Evaluation of police work of prevention: building an index police management based on the analysis threshold

Abstract

In the provincial police of Argentina’s assessment of prevention of police work it is based entirely responsible for the task, leaving aside the study of the situation favoring or not the outcome. This makes indicators that were not designed for this type of policing is used. This paper seeks to open discussion and start thinking about indicators that measure the situation achieved regardless responsible. As a starting point comes the Police Management Index. This methodology adopts threshold analysis presented by the International Association of Crime Analysts assess whether to seek preventive actions implemented by a police unit in an area have been effective or require the joint work of other government departments.

Keywords: police management, measurement of policing prevention

Introduction

The complexity of the social environment, the changes generated during the last decades of the twentieth century in the forms of thinking about security and the emergence of new information technologies requires the institutions responsible for providing security to base their operational decisions considering a set of techniques and theories that are able to optimize the efficiency demonstrated in the work of prevention of criminal events. The study requires knowledge of the operations and policies adopted by the police force in relation to the organization of personnel, equipment and geographical and temporal distribution of resources. Historically, in institutions such as the provincial police of Argentina, the study of the efficiency of police operations and the policies adopted towards prevention depended exclusively basic statistical information. This information is generated in compliance with the organic command where the biggest problem is highlighted when the work is facing the Napoleonic character that has the police force. The Napoleonic model is the model that traditionally prevailed between the police forces of Latin America. It is militarized and spread throughout the territory. It is also based on the idea of reactive police model, associated with the repression of crime and the maintenance of order. This model that responds to the logic of peace rather than the citizen security has led to growing insecurity and distrust in the police action among the residents of the neighbourhoods that make up the Argentine cities. Public safety is a broad concept that seeks to satisfy the demands of citizens, obtaining it through the support of the community and local, provincial and national authorities. Traditionally, these policemen carry out the assessment of their actions considering only the cumulative frequency of complaints received from a police unit located within a neighbourhood. The items to be supplied to the areas of analysis are similar to those in the Criminal Code (robbery, theft, etc.) and are used to estimate the share of these in total units responding to a city or region. A study in 2013 on complaints received by the police unit located in the Guadalupe neighbourhood in the city of Santa Fe, Argentina, during the period from 2011 to 2013 showed the low reliability in assessing traditionally faced. In the year 2012, compared with the previous year, theft residences had grown by 41 percent while stealing people who went walking down the street did 11.5 percent. 2013 residential robberies showed a decrease of 133 percent and robberies to people who went walking down the street came down, too, by 143 percent. Beyond these encouraging statistics, the problem was observed when for the same period a portion of the neighbours gathered outside the gates of the police station asking for more security and increased presence of troops on the streets Table 1.

Table 1: Accumulated over the six crime events reported in the Guadalupe neighbourhood in the city of Santa Fe, Argentina.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective/Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Difference % 12-13</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Difference % 11-12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential Burglary</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>-1.33</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shops Robbery</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>-1.82</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stealing from People in the Street</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>-1.43</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>0.115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft Inside the Car</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorcycle Theft</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxi driver Robbery</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>-1.54</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The purpose is to propose a tool to support the analysis to assess the situation and not the responsible for providing preventive policing. Taking into account the study of police operations carried out in the field, the policies adopted to carry out the activity and to recognize, too, that the police service is an element that has the state to prevent crime. All it based on the concept of public safety and in order to optimize and improve the effectiveness of the actions carried out on the spot.

Materials and methods

Operations analysis and management analysis

The International Association of Crime Analysts\(^2\) indicates that "the criminal analysis describes the techniques and procedures used to study trends and crime patterns, the way it affects a specific jurisdiction and how the police respond to them\(^2\)." Crime analysis does not stop with information and turn it into intelligence to assist in decision making but also brings with it the evaluation of the results obtained by the interventions being carried out by those responsible for providing security. Among the functions described by different authors, analysis of operations and management analysis provide answers to how it manages and organizes the police to fulfill their tasks of prevention and well to the results of the investigations are reported. So the aggregation of data needed to carry out these types of analysis is much higher than that required for other types, for example, the tactical, strategic analysis or research. The operations analysis is the study of the operations and policies adopted by the police force to prevent crime. Answers to issues related to optimizing the distribution of police personnel and resources shifts and geographic areas, and also with the efficiency achieved by the interventions carried out in these geographical and temporal spaces. The administrative analysis relates to the presentation of the findings because of the work done in an area; it is presenting them to decision-makers on security, political management and citizens of a geographic area. Follows a process of selection of the most important findings detected in previous analyzes and search submission format best suited for the audience to which it is addressed. The sharing of intelligence society achieved shows both supporters and opponents. Many authors have thought that the decision to disclose the result of analysis developed for a geographic area allows, among other things, increase the level of cooperation of citizens to the police. It also recognizes the right of citizens to know to what degree the crime is a problem in the place where he lives and what are the reasons that those responsible for providing security act the way they do are. Unfortunately, in Argentina it is not possible for citizens to access criminal information; allowing confidence in the police force is severely affected.

