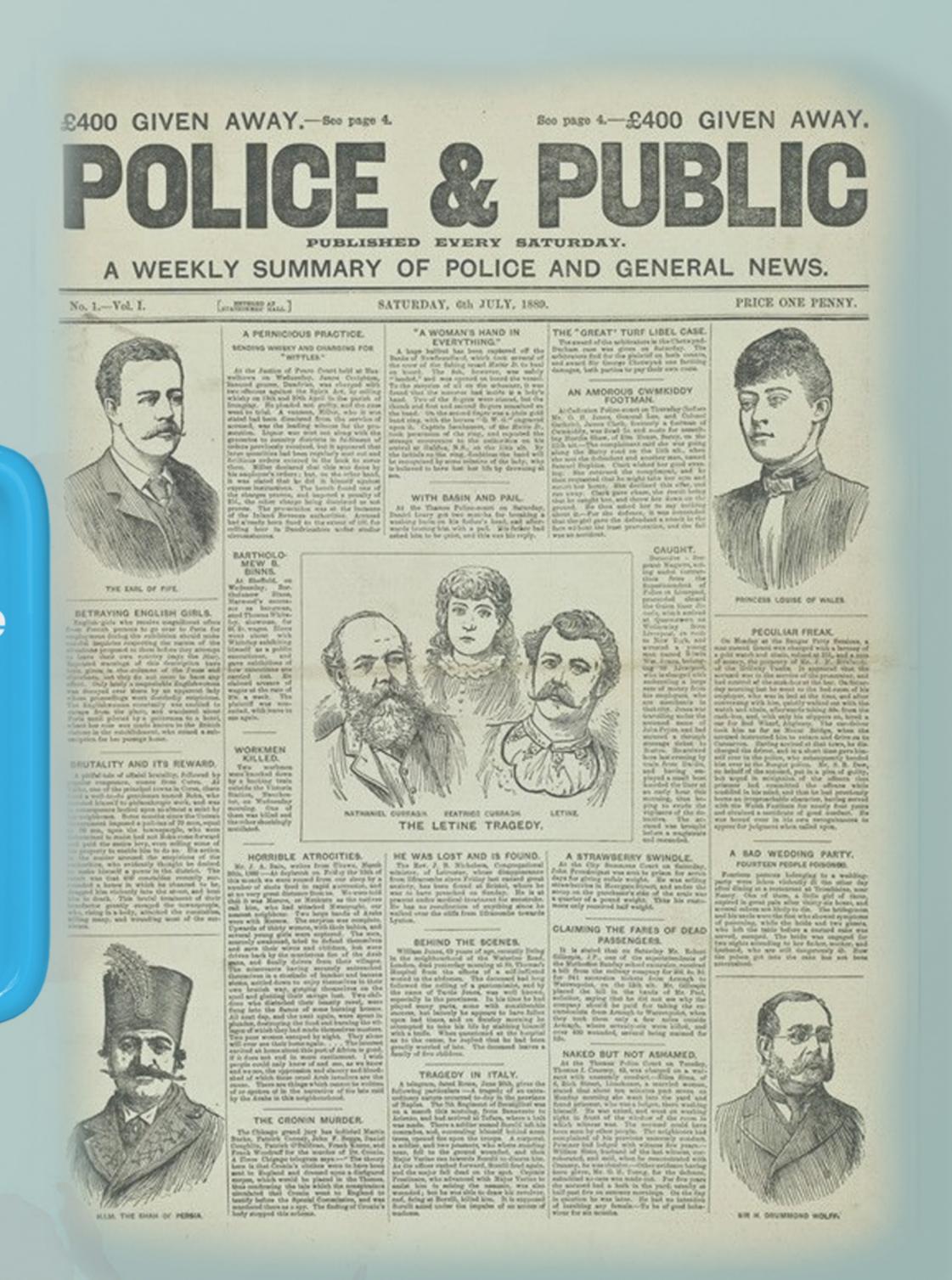
FROM TRADITION TO TRANSFORMATIVE COMMUNITY SAFETY



- Established under the Metropolitan Police Act 1829, UK.
- Principles established public service with public mentioned 13 times across 9 principles. Instructions to every new police officer

public are the police, the police being only members of the public who are paid to give full-time

- Robert Peel



REACTIVE

- Strong reliance on enforcement tactics
- Criticised for contributing to police militarisation in US
- Led to a decline in community trust

STRUCTURED COMMUNITY

- Ontario Mobilization & engagement Model
- Initiated by OACP as the first organized approach to integrate community policing with a focus on community safety

Social

Development

Prevention

intervention

Incident

response

- Neighbourhood-based, Police-led, and police-dependant model



EXPERIMENTING COMMUNITY POLICING

- "Community Policing" experimenting with in the US to influence policing style
- Focus on Officers' interaction community.
- Created two silos within police services:
- 1. Traditional policing ("Real Policing")
- 2. Community policing ("Soft Policing")

2014 ONWARDS

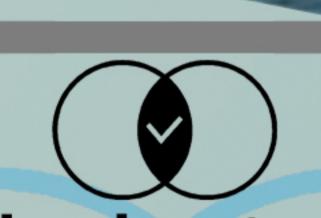
COMPREHENSIVE CSWB APPROACH

- Community Safety and Well-being is a community-led, shared responsibility
- Aims to actualize Robert Peel's principles and focus
- Addresses root cause of crime and social disorder collaboratively
- Integrates traditional law enforcement & community problem-solving &risk-focused approaches
- Mandated in Jan 2019 for all municipalities in Ontario to develop CSWB plans
- Helps realize the true potential of policing envisioned by Robert Peel

MUNICIPALITIES

CSWB Plans

- Identify comunity priorities and related risk factors contributing to crime/social disorder
- Design risk interventions based on social determinants of health and protective factors
- Develop collaborative plans to address root causes
- Service provider, evaluator, funder, and facilitator for capacity building for preventative interventions and services



- Data sharing to suport collaborative prevention efforts

- Engage and mobilize community partners to initiate, support, and sustain collaborative efforts.



- Support municipal CSWB plans
- Align roles/strategies to the four levels of CSWB interventions
- Participate in Hub Models /Situation Tables for early risk-driven interventions.
- Offer Specialised services: e.g. MH, Crime Prevention, Youth support services, Adult and youth Pre-harge Diversion, CPTED,
- Crime Free Multi-housing, Diversity and Community Relations

