

Evidence-Based Policing SARA & POP Models

Introduction

The concept of evidence-based policing can be traced to the availability of the best possible evidence for informing and challenging policies defined by policing. In the context of policing this approach can be utilized by anyone for its efficiency and it can also be supported by external entities for improved productiveness. For the effective implementation of EBP, proper research should be conducted that includes several stages. This research can result in the identification of the proper concept of an issue along with improving the effects of police intervention. The report is focused onto essential policing models along with examples in real life scenarios.

Discussion

Concept of evidence based policing

The definition of evidence based policing can be defined as an approach to policy making along with the tactical decision-making process four police departments all over the world. Though this method alone is not the mitigation of solving crime related problems due to its complexity (Staller *et al.*, 2021) The core concept of this can be related to the evidence-based practises that should be maintained by police departments all over the world. The advocacy of EBP is related to the values of statistical analyses and thorough research along with controlled trials. The concept of EBP does not interfere with the traditional decision-making process in the terms of policing. Instead, it is more Focused on raising awareness and maintaining inventory management of the police resources during times of need such as budget cuts along with public outrage. This is due the fact that inventory management should be performed in a systematic manner for it's proper implementation (Ahmadi *et al.*, 2019).

Problem - solving policing, also called problem - oriented policing (POP), is away to fight crime and disorder that includes : the naming of a specific issue thorough investigation of the issue to develop a specific solution, measurement of the impact of the action(Owers,*et al*;2011). POP is more of an approach to creating focused interventions than an actual intervention. Therefore, any crime and disorder issue can be addressed using a POP strategy. Instead of replacing the interventions in the Toolkit for reducing crime, it should be used in conjunction with them. POP can be explained in terms of the SARA(scanning, analysis, response, and assessment) problem- solving model. According to the model, the solution created to address a problem will be successful if the root causes of the problem and the circumstances that allow it to persist are recognised and understood.

Though all these factors that EBP is not focused on the definitive answers, rather the police officers along with the volunteers should implement this in the practises and reflect on it. It can be possible by the means of applying this method in daily operations to identify the best availability of evidence. It can help the professionals to learn from their mistakes and successes which can help them in future operations. This is possible due to the fact that EBP is responsible for encouraging individuals to share their opinions along with Clarifying their doubts. In addition to this, it is also responsible for the mitigation of the challenges that can arise during the practises along with the utilization of innovation for the benefit of the public which is common in every industry of today (Kahn *et al.*,2018).

Two key evidence based policing model

There are many Evidence-Based policing models that exist which can be beneficial for the law enforcement agency. In a recent report, it has been stated that this model is currently under development by professionals (Brown *et al.*, 2018)). In the context of the current assignment, two of the most effective models have been taken into consideration which are SARA and Critical incident decision making. The models are chosen due to their importance along with their benefits that can improve the EBP process of the law enforcement agency. In this regard, it can be stated that the selection of law enforcement agencies is very complex in its requirements (Lockie *et al.*, 2020) The first of the model named SARA is divided into four sections that are scanning, analysis, responses and assessment. All of these stages have their own perspectives by which the Complete analyses of the model can be performed. Alongside this all of these stages also contain various sub-processes that are equally responsible for the completion of each stage. The second model in this regard is the Critical incident decision-making model which is focused on the three stages and all of them are necessary due to the roles they play for the complete implementation of the model. The three stages in This regard can be identified as the proper preparation before the occupants of an incident, the management of the situation and the aftermath processes of acritical incident. The model is developed by the Police Executive Research Forum with the objective of equipping the law enforcement agency with materials so that they can supervise any critical incident through the management of a team. The critical incident is essential due to its importance and any wrong information can damage the reputation of the law enforcement agency (Tandoc *et al.*, 2019). The implementation of the model is dependant on some toolkits that are considered to be effective due to the fact that it was developed by experts.

Importance of SARA model

The SARA model is focused on problem-solving methods that are beneficial for the law enforcement department. The main goal of the model is the identification of the root causes of the Crime and mitigate those instead of just mitigating the crime. This assets by the means of troubleshooting that can help in the boosting of performance (Li *et al.*, 2019) This identification of the root causes of the Crime along with the prevention process is done by the means of four stages that includes Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment. These four steps are further divided into numerous subprocesses and due to this ,the model has been divided into smaller steps the mitigation of crime can be effectively managed through these steps. The first among these four steps can be identified as Scanning in which law enforcement is focused on working alongside the community for the identification of problems that can result in Crime by the means of questioning them. The second Step in this regard can be identified as the analyses that is responsible for the complete analysis of the problem with the assistance of relevant information. The goal of this step is to effectively eliminate the problem before it can escalate by the means of gathering critical information. The third step in this regard is the response that is focused on addressing the issues with the collaboration of the community. This results in long-term success by the means of elimination of community problems or at least reducing them to some extent. The final phase of the assessment is focused on the evaluation Of the entire process that is performed by means of two essential Questions regarding the proper procedures that are followed along with the effectiveness of the result.

