Best Practice in Police Social Media Adaptation
Summary:
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This document describes best practice of European police forces in adapting social media. The description of these practices stems from a workshop series and other events where police ICT experts met with academics and industry experts; and from a study of the Twitter usage of British police forces during the 2011 riots. Grouped in nine categories, we describe different uses and implementation strategies of social media by police forces. Based on these examples, we show that there have been numerous ways in which police forces benefitted from adopting social media, ranging from improved information for investigations and an improved relationship with the public to a more efficient use of resources.
The COMPOSITE Project

As part of the European Commission’s seventh framework programme, the European research project COMPOSITE (Comparative Police Studies in the European Union) studies a broad set of phenomena to better understand organisational change in police forces. Over a period of four years (2010–2014), researchers from 15 partnering organisations (Figure 1, page 7), including universities, institutes, corporations and police academies, compare current developments with police forces in Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, the Republic of Macedonia, the Netherlands, Romania, Spain and the United Kingdom.

Beyond the context of this report, COMPOSITE comprises work packages to identify environmental policing opportunities and threats as well as internal capabilities and knowledge sharing capabilities. The research also includes dedicated work packages on structural and cultural changes, the identity of the police forces and their legitimation as well as leadership practices in police organisations. Other work packages look into the dissemination of research findings and into the transfer of the results for training and consulting officers. Additional information about recent project results are published on the COMPOSITE website at www.composite-project.eu.

The work package ‘Technology Adaptation’, which provides the frame for this report, investigates those aspects of organisational change in police forces that are tightly linked to emerging information and communication technology (ICT). Police forces, in all the participating countries, are increasingly confronted with the challenge of adopting a broad range of new ICT in order to reduce the cost of maintaining out-of-date ICT systems and to keep up with and make best use of the rapid technological development. A diverse set of legal, cultural, economic and societal issues increases the complexity of technology adaptation for police forces.

In order to identify pressing issues, to compare efforts by the police forces and to share solutions and approaches across Europe as well as to identify needs for further research, the work package started out by mapping current ICT trends bottom-up and identified social media as an important issue1.

Studying Social Media Adaptation

Social media have been defined as “internet-based applications [...] which [allow for] the creation and exchange of user-generated content”2. In only a few years, social media networks have seen an unprecedented adoption rate when compared to other media. As Erik Qualman pointed out: “It took radio 38 years to reach 50 million listeners. Terrestrial TV took 13 years to reach 50 million users. The Internet took four years to reach 50 million users.”

to reach 50 million people. In less than nine months, Facebook added 100 million users. This wide adoption and the associated influence on everyday live make social media a highly relevant and pressing issue for European police forces. Given the speed of development, social media are, however, still a new topic for the police.

While all police forces are increasingly confronted with social media in daily operations, the ways and speed of integration of social media for policing vary greatly. While all police forces are increasingly confronted with social media in daily operations, the ways and speed of integration of social media for policing vary greatly. As our trend report indicated, selected police forces in some European countries already make very active use of social media. In other countries, police forces are still deciding on policies how to deal with social media. To this day, there is no common social media practice for European police forces. Consequently, we have seen a lot of interest in our research and demand to us from the police for case studies and best practice reports. Given that some countries in recent years have been adopting social media platforms and gathered first experiences, while others consider doing so, the topic provides a good field for exchange of best practice. Given that most activities in social media take place in certain countries only, the transferability of these practices remains an open question. It will be part of our future research to understand if and how culture affects police work on social media within the forces and for the general public.

Report Structure

This report is structured as follows: First, in the chapter ‘Methods and Limitations’, we will explain the process and rationale behind the workshop series and the extraction of best practice. We will also explain the limitations of our approach and of our results at this point. Second, we will describe problems and the related practices that have been applied by police forces and the ICT industry for the topic of social media. Third, we close this report with the chapter ‘Discussion and Outlook’, to reflect on the identified practices and to put them into the context of ongoing research within COMPOSITE and beyond.

Trend Analysis

Our first COMPOSITE report on technology adaptation, ‘ICT Trends in European Policing’, provides the foundation for this work. Grounded in a series of interviews with ICT experts with police forces and industry representatives, the report details six trends of technology adaptation of the police forces. It lists the integration of IT systems (1), the adoption of mobile computing (2), the use of surveillance technologies (3), the application of digital biometrics (4), the crosscutting issue of user acceptance (5) and the emerging challenge of social media applications (6) as major topics of current and planned police ICT projects. In the report, we discussed how these issues are relevant and thereby pointed to open issues for future research.

