

Degree programme	Type	Course
Criminology	OB	2

Contact lecturer

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Teaching staff

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Group languages

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

Prerequisites

- The language used for theory and seminars 11 and 12 will be Catalan. Seminar 13 will be held in Spanish.
- The teaching of the subject will be taught taking into account the perspective of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Objectives

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.

Learning outcomes

- CM29 (Properly lead a prevention or safety team.) Properly lead a prevention or safety team.
- CM30 (Effectively manage prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, individual or group,

based on scientific evidence, and in cooperation with other professionals.) Effectively manage prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, individual or group, based on scientific evidence, and in cooperation with other professionals.

- CM31 (Correctly use police analysis methodologies in criminal investigation.) Correctly use police analysis methodologies in criminal investigation.
- CM32 (Work as a team with other professionals to evaluate a prevention or crime victim care program.) Work as a team with other professionals to evaluate a prevention or crime victim care program.
- CM33 (Work professionally in the field of criminology with objectives of pacification, social integration and prevention of new conflicts.) Work professionally in the field of criminology with objectives of pacification, social integration and prevention of new conflicts.
- KM27 (Correctly describe the legal framework for crime control agents.) Correctly describe the legal framework for crime control agents.
- KM29 (To describe, according to scientific evidence, police and private security methods for crime prevention.) To describe, according to scientific evidence, police and private security methods for crime prevention.
- SM34 (Analyze the results of a crime prevention program.) Analyze the results of a crime prevention program.
- SM36 (Assess the risk and intervention needs of offenders.) Assess the risk and intervention needs of offenders.
- SM37 (Use respectful and non-stigmatizing language with anyone involved in a conflict or crime problem.) Use respectful and non-stigmatizing language with anyone involved in a conflict or crime problem.
- SM38 (Implement prevention policies as a result of their impact on gender, ethnicity, social class and any other personal or social circumstance.) Implement prevention policies as a result of their impact on gender, ethnicity, social class and any other personal or social circumstance.

Contents

1. Introduction to Security

1.1. What do we understand by security?

1.2. The concept of security

1.3. Objective and subjective security

1.4. Fear of crime

1.4.1. Role of the media

1.4.2. Social policies

1.4.3. Education

1.4.4. Urban design

1.5. Punitive populism

1.6. Involved actors

1.7. Current trends in security

2. Introduction to the Police

2.1. History and evolution of the police

2.2. Functions

2.3. Police as an institution

2.4. Legal framework

2.5. State, regional, and local police forces

2.6. Models of police-society relations

3. The Police Profession and Organization

3.1. The police profession: culture and organization

3.2. Police recruitment: single entry vs dual entry

3.3. Specialization vs generalists

3.4. Central and territorial units: ongoing balance

3.5. Special units: intervention groups and internal affairs

3.6. Non-police civil servants

3.7. Police unions

3.8. New internal partners: security guards, auxiliaries, and volunteers

3.9. Continuous training

4. Data Sources

4.1. Official police data

4.2. Other official sources (judicial, statistical, international)

4.3. Victimization and perception surveys

4.4. Own and field sources

5. The police function of crime prevention

5.1. Theories and foundations

5.2. Police strategies to prevent crime

5.3. Spatial criminology

5.4. Crime concentration: Hot Spots

5.5. Available tools

5.6. Evaluation and limitations

5.7. Practical examples

6. Police Bias and Legitimacy

6.1. Police legitimacy

6.2. Police discretion: opportunities and risks

6.3. Police biases

6.4. Social and political effects

6.5. Relevant cases and examples

6.6. Police accountability mechanisms

7. Self-Protection and Physical Integrity of the Police

7.1. Concept of self-protection

7.2. Self-defense in the police context

7.3. Justification and relevance

7.4. Legal framework for the use of force

7.5. Training and practice

8. Other Areas of Police Work

8.1. The police in response to conflicts and antisocial behavior

8.2. Public order strategies and tactics

8.3. Public order in a democracy: public safety and human rights

9. Police systems. Tendencies.

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

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

9.3. A new basically local system : Belgium.

9.4 Federal systems: Germany, USA and Canada

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

9.6. Importance of the local police area.

9.7. Towards a plural policing model.

Learning activities and methodology

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning outcomes
Seminar sessions	19.5	0.78	

in group work	26	1.04
lectures	19.5	0.78
Readings, study, paper preparation	80	3.2

