



Evidence-Based Police Reform

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Societies & Police Institutions



Divorce?

1. No police is crazy 2. Different institutions must be built before ending current ones 3. Ex-police are a huge risk

• Or Reconstruction?

The New Program That Predicts Marital Success—with 93% Accuracy

Way of the second sec

The Will and The Way

- Major Police Reform
 Requires Public Will
- But will
- Is not enough

- the WAY
- •To reform
 - policing is by *SCIENCE*

Evidence-Based Policing

• Is something police AND SOCIETIES

can use

- To make decisions
- That can get better
 results
- Than decisions *without* evidence



What makes a result "BETTER"?

LESS

<u>HARM</u>

This applies both ways

Police
 protecting
 citizens from
 each other

Police
 protecting
 citizens from
 unlawful
 policing

Mission of Police in a democracy?

Keep the *Peace*Protect the *Rule of Law*Prevent Harm by the people
With *Minimal harm* by police

HOW?

• Very complex

Many knock-on effects

Long-term consequences

No one can hold it all in their head

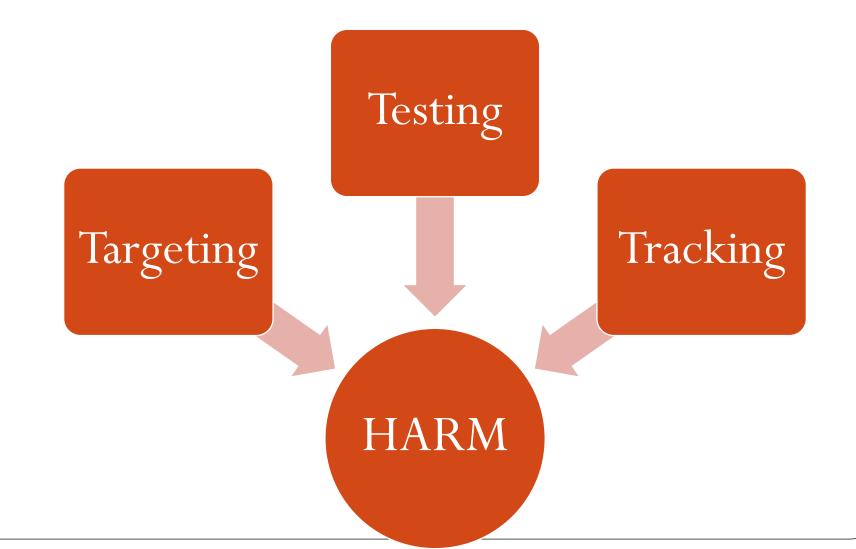


What Kind of Decisions?

Targeting Investing time selectively for biggest benefits Testing Deciding what works, what doesn't Tracking

Making sure that what works gets done

Triple-T Against Harm: EVIDENCE-BASED POLICING



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- England
- Ireland
- Canada
- Denmark
- Sweden
- Australia
- New Zealand
- US
- Ghana
- Trinidad





Shorter Courses
Online Courses
Analysts
Frontline Field Leaders *Google "Cambridge EBP"*

Who Are The Police Who Practice EBP?

• A growing network of professionals, constables to chiefs and Directors-General

• 5000+ strong

Often led by over 1,000 Cambridge graduates

Three Questions About EBP

- 1. What Is It?
- 2. What Are Key Principles?
 - --Targeting
 - --Testing
 - --Tracking
- 3. How can you master this knowledge?

1. What is it? (Sherman, 2013, p.377)

Evidence-based policing is a <u>METHOD</u>

of making decisions about "what works" in policing: for

- Setting priorities (Targeting)
- 2. Choosing
 - policies
 - (Testing)
- 3. Insuring delivery