In order to deepen our understanding of these trends and in order to facilitate discussions with experts to identify more specific issues to be addressed in the second half of COMPOSITE, we organized workshops on selected topics that bring together police officers, industry people and academics. To decide on the topics, we created a list of potential workshop contents with a number of proposals for each trend. This list became part of a feedback form on our trend report that we issued to the COMPOSITE end user board, on which police officers from the ten participating countries help to ensure that the project’s research addresses questions relevant for the police. On the form, we asked police officers to rank the trends in their current and future relevance and to rank the workshop topics according to the need for exchange on a European level and the interest to participate in the workshop. Evaluating these forms showed that the topics of social media (i), the use of mobile computing to support officers in the field (ii) and the topic of integrating police ICT systems (iii), had the greatest relevance and interest.

In addition to the feedback from the end user board, we also received requests from other police organizations that underline these findings. As a public download, the trend report received wide attention and we count several thousand downloads for the file, to this day. This high interest was especially driven by our description of the trend of social media adaptation by police forces and the reports in public media about this aspect. In the following several police academies invited us to participate in workshops and seminars on this topic. We therefore decided to start our workshop series on this topic and to combine findings from these external events with those from our own workshops.

Workshop Series, Seminars & Twitter Use during the 2011 UK Riots

Overall, in the period between June 2011 and April 2012, we organized three COMPOSITE workshops on social media adaptation and participated in eight other, external workshops, seminars and conferences.

Our Approach: Methods and Limitations

In our initial trend study, we identified social media as one of the most relevant topics for a workshop series on best practice. Results from COMPOSITE workshops in Germany, UK and France as well as other conferences and seminars across Europe formed the empirical base to extract practices from. Additionally, a case study conducted during and following the 2011 UK riots allowed to add insights from a situation where British police forces used social media during a crisis situation. By nature of its methodological design, this report is limited in terms of its validation and transfer of best practice to other contexts. Our report thus functions as a crayon box, a modular toolset, that allows other police forces, researchers and industry to look for solutions that fit their particular needs best.

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Workshop Series, Seminars & Twitter Use during the 2011 UK Riots

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The COMPOSITE events:

- 1st Workshop on Social Media as a Tool for Police Communication, June 14-15, 2011, Sankt Augustin, Germany
- 2nd Workshop on Social Media as a Tool for Police Communication, November 1-2, 2011, Manchester, United Kingdom
Elective course "Internet and Cybercrime", Police College, Germany, November 9, 2011
CEPOL Seminar 95-2011 on Social Media and Policing, October 24-28, 2011, Lisbon, Portugal
Elective course "Internet and Social Networks", College of Public Administration, Bremen, Germany, November 9, 2011
European Police Congress, Berlin, Germany, February 14-15, 2012
Chief Webinars, "Strategic Impact of Social Media" and "Social Media in Policing" April 3, 2012

For the COMPOSITE events, we sent out open invitations to our end user board, police forums and other police contacts across Europe. We specifically invited police officers of all ranks from police forces who either (a) already have had experience in and could report on their efforts for the specific topic, or (b) were confronted with the task to handle the issue in their forces and could present their challenges and questions. During the workshops, we asked the participants to prepare a presentation and also allocated time for group discussions on shared issues identified from these presentations. Participation was not limited to police forces or countries represented in COMPOSITE; instead we aimed for bringing people together from a variety of countries and backgrounds. As we could only partially fund the workshops, participants had to cover their own travel expenses. We therefore chose a number of different places for the workshops distributed in Europe to allow for participation from different countries, in total, almost 100 attendees from Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom took part in the COMPOSITE workshops.

