

Policing

Code: 100442
ECTS Credits: 6

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2500257 Criminology	OB	2	1

Contact

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Use of Languages

Principal working language: catalan (cat)
Some groups entirely in English: No
Some groups entirely in Catalan: Yes
Some groups entirely in Spanish: No

Other comments on languages

Should the course be attended by international students, lectures and one of the seminars will be in Spanish.

Teachers

Ferran Restrepo Arrufat

Prerequisites

No one.

Objectives and Contextualisation

This subject has as fundamental aim to offer an overview about policing in our society. That's to say, its place in the Criminal Justice System, in the Public Administration, its relationships with the public, the functions performed by the police (preventative, reactive and supportive). The course also focuses on the scope and limit of police functions, the police culture, stressing what is common in all police organisation and what varies in function of the models and public policies.

As second objective, complementary to the previous one, this subject contextualises police, security and criminal justice as concentric circles (being security the largest). Students should clearly identify police role within the framework of Criminal justice and security in general. They should also understand the meaning of its functions, namely, its relationship with crime and law and identify the main traits of the police organisation and those of other usual police partners, especially private security. Eventually students should have basic knowledge on security planning.

Competences

- Ability to analyse and summarise.
- Accessing and interpreting sources of crime data.
- Applying a crime prevention program at a community level.

- Carrying out the criminological intervention on the basis of the values of pacification, social integration and prevention of further conflicts.
- Demonstrating a comprehension of the victim's needs on the basis of the knowledge of victimological theories.
- Drawing up an academic text.
- Identifying existing social resources to intervene in the conflict and criminality.
- Students must demonstrate a comprehension of the best crime prevention and intervention models for each specific problem.
- Students must demonstrate they know a variety of criminal policies in order to face criminality and its different foundations.
- Students must demonstrate they know the legal framework and operating model of the crime control agents.
- Using research methods in social sciences in order to diagnose criminality problems.
- Verbally transmitting ideas to an audience.
- Working autonomously.
- Working in teams and networking.

Learning Outcomes

1. Ability to analyse and summarise.
2. Acting in a professional way in the criminological field for pacifying, social integration and delinquency-prevention purposes.
3. Applying a prevention program for crime control agents.
4. Appropriately applying social resources to criminality.
5. Appropriately managing a security or prevention team.
6. Correctly describing in the criminological field the legal-penal framework and crime control agents.
7. Demonstrating they know the means and scientific procedures of crime prevention.
8. Drawing up an academic text.
9. Effectively developing a delinquency prevention program in the community area.
10. Interpreting crime-related police reports.
11. Intervening in the criminological field for pacifying, conciliatory and crime-prevention purposes.
12. Knowing the structural prevention strategy of delinquency.
13. Properly using the criminological prevention and intervention programs.
14. Students must be capable of carrying out a security audit in the public field.
15. Using risk analysis methods in the field of safety.
16. Using the police analysis methodologies of crime investigation.
17. Verbally transmitting ideas to an audience.
18. Working autonomously.
19. Working in teams and networking.

Content

1. Police and security.

1.1. Security. From state security to citizens and human security.

1.2. Subjective and objective security. Instruments to measure it. The role of Mass Media.

1.3. Definition of security scope. From crime to peaceful living together.

1.4. The police. Function and structure.

1.5. Security and Police: An impossible equivalence. Plurality of actors: Administration, private sector, NGOs, associations.

1.6. Security planning.

2. Legal framework.

2.1. The growing internationalisation of policing. The Council of Europe, the European Union and international treaties.

2.2. The Spanish Constitution and further legislation and state and regional level. Sector regulations of security, no global one.

2.3. The Public Security System of Catalonia.

2.4. Cooperation Police-private security. Current regulation.

3. Police and Society.

3.1. Different models of relation between Police and Society. Public Service Model (Community policing), governmental police and professional police.

3.2. Police and the public : A controversial relationship. The inexistence of one only community.

3.3. Police as permanent public service. Virtues and dangers.

3.4. Legitimacy, Police *auctoritas*.

3.5. Police ethics : means and ends, corruption, gratuities. International texts.

3.6. Police accountability.

4. The Police and the law.

4.1. Police as *Law Enforcement Agency*.

4.2. The two dimensions of law: Formal legitimation and limit for police actions.

4.3. The impossible absolute enforcement of law.

4.4. Law as an insufficient approach to policing.

4.5. Police discretion.

5. Police and Crime.

5.1. Persecuting crime as police function : Myth or reality.

5.2. Crime prevention. Situational prevention. Is that the only way in which police can prevent crime?.

5.3. Police patrol and crime : from Kansas City to *smart policing*.

5.4. Disorder and crime. From broken windows to *Zero Tolerance* : an unproved connection.

6. Conflicts, incivilities and public order.

6.1. Police before conflicts and antisocial behaviour.

6.2. Public order in Democracy : Public security.

6.3. Public order strategies and tactics.

7. Police profession and organisation.

7.1 Police professional : culture and organisation.

7.2. Accessto Police. Single entrance *versus* double way.

7.3. Gender and Police.

7.4. Specialist *versus* generalist.

7.5. Central and territorial units : A permanent unfinished balance.

7.6. Special units : SWAT teams and internal affairs.

7.7. Non police personnel.

7.8. Police unions.

7.9. New internal partners : Guardians, auxiliary officers, voluntaries.

8. Police systems. Tendencies.

8.1. Governmental police : France, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

8.2. Police as public service. Community policing with local base : the United Kingdom.

8.3. A new basically local system : Belgium.

8.4 Federal systems: Germany, USA and Canada

8.5. A "de-centralised" system : Spain.

8.6. Importance of the local police area.

8.7. Towards a plural policing model.

Methodology

The activities that students will develop during the course are th following:

1.- Group work. This work will consist of a reasearch and planning about a topic related to : Police incidence on security and criminality. Student will choose the concrete topic among those proposed by the professor at the beginning of the course.