PRECISION POLICING: EXACTLY RIGHT DECISIONS Based on Empirical Research

Targeting

Aiming selectively for biggest impact: places, victims, offenders

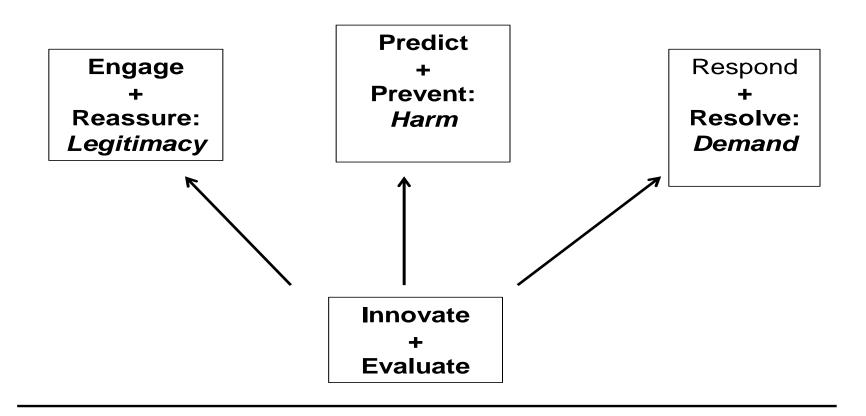
Testing

Deciding what works, what doesn't: RCTs, QE

Tracking

Making sure what works is done—right

Big Picture of Policing



Targeting

1. TARGETING

"Deciding what not to do is as important as deciding what to do."

- Steve Jobs

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•Not in harm

•Not in harm

Not in sentencing

•Not in harm

Not in sentencing

Not in causing public outrage

Sarah Everard London 2021



Demand for **PREVENTION**

Not just justice

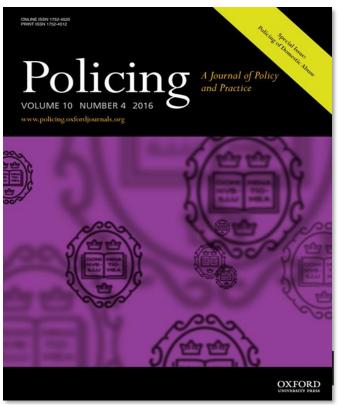
How Can Resources Be Allocated

To Maximize **PREVENTION?**

Cambridge Crime Harm Index (CHI)

• Video link at

https://www.youtube.co m/watch?v=wmnqsa0O9 I&list=PLZ4blO-3xoKKrUV18EPL_E4jvqfV JtmyA&index=7



The Cambridge Crime Harm Index: Measuring Total Harm from Crime Based on Sentencing Guidelines

Lawrence Sherman*, Peter William Neyroud** and Eleanor Neyroud***

How does it work?

- Take each crime type
- Identify days of imprisonment for each
- Multiply total crime of each type
- Times the weight for that type
- Then sum up days in prison recommended across all reported crimes (not convictions)

Chilean Crime Harm Index

 Weinborn, C., Ariel, B., Silva, A., Morales, A., Bustamante, C., Mellado, C., Moraga, G. & Muñoz, N., (2020). "Evaluación de impacto de los Patrullajes Preventivos en Áreas Priorizadas". Fondo de Evaluación de Impacto DIPRES. Fundación Paz Ciudadana, Santiago, Chile.



Days Recommended Jail by Type = A Democratic Measure of HARM



Cambridge Crime Harm Index

- <u>NOT ALL CRIMES ARE CREATED EQUAL</u>
- Take each offence Type
- Multiply each crime of that type by
- Number of days in jail the sentence would be
- By national (state) sentencing guidelines
- As "Starting Point"—no priors or circumstance
- Add together all the days across any units of analysis: offenders, places, victims

Dr. Peter Neyroud, Former Chief, 2 UK police agencies

• Former member

Dr. Peter Neyroud

 Sentencing Council of England & Wales

 Most other members are senior Judges

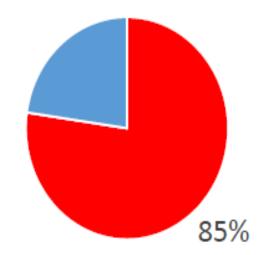


VICTIMS: Dorset "Power Few" (Gavin Dudfield)