The external events were organized by the respective police schools and organizations and ranged from short trainings and a discussion with young police officers in Bremen, to a weeklong workshop with senior police officers from all across Europe (with CEPOL in Lisbon). These events focused on the different aspects of social media for police forces and their different impacts on police work. For our analysis we took notes during the workshops and collected participants’ presentations. We also captured materials and conceptual sketches that were produced during the workshops. To produce this report, we aimed at identifying patterns in problems and challenges related to the three areas of new technologies; and in different countries. Our report on the topic in June 2011, we became increasingly aware of the social media activities of a number of police forces across and beyond Europe. When, in August 2011, riots started in the United Kingdom, we captured all messages on the social network Twitter that were sent from the police forces in London and Manchester as well as a large number of messages that were written by the general public and addressed to the police forces in the respective cities. While a publication on this analysis is currently pending, the results helped us to solidify our findings from the workshops as well as results from the literature review and the workshops. We included an empirical, real-world example of social media use by police forces that had been less (London) and more experienced (Manchester) in using Twitter as a means to communicate with the public. For the above reasons, this report is not to be confused with a step-by-step manual on how to implement social media. Instead, we understand individual best practice as subjective records situated in their respective contexts that, before generalization, require further research. At this point, a best practice that works in one particular context might not work in another. The presented practices indeed include sometimes seemingly contradictory elements and show that police forces address common challenges in different ways. Our research, at this point, does not allow us to argue which of the practices is better, or if there are universal solutions, at all. While this might seem to contradict the idea of best practice at first sight, our goal, however, is not to present best practice that is universal but rather present the variety in best practice applied in different countries. Our report thus functions as a crayon box, a modular toolset, that allows any police force to better explain the issue of non-adaptation.

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Results:
Best Practice in Police Social Media Adaptation

From our analysis result the following categories that describe best practice in police social media adaptation:

» Social Media as a Source of Criminal Information
» Having a Voice in Social Media
» Social Media to Push Information
» Social Media to Leverage the Wisdom of the Crowd
» Social Media to Interact with the Public
» Social Media for Community Policing
» Social Media to Show the Human Side of Policing
» Social Media to Support Police IT Infrastructure
» Social Media for Efficient Policing

We start each category with a short summary and then detail the principle with several examples.
therefore requires European po-
U.S. law. Accessing closed sources is, however, more complicated. Fa-
from operators outside the nation-
ecution authorities. Getting data na-
tional laws and orders from pros-
ition with social media providers
ners, the investigation requires
in their respective countries is
social networks, IP addresses that
vate messages exchanged on so-
For closed sources, such as pri-
eters access a social network or
identify the computers from which
sional forces report that the interac-
tions on social media extends
there seems to be great consen-
formance into question. Indeed,
serious problems or deviances to
work on establishing their own ‘police’ voice on social
First, regardless whether or not a
ce in itself. Forces that are active on
social media are able to con-
ondigenous voices in social media.
Second, and in consequence, po-
lice forces across Europe see
themselves confronted with bogus
Fourth, police forces increasingly
contact that fact that com-
mechanisms as traditional me-
dias does no longer reach
the relevant people. For many po-
lications it is especially rel-
t evacuated to provide information and
get information from younger peo-
. These people simply do not
share issues of their personal and
matters online. All these and many oth-
child abuse is increasingly report-
on social media and that
mixed everyday life. Police forces
are confronted with the real world
social media has real-world ef-
facts, that suicide attempts are an-
nounced on social media and that
child abuse is increasingly report-
line. All these and many oth-
er issues are relevant for the police
and require police forces with com-
petence in social media that can
listen to citizens on social media and are also able to speak up. Eve-
ryday social media use prepares for the times of crises, where social media have shown to become suddenly very relevant. Social media helps people to self-organize, to get and share important, current and local information. As our analysis of the UK riots in the summer of 2011 clearly indicates, during times of crises police forces highly benefit from established connections and trained practices on social media.

The experience that police forces across Europe have gathered strongly indicates that indeed establishing a voice on social media allows tackling these issues described above. As we will detail on the following pages with examples from police forces in Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Switzerland, the first steps that some police forces have already made have provided high benefits for them, have improved the relationship between citizens and police forces and have shown to be cost-efficient, too.

The following examples indicate that having a voice on social media is an effective way to impact this space and to provide a credible source of information. Having a voice on social media has allowed preventing online-organized events. The voice of the police on social media receives a high level of trust that supersedes bogus information distributed online. Police forces are able to fight rumours on social media. Search warrants on social media get a greater response on social media than on traditional media. Having a voice on social media prepares and enables successful operations in the event of large-scale crises. Even in cases when police forces make mistakes online, a mutual dialog on social media about how policing is and how it should be allows for improving policing and increases the level of trust.

Social Media to Push Information

As media consumption, especially with the younger generation, shifts from local newspapers, television and radio to social media, police forces face the challenge to disseminate information to these audiences and thus increasingly need to use social media if they want to communicate to certain citizen groups. Here, social media provide the possibility for police forces to publish news on their own without the press as an intermediate and push this information to a large number of readers. Using social media, police forces can embed their information in the new media channels that citizens use frequently in their daily lives.

