Police Education
an approach from Brazil

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The sociological questions

- Are social inequalities shaping the dominant political culture in Police Academies in late modernity?

- Are Police Academies preparing aspiring officers to enforce the law, while respecting the limits imposed by the Constitutional State to ensure citizens’ rights?

- Are aspiring police officers being entrusted with other social functions?
BRAZIL: Political issues

- Federative Agreement
- Multiplicity of Police
- Police Culture
- Police Education
- Criminal Statistics
- Organised Crime and Drug Traffic
- Modes of Social Control
- Role of Public Universities
A fragmented criminal justice system

Crisis of legitimacy

Crime

Justice

Prison
Modes of violence

- Criminal violence
- Domestic violence
- Diffuse violence
- Police violence
- Political violence in rural areas
- School violence
- Racial discrimination
- Homophobia
- Symbolical violence
Brazil

• 108 Police Academies
• Patrol Police (Military Police)
• Judiciary Police (Civil Police)
• 2 Federal Police Academy
CURRICULUM CLASSIFICATION CATEGORIES

1) Social sciences
2) Professional empowerment
3) Law Studies
4) Public administration
5) Police technologies
6) Traineeships
7) Complementary activities
BRAZILIAN POLICE ACADEMIES

ACADEMIA NACIONAL DE POLÍCIA - FORMAÇÃO DE DELEGADO DA POLÍCIA FEDERAL - 2003

- CIÊNCIAS SOCIAIS
- VALORIZAÇÃO PROFISSIONAL
- CULTURA JURÍDICA
- GESTÃO PÚBLICA
- TECNOLOGIAS POLICIAIS
- ATIVIDADES COMPLEMENTARES
JUDICIARY POLICE SCHOOLS - POLICE CHIEL- 2004-2007 - Fields/Hours Class

- Rio Grande do Sul - 2004
- Mato Grosso Sul 2006
- Santa Catarina 2006
- Rio de Janeiro - 2009
- TOTAL

Fields:
1) Social sciences
2) Professional empowerment
3) Law Studies
4) Public administration
5) Police technologies
6) Complementary activities
7) Traineeships
RENAESP – National Public Security High Studies Network

• The Ministry of Justice in agreement with UNIVERSITIES – 2004-2015

• 90 M.B.A. in Public Security, Human Rights and Citizenship´, since 2004,

• Total: 360 hours/class, 63 Institutions, 8.000 students: Policemen, managers, social activists

• Main themes: Sociology of Violence, Human Rights, Violence against women and children, Public Management, Social Sciences, Conflicts Mediations
Human rights;

Priority: reduction of different forms of violence,

Public Security as a complex problem that requires a systemic approach, interdisciplinary, intersectional and interactive;

Active participation of civil society organisations and external control;

The scientific approach, technical and management, based on the diagnosis, planning and evaluation.
Models of Police Education

- Authoritarian
- Dogmatic Law Studies
- Militarized
- Professional
- Community Policing
- Citizenship Security
Police learning crisis in Brazil

- How to change the police education composed by a traditional paradigm - guided by Positivist Criminal law and orthodox criminology and by Military doctrines - to an orientation that incorporates the critical knowledge in Law, Social Sciences and Police technologies?

- To stimulate such changes, the contribution between University and Police Academies and Schools must to be stimulated, as well as the evaluation of the education system.
A trans-nationalisation of the Police Education

USA - ILEA in six countries

European Union - CEPOL, Bramshill, Budapest

FRANCE and CANADA - FRENCHPOL

IACP around the world

MERCOSUL - MERCOPOL
A Meeting of MERCOSUR Ministers in Rio de Janeiro (9 and October 10, 2008) approved the MERCOPOL, which includes a "network of expertise to public safety".

This project has been developed in regular meetings of the Coordination Centre for Police Education - MERCOSUR (CCCP).
The Dilemma of Police Learning

“Police training”

“Police education”.
Police Education

• To raise standards in police training and to equip all police staff with the skills they need to do their jobs and deliver better policing.

• Training is only one part of a devising a comprehensive human resource strategy.

• The key challenge is to translate the best possible training into the best possible police contribution to reducing crime, delivering justice, protecting the public and building a safe society (p. 3).

Education

- Involves the learning of general concepts, terms, policies, practices and theories
- A process of imparting or acquiring general or particular police-related knowledge that leads to obtaining a certain degree.
Training

• To teach a specific method of performing a task or responding to a given situation.
  • The subject matter taught is usually narrow in scope.

• Focused on how most effectively to accomplish a task whenever a particular situation arises.
  • Experiential and goal oriented”
Findings: Agreements
University/Police Academy

- Collaboration between Universities and Schools Academies and Police as well as the evaluation of teaching;

- The countries that favour the cops at the beginning of training to undertake undergraduate courses are Argentina, Brazil;

- Graduate programmes: Public Safety, Social Sciences, Law Studies, Public Policy, Management

- The postgraduate programmes - Professional Masters (MBA or Master: Argentina, Brazil).
Findings: new Concepts

- Police Education
- Professionalism
- Community Policing
- Human dignity as a civilisation pattern
- Crime prevention and control of violence
- Citizen Security as a fundamental right
A nonlinear process of transformations in Police Education

- DIVERSITY:
  - Differences concern race, gender, physical abilities/qualities, sexual orientation, age, and religion or belief.
The Complex-Community: the relationship with the OTHERS

- Fundamental to police work is the ability to interact with other people.
- For a police officer it is important, in addition to knowledge of the law, to have an understanding of the nature of society, communities and individuals.
- Society is becoming increasingly complex, many groups, each with its own values and norms.
POLICE EDUCATION IN A GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY

• Agreement between Police and Universities

• The officer who has the best level of education can be considered the best policeman/policewoman

• The incorporation of science and technology innovations applied to the police labour

• Continuous learning provides a new reflection on the practices of police work in complex societies

• A Police Education concerned with the paradigm of Police Service, a social fabric of a Public Safety Citizenship
Thank you very much

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