

Investigation Techniques

Code: 106683
ECTS Credits: 6

2024/2025

Degree	Type	Year
2502501 Prevention and Integral Safety and Security	OB	3

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Teaching groups languages

You can view this information at the [end](#) of this document.

Prerequisites

This subject has no prerequisites

Objectives and Contextualisation

TRAINING OBJECTIVES

The aim of the course is to provide students with basic knowledge about the figure of Private Detective and the operation of the judicial police. (Regulation, competencies, administrative organization, areas of action and development of its functions), as well as interview techniques.

Competences

- Act with ethical responsibility and respect for fundamental rights and duties, diversity and democratic values.
- Be able to adapt to unexpected situations.

- Carry out analyses of preventative measures in the area of security.
- Generate innovative and competitive proposals in research and in professional activity developing curiosity and creativity.
- Have a general understanding of basic knowledge in the area of prevention and integral safety and security.
- Identify the resources necessary to respond to management needs for prevention and integral security.
- Identify, manage and resolve conflicts.
- Know how to communicate and transmit ideas and result efficiently in a professional and non-expert environment, both orally and in writing.
- Make changes to methods and processes in the area of knowledge in order to provide innovative responses to society's needs and demands.
- Make efficient use of ITC in the communication and transmission of results.
- Respond to problems applying knowledge to practice.
- Show respect for diversity and the plurality of ideas, people and situations.
- Students must be capable of applying their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional way and they should have building arguments and problem resolution skills within their area of study.
- Students must be capable of collecting and interpreting relevant data (usually within their area of study) in order to make statements that reflect social, scientific or ethical relevant issues.
- Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
- Students must develop the necessary learning skills to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.
- Students must have and understand knowledge of an area of study built on the basis of general secondary education, and while it relies on some advanced textbooks it also includes some aspects coming from the forefront of its field of study.
- Take sex- or gender-based inequalities into consideration when operating within one's own area of knowledge.
- Use the capacity for analysis and synthesis to solve problems.
- Work in institutional and interprofessional networks.

Learning Outcomes

1. Analyse the preventative interventions in matters of security, environment, quality and social corporate responsibility and identify the inherent risk factors.
2. Analyse the sex- or gender-based inequalities and the gender biases present in one's own area of knowledge.
3. Analyse the situation and identify the points that are best.
4. Be able to adapt to unexpected situations.
5. Critically analyse the principles, values and procedures that govern professional practice.
6. Draw up management proposals for prevention and security in an organisation.
7. Evaluate how gender stereotypes and roles affect professional practice.
8. Generate innovative and competitive proposals in research and in professional activity developing curiosity and creativity.
9. Identify the infrastructure, technology and resources necessary to respond to operations in prevention and integral security.
10. Identify the resources necessary for managing security, the environment, quality and social corporate responsibility.
11. Identify, manage and resolve conflicts.
12. Know how to communicate and transmit ideas and result efficiently in a professional and non-expert environment, both orally and in writing.
13. Make efficient use of ITC in the communication and transmission of results.
14. Propose new methods or well-founded alternative solutions.
15. Respond to problems applying knowledge to practice.
16. Show respect for diversity and the plurality of ideas, people and situations.
17. Students must be capable of applying their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional way and they should have building arguments and problem resolution skills within their area of study.
18. Students must be capable of collecting and interpreting relevant data (usually within their area of study) in order to make statements that reflect social, scientific or ethical relevant issues.

19. Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
20. Students must develop the necessary learning skills to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.
21. Students must have and understand knowledge of an area of study built on the basis of general secondary education, and while it relies on some advanced textbooks it also includes some aspects coming from the forefront of its field of study.
22. Use the capacity for analysis and synthesis to solve problems.
23. Weigh up the risks and benefits of both your own proposals for improvement and those of others.
24. Work in institutional and interprofessional networks.

Content

PRESENTATION

This subject arises from the need for the student of the Degree in Prevention and Safety to have a first approach to the world of research, both in the private sphere, reserved for private detectives, and in the public sphere, which is carried out by the Police. .

Societies with advanced socio-economic systems are characterized by a continuous interrelationship between their members, sometimes these generate conflicts both in the field of interpersonal relationships and in the economic, labor, corporate, etc.

The resolution of these conflicts that, in their great majority, have a private character (they are outside the penal scope) require the contribution of information and tests to document approaches in the civil, labor, commercial, legal jurisdictions family; or, at least, to have simply the certainty of the reality of some facts, without any judicial significance.

In Spain, as in most Western countries, the practice of obtaining information and evidence relating to private events or conduct, attributing to private detectives, constituted as Detective Offices, is defined and regulated. , the said faculties in an exclusive manner.

The explanation of the social work of private detectives and their framework of action, is the subject of the course in which we will answer questions such as D.P., how they are organized, what services they provide and how they develop their professional work.