The activities that students will be required to complete during the course are:

1. A group project.
2. An individual project.
3. A final exam.

Punctuality:

Classes start promptly at the scheduled time. Entry will not be allowed once the class has begun, and students may not leave before it ends unless there is a justified reason.

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

Continuous assessment activities

Title	Weight	Hours	ECTS	Learning outcomes
Exam	40%	5	0.2	CM29, CM30, CM31, CM32, CM33, KM27, KM29, SM34, SM36, SM37, SM38
Participation in class	10%	0	0	CM29, CM30, CM31, CM32, CM33, KM27, KM29, SM34, SM36, SM37, SM38
Individual paper	20%	0	0	CM29, CM30, CM31, CM32, CM33, KM27, KM29, SM34, SM36, SM37, SM38
Group project	30%	0	0	CM29, CM30, CM31, CM32, CM33, KM27, KM29, SM34, SM36, SM37, SM38

Assessment

1. Continuous Assessment Model

The assessment model is continuous and has a formative purpose, allowing both students and instructors to monitor the degree to which the established competencies are being achieved. The following will be assessed:

- a) The individual project
- b) The group project, which must be presented
- c) The written exam
- d) Class participation

The content of the assignments will be indicated at the beginning of the course on the Virtual Campus.

2. Requirements to be Assessed

Students must have submitted the individual project, and sat the final exam.

3.Requirements to Pass the Course

a) Students must attend 100% of classes and seminars in person. All absences must be justified by illness, force majeure, or academic reasons previously authorized by the instructor. If the student attends less than 80% of the academic activities, they will not be able to pass the course.

b) To pass the course, students must obtain at least a 4 on the final exam, and the average of the assignments (group and individual work) must be 5 or higher. The final average grade for the course must be 5 or higher in order to pass (taking into account the group project, the individual project, and the exam).

4.Resits

If a student does not pass the individual and/or group projects, they will have the opportunity to take a resit for each part.

The final written exam may be retaken approximately two weeks later.

5.Fraudulent Conduct

Any student who cheats or attempts to cheat on an exam will receive a zero (0) for the course and lose the right to a resit. Students who submit a project or activity with signs of plagiarism or who cannot justify their arguments will receive a zero (0) and a formal warning. In case of repeated misconduct, the student will fail the course (0) and lose the right to a resit.

For this course, the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools is permitted as support for information search and synthesis, literature review, language editing, translation, idea generation or outlining, and the preparation of written or audiovisual materials. Under no circumstances may AI replace the student's own critical analysis, interpretation of information, or personal development of conclusions. Students must clearly disclose any use of AI tools, specifying which tools were used and for what purpose. A lack of transparency or the submission of content generated entirely by AI as one's own work will be considered a breach of academic integrity and may result in a partial or total penalty for the assessment activity.

6.Single Assessment Model

Students may request a single assessment model. To demonstrate acquisition of the knowledge and competencies related to the course, several assessable activities will be carried out in accordance with the established syllabus.

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What works network (Network of good practices in crime prevention)

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

Software

The appropriate one used in the university environment.

Course groups and languages

The information provided is provisional until November 30. After this date, you will be able to consult the language of each group through this [link](#). To access the information, you will need to enter the course CODE

Type of teaching	Group	Language	Semester	Shift
(TE) Theory	1	Catalan	first semester	morning-mixed
(SEM30) Seminaris (30 estudiants per grup)	11	Catalan	first semester	morning-mixed
(SEM30) Seminaris (30 estudiants per grup)	12	Catalan	first semester	morning-mixed
(SEM30) Seminaris (30 estudiants per grup)	13	Spanish	first semester	morning-mixed