

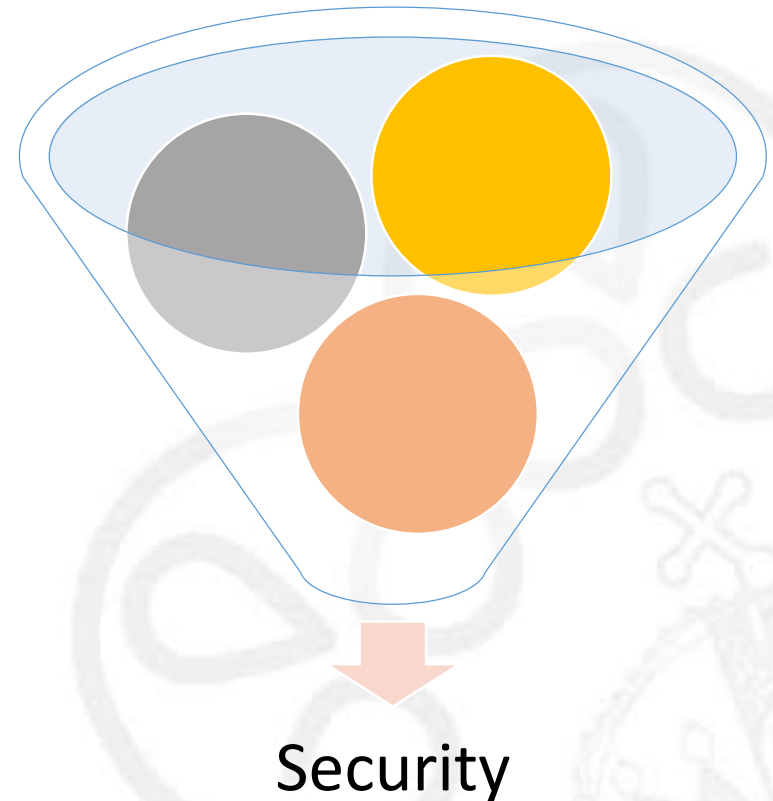
The civil volunteer security organisation as an innovative actor in the law enforcement



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Security

- Several approaches and definitions
- Safety
- Security
- Loss prevention
- Complexity of security
- New challenges



