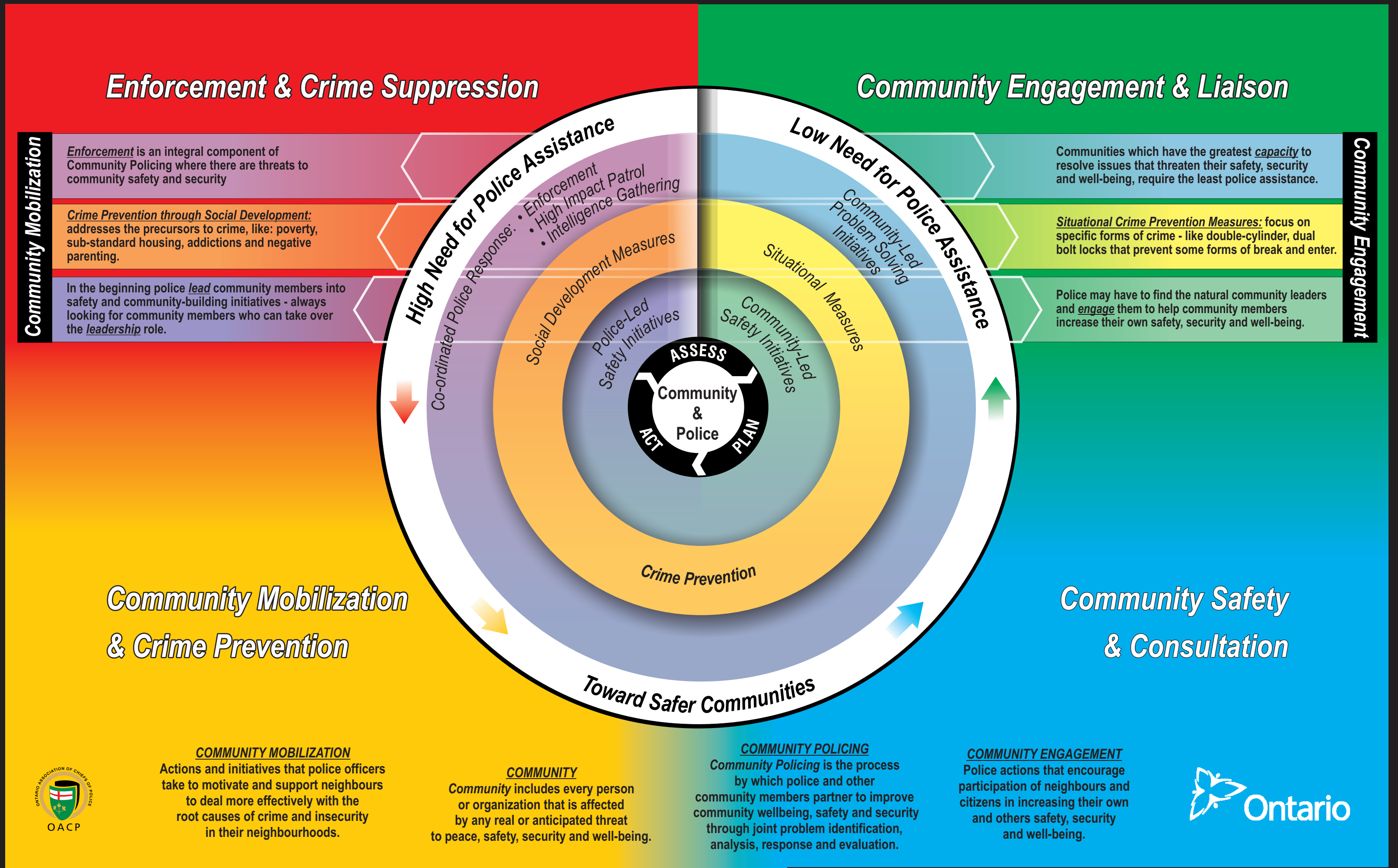


# Ontario's Mobilization & Engagement Model of Community Policing



## Enforcement & Crime Suppression

## Community Engagement & Liaison

**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 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 Mobilization & Crime Prevention

## Community Safety & Consultation

**Toward Safer Communities**

**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 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.

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



## Ensuring front-line police officers and community partners have the skills and tactics for community policing

### Enforcement & Crime Suppression

Generally, people are less safe and secure where police respond most often. Therefore crime management is the first priority for effective community policing. Front-line officers need to consider such tactics as:

- Analyzing crime
- Targeting enforcement
- Monitoring crime reduction
- Initiating problem-solving

Only after crime is reduced can police start effective mobilization and prevention strategies.

### Community Mobilization & Crime Prevention

Personal, social and economic wellbeing are the cornerstones of a safe and secure community. Where any of these are deficient, people are more vulnerable to crime, anti-social behaviour and victimization. There, we need police to consider such tactics as

- Mobilizing community partners
- Problem-oriented policing
- Monitoring crime prevention

Crime prevention through social development will reduce the demand for police assistance.

### Community Engagement & Liaison

In the safest neighbourhoods people can overlook potential threats to safety and security. Here it's a good idea for police to use such tactics as:

- Liaising with neighbourhoods and groups
- Public education on risks and prevention
- Monitoring special, at-risk groups
- Partnering in early intervention

Situational crime prevention measures work best in these neighbourhoods because people have the time, resources and abilities to implement them.

### Community Safety & Consultation

Where people are relatively safe and police are rarely called for assistance, people usually have the skills and abilities to keep it that way. Therefore police are rarely required to do much more than point out potential risks to community security and encourage community people to deal with them. Police can consider such tactics as:

- Engaging community leaders
- Consulting with community groups
- Monitoring hazards

Community safety is everyone's business.

## Partnering for a safe community!

## Partnering For A Safe Community!

### Ontario's Mobilization & Engagement Model of Community Policing



Partnering For A Safe Community!

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### Community Policing

Past models depicted community policing as a philosophy for the way officers do policing. This model emphasizes roles, responsibilities and philosophies for non-police community members as well. The result is a dynamic, graphical representation of community policing in a variety of neighbourhoods ranging from very safe, ordered areas where police rarely respond; to places that police visit many times a day after public calls for assistance. The goal of community policing is for communities to move toward ever safer and more secure conditions - and when they get there, stay that way.

### Crime Prevention That Works

Ontario's Police Services Act says that crime prevention is the first duty of police services. This community policing model distinguishes between relatively safe neighbourhoods where situational crime prevention measures like target hardening and community watch strategies work; and areas where broader social problems make such measures impracticable. The model emphasizes crime prevention through social development in areas where police are most often called for assistance. It guides all community partners to select crime prevention strategies that work.

### Building On The Past

The 1970s-80s saw community policing interpreted as improved public relations. The '90's added strategies for consulting with community people on police priorities. Today's model stresses non-police community members partnering with police in making, and keeping their neighbourhoods safe and secure. It highlights police tactics for stimulating and supporting community members to do this. Such tactics require police services to add skills and capabilities; and reconsider how they organize and operate. Today's vision requires that police become better partners with community members.

### A Continuum Of Service

Community policing refers to a continuum of police service in all communities - a range of tactics and strategies to help the community be and remain well, safe and secure. What officers do depends upon the particular situation in which they find themselves. Sir Robert Peel's "...the police..." reflects that police and all community members share responsibility for community policing. Particular roles vary. But, ensuring everyone's safety, security and well-being requires everyone's combined efforts.

## Partnering For A Safe Community!