

Private Security in Specific Contexts

Code: 103954
ECTS Credits: 6

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2500257 Criminology	OT	4	1

Contact

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Teaching groups languages

You can check it through this [link](#). To consult the language you will need to enter the CODE of the subject. Please note that this information is provisional until 30 November 2023.

Prerequisites

It is advisable that students have passed the course "Police and Security"

Objectives and Contextualisation

General:

1. Acquisition of management skills in the field of private security
2. Awareness of security protocols in private areas.
3. Ability to plan private security operations.
4. Promote gender equality in research and in management of private security.
5. Promote multidisciplinary work teams without gender discrimination.

Specific:

1. Management of private security tasks in different situations.
2. Perform protocols of private security
3. Evaluation and preparation of private safety plans.
4. Work with respect to the principle of gender equality

Competences

- Ability to analyse and summarise.
- Accessing and interpreting sources of crime data.
- Applying a crime prevention program at a community level.
- Applying an intervention proposal about a person serving a sentence.
- 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.
- Designing a crime prevention program.
- 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. Developing a security plan in the private field.
9. Drawing up a delinquency prevention program.
10. Drawing up an academic text.
11. Effectively and individually implementing a criminological intervention.
12. Effectively developing a delinquency prevention program in the community area.
13. Interpreting crime-related police reports.
14. Intervening in the criminological field for pacifying, conciliatory and crime-prevention purposes.
15. Knowing the structural prevention strategy of delinquency.
16. Properly using the criminological prevention and intervention programs.
17. Students must be capable of carrying out a security audit in the private field.
18. Students must be capable of carrying out a security audit in the public field.
19. Understanding and summarising the basic ideas of the technical-police inspection reports.
20. Using risk analysis methods in the field of safety.
21. Using the police analysis methodologies of crime investigation.
22. Verbally transmitting ideas to an audience.
23. Working autonomously.
24. Working in teams and networking.

Content

A) Management block

1. Management and direction of private security
2. Functioning of the departments of security, human resources management and management of material resources
3. Protection of personal data and professional ethics
4. Prevention of occupational hazards
5. Methodology analysis of public and private space Vs. security.

B. Operating block

5. Fire safety and civil protection
6. Security in credit institutions and property security.
7. Report on the implementation of activities in public space (suitability) vs. security

Note: Before the start of the course, students will have a schedule of activities and a syllabus available in the classroom.

Methodology

1.-Methods

Problem-Based Learning (PBL), cooperative learning and case method.

2.-Classes

Lectures and seminars

Lectures will be provided with the help of audio-visual resources.

Seminars will be based on presenting real crime cases and discussing its ways of prevention. To do the required exercises students will be provided with a practical guide.

Moreover, in the seminars, students will make presentations of their group work

3.-Schedule

The course will have 12 weeks, 36 hours of class, (18 hours of theory and 18 of seminar) plus 5 hours of assessment.

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			
Lectures (review of cases)	18	0.72	2, 4, 3, 19, 15, 7, 6, 12, 11, 14, 9, 23, 16, 21
Seminars	18	0.72	4, 8, 5, 10, 1, 22, 23, 24, 20

Assessment

Attendance

Attendance is mandatory.

The lecturer will count the justified and unexcused absences in each session. Absences can only be justified for reasons of illness, for other reasons of force majeure and for academic reasons previously authorized by the teaching staff.

If a student does not attend a minimum of 80% of the teaching activities, they will not be able to be evaluated.

Excused absences cannot count negatively. The lecturer must make it possible for the student to do the work done in class in case of justified absence. For an absence to be excused it must be documented. Only those due to force majeure such as illness or similar situations that prevent them from attending teaching activities can be justified absences.

Carrying out other formative activities of the degree may be considered an excused absence if previously accepted by the professor responsible for the subject.

Classes begin and end on time, and that, except in cases of force majeure, entry is not allowed once the class has started or before it ends.

Evaluation model:

A) Single evaluation model

In this case, the students will be evaluated based on a final test, in which the student must demonstrate that they have acquired the set of competencies of the subject.

Description of each evaluation activity:

The final subject exam will be testing type + 2 exercises to be developed by the student + reading of the bibliography proposed by the teacher necessary to carry out the exercises.

Specification of its content (the three parts are mandatory to pass the exam):

- 15 multiple choice questions with a value of 0.4 points per correct question (6 points)
- Exercise 1: Practical case evaluation (2 points)
- Exercise 2: Comment on the bibliographical reading (2 points).

