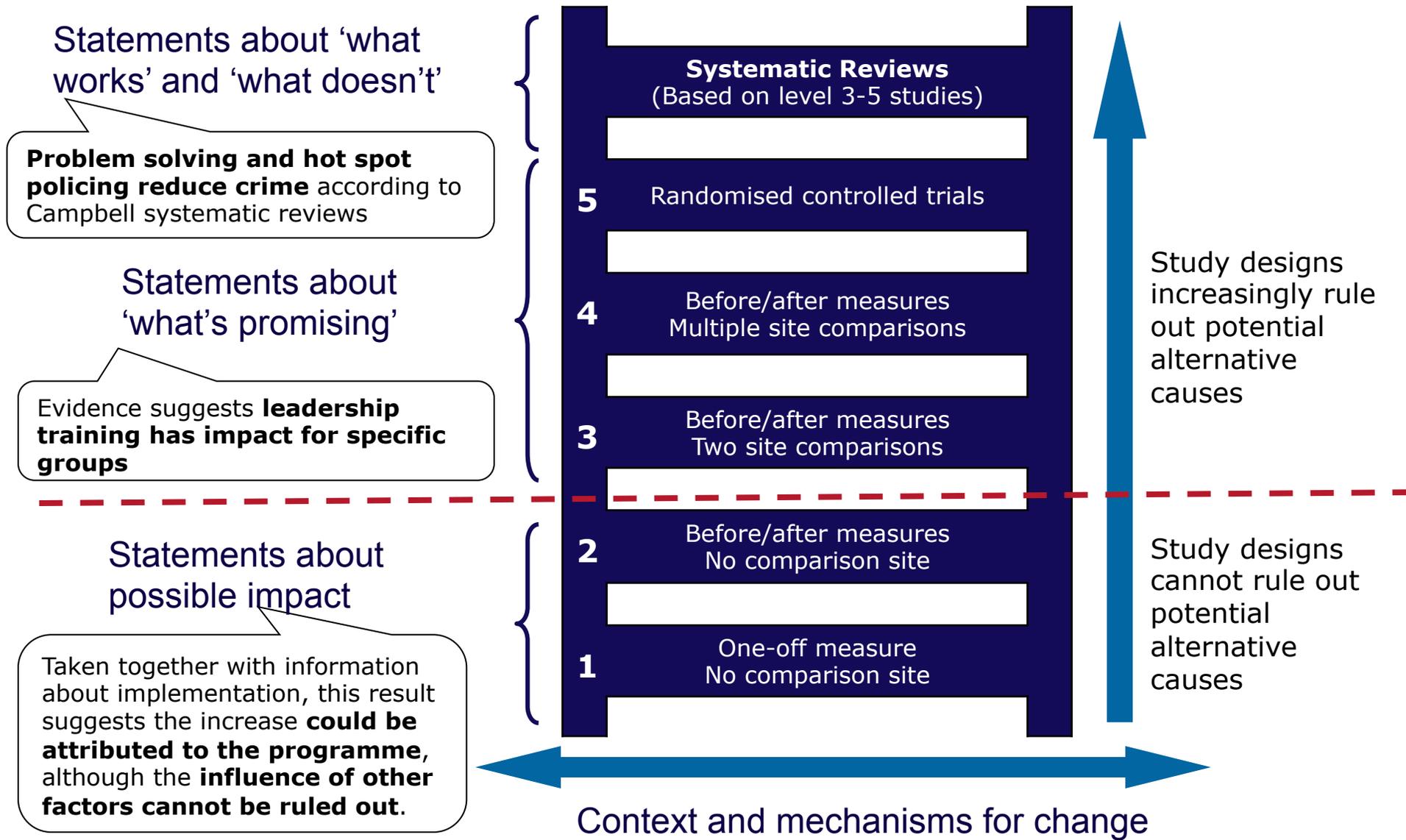
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EMMIE