Work guidelines :

A) Definition of the concepts and state of the art (problem definition). It should include :

- Legal rules on the topic.
- Objective data on the topic (statistics, surveys).
- Exisiting research.

B) Project planning. It should include :

- Aim of the project.
- Defintion of clear and concreta actions to be carried out to fulfil the aim.
- Calendar of actions and project.
- Clear definition of police role.
- Role of the aditional actors.

C) Evaluation of the project. It should include :

- Particular indicators that provide with precise information about how the project is working. Indicators have to be objectives (or objectivable), concrete and applicable.
- Timing to collect data from the indicators.

D) Conclusions (when necessary).

2.- Two individual works.

A) About the book "*Modelos de policía. Hacia un modelo de seguridad global*" (Guillén, 2016).

B) Reading and answering four questions related to two articles on predictive police and "hot pots policing".

Punctuality:

Classes start on time. Late arrival is not admitted and students are supposed to attend classes until the end.

Annotation: Within the schedule set by the centre or degree programme, 15 minutes of one class will be reserved for students to evaluate their lecturers and their courses or modules through questionnaires.

Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Seminar sessions	18	0.72	2, 6, 1, 17, 19, 13
lectures	18	0.72	2, 6, 1, 17, 13
Type: Autonomous			
Readings, study, papers preparation	75	3	2, 3, 6, 1, 18, 13
in group work	34	1.36	2, 6, 11, 8, 1, 19, 13

Assessment

Evaluation.

1. Evaluation model.

The evaluation model is continuous and its training objective is for students and teachers to know the degree of achievement of the established competencies. It will be evaluated :

- The two individual works: one on police models and the other on predictive policing.
- Group work, which will be presented and discussed collectively so that everyone can have information on the corresponding topic.
- The written test.
- Class participation.

2. Conditions to be evaluated and pass the subject.

a) The students will only be evaluated if they attend 100% of classes. All absences should be justified only for reasons of illness or other force majeure and for academic reasons previously authorized by the faculty. If any student doesn't attend a minimum of 80% of docent activities will not be able to be evaluated and will be considered as "Not presented".

b) In order to be evaluated, it is necessary to carry out and pass the two individual works, the group work and the written test (this test will consist of two parts: between 20 and 30 test-type questions with multiple answers and two questions to be developed).

3. Resit

If a student does not pass the individual assignments as a whole, he / she will have the opportunity to take a global exam to demonstrate the knowledge of the subject.

The final written exam is object of resit approximately two weeks later.

If case of a fail grade of the assignments or of the final exam, failing also in the resit, the student will obtain a fail grade.

Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Exam	45%	5	0.2	2, 6, 1, 18, 13
Individual papers	30%	0	0	2, 4, 12, 6, 9, 5, 10, 11, 8, 1, 18, 13, 16
Participation in class	10%	0	0	2, 6, 1, 17, 13
in group work	15%	0	0	2, 3, 12, 7, 6, 11, 14, 1, 17, 19, 13, 15

Bibliography

1.- Compulsory bibliography.

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Guillén, F. (2016). *Modelos de policia. Hacia un modelo de seguridad plural*. Bosch Editor.

2.- Complementary bibliography.

Basic texts.

Fernández-Justes, C, and Yñíguez, A. (2014). *Gestió estratègica de la Policia. Organització de l'eficiència en el treball policial*. Punto Rojo libros.

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<http://www.falternativas.org/laboratorio/documentos/documentos-de-trabajo/sobre-el-modelo-policial-espanol-y-s>

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<http://bka.de/>

Catalan Home Office.

<http://interior.gencat.cat>

Catalan Home Office's Blog: Notes de Seguretat (two posts per week).

<https://notesdeseguretat.blog.gencat.cat>

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

<http://www.fbi.gov/>

Europol.

<http://www.europol.europa.eu/>

U.K. Home Office.

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/>

National Institute for high security and justice studies (France).

<http://www.inhesj.fr>

John Jay College.

<http://www.jjay.cuny.edu/>

Ministerio del Interior (Spain).

<http://www.interior.gob.es/>

National Criminal Justice Reference Service (USA).

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/>

German Police (in German)

<http://www.polizei.de/>

Belgian Police (French and Flemish).

<http://infozone.be/>

U.S.A. Police

<http://www.usacops.com/>

U.K. Police.

<http://www.police.uk>

Polizei Newsletter (versions in english, French and Spanish, apart from the German one).

<http://www.polizei-newsletter.de/>

What works Network (Network to share positive experiences in prevention and crime fighting).

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/what-works-network>

Software

The appropriate one used in the university environment.