The first and probably most straightforward use of social media as a communication tool for the police is to publish police-related information on social media accounts that police forces set up and that citizens can subscribe to. Depending on the local popularity of different social networks the police forces that we spoke to either did so on Facebook or Twitter. While there is a wide selection of networks available, choosing these most popular networks allows a police force to minimize the maintenance efforts while reaching the largest number of people. Additionally, police forces have been using YouTube channels to publish videos and Flickr for publishing photos. This type of activity is usually associated with the communications department of a force and social media in this way become an additional outlet of information that previously was prepared for press statements or the website of a force.

Many forces in Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom have published this type of information since 2009 or 2010. Police forces in Finland, Iceland, and Ireland report similar activities. The Criminal Intelligence Service of Austria has established a Facebook presence, as did, very recently in December 2011, the city police of Zurich, Switzerland. While many of the activities of these forces in the meantime go beyond publishing press statements on social media, as we will show in the following, most of them started in this way as their first step of using social media as a communication tool.

To kick-off this effort initially, the Greater Manchester Police, the Metropolitan Police of London and the Zurich city police have had very positive responses and could build initial momentum through so-called ‘tweet-a-thons’ that lasted 24 hours. During that time, the forces published all activities on incoming alarm calls and police operations in Twitter messages in order to show the public the broadness of police operations and tasks and in order to build special attention from the media that further increased the number of their followers.

Pushing information out to a large number of people becomes especially relevant in times of large-scale crises when citizens need to be informed in time and look for a credible source of information and advice. In 2011, riots happened both in different cities in the United Kingdom and in Vancouver, Canada. As we studied the Twitter use of the London Metropolitan Police and the Greater Manchester Police ourselves and as we had representatives from the Vancouver police at our workshop in Manchester, we can provide accounts from both events. All these forces used Twitter to publish information on their operations and to provide information updates to citizens. This information has received great interest by the public and all police forces saw significant rise in their follower numbers (up to 100,000 for the Greater Manchester Police from about 20,000 before the riots). For all three forces, the public welcomed this new type of police service. Also during the riots, monitoring the discussion of the general social media audience, allowed the forces to issue statements that were trusted and have shown to be an effective tool for fighting rumours.

By adopting social media as a tool to publish information to the public, the police can communicate to a large number of people with relatively little effort and financial in-
Social Media to Leverage the Wisdom of the Crowd

Social media provides police forces with the opportunity to get information from the general public. Once people have access to social networks, they can easily and quickly share the messages with their individual groups. Police forces can be connected to large crowds of people who they can ask for information. Identifying suspects or searching for wanted people can be done through social media. The incoming information does not necessarily need to be handled digitally, either. Instead, police officers can use the photo-sharing site Flickr to publish photos of perpetrators captured on CCTV. The general public was asked to help in the identification of these people. The purpose of this type of communication strategy for the investigations of officers of the German Hannover Police was to revitalize the instrument of public information support in police operations that is currently not effective. For the Hannover police, a review of the current effectiveness of search warrants revealed that there is only very little response to search warrants posted in newspapers or in public places. On the other hand, search initiatives initiated by citizens on social media have been shown to have wide impact while the lacking professional experience of the police is a common practice. Moreover, social media can also provide useful criminal information in eight cases for which, interestingly, the normal press announcement did not result in any useful response. It remains, however, an open question how well this approach would work in the case of more police forces following this approach in Germany, given that the popularity of the forces would probably not be as high.

For many forces in the United Kingdom or the Netherlands, publishing search warrants on social media for daily operations has become a standard activity and a common part of an overall social media or communication strategy for them. For example, cases that receive a lot of public attention constitute a special challenge. An officer of the Avon and Somerset Constabulary, for instance, reported of the case of Joanna Yeates, a woman who went missing some days before Christmas 2010 and was found murdered on Christmas day. The force in this case used Facebook advertisement as a means to ask the public for information and also used YouTube to show video footage from CCTV cameras, in addition to the information provided on the websites of the forces. The evaluation period they gained useful criminal information in eight cases for which, interestingly, the normal press announcement did not result in any useful response.

