Evidence-based policing and police-academic partnerships: Contesting, Co-Producing and Connecting Evidence.

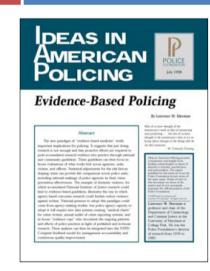
**Professor Nick Fyfe SIPR Director** 

**CEPOL** Conference October 2015

#### **Outline**

- Contesting evidence-based approaches: understanding better the barriers to evidence use;
- Co-producing evidence: the role of police-academic partnerships;
- Connecting evidence to practice: implementing models of evidence-based practice





"Police practices should be based on scientific evidence about what works best."

Lawrence Sherman, 1998

#### 'A Dialogue of the Deaf'?

Academic: Why do the police ignore research findings?

Police: Why don't researchers produce usable knowledge?

Academic: Why do the police always reject any study that is

critical of what they do?

Police: Why do researchers always show the police in a bad

light?

Academic: Why don't police officers even read research

reports?

Police: Why can't researchers write in plain English?

#### The challenges at the level of the profession...

Experience based (thick professionalism)	Standardised (thin professionalism)
Gut feeling	<ul> <li>Formal competence</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Sudden impulses</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Standards</li> </ul>
• Intuition	<ul> <li>Use of technology</li> </ul>
Loyalty to colleagues	<ul> <li>Loyalty to truth and science</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Normative affinity with crime control</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Principles of due process</li> </ul>

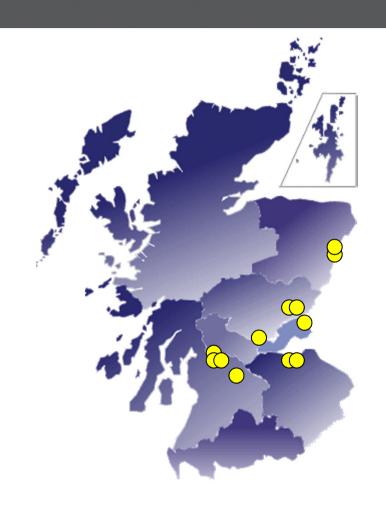
• From: H I Gundhus, 2013. Perspectives on new knowledge regimes and control of police professionalism. *Policing, a Journal of Policy and Practice 7, 178-194* 

## Understanding the barriers to evidence use

- The policy context is evidence use aligned with organisational values and culture?
- The practice context do practitioners have the skills and autonomy to implement findings? What support is there for evidence-based change?
- The research context what value do academics place on supporting evidence use?

## Co-producing evidence: the role of police-academic partnerships

 Academics and practitioners 'have to learn to work together in kind of intellectual and practical partnerships to solve problems as best they can – not compete with each other over whose knowledge is more authoritative' (Moore, 2010)















University

St. Andrews

















#### Origins: context and rationale of SIPR

- Demand-driven: Initiated by research 'users' rather than research 'providers'....
- The need for 'knowledge creation' and to understand 'policing in Scotland' and 'Scottish policing' in an international context...
- Improving 'knowledge exchange', integration and mobilization to facilitate evidence-based contributions to policing policy and practice ....



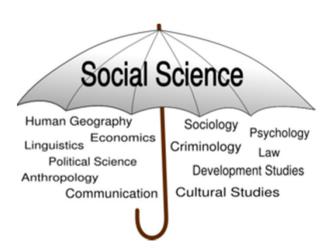
## Why this shared infra-structure matters I: it supports co-production by..

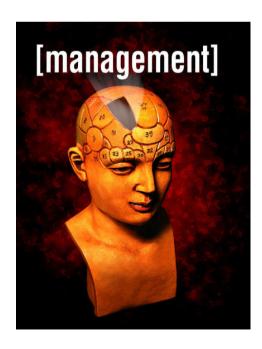
- A framework for routine and sustained interaction;
- Building a long-term culture of engagement;
- Engaging high level champions and enthusiasts.
- Developing social capital (trust/networks/reciprocity);
- Supports co-identification of issues, and codesign and co-delivery of research

#### Why this shared infra-structure matters II

## Support interdisciplinary research with the police







## Supporting the development of different types of knowledge about policing

Awareness

Knowledge and understanding

Attitudes, perceptions, ideas

Practice and policy change

More conceptual uses

More instrumental uses

Tackling gang violence

**Hot Spots Policing** 

#### Connecting evidence and practice

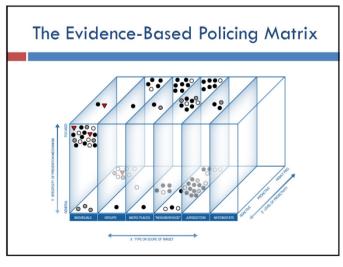
#### **Tailored dissemination**

- e.g. EMMIE, the evidence-based policing matrix

Social influence strategies...- e.g. 'evidence champions'

