

**UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

**POLICING AND CRIME PREVENTION SOC 3400 (A01)**

**Term 2 – Winter 2015 - 3 credit hours**

**Room 215 Tier - Slot 6 (M/W/F- 11:30 a.m.- 12:20 p.m.)**

**Instructor: Rick Linden**  
**339B Isbister**  
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**Office Hours: By appointment**

**REQUIRED READINGS**

The readings are available at the bookstore in a course pack.

**EVALUATION**      Your course grade will be determined by the following:

Term Test 1	25%	<b>February 2</b>
Term Test 2	30%	<b>March 13</b>
Final Examination:	30%	<b>Scheduled</b>
Discussion Groups	15%	

Note that the final examination will be held **during the scheduled examination period BUT Will BE ADMINISTERED IN THE REGULAR CLASSROOM.** The examination will last 1 hour.

Grades are assigned as follows:

A+ 90-100%	B+ 80-84%	C+70-74%	D 50-59%
A 85-89%	B 75-79%	C 60-69%	F 49% and less

The tests and final examinations will cover material from the required readings, lectures and class discussions. The tests and the final examination will consist of multiple choice and essay questions.

Students who miss a mid-term will be required to have a valid excuse such as a medical certificate before writing a make-up examination. The make-up examination will be essay format.

Final examination regulations are found online at:  
[http://umanitoba.ca/admin/governance/governing\\_documents/academic/1299.html](http://umanitoba.ca/admin/governance/governing_documents/academic/1299.html)

Failure to write one of the term tests or the final examinations will result in a mark of zero for that part of the grade.

### **Discussion Group Assignments**

In the second week of the course, the class will be divided into groups. The group to which you are assigned will remain the same for the remainder of the course. Every two or three weeks, you will be given a question or series of questions which your group will discuss and provide a written answer. The material to assist you in developing your answers will come from the required reading and the lectures. One person in the group will record the answer and submit it to the instructor at the end of class. The person responsible for recording the group's answer will rotate every week. It will be the responsibility of the recording person to mark down which individuals are present for that week's assignment.

For each assignment all students in the group will be given the same mark. Your total mark for this component of the course is worth 15% of your final mark and will be based on your best 3 marks out of the 4 assignments. If you miss a week, you will be given a zero for that week's assignment. There will be no make-ups for group writing assignments. All members of the group are expected to participate in the development of the best answer for the assignment. Note that nobody's mark will be **lowered** as a result of the discussion group results.

The dates of the discussion groups will be: January 21, February 25, March 23, April 8

### **VOLUNTARY WITHDRAWAL**

The last date for voluntary withdrawal for this course is March 19, 2015.

## COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To introduce the background and history of policing to provide a context for current policing practices
- To learn what the police do and why they do it
- To examine how the police are socialized and to ask whether or not this results in a distinctive police culture
- To look at how current police strategies and tactics have evolved at to assess the effectiveness of these methods of operation
- To understand police deviance and to look at ethical standards for police
- To look at future trends in policing including transnational policing and the increased importance of private security
- To understand how we could reduce the amount of crime in Canada

## READINGS

### Part 1 History and Structure of Policing

Sewell, John. 1985. "The Development of Policing." Pp. 16-34 in John Sewell, *Police: Urban Policing in Canada*. Toronto: James Lorimer and Company.

Nettleback, Amanda and Russell Smandych. 2010. "Policing Indigenous Peoples on Two Colonial Frontiers: Australia's Mounted Police and Canada's North-West Mounted Police." *The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*.

Law Commission of Canada. 2006. Introduction: An Overview of Police, Policing and Security". *In Search of Security: The Future of Policing in Canada*. Ottawa: Minister of Public Works and Government Services. Pp. 1-13.

Linden, Rick. 2005. "Policing First Nations and Metis People: Progress and Prospects." *Saskatchewan Law Review*. Vol. 68(2): 303-311.

## **Part 2 The Role and Function of the Police**

Bayley, David. 1994. "What do Police Do?" *Police for the Future*. New York: Oxford University Press. Pages 29-41.

Bittner, Egon. 1990. "Florence Nightingale in Pursuit of Willie Sutton." Pp. 119-147 in Egon Bittner, *The Functions of the Police in Modern Society*. Cambridge, MA: Oelgeschlager, Gunn and Hain.