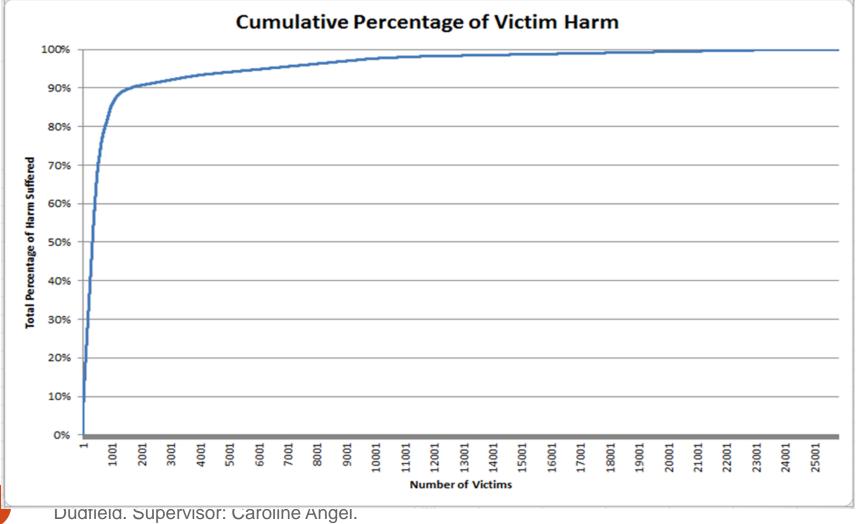
Per cent of all victims

3.75%

Per cent of all harm



Most Harm 4% victims, ¹/₄ repeats—especially sex crimes



36

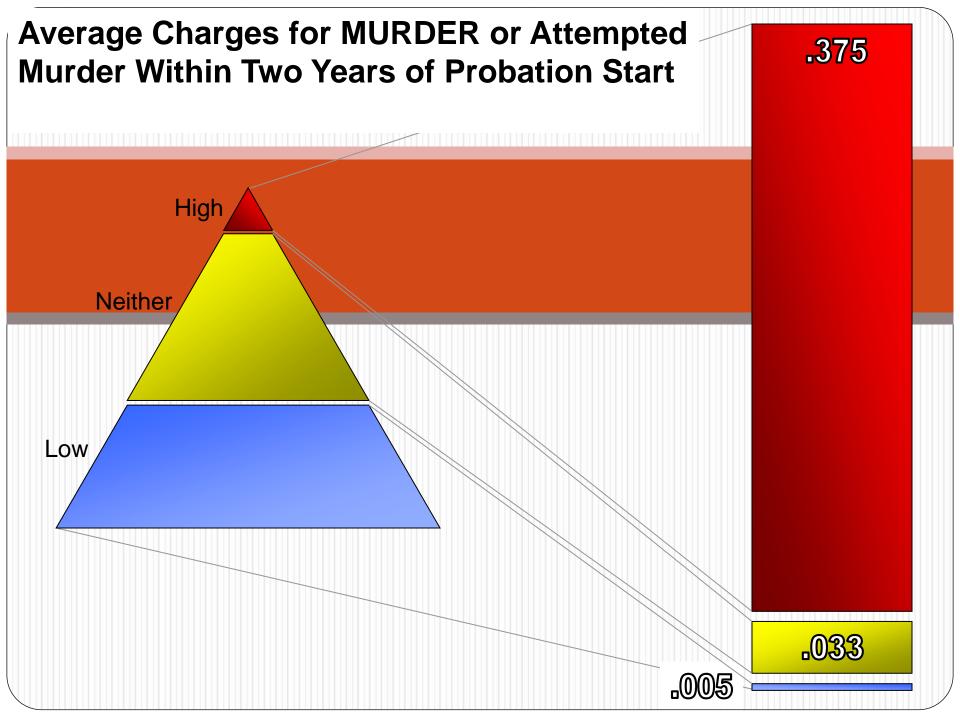
Offenders BIG DATA: HART Harm Assessment Risk Tool Custody Suites

Bail, Caution, Detain?

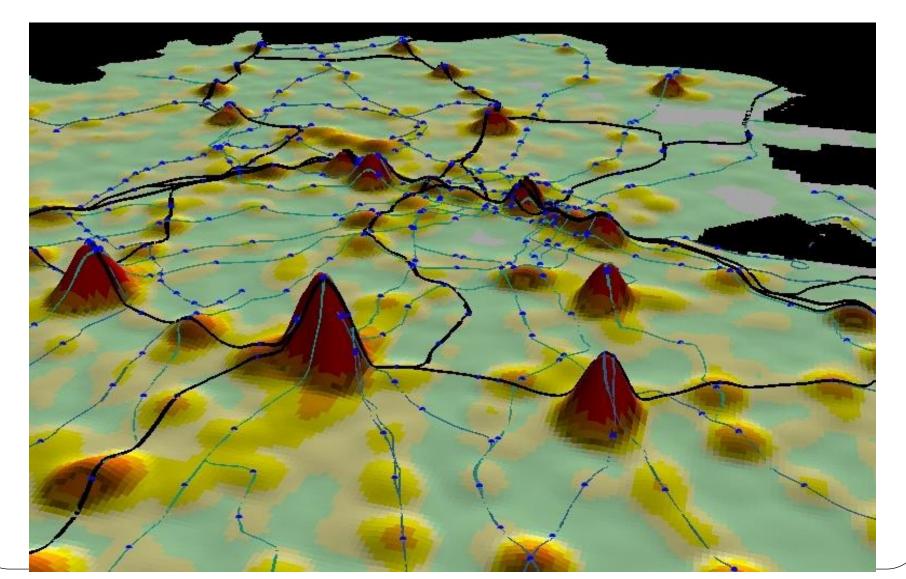


- 100,000 offenders
- 97% Accuracy
- 50% error by Sgts.
- Increased evidence base for release decisions
- Also potential for response officers at scene
- Video at
 - https://www.youtube.co m/watch?v=zc8x5P7suuo





