



Conditions, Actions and Purposes (CAP): A dynamic model of community policing in Europe

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Summary of the project

Horizon 2020 project: FCT-14-2014

- Community policing and mobile technologies
- Developing a mobile technology (an 'app') to assist in communication between police and citizens

'Unity' consortium, led by West Yorkshire Police (Police and Crime Commissioner)

- 15 organisations from 10 nations
- Budget of €4.3M over 3 years commenced May 2015
- University of Dundee & Edinburgh Napier University lead on WP2: Ethical, Legal and Community Issues
- Erasmus University Rotterdam leads on WP3: CP requirements and practices
- Pilot sites* in UK, Finland, Germany, Croatia, Belgium and Estonia



UNITY Consortium

- **Belgium:** Belgian Federal Police
 - **Serco Europe**
 - **Bulgaria:** European Institute
 - **Croatia:** Croatian Police College
 - **Estonia:** Estonian Police and Boarder Guard
 - **Finland:** Police University College of Finland
 - **Germany:** Bavarian State University
 - **Macedonia:** University St. Kliment Ohridski
 - **Netherlands:** Erasmus University
 - **Great Britain:** Edinburgh Napier University, University of Dundee / Scottish Institute for Policing Research,
 - Sheffield Hallam University
 - **Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for West Yorkshire – West Yorkshire Police**
 - **Tree logic** Telemtica, Madrid, Spain
 - **Rinicom Ltd UK**
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The Project: Three Goals for UNITY

- Capture best practice in community policing
- Develop communications technology for citizens and police
- Develop community policing training and awareness

Methods

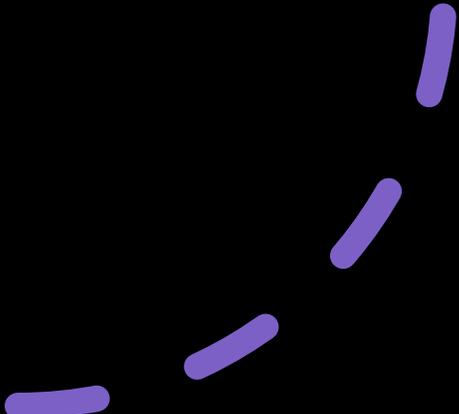
- **For consistency of findings, focused on community policing of young minority communities**
- **Structured interviews with key participants:**
 - Young minority people
 - Police/ LEAs
 - Intermediaries (those who work with young minorities and the police, usually public sector)
- **Other stages included:**
 - Legal experts
 - Advocates
 - Academic experts
- **Interviews were conducted by our partners within their own countries and a reporting template sent back to us in English**

Data Collection; Countries and Numbers of Interviews

Country	External	Police	Total per country
Belgium	28	11	39
Bulgaria	28	10	38
Croatia	28	10	38
Estonia	28	10	38
Finland	27	10	37
Germany	29	9	38
Macedonia	28	10	38
Great Britain	39	18	57
Total	235	88	323

- In total we interviewed **323** people. Structured interviews in local language
- Of these **235** were community members and **88** were police personnel with responsibilities in community policing.
- **62%** of our respondents were male, **35%** female (**2.8%** preferred not to give their sex information).
- Across countries gender distribution ranged from **36%-57%** women.
- The average age of participants across all countries was **43.1** years (range: **18-85** years).
- Tenure within the police was in average **17** years (rage **0.5-44** years).

What is Community Policing?

- ‘...supplements traditional crime fighting with problem solving and prevention-oriented programs that emphasize *a role for the public*’ (Skogan, 2008: 43).
 - “...a philosophy of full service personalised policing, where the same officer patrols and works in the same area on a permanent basis, from a decentralised place, working in a proactive partnership with citizens to identify and solve problems”
 - (Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux 1994:3)
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- Tends to describe community policing as a list of elements, e.g.:

- **Brogden and Nijhar 2005:**

- Neighbourhoods or small communities serve as primary foci of police organizations and operations.
- Communities have unique and distinctive policing problems that conventional police organizations and responses have not traditionally addressed.
- Community consensus and structures should guide police response to the community's crime and security problems.
- Policing should be both locally accountable and transparent.
- Police discretion is a fact and should be used positively to maximize community confidence in the police



Previous work on
defining
Community
Policing?



