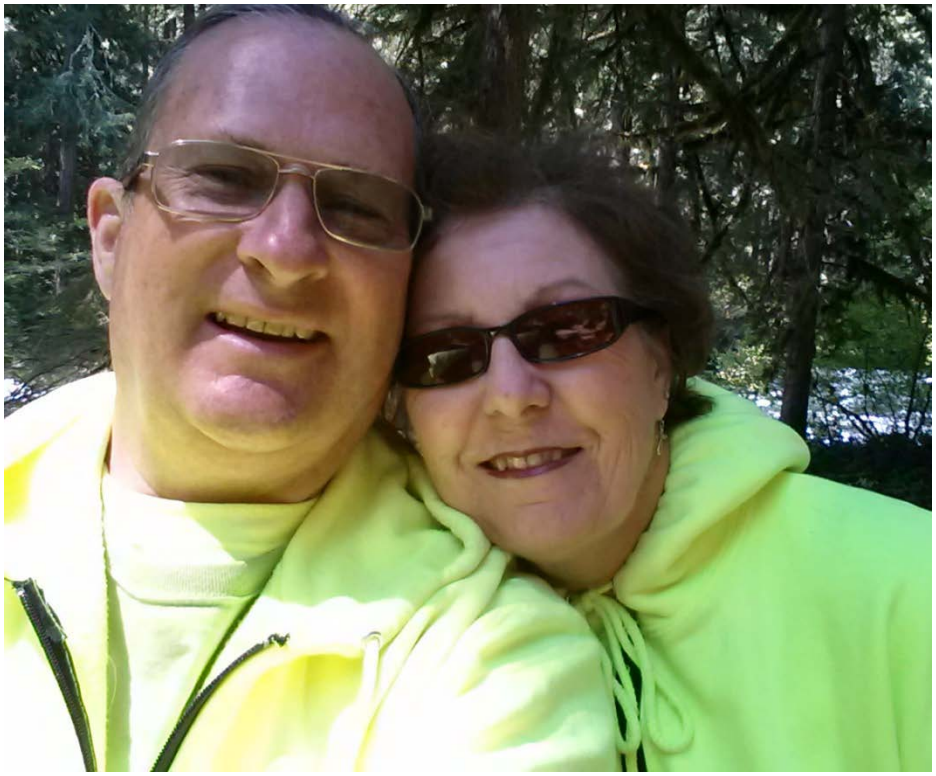
Welcome

- **From the Great State of Idaho**

Larry McGhee

Retired and Loving Life..



Speak Up and Step Up

Engaging with your Community Leaders and Law Enforcement Partners

What Do We Expect of Them?

Goals for today

1-

2-

3-

Goals for today

1-Insight

2-

3-

Goals for today

1-Insight

2- Inroads

3-

Goals for today

1- Insight

2- Inroads

3- Impact

HISTORY OF POLICING

- At first citizens policed themselves.

- Police officers were never intended to have much power.

Europe- Medieval times

- Shire-reeve

Europe in the early 1800's

- Constable
  - Lamplighters
  - Night watchmen

1800's

- Sir Robert Peel
  - –Father of modern policing
    - Officers should be paid
    - Officers should be trained

Nine Principles of Policing

- 1. The basic mission for which police ***exist is to prevent crime and disorder*** as an alternative to the repression of crime and disorder by military force and severity of legal punishment.
- 2. The ability of the police to perform their duties is dependent upon ***public approval of police existence, actions, behavior and the ability of the police to secure and maintain public respect.***
- 3. The police must secure the ***willing cooperation of the public in voluntary observance of the law*** to be able to secure and maintain public respect.
- 4. The degree of ***cooperation of the public that can be secured diminishes, proportionately***, to the necessity for the use of physical force and compulsion in achieving police objectives.