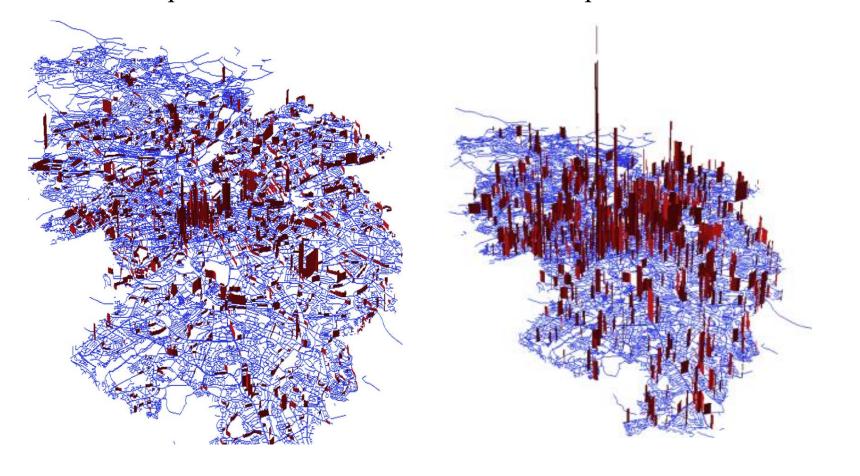
PLACES: Violent Crime Counts in Tokyo 2005



Total Crime Counts vs. CHI Harm Spots: Birmingham UK

• Count Spots

• Harm Spots



Danish Crime Counts—Like UK, US: All Crimes Are Created Equal?