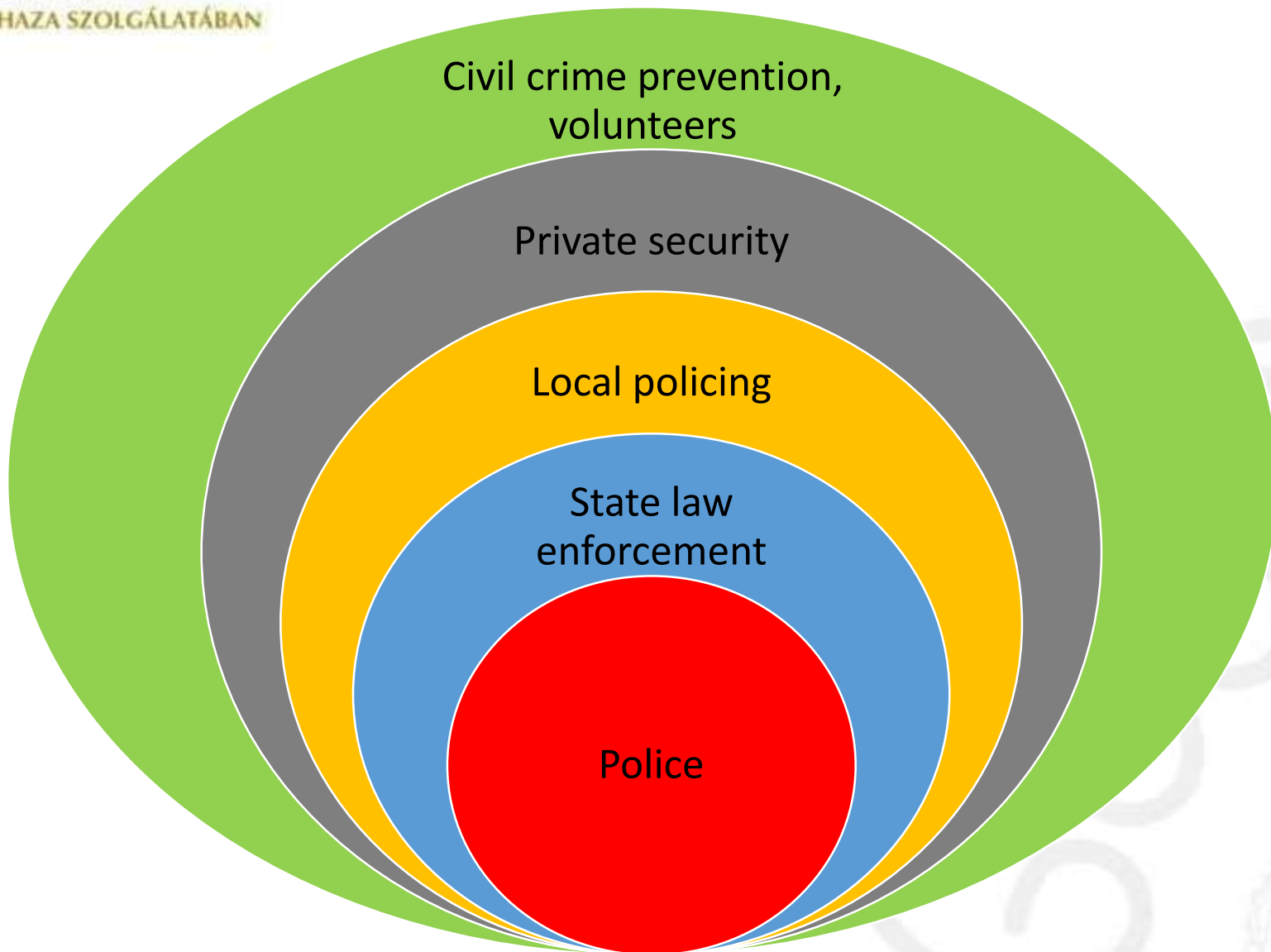
The development of security

- ❖ Traditional „peace keepers”
- ❖ 1829: Metropolitan Police, Sir Robert Peel
- ❖ Most major cities in the world especially Anglo-Saxon countries followed this lead.
- ❖ Public Security, once the responsibility of local residents, has moved on to professional policing over the last two centuries. (James Albrecht, *Police Reserves and Volunteers: Enhancing Organizational Effectiveness and Public Trust*, 2017)
- ❖ Police: a body of people patrolling public spaces in blue uniforms, with a broad mandate of crime control, order maintenance, and some negotiable social service function. (Reiner, 2010)

Police and policing

- ❖ Police is a relatively modern concept, while policing is an old one. (Johnston, 1992)
- ❖ State-sanctioned police agency today is only one example of policing (Colin Rogers, 2017)
- ❖ Policing: outcome of constellation of actors , agencies and processes both within and beyond the police organisation (Crawford, 2014)
- ❖ New policing forces-emerged from the task, not funded originally with this purpose: „new policing forces”
- ❖ „Non-police organisations“ or „hybrid police organisations“ create a „pluralist model of modern policing“ (Sotlar)

Complementary Law Enforcement



Public security: „collective product”

State level
organisations

Local level
organisations

Volunteer
Civil Guard

Private
Security

Classification of volunteers

- **Level 1**—police agency volunteer, unarmed, **no law enforcement authority; minimal or no police training; assist** the agency with administrative duties;
- **Level 2**—community patrol, unarmed, no law enforcement authority; some documented training; perform patrol activities, “eyes and ears”
- **Level 3**—police patrol, unarmed, some type of law enforcement function or authority; **documented training**; patrol activities, “eyes and ears”
- **Level 4**—**sworn volunteers** (armed), **most law enforcement powers**; amount of documented training; can provide, a law enf. function, but their law enforcement authority or functions may be limited.
- **Level 5**—sworn volunteers (armed), **all law enf. powers**; uniformed/non-unif.; serve in a capacity **equal to that of a full-time officer**; not limited authority; **follow the same regulations and training as full-time law enf. personnel.**

(Wolf, Albrecht and Dobrin, 2015)