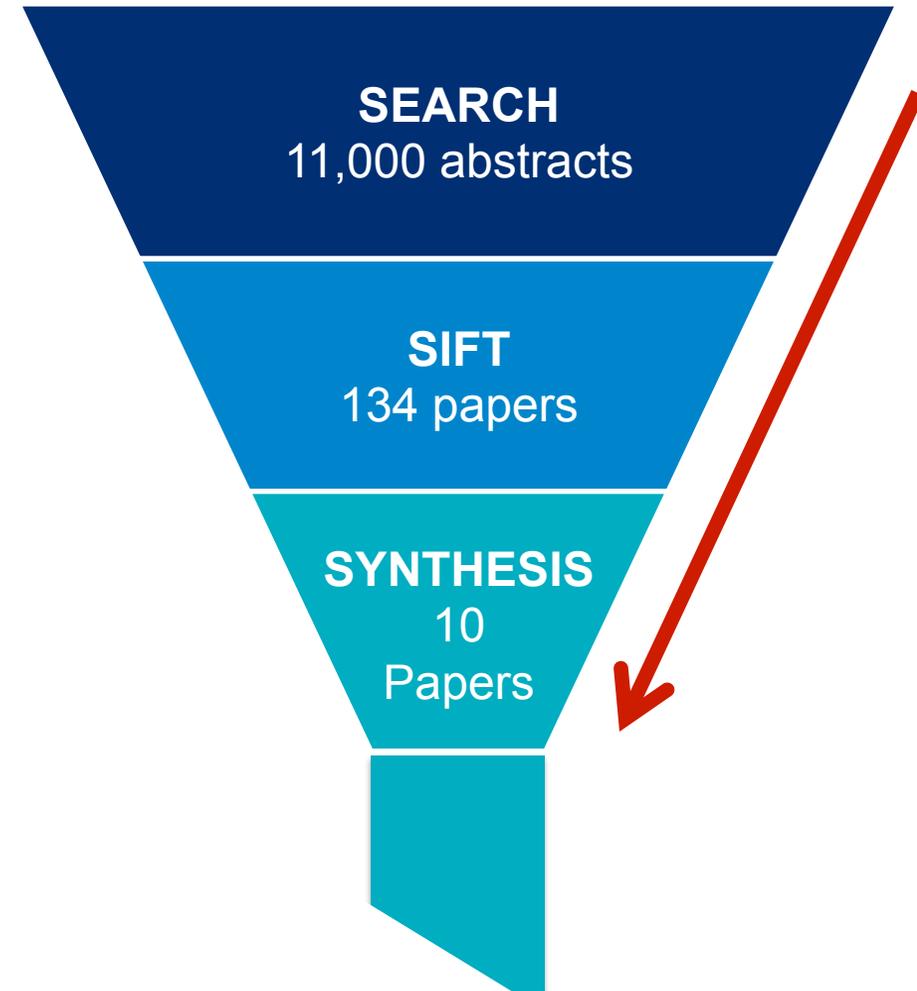
- Framework for grading and reporting systematic reviews
- Rates evidence across 5 dimensions
- A quality score is calculated for each dimension (EMMIE-Q)
- Help decision-makers know what is or is not known and with what confidence





Systematic reviews

- Exhaustive summaries of the literature
- Transparent methods are used to search for, sift and synthesise research findings
- Studies sifted on relevance and research method
- Results are sometimes combined into 'single study' to create an 'overall result'



About the Crime Reduction Toolkit

Information for systematic reviewers



Filters

Does the intervention reduce crime?

Impact

- All
- Harmful
- No Impact
- Mixed Impact
- Promising
- Works

Focus

- All
- Prevention
- Diversion
- Reoffending

Problem

- All
- ASB
- Burglary
- Child abuse
- Domestic abuse
- Driving offences
- Robbery
- Theft
- Total crime

Crime Reduction Toolkit

Share this page:



Intervention	Impact on crime	How it works	Where it works	How to do it	What it costs
	Effect	Mechanism	Moderator	Implementation	Economic cost
After school clubs					
Alcohol pricing					
Alley gating					
Boot camps					
NEW Brief interventions for alcohol use disorders within criminal justice settings					
Car breathalyser lock					
CCTV					
Cognitive Behavioural Therapy					

About the Crime Reduction Toolkit

Information for systematic reviewers

"Scared Straight" programmes

Share this page:



Impact on crime	How it works	Where it works	How to do it	What it costs
Effect	Mechanism	Moderator	Implementation	Economic cost

* This is based on the strongest scores from a number of systematic reviews

What is the focus of the intervention?