**Incentives** – e.g. reward evidence use through promotion





#### Connecting evidence and practice:

# Models for developing evidence-based practice through police-academic partnerships

Research-based practitioner model

Embedded research model

Organisational excellence model

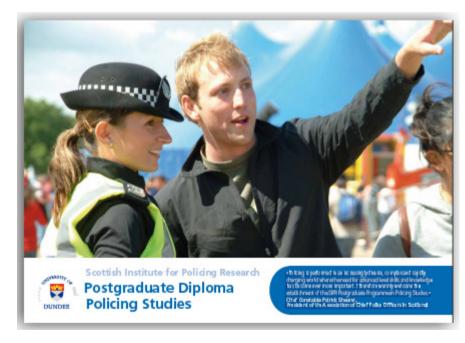
(from Nutley, Walter and Davies 2008)

#### Research-based practitioner model

- Role and responsibility of individual practitioners to keep up-to-date with and apply research
- Assumes professional autonomy
- Emphasises professional education and training

#### Research-based practitioner model

- Practitioner Fellowships;
- Secondments to SIPR;
- Graduate Programme in Policing;
- Professional doctorates

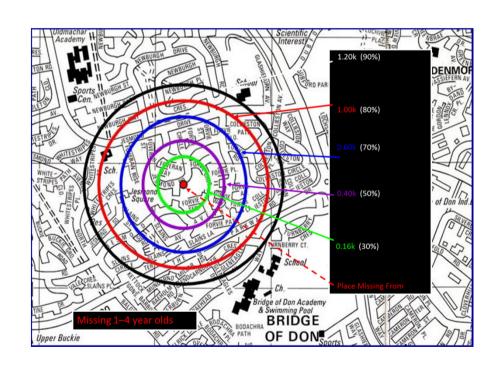


#### **Embedded research model**

- Research is embedded systems, standards, programmes and practice tools
- Responsibility for research use lies with policy makers and managers
- Performance management, funding and regulatory regimes encourage the use of research-based programmes and tools

#### **Embedded research model**

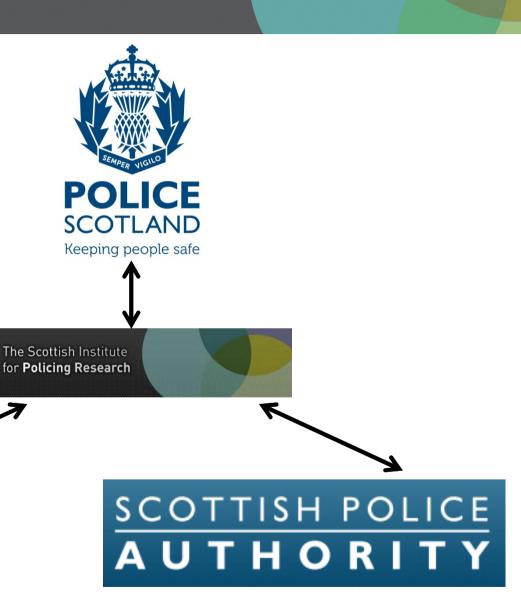
- Procedural justice and new recruit training;
- Protocols for police interviews with children;
- Guidance on searching for, and supporting families of, missing persons.



#### Organisational excellence model

- Leadership and organisation of policing is key;
- Collecting and analysing local data, and testing out research findings from elsewhere;
- A learning organisation culture;
- Partnerships with local universities.

SIPR and
Organisational
Excellence:
supporting 'research
mindedness' in
Scottish policing'



#### **Connecting evidence and practice: REF 2013 Impact Case studies**

University	Impact Case Study
Abertay	Self Administered Interview tool
Dundee	Perpetrator Identification in the investigation of child sexual abuse
	Age estimation in the living
	Protecting Intimidated Witnesses
Edinburgh	Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime
Glasgow	Missing Persons
Heriot-Watt	Access to justice for speakers of foreign languages
Robert Gordon	Best practice guidance on responding to the psychosocial and
	mental health needs of people affected by disasters and major
	incidents
St Andrews	Listening to Radicals
Strathclyde	Global drug crime involving the illicit production of synthetic drugs
	and the emergence of new legal highs
West of Scotland	Gang culture and youth offending in the West of Scotland

Continuing need to address research supply, demand, and that in between

Improving stocks or reservoirs of research knowledge

Research translation, research brokering and boundary spanning, secondments and role cycling, co-production and partnerships of all kinds, sustained interaction...

Increasing demand in political and professional worlds, and wider society

#### Thank You

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