Civil volunteer security organisation Hungary

- ❖ POLGÁRŐRSÉG: Hungarian speciality, established: 1991
- ❖ Voluntary, unpaid work
- ❖ 60.000 members, citizens
- ❖ 2.000 associations
- ❖ supporting the efforts of the professional bodies, with strictly limited liabilities, strengthen the subjective sense of security and crime prevention activity
- ❖ Important strategic partner of the police



Polgárőrség - Hungary

Requirements for the membership:

- ✓ age of 18
- ✓ no criminal record,
- ✓ 10 hours training course, pass the exam

Three level structure of Polgárőrség:

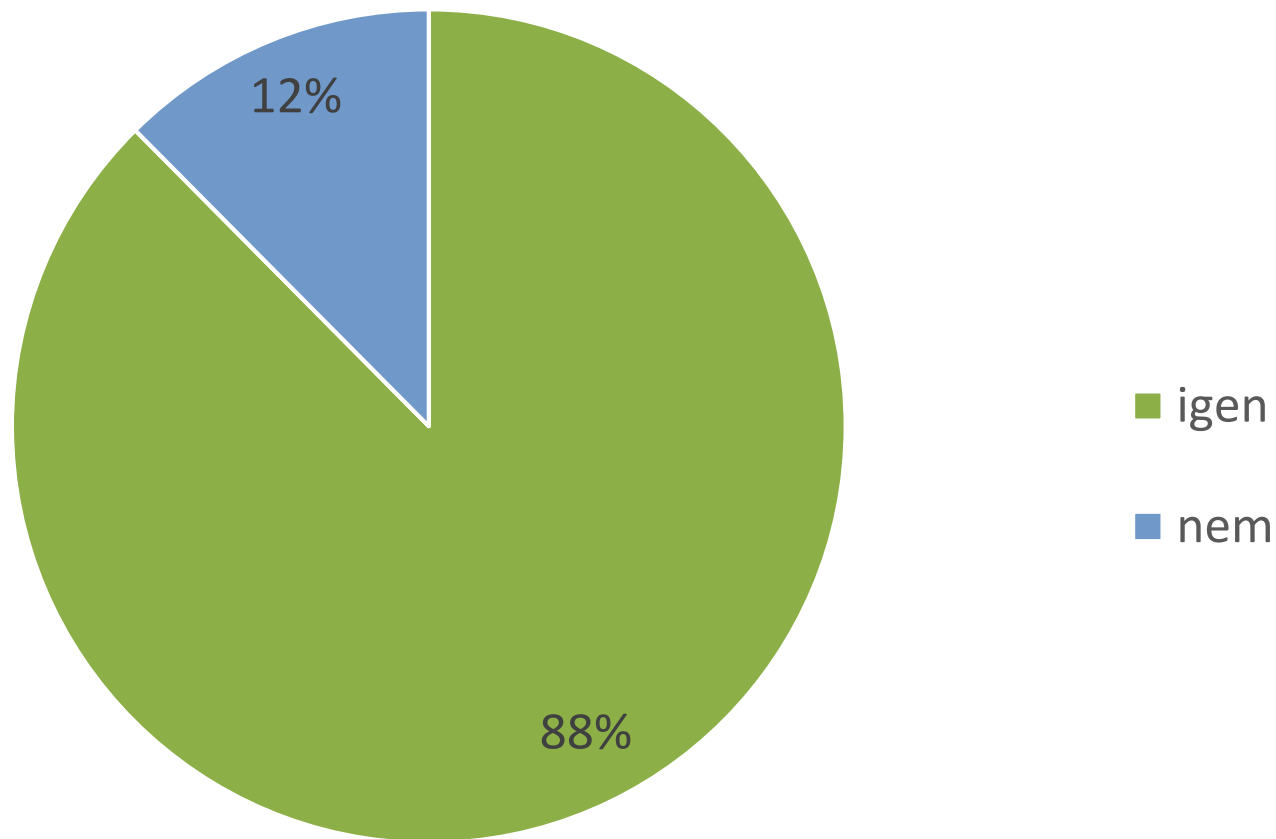
Local,- county- and national civil volunteer associations, Chief Board.

