

Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police



“Partnering for a Safe Community”

**Ontario’s New Community
Policing Model**

Kingston, Ontario – June 2010

Agenda



- Today we're going to talk about...
 1. The new OACP Community Policing Model – why change?
 2. The process of change.
 3. Introducing the New Model.
 4. New training at the Ontario Police College.
 5. Police leaders – what does the new Model mean to me and my Police Service?

The 1996 Community Policing Model



Why change the original 1996 Model?

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Programs initiated and led by the community that contribute to crime prevention, public education and other community policing goals

Encouraging communities to become full partners in policing

Initiatives intended to identify and address some of the root causes of crime

POLICE LEARNING

Development of systems both within a police service and provincially to ensure continuous learning for members of police services

Education for police leaders in strategic planning, change management, and organizational re-engineering

Delivery of problem-oriented policing training for frontline officers

COMMUNITY/POLICE PARTNERSHIPS

Full and equal partnership between the police and community
Maintenance of public order, the prevention of crime, and the response to crime, are the shared concerns and responsibilities of the community and the police

Permanent mechanisms to permit meaningful community input into all aspects of policing in a community

POLICE SERVICE RE-ENGINEERING

Change management to revise police service structures, human resources and administration processes, and operational policies

Strategic planning for effective police service

Technology enhancement and streamlining of administrative processes

ENFORCEMENT

Enforcement activities that optimize services to the community

Focused enforcement in response to community safety concerns

Involvement of communities in determining objectives and priorities



Drivers of change

- Community mobilization
- Crime prevention through social development
- Police community joint problem solving
- Meaningful to front line police officers

Consultation



22 Weeks via Internet

- 22 Police Officers (18 Ontario Services)
- 20 Civilians (15 Ontario Communities)
- 4 Ministry Officials
- 2 OPC Officials
- 50 Contributors

Consultation



Direct Consultation

- OACP Zones and Committees
- Individual Police Services
- First Nations Police
- OAPSB, PSAC
- Community Groups

What Did They Say?



“Police can support, lead, provide a role model and assist in times of trouble but the ‘community’ itself has to step up and take responsibility—be accountable—for their safety and security....”

What Did They Say?



“Citizens and community service providers must be...encouraged by this model to fulfill their role in community policing...(in cooperation with the police)....”

What Did They Say?



“One size does not fit all! ...each community and neighbourhood needs to be looked at individually....”

What Did They Say?



“...high-demand neighbourhoods have fewer resources, fewer service groups, smaller religious congregations, and fewer positive interactions with police ...”

What Did They Say?



...community partners in ‘safe neighbourhoods’...have assets like training and education, communication skills, experience in problem-solving, networking, and financial resources ...”

What Did They Say?



“...crime prevention measures like target hardening, CPTED and ‘watch’ programs work best where they’re least needed – in relatively secure neighbourhoods.... But where we’re responding all the time, most of them cannot be effectively implemented.”

What Did They Say?



“The only way we can make standard crime prevention measures work in high-demand neighbourhoods, is by eliminating the social antecedents to crime and disorder.”

What Did They Say?



“...reallocating police resources back to the areas of specialized law enforcement skills and away from social worker interventions.”

What Did They Say?



“...in unsafe environments, police need to focus initially on enforcement and provide a level of security where people feel safe to come outside and engage.”

What Did They Say?



“The most effective crime prevention in communities is community/police partnership.”

What Did They Say?



“...partnerships have to be inclusive of all individuals, agencies and organizations that are impacted by, or have impact upon, the problems to be resolved.”

What Did They Say?



“...the process should really begin from the moment of hiring the officer....”

What Did They Say?



“It is obvious...that community policing is required everywhere and that citizens from all areas need to step up, embrace it and help create and sustain community safety, security and wellbeing.”

What Did They Say?



“Above all else, it helps citizens take better care of themselves and each other”.

Community Policing with a Purpose



- Operationalize Community Policing
- A diagnostic tool for police and community
- Starts with a discussion defining Community
- Contemplates the wide variety of police functions
- Assessment of community capacity and needs

Ontario's Mobilization & Engagement Model of Community Policing

Enforcement & Crime Suppression

Community Mobilization

Enforcement is an integral component of Community Policing where there are threats to community safety and security

Crime Prevention through Social Development; addresses the precursors to crime, like: poverty, sub-standard housing, addictions and negative parenting.

In the beginning police *lead* community members into safety and community-building initiatives - always looking for community members who can take over the *leadership* role.

Community Mobilization & Crime Prevention

COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION
Actions and initiatives that police officers take to motivate and support neighbours to deal more effectively with the root causes of crime and insecurity in their neighbourhoods.

