

Liverpool John Moores University

Title: Policing Communities
Status: Definitive
Code: **6303PS** (126352)
Version Start Date: 01-08-2021

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

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

Delivery Options

Course typically offered: Semester 2

Component	Contact Hours
Lecture	22
Online	11
Workshop	22

Grading Basis: 40 %

Assessment Details

Category	Short Description	Description	Weighting (%)	Exam Duration
Essay	Essay	2,500 word Essay on evidence base and social issues	60	
Portfolio	Port	Four short (500 word each) assessment tasks	40	

Aims

Develop the knowledge and understanding of policing in a Community Policing context.

Develop existing knowledge of policing strategies and develop this further.

Learning Outcomes

After completing the module the student should be able to:

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

Learning Outcomes of Assessments

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

2500 word Essay	1	2
4 x 500 word Portfolio	3	4

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.

Learning Activities

Lectures, supported online Canvas activities and workshops.

Notes

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, specification and prioritisation • Co-production • Collective efficacy and community resilience/recovery

6.1 National and local incidents

6.2 High profile cases which have affected the community relationship with the police

6.3 Rationale for negative outcomes 6.4 Balancing key causation factors

7.1 Methods currently employed to deliver effective policing to the community: • Use of Community Impact Assessments • Trigger points/trigger incidents • Use of evidenced-based policing approaches/methods

7.2 Understanding community problems, issues and concerns regarding policing practice

7.3 Areas of policing where evidence-based research may benefit the level of service provided to the community

- 7.4 Impact of policing resources on community policing
- 7.5 Effectiveness of early intervention/early action initiatives
- 7.6 Methods of adapting policing style to police minority groups
- 7.7 Effectiveness of initiatives/approaches made by other organisations (statutory and voluntary)
- 8.1 Why there is a historical mistrust of the police by some sections of society
- 8.2 How historical mistrust can manifest itself in confrontations
- 8.3 High profile cases where such confrontations have taken place
- 8.4 Measures to reduce tension and improve trust
- 8.5 Use of community tension indicators
- 8.6 Impact of community engagement on police legitimacy
- 8.7 Impact of engagement on community confidence
- 9.1 Identification of key stakeholders: • Partner organisations • Groups • Individuals • Police
- 9.2 Typology and influences on community partnerships
- 9.3 How to develop an effective community engagement strategy: • Aim and benefit (s) of community engagement • Pros and cons of different methods of engagement • Using community engagement to identify and prioritise problem-solving activity • Role of social media, including communication/marketing methods • Importance and value of information provision/sharing
- 10.1 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
- 10.2 Future role of community police officers and special constabulary: • Evolving knowledge and skills requirements • Adaptability to changing needs and priorities

Learning Outcomes

1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10