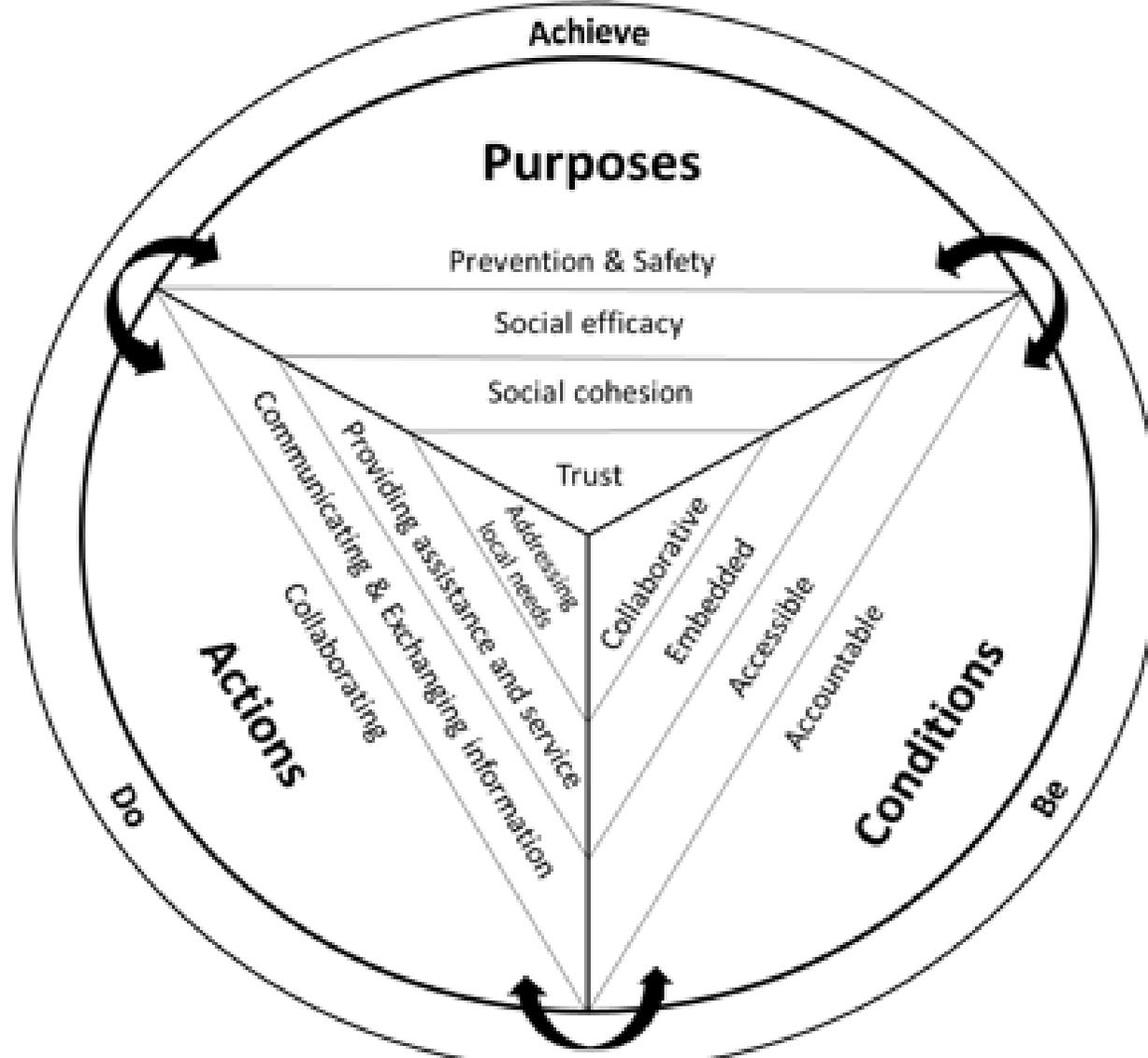
Synthesis of Findings and 6 Pillars

- We further synthesized our findings with the six pillars and developed a model of community policing that incorporated the defining elements of CP, yet integrated and operationalized these in a flexible, context-dependent manner
- We identified three themes from the data **conditions**, **actions** and **purposes**
- **Conditions** - the organisational Conditions that are necessary for effective CP, i.e. what the police agencies need to **be**
- **Actions** - the Actions policing agencies must perform for effective CP, i.e. what these organizations need to **do**
- **Purposes** - the societal Purpose of CP, i.e. what CP aims to **achieve**
- **CAP model of community policing**