In the field of Public Investigation we will know how it works and how an investigation unit is organized based on certain crimes classified in the Penal Code.

Activities and Methodology

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Evaluation	2	0.08	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24
Video class	12	0.48	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 22, 24
Type: Supervised			
Tutorials to support the realization of practical and theoretical work	24	0.96	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24

Type: Autonomous

Personal study, reading articles and preparing class work	84	3.36	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24
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The subject is divided into two blocks. The first block will explain the principles of private investigation, the second block will analyze the tools used in the field of judicial police, as well as the concept of the same.

In each of the blocks, teachers will present the theoretical part and encourage discussion on the topics proposed through the different forums.

At the same time, the student will have to elaborate the PACs of the subject

It is important to mention that the main objective of the video classes is to resolve the doubts related to the syllabus, therefore, it is essential to prepare the topics before each session.

Note: 15 minutes of a class will be reserved, within the calendar established by the center / degree, for the complementation by the students of the surveys of evaluation of the performance of the profesorado and of evaluation of the asignatura / module

Classes will be taught in Spanish

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.

Assessment

Continous Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Exam	50%	4	0.16	1, 4, 10, 11, 15, 17, 20, 21
PEC 1	20%	8	0.32	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24
PEC2	20%	8	0.32	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24
PEC3	10%	8	0.32	1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24

EVALUATION SYSTEM

The evaluation system will consist of the elaboration of 3 PEC (Continuous Evaluation Tests) plus a final test of continuous evaluation on all the contents of the subject.

The weight on the final grade of each of the parties is as follows:

PEC 1 Private research (20%).

PEC 2 Public research (20%).

PEC 3 Interview techniques (10%)

Final Test (50%)

To pass the course it is mandatory to take the final test to take the course.

In the event that the subject is not passed in accordance with the above-mentioned criteria (continuous assessment), a recovery test may be taken on the scheduled date, which will cover all the contents of the program.

To participate in the recovery the student must have been previously evaluated in a set of activities, the weight of which is equivalent to a minimum of two thirds of the total qualification of the subject. However, the grade that will appear in the student's transcript is a maximum of 5-Approved.

Single assessment: Students who opt for the single assessment will take a final synthesis test of all the content of the subject, both theoretical and practical. The date for this test will be the same scheduled in the schedule for the last continuous assessment exam.

Students who want to take the single assessment must request it within the official period established for it. In the event that you do not do so, you will lose the opportunity for a single evaluation. The same recovery system will be applied as for the continuous evaluation.

Evaluation of students in the second call or more The students who repeat the subject will have to take the scheduled tests and exams and hand in the subject practices on the dates indicated in the classroom or Moodle classroom, as the case may be.

Changing the date of a test or exam Students who need to change an assessment date must submit the request by filling in the document found in the Moodle space for EPSI Tutoring.

Once the document has been completed, it must be sent to the teaching staff of the subject and to the coordination of the Degree.

Other considerations: In the event that the student performs any irregularity that may lead to a significant variation in the grade of an evaluation act, this evaluation act will be graded with 0, regardless of the disciplinary process that may be instituted. In the event that various irregularities occur in the evaluation acts of the same subject, the final grade for this subject will be 0.

Likewise, if there is a suspicion of plagiarism, including technological plagiarism, the teaching staff may verify the content of the test by carrying out oral tests, or other types of tests, to verify the originality and authorship of the work.

If there are unforeseen circumstances that prevent the normal development of the subject, the teaching staff may modify both the methodology and the evaluation of the subject.

Bibliography

Law 5/2014, of April 4, on Private Security. http://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2014-3649

Private Investigation Techniques Manual. Pedro P. Domínguez Prieto.

Investigation of internal and external fraud in the corporate (insurers) and institutional sphere. José Manuel Ferro Veiga. Edit. University Club 2011

Public Research Recommended bibliography:

Sabaté Muñoz, Ll., Proof of evidence in the judicial process. Analysis for jurists, detectives, journalists, experts and police, ed. The Law, Madrid, 2016.

Gimeno Sendra, V. and Marchal Escalona, A. N., Criminal Procedure Code for the judicial police, Editorial Aranzadi, Pamplona, 2016.

Reference rules:

- Spanish Constitution

- Organic Law of the Judiciary 6/1985, of July 1
- Organic Law of security forces and bodies of the State 2/1986
- Criminal Procedure Law
- Royal Decree 769/87 on regulation of the judicial police
- Law 10/94, of July 11, of the police of the Generalitat- Mossos de Esquadra
- Law 19/91, of the local police

Software

This subject will use the basic software of the Office 365 package

Language list

Name	Group	Language	Semester	Turn
(TE) Theory	1	Spanish	second semester	afternoon