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Overall, social media appears to provide a powerful framework to ask the public for help in investigations. While the responses, as in the cases of riots, can be numerous and create a lot of data to deal with, they have shown to be helpful and provided critical criminal information that could have not been gathered with traditional means. Most forces enter the social media by pushing messages in a similar way, that they previously offered press announcements. When using social media for longer periods, police forces tend to use social media in a more interactive way by directly and publicly engaging in dialogues with individual citizens. This is a consequence of the ways social media are designed. Twitter, for instance, allows anybody to craft messages, which mention another Twitter user. This user then is notified of that message and can choose to reply. In many cases this conversation, different from email, takes place publically, so that anybody else may choose to read it, too. Facebook, too, by default allows the individual the comment on posts of other users or simply express their appreciation by pressing the ‘like’ button. After all, the social media have been named social for their ability to allow for interaction between people. During a discussion at the CEPOL training, Nick Keane, social media expert of the British National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA), therefore described this type of interaction as the more “mature” use of social media by a police force. For the police, social media has the option to engage in a two-way, interactive dialogue with citizens. The communication with the public allows the police to answer questions of an individual in a way that it becomes shared knowledge and is accessible for others, too. For the police, this interactive dialogue offers the chance to engage in a dialogue with the average citizen that they might, typically, have had less contact with. For the citizen, social media communication offers a new way of interaction with the police, to ask questions and learn more about a work that they, typically, know only little about.

On December 2, 2011, the Zurich city police started a ‘tweet-a-thon’, a campaign during which they reported during 24 hours most of the police activities on that day on Twitter and Facebook. This activity had been prepared by a study of Michael Wirz, the chief communication officer who has been researching the expectations of the public for social media police communication before. The 400 messages that the Zurich city police posted during these 24 hours were in 55% of the cases answers to questions by the public. Citizens asked questions about the current police operation and also general questions that touch police matters. They also commented police work. As shown by an evaluation of this interaction by the police in cooperation with the University for Applied in Sciences in Business Administration Zurich, Switzerland, the responses were either neutral (40%) or positive (40%). Only a marginal number of messages (<0,1%) sent to the police were negative such as people putting in question whether this type of activity on Twitter should be part of police work. Our own study of the Twitter communication of the Greater Manchester Police (GMP) during the 2011 riots provides an example how such interaction can become extremely relevant during times of crises. GMP addressed concerns of Twitter users directly, as shown in the following. A Twitter user asked the police: “@gmpolice why have missed a video direct feedback to police work. Such open dialog also provides a tool to resolve conflicts and provide direct feedback to police work. In the aftermath of the 2011 riots, the GMP posted a highly controversial message on Twitter (“Mum of two, not involved in disorder, jailed for 54 months for accepting shorts loot from shop. There are no excuses.”). This message triggered a wave of criticism for its harsh comment on a sentence given to a mother. After removing the message and apologising, GMP asked their followers for direct feedback of their Twitter communication during the week of the riots and how they could improve communication. The dialogue that followed this request for feedback showed in great detail what follow-up guidelines. When making decisions for some of these variables can sometimes follow general police regulations, in other cases the answers are not that clear and especially engaging in open dialogue is more challenging than simply following common procedures and officers rely on their skills and judgment, more than on guidelines only. For the police, this interactive dialogue offers the chance to engage in a dialogue with the average citizen that they might, typically, have had less contact with. For the citizen, social media communication offers a new way of interaction with the police, to ask questions and learn more about a work that they, typically, know only little about.

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Community policing is a concept that suggests a close collaboration between the police, the general public, and other organizations to increase safety in society. Policing, thus, is not a matter of the police alone but rather a joined effort of different public actors. Community policing requires officers on a local level to develop a personal and close connection to citizen groups. Social media have been successfully used by a number of police forces to support community policing. Additionally, police forces have extended their community policing efforts to online communities.

Social media, by nature, are a bottom-up phenomenon. The individual is free to communicate and connect to other people, larger trends result from arrangements and connections that emerge spontaneously and are difficult to control and foresee. This mode of work usually contradicts with the ways police forces tend to operate. Bound to legal and procedural frameworks, a strict hierarchy and clear lines of command, police organizations, traditionally, are organized top-down.

For community policing, however, social media can empower the local officer in doing his job. In particular in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, either social media officers have been appointed, which are responsible for social media communication in their local communities, or social media have become a standard tool for a community police officer. In these cases, local officers, often using mobile computing devices, post messages on social media networks on their own behalf, independent of the communication or press officers of their force. They talk to citizens about their current operations, their whereabouts, so that they can be contacted, and post safety remarks when they come across local safety issues. While these officers are free to publicly post their own message and only follow higher-level guidelines, the headquarters usually monitor what their local officers are posting on social media and in some forces also have access to their officers’ accounts and thereby can independently change messages. This monitoring also takes place among local officers and thus serves as a means to share knowledge and best practice among each other and to be aware of current policing matters in other districts.

