

Critical Aspects of Policing

Week 2 summary – History of Policing

- ❖ Robert Peel = first to formalise policing (1829 Metropolitan Police)
- ❖ Constables named peelers/bobbies
- ❖ Bow Street Patrols/Runners 1749 (Sir John Fielding)
- ❖ 1839 City of London Police established
- ❖ Peel's modern police – concerned with crime and its prevention (organised/ disciplined)

Peelian Principles

- ❖ Police as citizens, policing fellow citizens by consent (power of police coming from common consent of the public)
- ❖ The UK – prevent crime/disorder as alternative to repression by military force
- ❖ Perform duties dependent on public approval of police existence, actions, behaviours
- ❖ Police secure willing cooperation of public
- ❖ Seek/preserve public favour by demonstrating impartial service to law
- ❖ Physical force used to extent necessary to secure observance to law
- ❖ Police maintain relationship with public

The first Australian Police

- ❖ 1770 East coast claimed by captain James Cook – 1788 NSW founded as penal settlement (place for convicts, come law and statutes of England applied)
- ❖ Military officers, magistrates and constables were responsible for law enforcement
- ❖ 1810 NSW governor appointed constables, 1835 Municipal Corporations Act 1835 in UK provided establishment of police force in NSW
- ❖ Native police: Aboriginal trackers & white military officers policed violence between Aboriginal people and settlers (paramilitary approach) – many died which impacted on relations
- ❖ Policing functions: crime prevention and detection and welfare roles (growing needs)
- ❖ During 19th century crime reduced largely due to policing – outside cities higher crime rates (bushrangers and armed robbery)
- ❖ WA = 1862 single colony wide force

Eras of Policing

- ❖ Political Era (1840s – early 1900s)
- ❖ **Source of authority / legitimacy**
 - All derived from Political leaders
- ❖ **Definition of police function**
 - Crime control, order maintenance, social services
- ❖ **Organisational design**
 - Formal structure (hierarchical, rank based), decentralisation in practice, geographic basis of resource allocation and control
- ❖ **Relationship between police and environment**
 - Intimate (close relationship between community and police)
- ❖ **Managing demand for police services**
 - Linkages between politicians and local police leaders, interaction between communities and police
- ❖ **Principle activities to fulfil mission**
 - Foot patrol
- ❖ **Measures used to operationalise success**
 - Political satisfaction (became a problem with corruption), community satisfaction
- ❖ Reform/ Professionalisation Era (1930s- late 1970s) in Aus – late 1980s
- ❖ Apprehension through rapid response and preventative control. Omnipresent patrol model, professional distance from the community.
- ❖ **Source of authority / legitimacy**

- Law and professionalism
- ❖ **Definition of police function**
 - Crime control
- ❖ **Organisational design**
 - Centralised, special units established
- ❖ **Relationship between police and environment**
 - Professional
- ❖ **Managing demand for police services**
 - Central despatch
- ❖ **Principle activities to fulfil mission**
 - Preventive or random car patrol, rapid response to calls for service
- ❖ **Measures used to operationalise success**
 - Crime control statistics
- ❖ Community Problem Solving Era (1980s onwards)
- ❖ Goal = control and prevention through rapid response, community engagement and problem solving. Develop proactive strategies to crime problems. Knowing community and them trust you.
- ❖ **Source of authority / legitimacy**
 - Law, professionalism, and community
- ❖ **Definition of police function**
 - Crime control, crime prevention, and problem solving
- ❖ **Organisational design**
 - Decentralised, use of specialist taskforces
- ❖ **Relationship between police and environment**
 - Consultative = engaging with communities
- ❖ **Managing demand for police services**
 - Analysis of underlying crime/disorder services
- ❖ **Principle activities to fulfil mission**
 - Foot patrol, problem solving
- ❖ **Measures used to operationalise success**
 - Crime control, community satisfaction, quality of life indicators
- ❖ Uncertainty Era
- ❖ More complex/ evolved crimes.

Plural Policing

- ❖ Engagement with other external agencies
- ❖ “multiple actors in policing activities”
- ❖ More to policing them what police forces actually do
- ❖ Pluralisation marks a shift from state-sponsored police to exercising authority in order to enforce the rules. About the rules themselves, not who’s enforcing them. – focus shifted to broad focus on law enforcement and maintenance of order than is conducted by government, commercial and community bodies.
- ❖ Policing by government – traditional
- ❖ Policing through government – funded by government, carried out by external agency
- ❖ Policing above government – transnational, coordinated by international agencies
- ❖ Policing beyond government – funded and delivered privately (individuals and corporations)
- ❖ Policing below government – community organisations, vigilantism
- ❖ Other bodies police engage with:
- ❖ Public and private security agencies
- ❖ Private = employed/contracted by individual or private company, public = hired by government organisations
- ❖ Police are offender oriented and security are asset-oriented
- ❖ Anti-Crime agencies

- ❖ Legislative provision to set up state and national crime and corruption agencies with varying degrees of success.
- ❖ Across the states we have Crime and Corruption Commissions in Qld, WA, and the Crime Commission in NSW. Nationally we have the ACC, the AFP, and the Australian Customs and Border Protection Services
- ❖ Anti-corruption agencies
- ❖ In Australia we have used Ombudsman (independent investigators) to review administrative decisions, but these roles also extended (logically) into corruption investigation.
- ❖ Coordination and facilitation agencies
- ❖ Collation of crime statistics (internally and independently) has increased accountability
- ❖ Regulatory agencies
- ❖ Oversight functions to communicate regulations and educate agencies covered by regulations
- ❖ Australian Securities and Investments commission (ASIC), Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC)
- ❖ Local governments
- ❖ Use of strategic planning by councils CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) and use of CCTV
- ❖ Plural policing criticisms = lots of agencies working together could have issues of coordination, defining what the problem is as it would be different across agencies, accountability, communication.

Week 3 – Models of Policing Summary

Standard Model of Policing

- ❖ Features:
- ❖ Random preventative control
- ❖ Increased numbers of police
 - Calls for more frontline police – more crime will be detected/ offenders apprehended
- ❖ Random patrols
 - Approx. 50-65% officers employed in patrol tasks internationally (car and foot), random driving
- ❖ Rapid response:
 - Seen as important to increase arrest rate, decrease fear of crime, increase community satisfaction
 - Assumption – police get to scene quickly, likelihood of apprehending offenders increases – acts as deterrent to others.
 - Research – response time is predictor of community satisfaction
- ❖ Generally applied follow-up investigations
 - Assumption – better techniques increase likelihood of arrest – serves as deterrent (no research to support this – shows presence of eyewitness and physical evidence are most important factors leading to arrest, which are not in control of police)
- ❖ Generally applied intensive enforcement and arrest policies
 - Tough law enforcement strategies
- ❖ *Zero tolerance policing (broken windows)*: arresting offenders who commit minor offences. Places them in CJS having negative consequences. Research suggests this may increase crime.
- ❖ Mandatory arrest of family violence perpetrators = led increases in occurrence of such events in some areas, decreases in others. Suggests generalised application of policies is not appropriate – characteristics of jurisdiction effect outcome.

Community Policing Model

- ❖ Mid 1980s – many western police services- Form units dedicated to CP and integrate philosophy
- ❖ Friedman (1992) = early initiatives were about public relations (token or symbolic cooperation established), today – genuine cooperation established,