

### Summary Information

<b>Module Code</b>	6303PS
<b>Formal Module Title</b>	Policing Communities
<b>Owning School</b>	Justice Studies
<b>Career</b>	Undergraduate
<b>Credits</b>	20
<b>Academic level</b>	FHEQ Level 6
<b>Grading Schema</b>	40

### Module Contacts

#### Module Leader

Contact Name	Applies to all offerings	Offerings
Ian Pilling	Yes	N/A

#### Module Team Member

Contact Name	Applies to all offerings	Offerings
Richard Carr	Yes	N/A

#### Partner Module Team

Contact Name	Applies to all offerings	Offerings
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### Teaching Responsibility

LJMU Schools involved in Delivery
Justice Studies

### Learning Methods

Learning Method Type	Hours
Lecture	22
Online	11
Workshop	22

### Module Offering(s)

Offering Code	Location	Start Month	Duration
JAN-MTP	MTP	January	12 Weeks

### Aims and Outcomes

<b>Aims</b>	Develop the knowledge and understanding of policing in a Community Policing context. Develop existing knowledge of policing strategies and develop this further.
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### Learning Outcomes

After completing the module the student should be able to:

Code	Description
MLO1	Critically assess a range of problem-solving approaches that can be applied to reduce community tension and promote community cohesion.
MLO2	Critically assess key emerging issues, problems or concerns faced by a range of communities.
MLO3	Critically assess the impact of potential challenges to community policing and the future role of the community constable.
MLO4	Critically assess the evidence base specifically associated with community impact of major and critical incidents.

### Module Content

Outline Syllabus
Community intelligence Community tension indicators Monitoring communities Problem analysis and solving techniques Crime prevention and reduction strategies Strategies for defusing tension Identification of emerging issues, problems or concerns faced by the community Impact on community/service Encouraging community ownership of a community issue Key considerations related to possible intervention e.g.: • Community layout • Timing(s) of intervention • Resources • Contingencies • Cost Potential future challenges and opportunities: • Financial constraints • Competing priorities • Resourcing challenges/expectations • Ability to continue to deliver community policing in its present form • Advances in technology • Changing crime types and patterns Evolving knowledge and skills requirements Adaptability to changing needs and priorities Social Media. Police and the Community. Role of the press officer/corporate communications. Effective engagement with the Media.

## Module Overview

The aim of the module is to develop a knowledge and an understanding of policing in a Community Policing context.

## Additional Information

Lectures will impart the knowledge to students, The directed study will reinforce and consolidate the knowledge. 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 Policing Communities

1.1 Aims of community policing: • Partnership building • Improved public perceptions (e.g. reassurance, confidence) and better future engagement • Reduced crime, anti-social behaviour and demand • Stronger communities (e.g. collective efficacy) 1.2 Development of, and differences between, community policing in the 1980s, 2000s and 2010s 1.3 Impact of politics on community policing 1.4 Role of the police officer and others (e.g. PCSO, analyst, partners) in effective community policing: • Duty of care and support 1.5 Key issues relevant to the community policing role: • Difference between community policing and other policing functions and models • Defining and understanding neighbourhoods and communities • Using data to profile neighbourhoods and communities • Types of community e.g. hard to reach/hear, hidden and open communities, communities of interest • Demand and shared priorities for partner organisations • Risk, vulnerability, harm and public perception 1.6 Key aspects of community policing: • Targeted foot patrol • Community engagement • Problem solving (including early action and intervention) • Crime prevention 2.1 Engaging with individuals, community stakeholders and communities 2.2 How effective communication can encourage future co-operation from the community 2.3 How perceptions of, and confidence in, the police service are enhanced by effective communication 2.4 Communication via social/online media 3.1 Crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) in communities: • Defining ASB • Patterns (long-term issues, hotspots and repeat victimisation) • Risk factors and causes 3.2 ASB and vulnerability 3.3 Impact of crime and ASB on victims and communities: • Pilkington case • Signal crime 3.4 Preventing and responding to crime and ASB in communities: • Investigative activity • Enforcement activity, including specific legislation • Targeted prevention activity (e.g. offender focus, hotspots, problem solving, repeats) • Partnership activity (e.g. local authorities, communities, schools liaison) • Long-term prevention activity (e.g. early interventions, families with complex needs) • Perceptual activity (e.g. control signals) 4.1 Role and importance of partners in effective problem-solving: • Shared problems • Data sharing • Problem identification and analysis • Non-police responses to problems 4.2 Legislative framework 4.3 Support that partners can provide in a community context: • Statutory and voluntary agencies • Blue light partners in community strategies • Formal and informal local partnership approaches • Partnership building and networking • Use of police volunteers e.g. speed watch 4.4 Barriers and facilitators to working effectively with partner agencies: • Joint responsibilities, shared costs, shared data/intelligence, shared resources • Different priorities, agendas and performance management focus 5.1 Aims and benefits of community engagement 5.2 Typology of community engagement 5.3 Strengths/weaknesses of different methods of engagement 5.4 Using community engagement to inform police practice (e.g. problem-solving activity) 5.5 Ways of engaging with the community to maximise community cohesion: • Structured and effective community engagement • Protecting the community • Building community trust, cohesion and confidence • Focus groups and the community • Team-building for partnership working 5.6 Role/use of social media 5.7 Importance and value of information provision 5.8 Role and importance of the public in effective problem-solving: • Problem identification

All assessed components on this module must be successfully passed for credit to be released.

## Assessments

Assignment Category	Assessment Name	Weight	Exam/Test Length (hours)	Learning Outcome Mapping
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Portfolio	2500 word Essay	60	0	MLO1, MLO2
Portfolio	4 x 500 word Portfolio	40	0	MLO4, MLO3