Ed Rogerson is a community police officer of the North Yorkshire Police, UK. As an early adopter on Twitter, he publishes messages under the short name “@hotelalphal9”. He reports that he is tweeting when he is out on patrol and what he is investigating. He also published crime appeals, gives crime prevention advice. He published good news stories of police work and engages in conversations with the public that also include games and quizzes. Ed Rogerson emphasizes that social media, comparable to a jacket in bright colours, increases the visibility of the individual officer and makes the public aware of his existence.

Jenny George (BGPMMHeywood), is a police community support officer with the Greater Manchester Police and one of the more than 50 officers who use Twitter to engage in their local community. Reporting about her work on a mobile phone and communicating with her local community has become a standard practice during her everyday job.

Serge Buitenhuis, a police officer of the Haaglanden regional police in the Netherlands, reports similar activities for his force and the use of their Twitter channel (@Politie_HGL) and Facebook page. He emphasizes that these efforts are driven bottom-up as that the local officers are free to explore social media as a tool to support their work.

Marga van Rijssel, who is running the Dutch website www.politie20.nl, which specifically deals with police intelligence and complex IT issues and thereby also covers the topic social media for police work, additionally reports of meetings that are being organized with citizens in local communities to define the best use of social media for police work.

While most activities dealing with community policing and social media understand social media as a tool to support traditional community policing, some also understand social media networks as another type of community in which the police also needs to have a presence. This type of activity is sometimes described as “virtual community policing”. Marko Fons of the Helsinki police, Finland reported of such activity of their force and that they currently have three officers working full time for virtual community policing. Starting April 2011, 16 officers from 12 police stations are additionally involved in the work. Virtual community policing takes place on the networks Facebook, IRC-Galleria, Messen- ger, Hommaforum and Demi. Here, the police actively seeks contact to people online to answer questions and file crimes. The virtual police station in 2011, for Helsinki alone, has recorded 246 acts of which were about 51 sexual crimes, associated with the topic social media for police work, additionally related to bullying each other. Overall in Finland in 2011, 15-20% of all internet related child
In a similar, yet smaller scale initiative, Boudewijn Mayeur of the regional police Limburg Zuid, Netherlands has opened a virtual office in the social network habbo hotel. In the virtual world that is used by young children mostly, children use avatars to walk around and talk to each other. Boudewijn Mayeur has a special virtual character that identifies him as a police officer and operates a virtual office with opening hours at certain times every week at which online users can talk to him. His service is popular and the children talk to him about issues within and beyond the virtual world. He also establishes a training program during which he invites selected users who actively support his work in the network to jointly train other police officers in support his work in the network to jointly train other police officers in.

The different and wide usage of social media as a tool for community policing in some countries, however, should not convey the false image that is common practice in European policing. Indeed, our workshops indicate that such bottom-up approaches and local initiatives are unimaginable in most countries, as they do not fit with the current practice and hierarchical work structure in which police organizations usually operate. It therefore remains a question for our future research if and how such approaches could potentially be adopted by other forces.

The Greater Manchester Police (GMP), for instance, promoted the anniversary of their police museum and other social events related to the police. They posted links to images showing historic police cars and GMP officers of the past. Noteworthy among these messages that are not directly related to police operations was the following message that was posted on August 13, 2011 in the aftermaths of the riots and the aftermaths of a message that received a large amount of public criticism: “It won’t be long before Jack is helping out, he is training hard. flic. kr/s/2I3K95V”. “Jack” turned out to be a young police dog currently in training. Discussions ensured and followers asked questions about its race and age. Later that evening, after several additional tweets about Jack, GMP also issued a video of the dog. On August 15th, GMP posted a message in which the shooting star Jack could be seen at the anniversary of the museum. Our analysis of the followers’ replies shows that the police dog could ease the dialogue that some hours before had suffered from an inappropriate message.

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Social Media to Show the Human Side of Policing

When using social media, police forces need to choose the tone of their messages that they use to talk with the public. Usually, police communication is characterized by a formal and impersonal tone. Typically, communication relates to facts from current operations or issues made in official statements. The experience of different police forces shows that social media not only calls for a different tone, it also allows police officers to talk about positive news, emotions, police culture and experiences of daily life. As a result, the public describes and welcomes the police as a human organization that can be trusted.

On social media, police forces need to adapt both the style and content of their messages to the medium, especially when aiming for a two-way communication. Here, police officers report that they entirely rephrase press announcements and use an informal tone. Additionally, they have received a lot of positive feedback when posting contents that are not directly or immediately connected with current police operations. Personal messages about an officer finishing his shift or handing over to colleagues before going on vacation, receive encouraging feedback. Messages about things related to police culture, such as antique photos of police officers, information about police equipment, other police events also receive this type of warm feedback by the citizens.