COMMUNITY
Community includes every person or organization that is affected by any real or anticipated threat to peace, safety, security and well-being.



Community Engagement & Liaison

Community Engagement

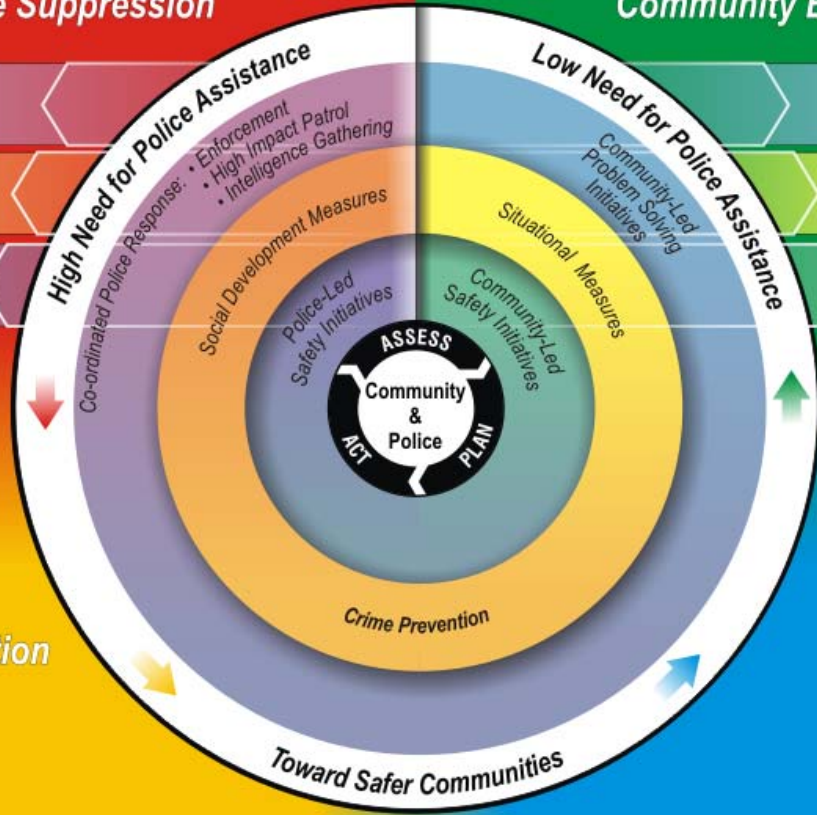
Communities which have the greatest *capacity* to resolve issues that threaten their safety, security and well-being, require the least police assistance.

Situational Crime Prevention Measures: focus on specific forms of crime - like double-cylinder, dual bolt locks that prevent some forms of break and enter.

Police may have to find the natural community leaders and *engage* them to help community members increase their own safety, security and well-being.

Community Safety & Consultation

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
Police actions that encourage participation of neighbours and citizens in increasing their own and others safety, security and well-being.



COMMUNITY POLICING
Community Policing is the process by which police and other community members partner to improve community wellbeing, safety and security through joint problem identification, analysis, response and evaluation.

Unpacking Community Policing

Enforcement & Crime Suppression

- **Crime analysis**
- **Enforcement**
- **Monitor crime reduction**
- **Initiate problem-solving**

Community Engagement & Liaison

- **Liaison**
- **Public education**
- **Monitor at-risk groups**
- **Partner in early-intervention**

Community Mobilization & Crime Prevention

- **Mobilize partners**
- **Problem-oriented policing**
- **Monitor crime prevention**

