

Ivković and Haberfeld: *Exploring Police Integrity: Novel Approaches to Police Integrity Theory and Methodology*
Springer Nature Switzerland AG, 2019, 383 pp, ISBN: 978-3-030-29065-8 (eBook)

Oluwagbenga Michael Akinlabi

"Exploring Police Integrity: Novel Approaches to Police Integrity Theory and Methodology" is an edited volume that brings together 32 scholars in the field of criminal justice. The book offers a comprehensive overview of research on police integrity, including theoretical discussions and methodological approaches to the topic at hand. The authors examine every facet of the police integrity theory, develop the methodology of police integrity, and put it to the test for its reliability and validity.

The book is organized into four sections: "Studying Classical Police Integrity Theory and Methodology," "Expanding the Police Integrity Theory," "Expanding the Police Integrity Methodology," and "Exploring Validity and Reliability of Police Integrity Methodology." Each section consists of chapters that focus on specific aspects of police integrity theory and methodology. The book offers a comparative and cross-cultural exploration of police integrity by drawing on surveys conducted in various countries such as the USA, Australia, South Africa, and European countries like Belgium, Croatia, and Slovenia. The book defines police integrity as the ability to resist different types of police misconduct, and it approaches this concept from a four-dimensional theoretical perspective.

The first section of this book, *Studying Classical Police Integrity Theory and Methodology*, is devoted to classical police integrity research and this is found in Chapters 1, 2, and 3. These three chapters address key studies that employ police integrity theory and related methodology to quantify the parameters of police integrity among police officers. Chapter 1 provides an overview of the police integrity theory and methodology, reviews past research on police integrity, and classifies studies based on their aims and methods. This chapter also organises research into whether the classical method used to gauge police integrity is valid or reliable. Chapter 2 explores differences in police culture across different levels of hierarchy and tests the hypothesis that differences in police culture exist across line officers, first-line supervisors, and administrators. Chapter 3 investigates whether centralized police systems, like the Armenian police, can create uniform levels of police integrity across all subunits of the same system. The results suggest that while centralized systems create uniform levels of knowledge and evaluations of misconduct seriousness, distinct cultures of police integrity can emerge within smaller subunits of the system. Overall, the first section provides a comprehensive overview of police integrity theory and methodology, highlighting the nuances and complexities involved in measuring and understanding police integrity.

The second section, *Expanding the Police Integrity Theory*, discusses studies that have expanded the classical theory of police integrity, either by extending it to a new environment or by connecting it with another theoretical concept. This section includes chapters 4 to 8 of the book. Chapter 4 extends the literature addressing relative and absolute judgments of police misconduct seriousness by considering the influence of perceptions of organizational justice on police officers' evaluations of misconduct seriousness. Using a survey of police officers from the Croatian capital of Zagreb, the chapter explores how perceptions of organizational justice impact evaluations of police misconduct seriousness. The results show that police officers' evaluations of organizational justice strongly predict their evaluations of misconduct seriousness, even when controlling for demographic and organizational factors. Chapter 5 explores the relationship between police integrity and community policing, an issue unexplored by prior studies. The chapter investigates whether adherence to community policing principles affects the organizational integrity of the South African Police Service. The results indicate that police officers' personal desire to be included in community policing is strongly related to classical measures of police integrity, indicating that teaching police officers to internalize community policing may be a critical factor in enhancing trust in the police. Chapter 6 expands the theory of police integrity by introducing the concept of green police integrity, recognizing the necessity of the police in tackling environmental crime. The chapter presents a designated tool to study green integrity in the police and creates a new typology of police integrity scenarios.

Chapter 7 examines the impact of police effectiveness and the institutional environment on police officers' perceptions of police integrity. Based on a survey of Ugandan police officers, the authors find that the perceived institutional environment and police effectiveness impact police officers' attitudes towards police integrity. Chapter 8 explores the relationship between police education and adherence to the code of silence among Bosnian and Herzegovinian police officers. The study finds no strong evidence supporting the argument that there is a relation between the level of education and the adherence to the code of silence but document a strong effect of the interaction between the type and level of line officers' police education on the code of silence. To a large extent, the second part of the book presents insightful studies that expand the classical theory of police integrity, connecting it with other theoretical concepts and applying it to new environments. The studies emphasize the importance of organizational justice, community policing, green police integrity, and police effectiveness in shaping police officers' adherence to ethical standards and the law.