Beyond such special cases, Stefan Eriksson, Chief of the Reykjavik Metropolitan police reports that positive news that in most cases would not be distributed by the press receives lots of attention on social media. Citizens then who are interacting with the police welcome the human side of policing.

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Our own study of the UK riots about the social media use of the Greater Manchester police confirms these results. Directly after the controversial message and their request for feedback, the Greater Manchester Police received numerous questions and comments about the Twitter communication. The informal way of communication was discussed, as was the problem of having different officers writing messages that might have different tones. The response was largely positive. Users asked for the continuation of the more ‘human’ police communication approach, showed empathy for making a mistake, and were forgiving about the tweet. Users for instance wrote: “Hats off to @gmpolice embracing social media. Someone made a mistake, tweet removed and apology issued. FFS it’s human behaviour”, “@gmpolice everything right, more transparency = more faith in you guys”, or: “@gmpolice very useful to keep up to date. Thank you. Makes you look more human and part of your community.” This closer connection has direct impact on the relationship between the police and the general public. The officers reported that their perceived support in the community benefits greatly from the approach. Local
citizens went so far to bring food to the police station to support the of- ficer when working long shifts.

And while such more formal evalu- ations of the perception of social media use by police forces are yet to be conducted for other coun- tries, the experience of other forc- es suggest that this is not solely a British phenomenon. The respon- sible public relations officer of the Hannover police, Germany, reports a boost in popular image. Beyond the city’s border across Germany the Hannover police is reportedly perceived as a ‘cool’ and up-to- date force. As we will describe in the description of efficient policing in greater detail, Stefan Eiriksson Chief of police at the Reykjavik po- lice in Iceland also draws a direct connection between the high lev- els of trust their force measures and their activities on social me- dia.

Engaging in an open dialogue with the citizens allows the forces to widen the topics that they com- municate about with the public.

Social Media to Support Police IT Infrastructure

Social media are not only tools for police communication; they can also become a threat to related IT infrastructures. Within minutes, lo- cal news can be virally spread and become global news. These sud- den peaks in demand can have a major impact on the IT infrastruc- ture of police forces that they use to communicate with the public and hinder their ability to commu- nicate.

For the murder case of Joanna Yeates during Christmas 2010 who first went missing and lat- er was found dead, the Avon and Somerset Constabulary had to deal with high peaks in demand. In that case, the public’s interest overwhelmed rented infrastruc- ture for the website making it in- accessible during peak times. The police therefore chose to use a set of social media networks to pub- lish important information. You- Tube served as the network to dis- tribute CCTV footage and asking the public for information. Also the police actively used Twitter and Fa- cebook to communicate. After a first suspect turned out to be unin- volved, the police therefore chose to submit the message, when they had captured the second sus- pect and collected enough evi- dence to charge him with the mur- der, through Twitter. The carefully crafted tweet (“We have charged Vincent Tabak with the murder of Joanna Yeates #joyeates @yeates www.avonandsomerset.police.uk/ jo”) went immediately viral and spread across the Internet. Using this set of social media platform al- lowed the police to be the central voice and remain communicating even in cases when their own web- site was unreachable.

This issue is, however, is not only relevant for smaller forces who suddenly see high interest from a national or global community. Dur- ing the 2011 riots in London, the Metropolitan police (MET), for in- stance used Flickr to publish im- ages of suspects. With announce- ments on Twitter, the photos were extremely popular. As a social me- dia officer reports, the MET up- loaded a first batch of images on August 9, 2012 at 12pm. Within 12 hours, at the end of the day, there had been more than 4 mil- lion views. For this, even the police even reached the limits of Flickr and had to distribute the images so that they would show up. The MET’s website traffic increased dramatically during and just after the riots. Hosting images on a sep- arate server through Flickr helped ensure their site was not overload- ed and could run at optimal levels, thus ensuring the public could still gain policing information and ad- vice.

As these examples show, and while these cases are surely ex- ceptional, the freely available glob- al infrastructures of social media networks allow police forces to handle the peaks in demand and make them communicative even in exceptional cases.
Currently, as we have described in our report on opportunities and threats, police forces across Europe are confronted with the task of performing their work with reduced financial resources, due to budget cuts following the economic downturn. By using social media, police forces have been able to increase the efficiency of their communication and develop a closer connection with the general public despite shrinking budgets.

