



**College of  
Policing**

# **Engaging with evidence**

## **June 2014**

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# Ambition

To establish a world-class professional body, equipping our members with the skills and knowledge to prevent crime, protect the public and inspire public trust



**Chair, Dame Professor Shirley Pearce**



**CEO, Chief Constable Alex Marshall**

1. Set standards
2. Promote evidence-based good practice
3. Support professional development
4. Support partnership working
5. Promote ethics and integrity

# Doing it for themselves

**Surveys show officers rely on and prefer professional experience rather than research**

BUT

The more they know about research the less they believe the police alone have enough information about crime and what to do about it

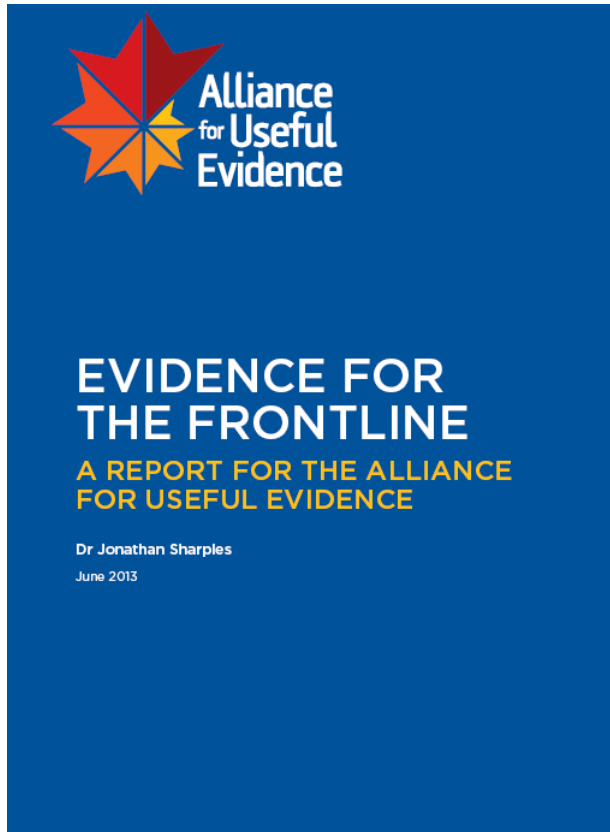
AND

The more they are exposed to research the more likely they are to be willing to do experiments

SO

**When research is part of their professional experience - they will be much more likely to use it!**

# Next steps



Perhaps the most exciting aspect of the College of Policing is the opportunity it creates to link research evidence directly to professional standards

Working with other WW centres  
Cross sector development

# Evidence Base Camp

Pilot ran October & November 2013 and February 2014

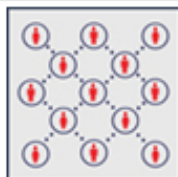
60 delegates from across the service – 5 priority areas mapped

Area	Abstracts returned	Available for synthesis	Useful Studies
Acute Mental Health Crisis	1,408	38	18
Barriers to career progression	1,205	46	23
Reducing theft from the person	844	58	25
Supporting mental well-being	1,229	72	41
Responding to prostitution	979	48	10
TOTAL	5,665	262	107

## Get involved in evidence-based policing

The College is developing a series of events and opportunities for practitioners and decision-makers embedding an evidence-based approach in their police force.

<http://www.college.police.uk/en/20878.htm>



### Evidence-based policing support network

This network enables forces to discuss approaches to embedding evidence-based policing, and to learn from each other. Contact Nicky Miller to find out more.



### Share information about your research

If you're carrying out or have completed research at Masters level or above that's relevant to policing or crime reduction, we'd like to share it on our Research Map or our list of randomised control trials.



### Evidence base camp

A five-day event to help develop critical thinking, appraisal skills and experience of searching the evidence base and identifying what works. It is fully booked, but you can read summaries of the sessions to date.



### Run a research fair

These events are marketplaces for police forces and local universities to consider identified knowledge gaps, and to make offers to collaborate on relevant local research. Contact Nicky Miller to find out more.