Efficiency in police work

Speaking of efficiency in police work involves observing how far the institution is effective in preventing and controlling the risk factors, over which it has influence, encouraging the emergence of criminal events. Of course, that when talking about risk factors need to understand that it requires a multidisciplinary and multiagency the problem seen in an area approach, so it is a task that is fraught with difficulties. Something similar happens when the cost involved in the decision to disclose the result of analysis developed for a geographic area allows, among other things, increase the level of cooperation of citizens to the police. It also recognizes the right of citizens to know to what degree the crime is a problem in the place where he lives and what are the reasons that those responsible for providing security act the way they do are. Unfortunately, in Argentina it is not possible for citizens to access criminal information; allowing confidence in the police force is severely affected.

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the place. Something similar happens in applying these indicators to prevention activity because these actions may not have the desired increased safety impact. This issue was addressed in the research conducted by Spehan et al., in Kansas City (USA) between 1972 to 1973 which showed that an increase in random patrol does not reduce crime and the perception of insecurity or improvements 911 service does not increase the likelihood of catching the offender. Another element behind when considering the task of police assessment is the availability of information from actors outside the institution. These elements, which take the lead as above, is very close to the concept of reliability and integrity of information, generates subjective evaluations that prevent a better understanding of the criminal reality observed and encourage efficiency analysis without taking into account the effectiveness of the work done by the institution.

The idea of taking the criminal information as a state secret, where a single component parts that are part of the public security system is responsible for the collection and dissemination of information for decision-making, promotes citizenry in one poor perception of the actions of the justice system and the police, directly affecting the assessment of police work before and after the problem is identified. This issue fuels the difference between the number of all crimes committed in a time and a place and those that are recorded by information systems. The so called black figure is also a major impediment to assessing the integrity of information because it depends on various factors such as not reporting crimes, for the victim, not worth communicating (the lower the gravity Crime suffered the higher the index that records the black figure) or the discretion of the police personnel when allegations avoid making only minor events decanted into bureaucratic work without judgment. Another factor that influences the valuation of police action within a particular space-territory is the preparation of standardized indicators or approved international data. It is common to see comparisons and reports where numbers of robberies, thefts, murders, suicides occur, etc. per 10,000 inhabitants, of arrests, searches conducted and of confiscated items, among others. Focus assessment on such data confronts us with three problems:

I. As mentioned above, fails to remove the criminal phenomenon responsibility that lies with the police as one of the parts needed to prevent the occurrence of risk factors;

II. These data types are a general tool that fail to identify what actually happens on the spot;

III. as already mentioned, depend excessively on the criteria that the police themselves may alter due to their own activities or for other reasons.

Police management index

The document aims to create and display an indicator of police management that takes into account the factors that favor the commission of the crime in an area. The idea is to evaluate objectively the policing prevention that develops at the site. If this managed to modify them or, if not have, if the ineffectiveness is due to the emergence of new elements or the existence of components that determine the reliability of the data we have for evaluation. The indicator is defined adopting the threshold analysis presented by IACA and developed by Christopher W Bruce. The Police Management Index (IGP) is a statistical tool that evaluates the performance achieved by a police unit in the prevention of a criminal event during a calendar month and compared with the average achieved by the same unit in the last four years. Note that talking about the event and not a crime broadly as typified in the Criminal Code because it seeks to assess the effectiveness of the actions of prevention, taking into account the characteristics presented the event which sought to intervene in place. Also, while it is clear that the indicator fails to identify risk factors that cannot be prevented by police action, it must be remembered that this tool allows the analyst to have the opportunity to identify the influence they have on the Final results of the intervention. The external risk factors to policing are, among others, socioeconomic status, culture, education, geographic location and characteristics of urbanization. Also, the calendar month when compared to the average of the last four years, bias resulting from the use of only information issued by the police is reduced. Also achieve eradicate the idea of preventing based on the Criminal Code rather than modify the elements that make fosters the generation of crime. The IGP, like Threshold Analysis is calculated from data collected on criminal events that are reported to the police authority in the geographical area where it is applied. In your application you can join panels of information gathered neighbours and victimization surveys. The purpose is to reduce the effect of underreporting influencing the preparation of the indicator. As in the construction of the threshold, the IGP requires historical data bases, at least 3years. Although, as Bruce said, the calculation can be applied to any data range (from a day to a full year) is better to limit queries to periods of time divisible by seven. The index construction and analysis of results are displayed with the theft to people over 60 who move on foot through the streets of Guadalupe neighbourhood. Simulated data for the month of August of 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 and compared to 2013. Table 2.

Table 2 Robbery people over 60years occurred in the street. Guadalupe neighbourhood, Santa Fe, Argentina.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total August</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The IGP begins by calculating the expected number for each event in a calendar month. This is achieved by calculating the average of the monthly events accumulated during the last four years (2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012).

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x + 13 + 20 + 12}{4} = 13.25$$

Formula 1: Expected amount of theft from people over 60 years occurred in public during the month of August. Guadalupe neighbourhood, Santa Fe city, Argentina.