For every two wrong answers, one correct one will be subtracted.

Not answering a multiple-choice question does not penalize.

Duration for its realization 2h.

If a score of less than 5 points is obtained on the exam, the student must retake the subject with an assessment model similar to the exam, but with different questions and topics.

The necessary materials for the evaluation are: pen, pencil, rubber, tipex, simple calculation (not scientific, it will be verified by the teacher before the exam), using the mobile phone calculator is not allowed.

Basic Bibliography for the unique evaluation: Dominguez Leon, J.(2018). *Problemas Emergentes en Seguridad* . Círculo

B) Continuous evaluation system:

It is compulsory, which requires class attendance with a minimum of 80%. General criteria such as the level of student participation and the ability to relate conceptual contents with procedural ones will be valued, all framed by the deontological values of the profession.

There are 4 evaluation activities. All of them must be passed (5) to pass the evaluation.

- Making of a dossier (portfolio). In it, all the content worked on in the subject will be collected through the teacher's explanation, visualization of graphic documents, readings, conclusions of the group work, among other activities. 30% final grade. References and citations in the recommended bibliography are mandatory in the exercises presented.
- Individual work PEC 1 . 30% final grade,
- PEC group work 2 . 30% final grade
- Attendance and Participation in class. 10% final grade.

Conditions to be evaluated:

Actively participate in classes and carry out individual and group work.

Resit

If a student does not pass any of their activities, they will have a chance to resit. The teacher will indicate to the students the requirements to be able to resit. the parts not passed, both those of continuous evaluation and, where appropriate, the final exam. The grade in case of resit can not be reduced.

Cheating on exams and plagiarism

A student who cheats or tries to cheat an exam will have a 0 in the subject and will lose the right to reassessment. A student who presents a practice in which there are signs of plagiarism or who cannot justify the arguments of their practice will get a 0 and receive a warning. In case of reiteration of the behaviour, the student will fail the subject (0) and will lose his right to resit.

Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Assistance and participation	10%	0	0	22
Dossier	30%	0	0	3, 19, 15, 7, 6, 12, 8, 5, 13, 9, 10, 17, 18, 1, 23, 16, 20, 21
Individual projects	30%	2.5	0.1	2, 3, 7, 6, 12, 11, 14, 9, 10, 1, 24, 16
Practical Group project	30%	2.5	0.1	4, 3, 12, 1, 22, 23, 24, 16

Bibliography

Note: There is not compulsory bibliography. The following references should be used in individual and group essays.

Basic bibliography

Dominguez Leon, J.(2018)Problemas emergentes en seguridad.Cisde

Martinez Quirante, R.(2002) Armas: ¿libertad americana o prevencion Euoropea?. Ariel Derecho

Schopenhauer, A (2002). *El arte de tener razón en 38 estratagemas*. Nueva Biblioteca Edaf

Anitua, A. (2006). *Manual de Protección Civil*. Dirección de Atención de Emergencias. Gobierno Vasco.

Mata, Y. & Martín, R. M. (2007). *Estafa convencional, estafa informática y robo en el ámbito de los medios electrónicos de pago El uso fraudulento de tarjetas y otros instrumentos de pago*. Aranzadi.

Menéndez, D. (2008). *Formación Superior en Prevención de Riesgos Laborales. Parte Obligatoria y Común*. Lex Nova.

Rebollo, D. (2004). *Derechos fundamentales y protección de datos*. Dykinson.

Romeo, C. (2006). *El Cibercrimen, Nuevos retos jurídico-penales, nuevas respuestas político-criminales*. Comares.

Ruiz, A. (2005). *Manual práctico de protección de datos*. Bosch.

Complementary bibliography

Punset, E. (2012). *Excusas para no pensar*. Destino

Ferro, J, M. (2014). *Manual operativo del director y jefe de seguridad*. Fragua.

Poeda, M. A.; Torrente. B. (2015). *Dirección y gestión de la seguridad privada*. Fragua.

Sanchez, O. (2017). *Protocolo de comunicación y seguridad en eventos: Situaciones Críticas*. Editorial Icono 14.

Medina-Reyes, J. L. (2018). *Protección de personalidades e instalaciones físicas*. Fragua.

Bibliography with gender perspective

Alonso-Olea, A. & Casas, M. E (2010). *Derecho del trabajo*. Cívitas.

Vara, M. J. (2006). *Estudios sobre género y economía* (Vol. 15). Akal.

Torrente, D. (2015). *Análisis de la seguridad privada*. UOC

Software

The course does not use any specific computer software