

Learning domain 3



Define community policing
Community policing is both an organizational and a personal philosophy that promotes police/community partnerships and proactive problem solving to:

- a. Addresses the causes of crime.
 - b. Addresses the fear or perception of crime.
 - c. Improve the overall quality of life in the community
Identify the essential components of community policing, including:
 1. Problem solving.
 2. Addressing quality of life issues.
 3. Partnerships with the community.
 4. Partnerships with other agencies.
 5. Internal and external resources
- ONLEARNING DOMAIN 3 SPECIFICALLY FOR YOU FOR ONLY \$13.90/PAGE Order Now
- Identify community policing goals, including
1. Reducing/preventing crime.
 2. Reducing the fear of crime.
 3. Improving the quality of life.
 4. Increasing community:
 - a. Awareness
 - b. Involvement
 - c. Ownership
 5. Increasing local government involvement in problem solving
- Discuss community-policing philosophy
1. Agency philosophy that permeates all of the agency's operations.
 2. Everyone in the agency embracing the philosophy.
 3. A working partnership with the community.
 4. The community participates in defining priorities for law enforcement.
 5. Focusing directly on the substance of policing
- Discuss the history of

policing models, including:

1. Traditional

- a. Incident driven, reaction based and is the oldest model with limited community interaction.

2. Professional

- a. Emphasizes traditional policing model but includes training and education, incorporates more professional standards.

3. Community

- a. Combines efforts of traditional and professional policing methods, includes a community-based effort as well. Identify peace officer responsibilities in

the community, including:

1. Maintaining order

2. Enforcing the law

3. Preventing crime

4. Delivering service

5. Educating and learning from the community

6. Working with the community to solve problems

Differentiate between proactive and reactive policing

1. Proactive policing

- a. Identifies anticipated problems and acts in advance to address local concerns.

2. Reactive policing

- a. Responding to criminal activity after a problem has taken place

Discuss community expectations of peace officers

1. The public expects peace officers to ensure their safety.

2. The community expects officers to enforce applicable laws and

ordinances

Recognize peace officers' responsibilities to enforce the law,

including:

1. Adhering to all levels of the law

2. Fair and impartial enforcement

<https://assignbuster.com/learning-domain-3/>

3. Knowing the patrol beat or area of responsibilityIdentify the elements of area/beat knowledge, including:
 1. Critical sites
 2. Locations requiring special attention, i. e. hot spots
 3. Potentially dangerous areasDiscuss current and emerging issues that can impact the delivery of services by peace officers
 1. Changing demographics
 2. Economic shifts
 3. Advances in technology
 4. Jail overcrowding
 5. Cultural diversity
 6. Continuous law changes
 7. Homeland securityDiscuss opportunities where peace officers educate and learn from community members
 1. Speaking at community meetings.
 2. Visiting local schools.
 3. Teaching courses on the law and its application on the high school/college level.
 4. Using media to disseminate information.
 5. Participating in collaborative meetings. Define community partnershipsPartnerships are relations between two or more individuals, working together, to address a central issueDiscuss the relationship of ethics to the badge of officeLaw enforcement is based on a standard of ethical conduct and is symbolized by a badge of office. This badge is a symbol of public trust. The character of the person behind the badge is more important than the authority the badge represents. Forming effective community partnerships is difficult, if not impossible, without trust and integrityDefine communicationCommunication is the sending and receiving of messages, both verbal and nonverbal, between two or more peopleRecognize the

components of a message in communications with others, including

1. Content (words)

2. Voice characteristics

3. Nonverbal signals

Recognize the potential effects of negative nonverbal signals

1. Making a poor impression

2. Contradicting what an officer is saying verbally

3. Potentially escalating situations

Define and discuss a problem solving strategy

1. Problem solving is a comprehensive planning process that attempts to attain long-term benefits through effectively:

- identifying problems and priorities
- collecting and analyzing information concerning the problem in a thorough, though not complicated, manner
- developing or facilitating responses that are innovative, tailor-made with the best potential for eliminating or reducing the problem
- evaluating the response to determine its effectiveness and modifying it as necessary

a. S. A. R. A. model is widely used to address specific problems.