Community Safety & Consultation

- **Engage leaders**
- **Consultation**
- **Monitor hazards**

Actions of Front Line Officers

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Ontario
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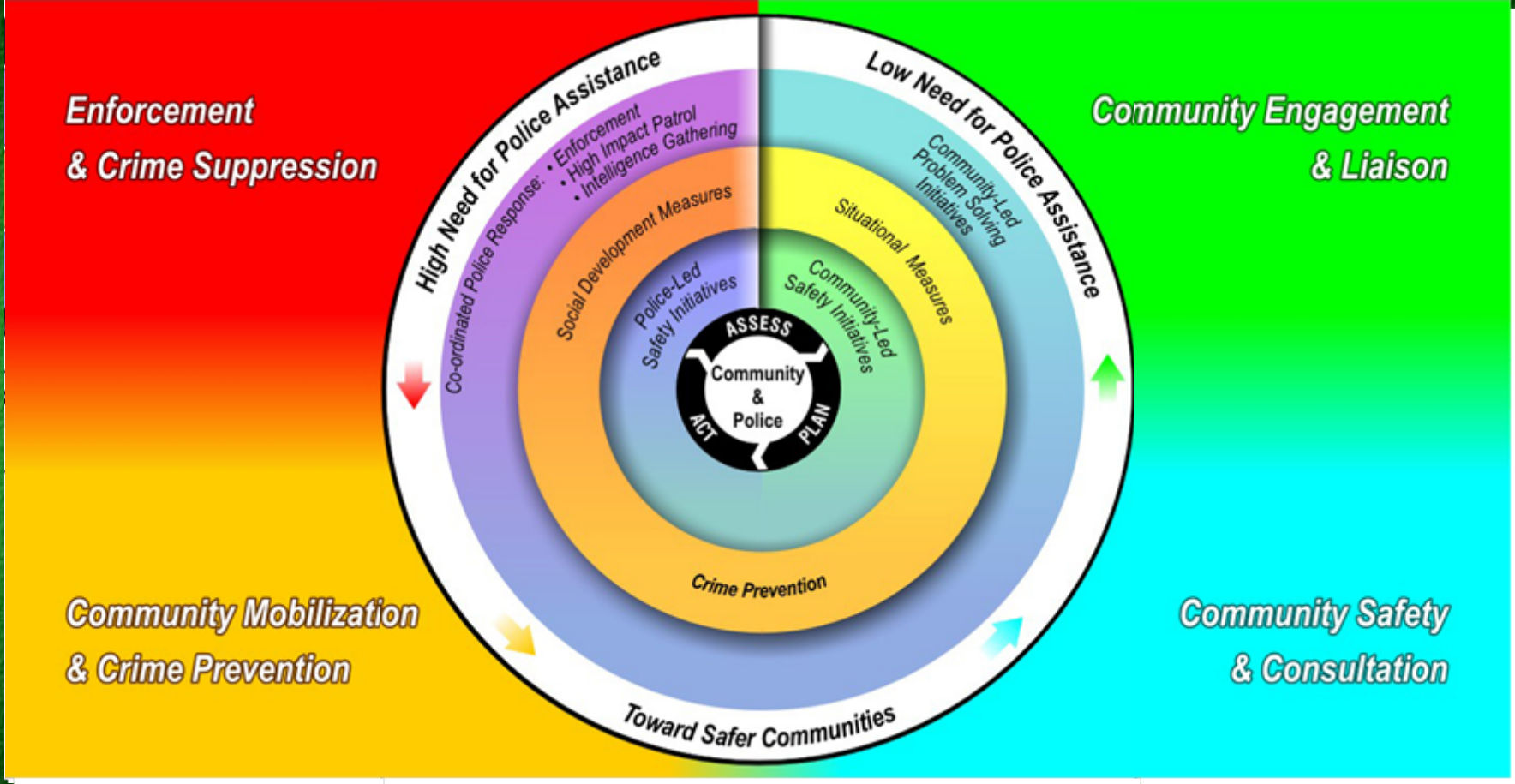
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This prototype was designed and produced by the Community Policing Committee, Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police (Spring, 2009).
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**Enforcement
& Crime Suppression**

**Community Mobilization
& Crime Prevention**

Community Engagement

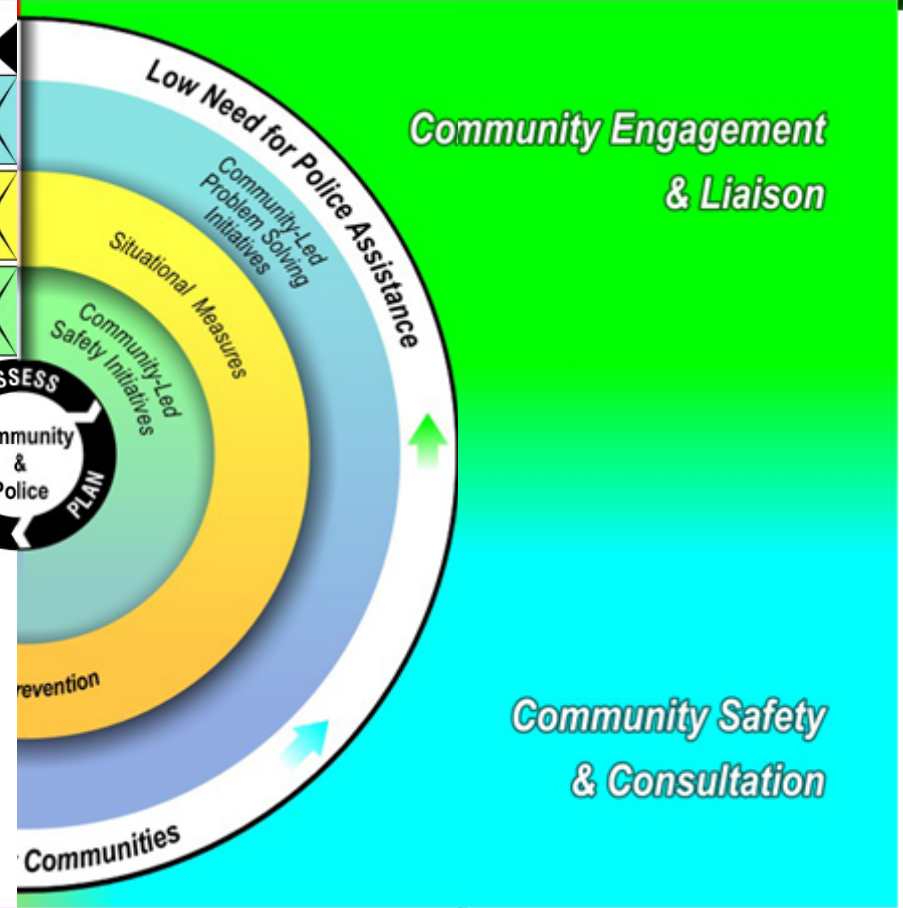
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**Community Engagement
& Liaison**