Importance of Critical incident decision-making model

The critical incident decision-making model is focused on some core values that vary from agency to agency. This model often coincides between intuition and analytical strategies according to the researchers (Okoli *et al.*, 2018). The main goal of the model is to help the supervisors by the means of making essential decisions in a timely manner to manage critical incidents. There are various steps in this regard that are necessary for the complete analyses of the model that can benefit law enforcement. The first stage in this regard is the collection of relevant information even before the arrival of the scene. The term relevant information is important in every sector to improve output quality (Ismagilova *et al.*, 2019). This can be performed by the means of radios and dispatchers or data terminals to get the proper information about the suspects that can be related to the case. The second stage is related to assessing risks and threats regarding the accuracy of information. This is due to the fact that accurate information in this regard can be very complex to find which can hinder the progression of the mitigation.

The third stage in this regard can be related to the actions taken in accordance with policies. In this regard, the supervisors should make sure about the policies that are performed by the officers on the scene.

The fourth stage is regarding the identification of the best possible action that should be taken. This is possible by the means of analysing all the previous three processes and summarisation so, that the best possible course of action can be chosen. The final stage is focused on the reassessment of the processes that are performed till now. This helps law enforcement by the means of identifying the effectiveness of this model as it can boost the capabilities of the agency (Jha *et al.*, 2019).

Strengths and weaknesses of two models

The main goal of the SARA model is the identification of the root causes of a crime so that the mitigation process can be performed effectively. From this, the strength of the model can be identified as the model is divided into 4 critical sections. In addition to this, all of these four stages are performed by the means of various sub-processes that further divide up the tasks that are easy to follow for the professionals in the field. This allows the professionals to effectively mitigate the root causes of the crime by the means of this model which is the main strength of the model. Though there are also some drawbacks to this model, one of these can be identified as taking steps without adhering to the policies which is one of the core concepts of the decision-making model. These policies should be implemented by the government to keep its interest in check (Van Dijk *et al.*, 2019). In this regard, the officers can sometimes act without following the policies which can damage the reputation of law enforcement.

Another model in this regard is the critical incident decision-making model which is focused on the decisions of the supervisors to mitigate crime-related problems. The classification of crime-related problems is based on the motivational systems and their goals (Carter *et al.*, 2021). The main strength of the model can be identified as the thorough process that should be followed by the officers for the proper implementation of the model. It can be observed from the report that the model is much more focused than the SARA model by the means of additional steps that are responsible for a much more detailed outcome than that of the SARA model. Though this efficiency the model also has its drawbacks one of which can be identified as being over dependent on the opinion of the supervisors. This limits the functionality of the officers in the field who often have a clear picture than that of the supervisors who often operate from the Headquarters and thus possess limited knowledge. This can bring harm to the officers on duty as the lack of prior knowledge can lead them towards danger (Grace *et al.*, 2020).

Utilization of the models in a real-life scenario

The discussed models in the report are the SARA model and the critical incident decision-making model both of which are focused on the reduction of crime in the United Kingdom. This is due to the fact that various law enforcement agencies in the country apply these models according to the operational capabilities. The reason behind this can be due to the fact that every law enforcement agency implement its own model in which they feel comfortable operating. The case study in this regard is considered a real-life scenario for the assignment and provides a report which shows that the crime rate in the UK has dropped significantly from 9 percent to 7 percent and single year (BBC ,2019) The result behind this can be identified as the utilization of these two models along with many others. In this regard, it can be observed from the report That the first model of SARA is focused on the reduction of Crime by the means of identifying the core reasons for the crime. In general, the identification of core reasons, can be possible by the means of an interview open (Shaturaev *et al.*, 2021) In this context, the reduction in crime can be linked to the implementation of the SARA model by law enforcement that neutralizes the reasons for the occurrence of a crime. The reason behind this can be stated that if the core reason for the crime can be intirely eliminated that significantly reduces the chances of the Crime. From the case study, one of the root causes of crime can be identified as the utilization of guns and for this reason, the government of the UK severely restricts the sellings of guns in the country with the collaboration of law enforcement. Though in this regard the crime rate has increased by the utlization of knives and law enforcement agency is committed to solving this by the utilization of the critical incident decision-making model by adhering to the policies.

Conclusion

This entirety of the report is focused on the evidence based policing that is often used by law enforcement agencies. It helps them by the means of managing any crime related situations through the implementation of the two considered models. Both of these models in this regard are equally responsible for the mitigation of Crime by their own means.

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