- 5. The police seek and preserve public favor, not by catering to public opinion, **but by constantly demonstrating absolutely impartial *service* to the law,** in complete independence of policy, and without regard to the justice or injustice of the substance of individual laws; by ready offering of individual service and friendship to all members of society without regard to their race or social standing, by ready exercise of courtesy and friendly good humor; and by ready offering of individual sacrifice in protecting and preserving life.
- 6. The police should use physical force to the extent necessary to secure observance of the law or to restore order ***only when the exercise of persuasion, advice and warning is found to be insufficient to achieve police objectives;*** and police should use only the minimum degree of physical force which is necessary on any particular occasion for achieving a police objective.

- 7. The police at all times should maintain a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that ***the police are the public and the public are the police;*** *the police are the only members of the public who are paid to give full-time* attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen in the intent of the community welfare.

- 8. The police should always direct their actions toward their functions and ***never appear to usurp the powers of the judiciary by avenging*** individuals or the state, or authoritatively judging guilt or punishing the guilty.

- 9. The test of police efficiency is the **absence of crime and disorder,** *not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with them.*

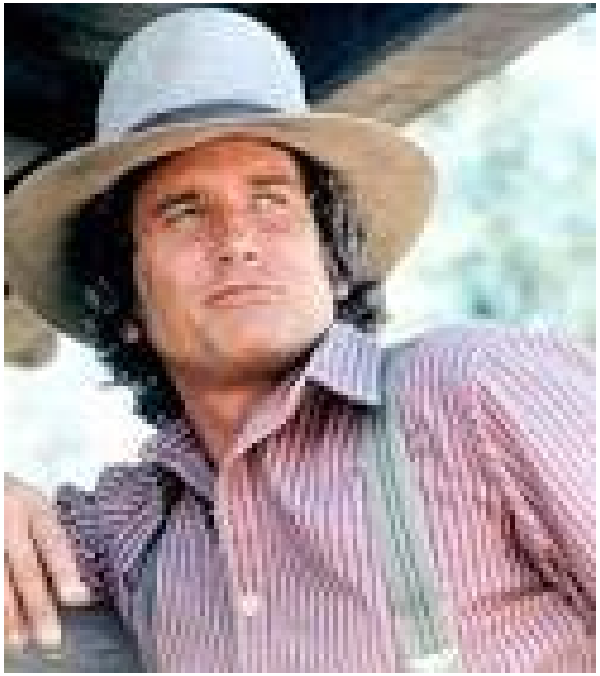
OUR COUNTRY- 1600-1800's

- Constables
  - Lamplighters
  - Night watchmen
- Sheriff's
- Marshal's

CITIZEN RIGHTS

- Around the civil war private justice started to be replaced by public justice.

- Citizens never gave up the right to protect themselves.



Little House on the Prairie
Laura Ingalls Wilder

- Walnut Grove

Wild West

- Then they built some really nice facilities

THE NEXT 3 ERA's OF POLICING

- **"Political" Era (1840s-1920s)**

POLITICAL ERA

- Police “agencies” began
- Officers served to curb crime, and provide social services (run soup kitchens, etc.)
- Agencies often became a tool for politicians to gain/maintain control
- Corruption was common

THE NEXT 3 ERA's OF POLICING

- **"Political" Era (1840s-1920s)**

- **"Reform" Era (1920s-1970s)**

1920’s -1950’s

New Developments

- Cars
- Two-way radios
- Forensics

Steps were taken to professionalize police agencies

1960's

- Us vs. Them
- Loss of trust in police
- Officers becoming less efficient

1960’s -1970’s

New Philosophy -----Steps were taken to professionalize police agencies

- Rapid Response
- Random Patrol

THE NEXT 3 ERA's OF POLICING

- **"Political" Era (1840s-1920s)**
- **"Reform" Era (1920s-1970s)**
- **"Community Policing" Era (1980s- today)**