Often, when adopting a new technology or putting additional effort in using it, police forces need to account for the effectiveness and benefits of these activities, given that they are publicly funded. Here, some forces explicitly addressed the issue and underlined that the use of social media as a communication tool is an efficient means of policing.

Operating in one of the harshest economic environments in Europe, the Icelandic police face heavy budget constraints. They report that they specifically have been using social media to engage with the general public in times when the force had to reduce the number of officers on the street. Stefán Eiríksson, chief of police at the Reykjavik police, draws a link between the measured increased levels of trust of citizens to the police to its active use of Facebook. While all other public bodies for which trust was measured saw decreasing levels of trust in the aftermath of the banking crises, the police could sustain the perceived level of trust. The free availability of the networks and the high adoption rate of social media in Iceland and Facebook in particular support this strategy.

Also operating in an environment where the police currently undergoes a 25% budget cut, the Greater Manchester Police in the United Kingdom ensures that their social media work has been conducted without any additional budget and has been successfully used to gain effectiveness in public communication. As Kevin Hoy, web manager of the Greater Manchester Police explains, the comprehensive communication and social media strategy of their force is implemented without any additional budget or personnel. Money that previously was spent on prints and the physical distribution of information can be saved when replaced with social media campaigns. Police officers implement their communication on social media into their daily practice. The police officers who volunteered to use social media for community policing report that they are very interested and motivated in using this new medium as part of their daily job. This motivation in some cases also makes them contribute to social media communication beyond their normal shifts.

In Hannover, Germany the police reports that their social media work requires extra efforts but that those have been handled without additional personnel. They stress that the total amount of work has been limited but that it is not evenly distributed. While in daily operations the social media efforts are very low, in times when the police receive attention for specific cases, the efforts can be quite high. Here, he also underlines that an enthusiastic team drives their social media activities that is committed to sometimes add extra the required efforts.

Currently, social media efforts are driven by officers who are motivated to make use of this tool as a new means to communicate with the public. Often, these efforts cannot benefit from additional resources and have to be realized despite shrinking resources. Interestingly, as the case from Iceland demonstrates, social media has become a tool to deal with budget cuts.

These reports of individual police officers, however, cannot replace a long-term evaluation and cost-benefit analysis of these efforts. Also, extended social media efforts that go beyond the personally motivated officers will, of course, require resources and additional training. The integration into daily policing routine, thus, for many forces remains an open challenge.
Discussion and Outlook: Learnings & Open Issues

This report has provided a first glance at the phenomena of social media adaptation by European police forces. For most forces, social media remains a new topic and strategies and practice thus continue to emerge and mature. The early adaptation that we describe in this report, nevertheless, points to promising results, especially regarding the effect of the public police relationship. Our report, however, also shows the need for a broader perspective on social media adaptation in European police forces that study more deeply the obstacles for adaptation and also includes the perspective of police organisations for non-adaptation.

Summary

In this report, we set out to deliver a description of best practice that European police forces currently apply implement and integrate social media within their respective contexts. While the workshop-driven design of the research has limited us in determining the transferability of these practices, they nevertheless provide an overview of the current issues that police forces face and the strategies that they have developed to address them. Other forces or organisations then can make use of this description by individually evaluating the fit for their individual needs. Additionally, this report provides the foundation for a more informed discussion of these issues and might also help to explain why certain practices will not fit in other contexts.

Future Work

The forthcoming work in this COMPOSITE work package on technology adaptation has been planned to comprise interviews in the ten participating countries, thus providing a broader perspective than this report could. Additionally, also seeks to not only focus on police and technology adaptation but to also include more strongly the perspective of the general public and understand technology in its role as a channel between the police and citizens.

This upcoming work will help to understand the described best practice in a wider context that extends the perspective of the selected participants of the workshops. Also, we will link our future research with the upcoming results from other COMPOSITE work packages to help us understand, for instance, how technological adaptation and best practice relates to the forces’ identities. Closing this report, we would like to thank all workshop participants, the police forces and training schools for their invaluable contributions to this work. They spent time and resources to participate in our workshops and provided us the opportunity to present and discuss our work in their forums; they further shared with us their experiences and challenges that they faced.
Acknowledgments

We would like to thank all our interview partners and workshop participants, as well as the respective police forces and schools, for their invaluable support in this research. This work is partially funded by the European Commission in the context of the COMPOSITE project (contract no. 241918).

Feedback and Contact

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