### POLKA

Collaborate, share and find information on POLKA. Join relevant communities to network, share documents, discuss practice, ask questions, and learn from others.

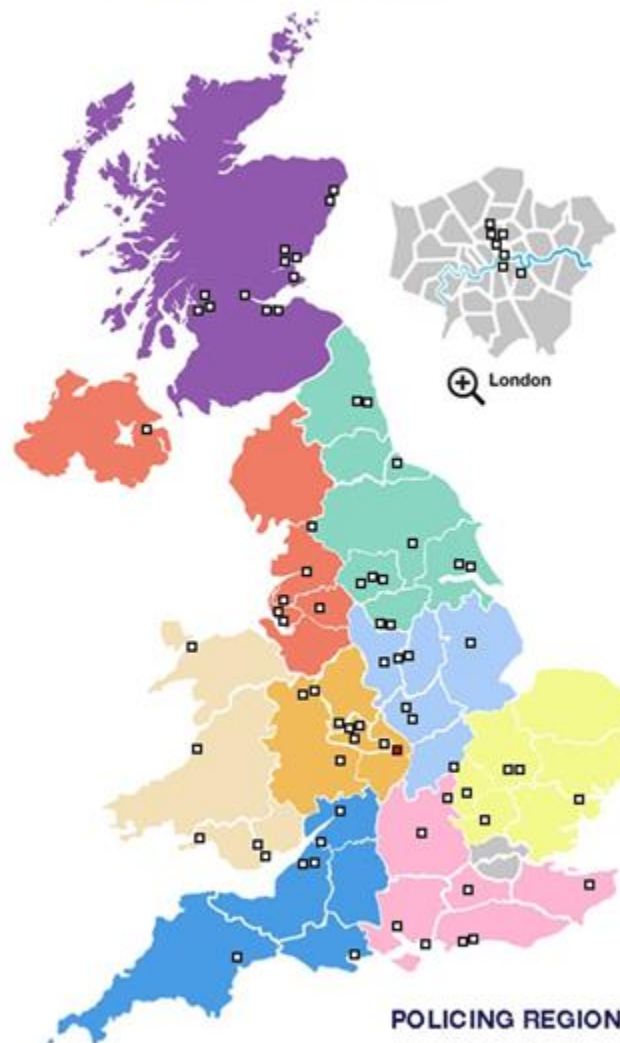


### Police and academic collaboration

Ideas and examples to inspire you, including slides from our recent "Growing Police and Academic Partnerships" event. Details of successful applications to our Innovation Capacity Building fund will appear here in due course.

## POLICING AND CRIME REDUCTION RESEARCH MAP

V.7



POLICING REGION	
North East	East Midlands
North West	West Midlands
South East	Eastern
South West	London
College of Policing	Institution

# RCT 'register'.....10 trials to date

## Shared RCTs

The trials below, relevant to policing and crime reduction, have been shared and are grouped by policing region. We have included both completed and ongoing RCTs.

You can share your RCT by completing our [online submission form](#).



### **The Greater Manchester Police Procedural Justice Training Experiment** Greater Manchester Police/College of Policing

The trial aimed to test the impact of communication skills training on officer attitudes, officer behaviour and victim satisfaction. The trial also provides useful insights on approaches to training.



### **Operation SAVVY** West Midlands Police/Cambridge University

Placing a PCSO at the epicentre of a hotspot is likely to deter prospective offenders as well as cooling down potentially volatile situations.



### **The Turning-Point Project** West Midlands Police/Cambridge University

Offenders who have not been previously been convicted at court, but whom the police would otherwise charge for prosecution, can be more cost-effectively dealt with by police-led offender management than by prosecution, subject to a condition of the certainty of prosecution in the event of reoffending or breaking an agreed "contract" about their conduct.

### **The impact of body-worn video (BWV) cameras on criminal justice outcomes in domestic abuse incidents**

College of Policing in collaboration with Essex Police

Testing whether the use of BWV by officers attending domestic abuse incidents has any impact on related arrest, charge and convictions.