The third section, *Expanding the Police Integrity Methodology*, explores studies that have expanded the classical methodology of measuring police integrity. The studies have either included new types of respondents or new demographic characteristics in the questionnaire.

In Chapter 9, the authors survey the public in Croatia and Serbia to measure police misconduct and integrity. The study finds that both Croatian and Serbian college students perceive the police in their country to have a low level of integrity. Chapter 10 compares public views of police integrity with the police views of police integrity and finds that highly ranked and middle-ranked police officers share similar evaluations of police misconduct seriousness, which are quite different from line officers' evaluations. However, the study finds that students' evaluations of police misconduct seriousness are most similar to line officers' estimates of misconduct seriousness. Chapter 11 includes students as respondents in the survey and compares public views on police integrity with the police officer views in Slovenia. The study finds that even though citizens evaluate police misconduct as less serious than police officers do, they do, however, have a more negative view of the police than police officers themselves.

In Chapter 12, the authors incorporate gender as a demographic characteristic into their version of police integrity questionnaire, thereby expanding the classical police integrity methodology. The authors find relatively few gender differences in the police officers' own estimates of misconduct seriousness, recognition of police misconduct as rule-violating behaviour, severity of appropriate discipline, and willingness to report. However, female police officers have less positive opinions about colleagues' evaluations of misconduct seriousness and their willingness to report, and they expect less severe discipline than male police officers do. Generally, the studies in this section of the book provide valuable insights into the measurement of police integrity and expand the boundaries of the classical methodology. The inclusion of new types of respondents and demographic characteristics in the questionnaire provides a more comprehensive understanding of public views and police officer views on police integrity.

The final section, *Exploring Validity and Reliability of Police Integrity Methodology*, contains four chapters that assess the validity and reliability of the police integrity methodology. In Chapter 13, the authors examine the validity of the classical police integrity methodology by using a modern psychometric approach and find it to be a valid way to measure police integrity. They develop reliable latent constructs of five dimensions and show that the methodology can effectively measure estimates of misconduct seriousness, recognition of police misconduct as rule-violating behaviour, and expressed willingness to report misconduct. In Chapter 14, the authors explore the reliability of the police integrity methodology by examining two applications of the survey in Croatia conducted over a 20-year period. The results confirm that while there have been some changes in personal attitudes associated with higher levels of police integrity, the views of the police have remained relatively unchanged. They find that the absence of large differences in the views of the police is a consequence of the mixed messages that the Croatian society sends about police corruption. In Chapter 15, the authors study the short-

term and long-term effects of a one-day training, Police and Human Rights (HPM) Project on police officers' views of police integrity. Using three scenario-based surveys on police integrity, they find that the training affects both the police officers' perceptions of misconduct seriousness and their willingness to report misconduct, with a stronger effect on the evaluations of the ethnic prejudice scenario. The effect of HPM is immediate and sustainable for over a month after the training has been completed. Generally, this section provides valuable insights into the validity and reliability of the police integrity methodology and the potential for police integrity training to improve police officers' perceptions of misconduct and willingness to report it.

Overall, "Exploring Police Integrity: Novel Approaches to Police Integrity Theory and Methodology" is a well-written and informative book that makes an important contribution to the field of police integrity. The book provides a comprehensive overview of theories and methodologies on the study of police integrity across the world. One of the strengths of the book is its diversity of authors and research approaches. The authors use a variety of research methods and approaches, to examine different aspects of police integrity. This diversity of approach allows the book to provide a broad and nuanced view of police integrity, and makes it useful for scholars, policymakers, and law enforcement professionals. Despite its many strengths, there are a few limitations to the book. One limitation is that the book may be somewhat technical and specialized and may not be accessible to a general audience without prior knowledge of the field. The book is written primarily for scholars, policymakers, and law enforcement professionals, and assumes a certain level of familiarity with concepts, theories, and methodology related to police integrity. Despite these limitations, the book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in understanding new approaches to improving police integrity theory and methodology. The book's diversity of topics and methodologies, combined with its practical relevance, make it a must-read for scholars, policymakers, and law enforcement professionals alike.