CAP

Conditions
Actions
Purposes

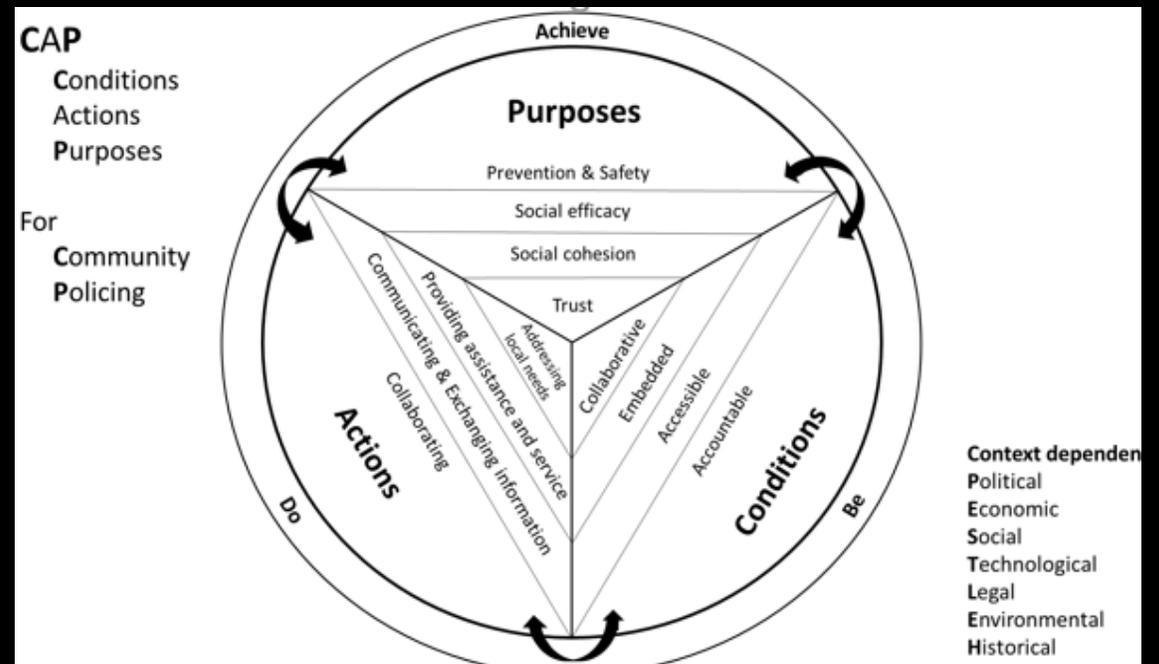
For
Community
Policing



Context dependent
Political
Economic
Social
Technological
Legal
Environmental
Historical