### **The impact of response officers wearing body-worn video in the Metropolitan Police**

College of Policing in collaboration with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) and the Metropolitan Police

Examining the impact of BWV on complaints, stop and search and criminal justice outcomes, along with officer attitudes, across 10 London boroughs.

### **Do offenders discover the harm of their offences?**

Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge

The Sycamore Tree victim awareness programme causes less recidivism than no treatment (control) up to 24 months from the release of prisoners.

### **A randomised control trial of hotspot policing on the London bus network (Operation Menas)**

Metropolitan Police Service, Transport for London, Cambridge University

Patrolling the most chronic hotspot on the London bus network for 15 minutes at a time will reduce crime.

Research evidence services

What Works Briefings

What works in policing to reduce crime

What is the best thing the police can do to reduce crime?

Shouldn't we just have more bobbies on the beat?

What about zero-tolerance?

How should the police get a grip on performance?

Online resources

Advisory group and reference panel



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STREET LEVEL DRUG ENFORCEMENT  
**WHAT WORKS BRIEFINGS**  
 PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING HOT SPOTS MENTORING CCTV ALCOHOL IMPAIRED DRIVING



## What works in policing to reduce crime

*A brief overview of the most effective ways the police can fight crime, based on the best research evidence*

The evidence in this overview was gathered and quality-assured by leading international experts in the field of criminology, and addresses the following questions:

- What is the best thing the police can do to reduce crime?
- Shouldn't we just have more bobbies on the beat?
- What about zero-tolerance - isn't that how they reduced crime in New York?
- How should the police get a grip on performance?

The key information on each page is presented in a few succinct lines, based on robust research which you can explore by downloading supplementary documents.

The specific focus is on the police contribution to crime reduction - not on what might cause crime to rise or fall more generally, or broader long-term approaches such as cross-agency intervention with families at risk, or the wider criminal justice system.

It is important to emphasise how this material should be used. There is reasonably strong evidence identifying which general policing **strategies** are likely to be effective. However, there is currently more limited evidence on which specific **tactics** are likely to be successful in dealing with a particular problem in a particular situation.



# Evidence at right time in right place

Online, email, phone, peers



# Behind the scenes

Authorised Professional Practice

Curriculum, learning and development

Recruitment, selection & promotion

Organisational development

College of Policing Draft - Not for wider circulation

## Tackling Domestic Burglary – what the evidence tells us

### Burglary of Domestic Dwellings - Guide

This guide addresses the problem of burglary of domestic dwellings. It begins by describing the problem and reviewing what we know about the risk factors. It identifies support available for identifying and analysing your local problem. Finally, it reviews the evidence on what works in reducing/preventing burglary and on investigating burglary.

#### Contents

- [Executive Summary Domestic burglary](#)
- [Section 1](#)
- [Section 2](#)
- [Section 3](#)
- [Section 4](#)
- [Section 5](#)
- [Section 6](#)

## Burglary – what we know

<p>The Burglar</p> 	<p>Usually male and aged between 16-24 A small number of offenders commit a disproportionate number of burglaries Likely to live close to where they burgle</p>
<p>Where do they burgle?</p> 	<p>Burglars tend to target houses on through routes Neighbourhoods that lack stability and social cohesion are at higher risk Neighbourhoods that are ethnically heterogenic are of higher risk Burglars often return to the same property or to properties that are close/similar to the initial burglary. Properties within 400m of a burglary - particularly on the same street - are at raised risk of burglary for up to 2 months after the burglary</p>
<p>Target selection</p> 	<p>Easy rear access increases the risk Thick vegetation around a house increases the risk Burglars prefer unoccupied houses</p>

# What we're aiming for



## Toolkit

Feedback	£ £ £ £ £	★★★★★	+ 8 months
Peer tutoring	£ £ £ £ £	★★★★★	+ 6 months
Early years intervention	£ £ £ £ £	★★★★★	+ 6 months
Teaching assistants	£ £ £ £ £	★★★★★	0 months
Performance pay	£ £ £ £ £	★★★★★	0 months
Ability grouping	£ £ £ £ £	★★★★★	- 1 month

# Contact us

- Web [www.college.police.uk](http://www.college.police.uk)
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