Bittner, Egon. 1967. "The Police on Skid-Row: A Study of Peace Keeping." *American Sociological Review*, 32 (October): 699-715.

Bittner, Egon. 1970. "The Capacity to Use Force as the Core of the Police Role." Pp. 36-47 in Egon Bittner, *The Functions of the Police in Modern Society*. Cambridge, MA: Oelgeschlager, Gunn and Hain.

Ericson, Richard. 1982. "The Police as Reproducers of Order." Pp. 3-30 in Richard Ericson, *Reproducing Order: A Study of Police Patrol Work*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Fumano, Dan. 2014. "Crisis of Dealing with the Mentally Ill Continues Unabated for Vancouver Police". *The Province*, 11 September.

Goldstein, Herman. 1963. "Police Discretion: The Ideal Versus the Real." *Public Administration Review* 23 (September): 140-148.

## **Part 3 Police Culture and Socialization**

Bittner, Egon. 1970. "The Quasi-Military Organization of the Police." Pp. 52-62 in Egon Bittner, *The Functions of the Police in Modern Society*. Cambridge, MA: Oelgeschlager, Gunn and Hain.

Loftus, Bethan. 2010. "Police Occupational Culture: Classic Themes, Altered Times." *Policing and Society* 20: 1-20.

Manitoba Status of Women. 2014. *Women and Policing in Canada*. Winnipeg: Government of Manitoba.

Skolnick, Jerome. 1994. "A Sketch of the Policeman's 'Working Personality'". Pp. 42-70 in Jerome Skolnick, *Justice Without Trial*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. New York: Wiley.

Van Maanen, John. 1974. "Kinsmen in Repose: Occupational Perspectives of Patrolmen". Pp. 83-83, 87, 100-110 in H. Jacob, *The Potential Reform of Criminal Justice*. Sage.

Vincent, Claude. 1990. "The Impact of Stress Situations". *Police Officer*. Ottawa: Carleton University Press. Pp. 75-96.

#### **Part 4 Police Strategies and Tactics**

Chaiken, Jan, Peter Greenwood, and Joan Petersilia. 1977. "The Criminal Investigation Process: A Summary Report." *Policy Analysis* 3: 187-217.

Herbert, Steve. 2001. "Policing the Contemporary City: Fixing Broken Windows or Shoring Up Neo-Liberalism". *Theoretical Criminology* 5(4): 445-466.

Kelling, George and Mark Moore. 1988. "The Evolving Strategy of Policing". *Perspectives on Policing*. November (8): 1-15.

Kennedy, David M. 2006. "Old Wine in New Bottles: Policing and the Lessons of Pulling Levers." Pp. 155-170 in David Weisburd and Anthony Braga (eds.), *Police Innovation: Contrasting Perspectives*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Telep, Cody and David Weisburd. 2012. "What is Known About the Effectiveness of Police Practices in Reducing Crime and Disorder?". *Police Quarterly*, 15: 331-357.

Wilson, James Q. and George Kelling. 1982. "Broken Windows." *Atlantic Monthly*, 211, pp. 29-38.

## **Part 5 Ethics and Deviance**

Cottrell, Jesse. 2013. "Stop and Frisk May be Working – But is it Racist?". *The Atlantic*. 23 January.

Forcese, Dennis. 1999. "Bad Policing." *Policing Canadian Society 2<sup>nd</sup> ed.* Scarborough: Prentice-Hall. Pp. 172-208.

Kleinig, John.. 1996. "Gratuities and Corruption." PP. 163-181 and 308-312 in John Kleinig, *The Ethics of Policing*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Skolnick, Jerome and James Fyfe. 1993. "The Beating of Rodney King." Pp. 1-14 from Skolnick and Fyfe, *Above the Law*. New York: Free Press.

Stenning, Phillip. 2004. "Policing the Cultural Kaleidoscope: Recent Canadian Experience." *Canadian Review of Policing Research* 1: 23-30. Note that this is a summary version of *Police and Society* 7: 21-87.

Wortley, Scott and Julian Tanner. 2004. "Data, Denials and Confusion: The Racial Profiling Debate in Toronto." *The Canadian Review of Policing Research*. 31-40.

