

THE GLOBAL POLICING DATABASE

The Global Policing Database (GPD) is an online searchable database designed to capture all published and unpublished experimental and quasi-experimental evaluations of policing interventions conducted since 1950. The GPD is available at www.gpd.uq.edu.au

The GPD is distinct from other policing repositories. It captures evaluations of interventions conducted by police, with police and on police.

The GPD includes all types of policing interventions. It includes interventions that target problem people, situations and places; assist victims; develop organizational capacities (including technologies); improve interviewing techniques; enhance police wellbeing, and more.

The GPD has no limits on intervention outcomes. The GPD goes beyond crime and disorder outcomes, collecting studies that include outcomes such as fear of crime, perceptions of police, organizational effectiveness, physical and mental wellbeing, and more.

The GPD is a comprehensive database of robust evaluation research. It can be used by police, researchers, social welfare practitioners, and policy makers to inform evidence-based policy and practice.



USING THE GPD FOR SYSTEMATIC EVIDENCE MAPS

What is the GPD search strategy?

The GPD's systematic search covers 42 academic databases from 1950 to 2014. The search identified more than 200,000 unique records. Searches of grey literature and non-English sources are currently in progress.

Where do I find the GPD protocol?

The full GPD protocol can be downloaded from www.gpd.uq.edu.au

How is the GPD screened?

Each title and abstract from the search is screened for relevance to policing. The full text for all eligible records is then re-screened for research design and quality assurance.

How confident can I be in the GPD?

The GPD search strategy was rigorously piloted. All screeners complete standardised training and testing, and all screening is subject to extensive fidelity checks.

How can the GPD save me time and money?

Using the GPD as a primary search location can save weeks of searching and information retrieval. Screening time can also be reduced for research between 2007 and 2014, because these abstracts have already been assessed for relevance to policing.

How can I access the GPD data?

There are two ways to use the GPD:

Option 1. Search the free online GPD Beta Version. This option provides the titles, abstracts and coding categories for a sample of research published in 2014.

Option 2. Engage with the GPD researchers to access the systematic search data. We can help develop and pilot SQL search queries to extract records into your preferred format, for any time frame between 1950 and 2014.

Please contact Professor Lorraine Mazerolle for more information: l.mazerolle@uq.edu.au

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