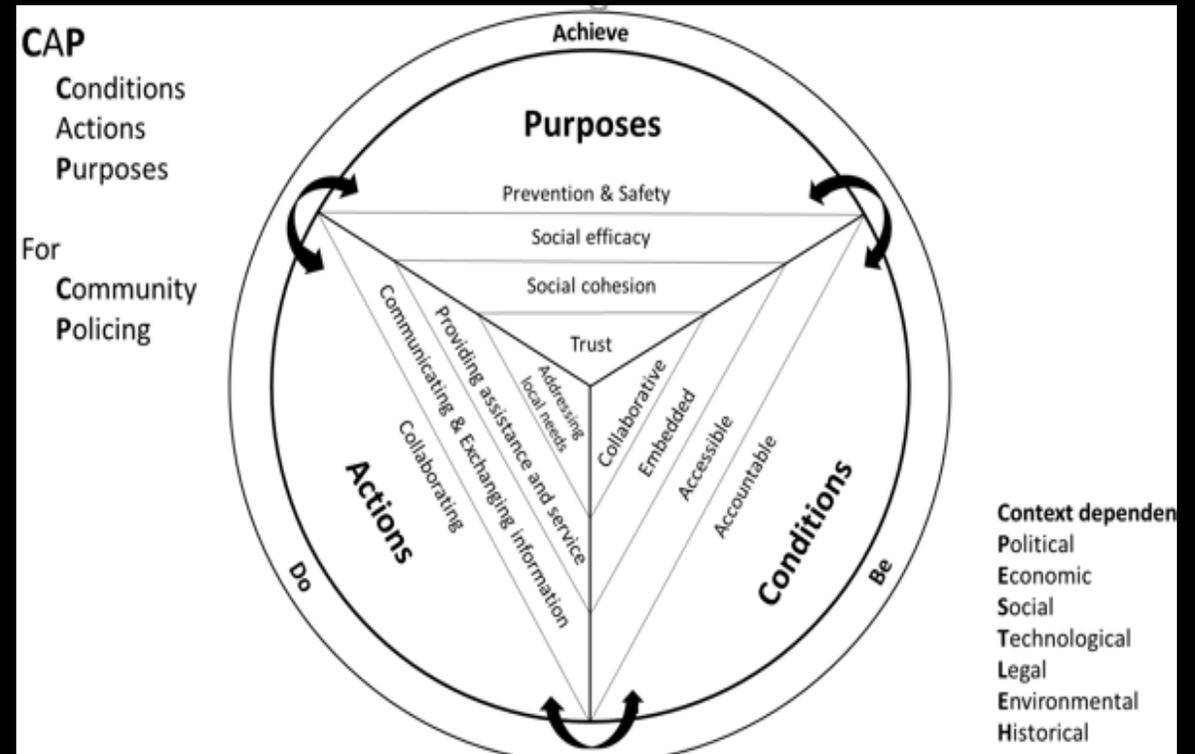
Purposes of Community Policing

- building *trust*
- enhancing *social efficacy*
- creating *social cohesion*
- *preventing* disorder and *improving* safety



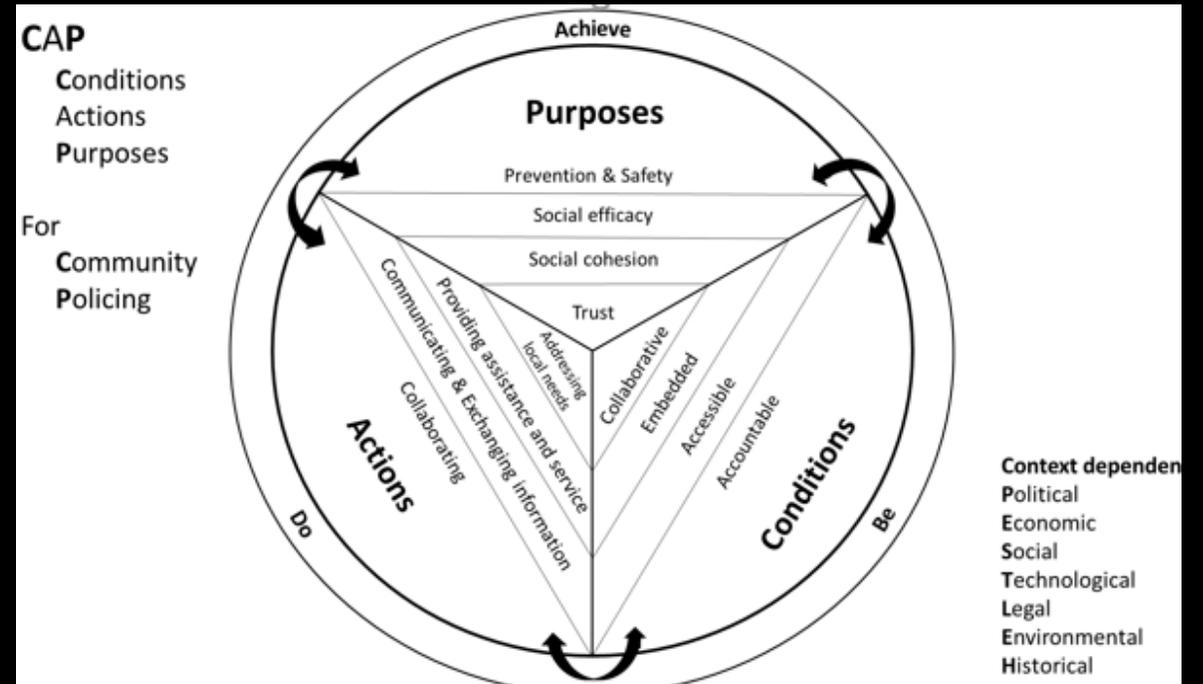
Conditions for Community Policing

- social, political and cultural contexts
- local police officers being *embedded* in communities
- being *accessible*
- being *accountable* and
- openness to *collaboration*.



Actions for Community Policing

- *addressing* local needs
- *providing* assistance and service
- *communicating* and exchanging information, and
- *collaborating*



- A dynamic relationship
- Mutually reinforcing
- Do, Achieve, Be



Conclusion

- Community policing is best seen as having: **CAP**
 - A common **purpose**, specific goals
 - A set of organisational **conditions**
 - A range of **action** types
- These are interrelated in that **success in one builds success in and reinforces the others**. Conversely, **weakness in one will weaken the others**
- This model is designed on international comparative research to
 - Make it applicable in variety of contexts
 - Yet robust enough to retain a 'community policing' identity



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UNITY's Six Pillars of Community Policing

