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
• **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**
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

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 (range 0.5-44 years).

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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>235</strong></td>
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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)
• 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
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
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
• 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

- Communication & information sharing
- Collaboration with communities
- Addressing local needs
- Accountability

Trust (as the foundation)