Scared Straight involves organised visits to prison facilities by juvenile delinquents or children at risk of becoming delinquent. Programmes include confrontational 'rap' sessions in which adult inmates share graphic stories about prison life with the juveniles. Other less confrontational methods and more educational sessions include inmates sharing life stories and describing the choices they made that led to imprisonment. The aim of these is to deter those at risk by showing them the reality of incarceration. This review focuses on both types of delivery methods.

This narrative summary is mainly based on two systematic reviews, review 1 (9 studies) and review 2 (12 studies), with additional information on economic costs from a separate paper (10 studies).

EFFECT

How effective is it?

Overall, the evidence suggests that the intervention has increased crime.

After accounting for bias, review 1 estimated that reoffending was 68% higher amongst those juveniles who participated in the programme, as compared to those who did not. Participant reoffending was higher compared to offenders who did not receive the intervention in 7 of the 9 studies.

How strong is the evidence?

The overall evidence is taken from review 1(covering 9 studies). The review was sufficiently systematic that most forms of bias that could influence the study outcomes could be ruled out.

The review did not quantify an overall effect for unanticipated outcomes caused by the intervention.

MECHANISM

How does it work?



The Crime Reduction Toolkit has been awarded a Best Practice certificate in the European and National Level category at the **European Public Sector Awards 2017**

New developments



How is it being used?



"During our December 2016 drink drive campaign I used the Toolkit to find out about the effectiveness of drink driving interventions such as mass media campaigns and increased patrols to reduce drink driving. The Toolkit enabled us to check our deployment of specialist resources and our media campaign to maximise the effect of both education and enforcement." (Inspector)



"The Crime Reduction Toolkit is a very valuable resource. We have used the toolkit to help support our Youth Justice Cohort to build a stronger evidence base for their projects. It has allowed these organisations to easily navigate the available evidence in regards to reducing youth crime. This has been crucial to the design and development of their Theories of Change, a vital stage in their evaluation journey."




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Evidence based guidelines

Neighbourhood policing guidelines

01 October 2018

1. Engaging communities

Chief officers should work with police and crime commissioners to deliver and support neighbourhood policing and must ensure it is built on effective engagement and consultation with communities.

Essential elements include:

- Officers, staff and volunteers being responsible for and having a targeted visible presence in neighbourhoods
- A clearly defined and transparent purpose for engagement activities
- Regular formal and informal contact with communities
- Working with partners (eg, by identifying communities and sharing arrangements for engagement)
- Making available information about local crime and policing issues to communities
- Engagement that is tailored to the needs and preferences of different communities
- Using engagement to identify local priorities and inform problem-solving
- Officers, staff and volunteers providing feedback and being accountable to communities
- Officers, staff and volunteers supporting communities, where appropriate, to be more active in the policing of their local areas.

Community engagement in neighbourhoods should:

- Provide an ongoing two-way dialogue between the police and the public
- Enable the police to develop a better understanding of communities and their needs, risks and threats.

This guideline is underpinned by **section 34 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011** which provides a legal requirement for chief officers to make arrangements to consult with the public in each neighbourhood, provide local information about crime and policing and hold regular public meetings.

2. Solving problems

Chief officers should ensure officers, staff and volunteers use structured problem solving to deal with local priorities, working collaboratively with communities and, where appropriate, private, public and voluntary sector partners¹.

Essential elements include:

- A focus on proactive prevention
- Systematic use of a structured problem solving process, such as SARA (scanning, analysis, response, assessment)
- Detailed problem specifications based on multiple sources of information
- Involving communities in each stage of the problem solving process
- Using evidence-based and innovative responses that target the underlying causes of problems and are tailored to local context
- Routinely assessing the impact of responses and sharing good practice
- Integration with other parts of the organisation to support its delivery
- Working with partners (eg, by sharing data and analytical resource and delivering responses).

Problem-solving in neighbourhoods should:

- Enable police and partners to address long-term issues affecting communities and provide reassurance
- Reduce demand on the police service and partners.

¹ Hereafter 'partners'



Thank you!

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