



Editorial

Message from the Editor in Chief

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Abstract: A message from the International Journal of Police Science (IJPS) editor in chief regarding the importance and scope of police science and the creation of the IJPS.

Keywords: police science; policing; law enforcement; security

Since founding the International Police Science Association (IPSA), my goals have included supporting international scientific efforts in the field of police science and strengthening channels of communication between policing practitioners and researchers. I have been interested in police science since I was a student at the police academy. My passion continued while I was working as an officer in the Egyptian police service, where I discovered a vast difference between police experience and abstract police science. As a result, my work has focused on facilitating the exchange of knowledge, research, ideas, and experiences to help researchers and practitioners to develop their knowledge of police science, and to support the continued advance of the police science field of study.

In many countries around the world, police science concepts and practices are not fully understood or utilized. Creating an international platform that enables thinkers, researchers, and experts to share their experiences, research, ideas, and police practices will provide police service organizations with information that helps them improve their performance, meet their requirements, and strengthen the capacity of their facilities to address all aspects of crime and delinquency in a manner that is legal and without prejudice, and that protects the rights and freedoms of individuals.

Police science is an ambiguous term that denotes research directly or indirectly dealing with police work. Police science includes, but is not limited to, the study of criminal justice systems,



which consist of the police departments that detect crimes, public prosecutors that investigate and prosecute crime, courts that try and convict criminals, and corrections departments that incarcerate convicted criminals.

There are several distinct concepts under the police science umbrella that are important to define, including security, policing, and law enforcement.

- The term *security* refers to the security of a community and the safety of its residents. Security is the responsibility of the community as a whole, therefore security includes all the roles assigned to private security, public security, and social institutions concerned with achieving comprehensive security, whether governmental or civilian.
- The term *policing* is limited to the role played by the state to achieve public security. Policing is the responsibility of, for example, ministry of interior and homeland security departments.
- The term *law enforcement* means all the concerned agencies in the state with the authority to enforce its rules. Law enforcement includes police services, security forces, municipalities, governmental agencies, etc.

Police science covers research and training in the following three general categories:

1. The *public* category, which comprises approximately 60% of police work and includes the general security of a society and the safety of its people. For example: the foundation and history of policing; police organization and administration; police training and education; police operations and functions (strategy in policing); police contact; police culture; ethics and decision making; police misconduct and accountability; policing and diverse society; technology and the police; private security; police human resource management; management of security sectors; police camp management and administration; specialized police operation management; border security and management (which includes regulations, procedures, insurance, and management of airports, ports, land borders); security knowledge management; cybersecurity; facility security management; public and private escort operations; civil defense operations management (including regulations, procedures, and departments of firefighting, rescue, ambulance, etc.); riot control; public order operation and management; police law; rules and regulations; police code; comparative police systems; police work strategies and theories; traffic management and enforcement (including regulations and procedures); police performance: police crime prevention and control; intelligence and information security analysis; police sociology; police psychology; police social work; police public relations; police communications and control rooms dispatch; nuclear and biological security; intelligence operations; operations and industrial security; risk and disaster management.

2. The *private* category, which comprises approximately 10% of police work and is concerned with law enforcement. For example: law enforcement and governance; law enforcement agencies; law enforcement policies and procedures; law enforcement management and operations; police report; administrative and criminal enforcement provisions and procedures; management information systems; law enforcement regulations; ethics in law enforcement and policing.

3. The *specialized* category, which comprises approximately 30% of police work and is concerned with crime and criminals. For example: forensic science; criminal investigation; criminal information analysis; crime scene processing; forensic and digital evidence; crime

control operations department; surveillance management and operations; criminal statistics;; criminology and criminal justice; victimology; punitive criminal justice policies; criminal psychology; criminal sociology; human rights in the criminal justice system; criminal analysis; administration of penal and correctional facilities and prisons (including regulations and procedures); criminal penal code; law of criminal procedure.

Why this journal?

I am delighted to celebrate the launch of the International Journal of Police Science (IJPS). The IJPS is a peer-reviewed, open access, scholarly journal created for an international community of policing, law enforcement, and security students, researchers, practitioners, and policymakers. The IJPS publishes research articles, review articles, rapid communications, case studies, and book reviews that address policing, law enforcement, and security issues, as well as relevant topics in legal, social, anthropological, and other fields related to the security perspective.

The IJPS will provide a premier platform for researchers to share findings and discuss all aspects of police science. We welcome submissions for future issues of the journal. Together, let us make the IJPS a reality.

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Dr. Mamdooh is a former law enforcement officer with extensive professional experience in police training, security education, and international academic cooperation. In addition to founding the International Police Science Association (IPSA), Dr. Mamdooh created the World Internal Security and Police Index (WISPI) and Global Police and Security Index (GPSI), which measure the capacity and efficiency of police and security service providers to address internal security issues. Dr. Mamdooh's work has earned him numerous professional honors, including the 2014 CRIMINOLOGIA.IT, awarded by the United Nations, and the 2016 Distinction Medal, awarded by Sharjah's Ruler, His Highness Sheikh Dr. Sultan Al-Qasimi, for the continuous development of Middle Eastern Police Science and International Security Education. His research focuses on police science, law enforcement, and criminal justice administration.

* Corrections included addressing typographical errors and formatting issues.