## **Part 6 Future Trends**

Bayley, David and Clifford Shearing. 1996. "The Future of Policing." *Law and Society Review* 30 (3): 585-606.

Linden, Rick, Chris Murphy, and David Last. 2007. "Obstacles on the Road to Peace and Justice: The Role of Civilian Police in Peacekeeping". Pp. 149-175 in *Crafting Transnational Policing: Police Capacity-Building and Global Policing Reform*. Andrew Goldsmith and James Sheptycki (eds.). Oxford: Hart Publishing.

McFee, Dale and Norman Taylor. 2014. "The Prince Albert Hub and the Emergence of Collaborative Risk-driven Community Safety". The Canadian Police College

## **Part 7 Crime Prevention**

Linden, Rick. 2010. "An Evidence-Based Approach to Community Safety." *International Journal of Child, Youth and Family Studies*. Volume 1 (January): 57-82.

Linden, Rick. 2007. "Situational Crime Prevention: Its Role in Comprehensive Prevention Initiatives." *IPC Review*. Volume 1 (March): 139-159.

## **ACADEMIC HONESTY**

### **Plagiarism and Cheating**

Plagiarism or any other form of cheating in examinations, term tests or academic work is subject to serious academic penalty (e.g. suspension or expulsion from the faculty or university). Cheating in examinations or tests may take the form of copying from another student or bringing unauthorized materials into the exam room (e.g., crib notes, pagers or cell phones). Exam cheating can also include exam personation. (Please see Exam Personation, found in the Examination Regulations section of the General Academic Regulations). A student found guilty of contributing to cheating in examinations or term assignments is also subject to serious academic penalty.

To plagiarize is to take ideas or words of another person and pass them off as one's own. In short, it is stealing something intangible rather than an object. Plagiarism applies to any written work, in traditional or electronic format, as well as orally or verbally presented work. Obviously it is not necessary to state the source of well known or easily verifiable facts, but students are expected to appropriately acknowledge the sources of ideas and expressions they use in their written work, whether quoted directly or paraphrased. This applies to diagrams, statistical tables and the like, as well as to written material, and materials or information from Internet sources.

To provide adequate and correct documentation is not only an indication of academic honesty but is also a courtesy which enables the reader to consult these sources with ease. Failure to provide appropriate citations constitutes plagiarism. It will also be considered plagiarism and/or cheating if a student submits a term paper written in whole or in part by someone other than him/herself, or copies the answer or answers of another student in any test, examination, or take-home assignment. Working with other students on assignments, laboratory work, take-home tests, or on-line tests, when this is not permitted by the instructor, can constitute Inappropriate Collaboration and may be subject to penalty under the [Student Discipline By-Law](#).

An assignment which is prepared and submitted for one course should not be used for a different course. This is called "duplicate submission" and represents a form of cheating because course requirements are expected to be fulfilled through original work for each course.

When in doubt about any practice, ask your professor or instructor.



The Student Advocacy Office, 519 University Centre, 474-7423, is a resource available to students dealing with Academic Integrity matters.

### **Examinations: Personations**

A student who arranges for another individual to undertake or write any nature of examination for and on his/her behalf, as well as the individual who undertakes or writes the examination, will be subject to discipline under the university's Student Discipline Bylaw, which could lead to suspension or expulsion from the university. In addition, the Canadian Criminal Code treats the personation of a candidate at a competitive or qualifying examination held at a university as an offence punishable by summary conviction. Section 362 of the code provides:

#### **Personation at Examination**

362. Everyone who falsely, with intent to gain advantage for him/herself or some other person, personates a candidate at a competitive or qualifying examination held under the authority of law or in connection with a university, college or school or who knowingly avails him/herself of the results of such personation is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction. 1953- 54,c.51, s.347. Both the personator and the individual who avails him/herself of the personation could be found guilty. Summary conviction could result in a fine being levied or up to two years of imprisonment.

### **UNCLAIMED TERM WORK DISPOSAL**

Any term work that has not been claimed by students will be held for four (4) months from the end of the final examination period for the term in which the work was assigned. At the conclusion of this time, all unclaimed work will become the property of the Faculty of Arts and be destroyed according to FIPPA guidelines and using confidential measures for disposal.