

Liverpool John Moores University

Title: Information and Intelligence
Status: Definitive
Code: **6302PS** (126351)
Version Start Date: 01-08-2021

Owning School/Faculty: Justice Studies
Teaching School/Faculty: Justice Studies

| Team | Leader |
|----------------|--------|
| Karen Cummings | Y |

Academic Level: FHEQ6
Credit Value: 20
Total Delivered Hours: 55
Total Learning Hours: 200
Private Study: 145

Delivery Options

Course typically offered: Semester 1

| Component | Contact Hours |
|-----------|---------------|
| Lecture | 22 |
| Online | 11 |
| Workshop | 22 |

Grading Basis: 40 %

Assessment Details

| Category | Short Description | Description | Weighting (%) | Exam Duration |
|-----------|-------------------|---|---------------|---------------|
| Essay | Essay | 2,000 word Essay base and social issues. | 40 | |
| Portfolio | Portfolio | 2 submissions (2500 words in total) on aspects of information and intelligence. | 60 | |

Aims

Develop knowledge and understanding of the theory, legislation, policy and practice relating to information and intelligence in policing.

Learning Outcomes

After completing the module the student should be able to:

- 1 Critically assess the National Intelligence Model and the processes for collating and using intelligence, including data security considerations.
- 2 Critically assess the role of the National Intelligence Model as a business process in shaping and achieving wider policing objectives.
- 3 Critically assess the ways information and intelligence is used in policing.
- 4 Consider a policing operation and critically assess the processes for using intelligence and information.
- 5 Assess the ethical issues raised by the gathering and use of intelligence

Learning Outcomes of Assessments

The assessment item list is assessed via the learning outcomes listed:

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|--|
| 2000 word Essay | 1 | 2 | | |
| Portfolio | 3 | 4 | 5 | |

Outline Syllabus

Command structures and Cross-border issues and the inter-relationship and co-operation of more than one force:

- *National level guidance*
- *Regional guidance*
- *Local force guidance*
- *Serious and Organised Crime*
- *Other agencies*

NIM – as a business process, assets, inter-relation of products Tasking and Coordination (strategic and tactical) – options menu

Reflective examination of police operation(s) where information and intelligence was critical to the outcome:

- *Areas of good practice*
- *Areas of development*

Organisational memory in strategic thinking 'What Works' and organisational learning

Methods of evaluation Debriefing records

Authority reviews

Impact assessments Audit trails

Operational intelligence assessments

Results analysis

Strategic impact of data breaches

Feeding back

Social Media

Police and the Community

Role of the press officer/corporate communications

Effective engagement with the Media

Learning Activities

Lectures, supported online Canvas activities and workshops.

Notes

Lectures will impart the knowledge to students, The tutorials will consolidate the knowledge, consider it in greater depth and broader context. Workshops will contain exercises and scenarios to examine application.

Where relevant and appropriate the concept of evidence based policing will be introduced and its relevance explained. There will also be reference to the College of Policing 'What Works' facility.

National Policing Curriculum

Indicative Content:

Information and Intelligence

1.1 Information versus intelligence

1.2 The National Intelligence Model (NIM)

1.3 Intelligence roles: • National intelligence • Local intelligence • Intelligence roles within other intelligence organisations
1.4 How information and intelligence can be used in key areas of policing: • Community policing • Response policing • Policing the roads • Investigation • Counter terrorism • Public protection • Vulnerability and risk • Major policing operations

1.5 Potential impact on public perceptions of policing caused by both effective/ineffective use of information and intelligence

2.1 Relevant legislation, including: • Data Protection Act 2018/General Data Protection Regulation 2018 • Human Rights Act 1998 • Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 • Freedom of Information Act 2000 • Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 • Investigatory Powers Act 2016

2.2 Relevant guidance, including: • Managing Information (formerly Management of Police Information (MOPI)) • APP Information Management • Government Security Classifications (GSC) • Information Sharing Agreements (ISA)

3.1 The Intelligence Cycle: • Collection • Development • Dissemination

3.2 Relationship between the National Intelligence Model (NIM) and the Intelligence Cycle

3.3 Use of information and intelligence within the National Decision Model (NDM)

3.4 Sources of information and intelligence, including: • Open/closed sources • Police National Computer (PNC) • Police National Database (PND) • Policing registers • Other forces/agencies • Covert Human Intelligence Sources (CHIS) • Social media • Community intelligence

3.5 Systems employed to 'grade' information into intelligence

3.6 Uses (and challenges) of technology in information and intelligence

- management: • 'Golden Nominal' concept
- 3.7 Definition of the terms 'dissemination' and 'sharing' in relation to the management of police information
- 3.8 Reasons why there is a need to share information within the police service and with other organisations
- 3.9 Potential positive and negative impact on policing outcomes of information and intelligence sharing
- 3.10 Principles of sharing police information
- 3.11 The different types of sharing: • Statutory obligation • Statutory Power • Common Law (Policing Purpose)
- 3.12 Appropriate, effective and legal sharing of information
- 3.13 How Information Sharing Agreements (ISAs) work
- 3.14 Role of the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO)
- 3.15 Potential consequences of sending too much information versus too little to partner agencies
- 3.16 Instances when sharing information outside of the ISA may be acceptable
- 3.17 Impacts of information misuse
- 3.18 Freedom of Information and subject access requests
- 4.1 The information that is held on individuals by other agencies
- 4.2 Considerations for partnership working e.g. data protection, data sharing/quality, privacy, risk management
- 5.1 The key roles in information handling, including the Information Asset Owner (IAO)
- 5.2 Data protection regulations associated with storage, processing, use and sharing of policing data
- 5.3 Impact of holding incorrect, inaccurate or out of date information on an individual
- 5.4 Implications of data protection regulations on the use of information and intelligence in policing operations
- 5.5 Legal and organisational implications of inappropriate disclosure of information
- 5.6 Use of Privacy Impact Assessments with any held data
- 5.7 Retention periods for information
- 5.8 Data quality
- 5.9 Concept of risk mitigation
- 6.1 Impact on the police service and the reputation of policing when data management errors occur
- 6.2 Potential cost to the organisation and individuals when data breaches occur
- 6.3 Initial actions for dealing with data breaches and the roles of key stakeholders
- 7.1 Rights of the individual and exceptions, including: • Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 • Human Rights Act 1998

Learning Outcomes
1,2,3,4,5,6,7