**Community Safety
& Consultation**

**Enforcement
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**Community Mobilization
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**Community Engagement
& Liaison**

**Community Safety
& Consultation**

Ontario Police College



- OPC has been working with Dr. Hugh Russell on a Community Policing training package
- April 2010 – work with community partners and a working group of police services representing:
 - Ontario Provincial Police
 - York Regional Police
 - Waterloo Regional Police
 - Chatham-Kent Police Service
 - Toronto Police Service

Ontario Police College



- **Mandate - create a learning package for delivery to recruits commencing September 2010**
- **Three 90-minute periods will be devoted to understanding the model, problem-based learning scenarios, and group presentations**

Ontario Police College



- **O.A.P.E. conference** (Ontario Association of Police Educators) - late August 2010
- **Train-the-Trainer package** – early 2011
- **Community Colleges**

So what does this mean for Chiefs of Police and Police Leaders?



- An opportunity to integrate “community policing” operational philosophy throughout their organization – everyone has a role to play
- A common perspective, consistent language – across Ontario
- Community can see where they fit in as partners – model speaks to their involvement in policing

Business Planning



- **Adaptable to include:**
 - **concepts of the Model and include where community fits in – from consultative / survey process to the development of enhanced relationships and embedded partnerships**
- **Help explain to Boards the strategies needed for allocation or acquisition of resources**

Questions?



“Partnering for a Safe Community”

Thank You!

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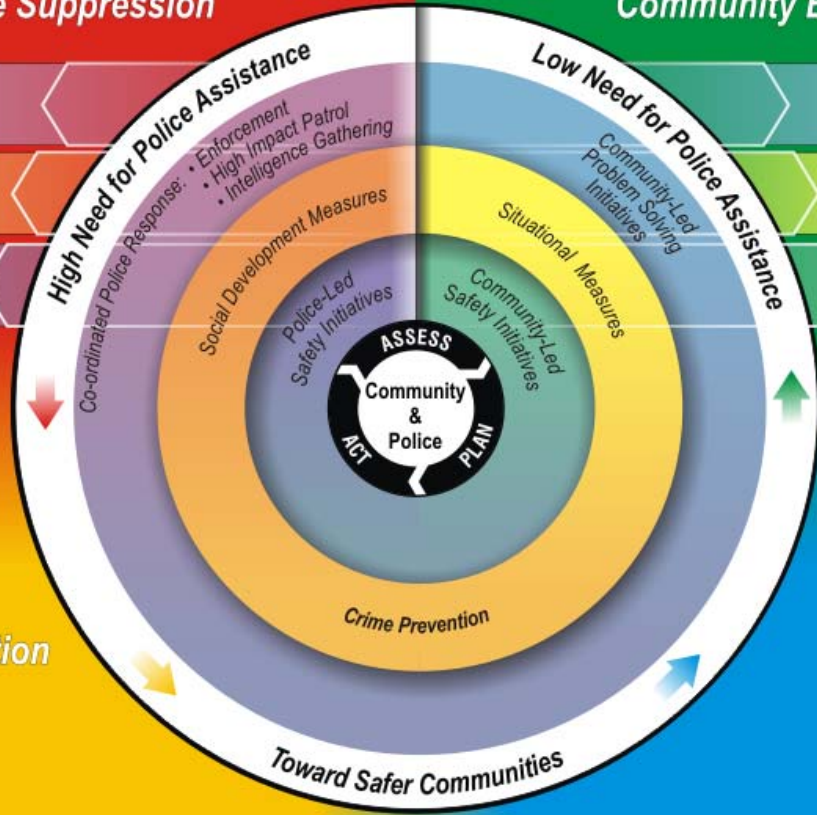
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