Reached the normal value for the month being analyzed, the indicator requires knowing how much data moved from the expected events for that time span value. The response is achieved by calculating the standard deviation of the mean. Formula 2 shows the calculation of the deviation from the mean of the data related to the event of theft to people over 60 years occurred in public during the month of August.

Citation: Chelini AA. Evaluation of police work of prevention: building an index police management based on the analysis threshold. Forensic Res Criminal Int J. 2015;1(3):81–85. DOI: 10.15406/frcij.2015.01.00014
### Table 3 Robbery people over 60 years in the street in August.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>Z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13.25</td>
<td>4.323</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: data simulated for the document.

The standard interpretation obtained for the indicator differs from the interpretation given to it in the threshold analysis. So, considering that by definition standards scores move between the values -2 and +2, the product obtained is interpreted as follows:

I. **Z=0:** The police action carried out in the district has failed to modify the risk factors that are the responsibility of the institution to attend.

II. **Z between 0 and +1:** The incorporation of new factors that might be favoring the commission of criminal events observed at the site. Also, the observation might be due to the displacement of crime in the area. We recommend starting the tort study of these to achieve from the police identifies and act accordingly.

III. **Z between +1 and +2:** The influence of new factors that facilitate the commission of crime is confirmed. The creation of a public safety committee made up of the various government agencies and the residents themselves, who can respond to the problem and its causes multidirectional, transversal and multi-causal manner recommended.

IV. **Z between 0 and -1:** It shows good police performance in the task of preventing the risk factors that can handle the department.

V. **Z between -1 and -2:** A great influence of the elements that determine the reliability of the data included in the indicator is observed. This can cause a strong impact on data records or sub criteria established by the police department at the time of reporting data.

External factors influencing the outcome of the IGP (both positive and negative) are unable to be identified by the indicator. This only shows the ultimate need to call different areas of government in order to evaluate and identify the factors that influence the crime (e.g., socioeconomic status, culture, development of the site, etc.)

Discussion

Apply the indicator means giving a possible answer to how to assess prevention activities carried out by the police. Thus, this evaluation tool excludes not only the indicators designed exclusively for the research activity, but also the use of general information that says little about the criminal reality observed. He no longer talks about crime as classified in the Penal Code, and passed to understand the event as a social phenomenon with specific characteristics provided by the place where it occurs. The same applies to one of the problems affecting the assessment: the reliability of data used when assembling an indicator. Using a collection of historical data, the indicator aims to make use of the law of large numbers to reduce the effect caused by the attitude that can make the police force when assessed in their work known. While it is clear that the indicator fails to identify the risk factors that cause the tort phenomenon, also it managed to decrease the influence of these in the equation. Showing, according to the standard value it approximates +2, which operate in place elements that are beyond the policing and demanding approach the problem from a multi-causal, multi-disciplinary and multi-agency perspective. Moreover, proper use dilutes the idea of taking only information that originates in the institution itself and includes information panel’s neighbours and victimization surveys, assuming a feedback focused on the idea of public safety rather than security public. Thus, the indicator eradicated the concept of “state secret” that is intended to give the criminal information, promoting awareness of the public about what is really happening in the place where he lives. Improving, with this action, not only the perception of the neighbour to the institution, but also the effectiveness of the proposed actions. The indicator goes beyond the simple observation that can be achieved by reading the area for what is “expected” in the occurrence of a particular event to enter the evaluation of reality that has nothing to do with the simple accumulation data reported. Thus, the percentage of variation (Z value) becomes relevant at the conclusion of the analysis.

\[
\]

\[
\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{27.56 + 0.0625 + 45.56 + 1.56}{4}} = \frac{74.745}{4} = \sqrt{18.69}
\]

Finally, the indicator gets one more fact: the standard score. The standard score identifies how far the average value obtained for our case, August 2013, for the event of theft to people over 60 years occurred on the street is. This is obtained by subtracting a month being assessed the average obtained in the first step, and then divides the product by the standard deviation calculated.

\[
Z = \frac{23 - 13.25}{4.323} = 2.25
\]

With the data, the frequency table shows the event of theft for people over 60 took place in public in the month of August and in the neighbourhood Guadalupe neighbourhood in Santa Fe city, Argentina Table 3.

We expect the amount of theft events for people over 60 years occurred in the street during August is located between 9 and 17. Finally, the indicator gets one more fact: the standard score. The standard score identifies how far the average value obtained for our case, August 2013, for the event of theft to people over 60 years occurred on the street is. This is obtained by subtracting a month being assessed the average obtained in the first step, and then divides the product by the standard deviation calculated.

Minimum range = 13.25–4.323 = 8,927 = 9

Maximum range = 13.25+4.323 = 17,573 = 17

It is relevant to use the frequency table and the standard score to identify the factors that are not handled by police action. Finally, it is found that police actions can identify and act accordingly.
Acknowledgments

None.

Conflicts of interest

The author declares that there are no conflicts of interest.

References