- Scanning—identifying the problem(s)
- Analysis—collecting and examining information
- Response—developing and implementing solutions based on the analysis
- Assessment - evaluating the effectiveness of the strategy selected

Identify resources, which provide opportunities to educate and learn from the

community, including

1. Community forums

2. Community advisory groups

Recognize a peace officer's role in influencing community attitudes

1. Perform duties ethically

2. Get to know the community members

3. Demonstrate integrity

4. Getting involved with the community

5. Participating in festivals

6. Encouraging community partnerships

Discuss government expectations of law enforcement and peace officers

1. Reducing and controlling crime

2. Providing community service

3. Enforcing the law

4. Reducing civil liability

5. Problem solving

Identify the essential partnering skills, including

1. Leadership

a. The practice of influencing people while using ethical values and goals to produce an intended change.

2. Communication

a. The sending and receiving of messages between two people.

3. Facilitation

a. A consensus building process, which brings together diverse priorities and perspectives toward a desired outcome. Facilitation requires recognizing group dynamics and using those dynamics to ensure everyone has an opportunity to provide input and be respected.

4. Community mobilization

a. A continual process of identifying, bringing together, and involving community members for crime prevention and problem solving

Discuss the communication techniques that can be used for obtaining voluntary compliance

1. Ask

a. Give the subject an opportunity to voluntarily comply.

2. Set Context

a. Identify and explain the law or rationale that applies to the situation.

3. Present Options

a. Explain possible courses of action, which can be taken, and their consequences.

4. Act

a. Take appropriate action
Define facilitation
A consensus building process, which brings together diverse priorities and perspectives toward a desired outcome. Facilitation requires recognizing group dynamics and using those dynamics to ensure everyone has an opportunity to provide input and be respected
Discuss the components of the facilitation process, including

1. Being familiar with the issues

2. Establishing meeting guidelines

3. Stating meeting purpose, scope, and need

4. Stating and clarifying objectives

5. Prioritizing competing problems and issues

6. Identifying potential solutions
Give examples of obstacles that officers may encounter when developing community partnerships

1. Internal

2. External

3. Not enough time for problem solving

4. Stereotypes

5. Us vs. Them mentality
Define community mobilization
A continual process of identifying, bringing together, and involving community members for crime prevention and problem solving. Discuss the elements of the community mobilization process, including

1. Getting people involved

2. Identifying community resources (skills)

3. Calling for action

4. Educating the public

5. Taking responsibilities for public safety and quality of life

6. Sustaining effort
Define homeland security
Homeland security is a cooperative effort between communities and law enforcement to prevent, or respond to, terrorist acts
Define the term " problem"
A problem is two or more incidents that are similar in nature, causing harm or capable of causing harm, with an expectation police will do something about it. Identify the elements of the crime triangle, including

1. Victim

2. Offender

3. Location
Discuss the Broken Windows Theory
The Broken Window Theory was developed by James Q. Wilson and George Kelling, is a problem solving theory based on the idea that one unchecked problem may lead to other problems. Serious street crime flourishes in areas in which disorderly behavior goes unchecked. The unchecked panhandler for example, is the first broken window. Muggers believe they reduce their chances of being caught if they operate on streets that already show signs of neglect by the community. A thief may reason that it is less likely for someone to call the police because the neighborhood gives the appearance that no one cares about it anyway. By dealing with disorder, a reduction in crime often follows
Distinguish between Problem Oriented Policing (POP) and Community Policing (CP)

1. POP is an approach to policing in which the focus is on a thorough analysis of (a) problem(s) within the police mandate, developing a prevention response(s), implementation of a strategy and evaluation of the results. Collaboration with the community depends on the problem.

2. The focus of CP is an all-encompassing philosophy, which includes problem oriented policing and engages the community in the policing process. It is a practice that involves problem solving, partnership and

mobilization within the community to achieve objectives. Identify crime prevention strategies
Common crime prevention strategies that can help peace officers reduce or prevent crime in a community include:

- a. Anticipating criminal activity
- b. Recognizing crime risks
- c. Identifying crime problems
- d. Taking action to remove or reduce criminal activity

Define Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)
Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a scientific approach that seeks to change environmental conditions to make a location more crime resistant. CPTED is based on the premise that the proper design and effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the opportunity for crime and the fear of crime, and improve the quality of life. Identify the principles of Crime

- Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)
1. Natural surveillance
 2. Access control
 3. Territorial reinforcements
 4. Image