1980’s

Attention shifted towards

what police should be expected to accomplish

WHAT IS TRADITIONAL POLICING

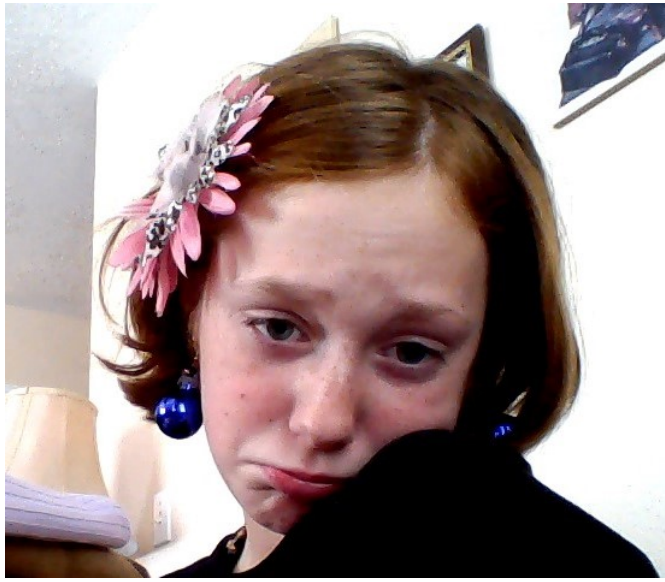
- Quicker the better
- Band aid approach
- Make the arrest
- Little follow up
- No contact with community

Where we are today..

- Increase in crime or perception that crime is increasing.
- Resources are being overwhelmed
- Increases in areas of criminal activity
- Citizens are demanding
  - –greater openness
  - –and involvement

ARE WE GETTING BETTER?

- Less contact with the community
- Responding to less calls
- Less officer presence /
  - Fewer resources
- …NO



TRADITIONAL VS. COMMUNITY

- Traditional Policing was/is efficient in fighting crime but not always effective.
- Why Not?

- Community Policing is much more effective and takes responsibility of problems off the police. The community has a stake in the policing as well.

WHAT IS COMMUNITY POLICING?

A process where the police and the community, working together, identify ways, and means, *for shared responsibility:*

- in fighting crime,
- quality of life issues
- and disorder problems

STAKEHOLDERS

Who Are They?

Anyone who lives, works, or has a vested interest in a community.

Why are you so important to the Police??

- **Because you care**
- We can’t do it all by ourselves
- You can help us with our needs
- You have the resources and time to help us

COMMUNITY POLICING:

What it is not…

- Soft on Crime
- “Touchy-Feely”
- Social Work
- A Trend or Program

TWO CORE COMPONENTS

- 1. Creating partnerships
- 2. Decision-making

IT IS A PROCESS

- The police and the community identify ways, means, and reasons for SHARED responsibility in fighting crime and quality of life issues.

- Teaches the community members how to help themselves.

IT IS A PROCESS

- Teaches the community members how to help themselves.

DEPARTMENTS MUST CHANGE

- Communities demand more of the police.
- Public perception is reality.
- The public cares about feeling safe and quality of life issues.
- The public and police must work together.

What are partnerships?

- Establishing relationships
- Collaborating

COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS & PROBLEM SHARING WILL

- Give officers new responsibility
- A flexible style of management
- Assist them in being creative

PARTNERSHIPS NEED…

- Cooperation
- Respect
- Trust

This Results In…

PROBLEM SOLVING

Who Should You Call?

- What about all those other agencies who are responsible for taking care of our needs?

GET LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVOLVED (AND THE COMMUNITY)

- Neighborhood Groups
- Zoning/Planning Department
- Code Enforcement
- Traffic Engineers
- Parole and Probation (Community Corrections)
- Fire Department
- Public Housing

SERVICE PROVIDERS

- Social Services
- Neighborhood Resource Center
- Mental Health

OTHER COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES…

- Media
- Neighborhoods (and associations)
- Ethnic and cultural groups
- Religious leadership
- School Officials

BENEFITS OF COMMUNITY POLICING

- Impacts crime,
  - fear of crime,
  - and quality of life.
- Coordinates and leverages resources
- Increase trust and understanding
- Strengthens organizational support
- Creates a network of assistance,
  - guidance, and
  - technical support
- Strategic approach to create long-term impact.

Now You Are Empowered

Go Make ***Impact*** In Your World!