REPORTED CRIMES, TOTAL 2011-2016

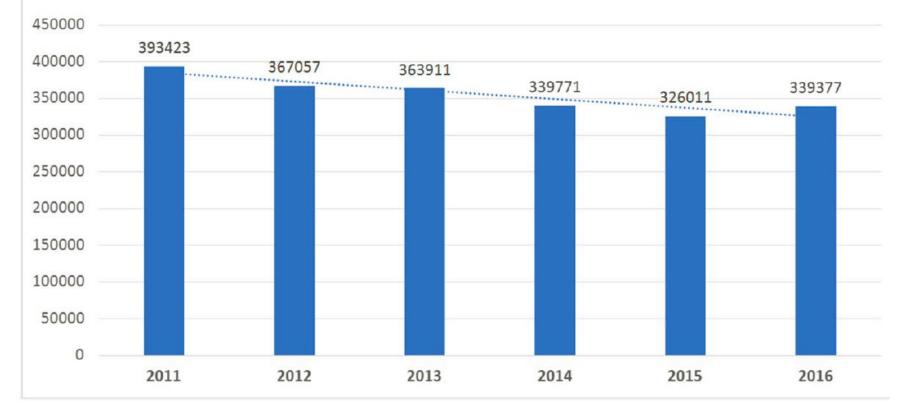


Fig. 1 Annual total of reported crimes, Criminal Code

England & Wales, 2002-2015: base of 2002 Approximate Cambridge CHI

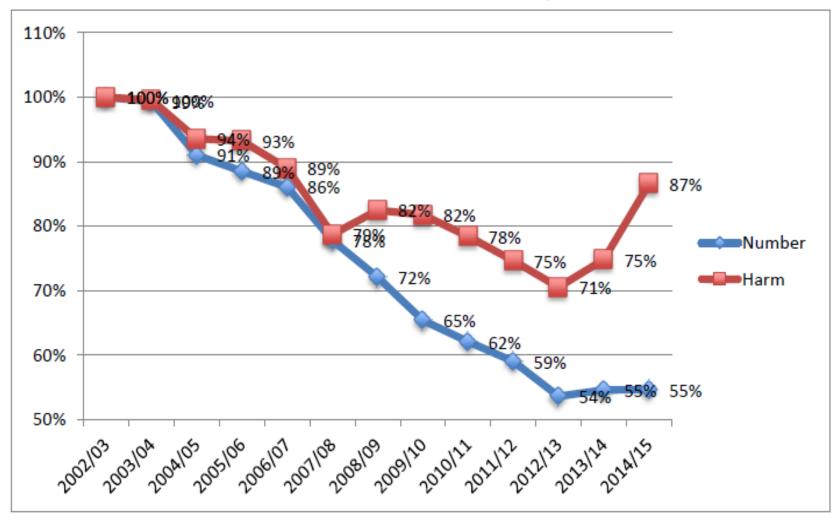


Figure 1. Percentage change in numbers of crimes and CHI for total crime, by year. Data (2016) obtained from Eleanor Neyroud by personal email, July 3, 2018.

The PM Wanted to Know

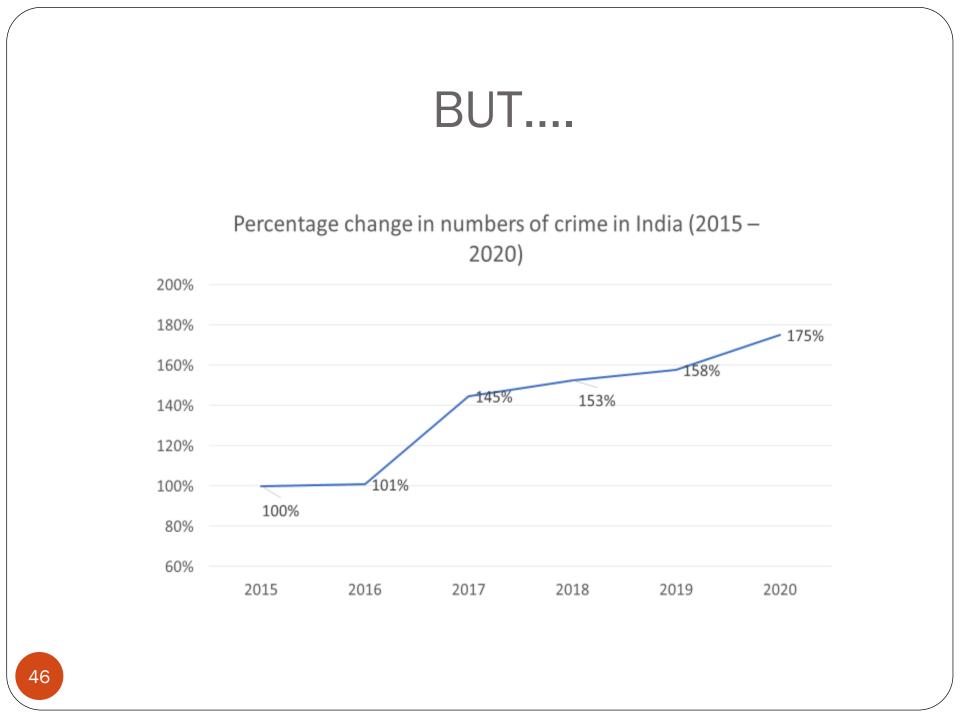
(Pune, 2019 DGP Meet)



GOOD NEWS!

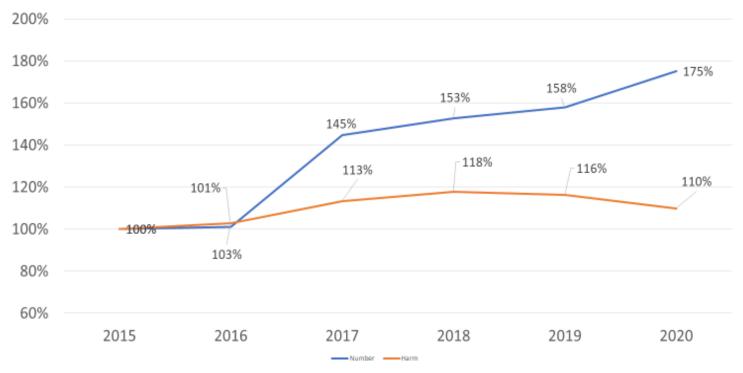
Percentage change in CCHI crime harm in India (2015-2020)





Crime Counts Up, ICHI Flat

Percentage Change in both number and harm from crime in India from 2015 - 2020



If the Police Chile Wants

- Will try to reduce total harm
- Relentless focus on prevention
- And prevention of harm from injustice
- Including dismissal of officers causing harm
- Then EBP is the WAY to get this goal

Not that....



Just Google Us

Cambridge EBP