Survey results (2015):

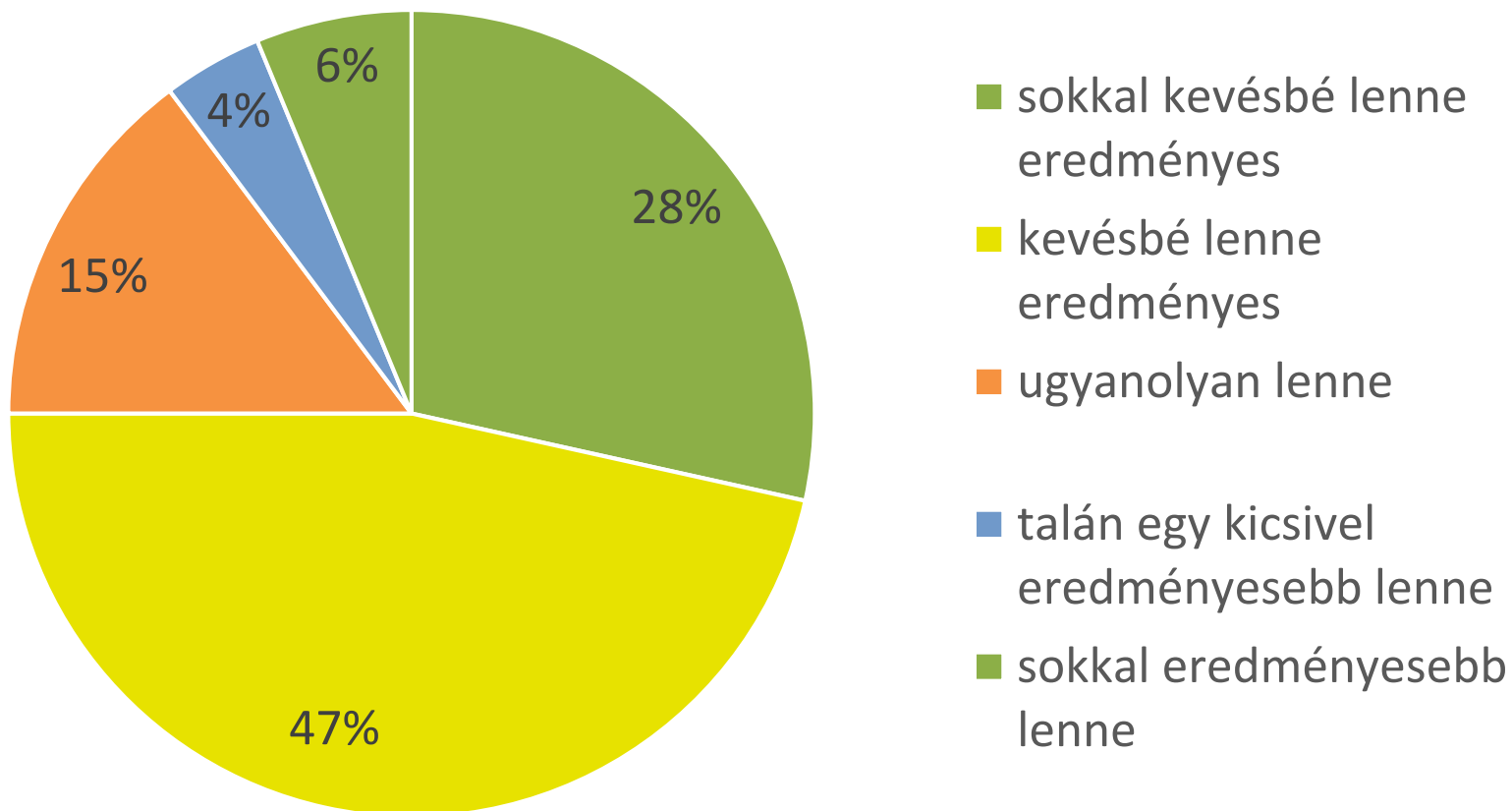
- online questionnaire
- 29 questions
- 627 responders
- The main goal of the survey was to map: awareness, role, importance and trust.



All village should have a polgárőr assosciation?



In your opinion without Polgárőrség the Hungarian Police would be less effective?



Public judgement of Polgárőrség

- 90% have seen Polgárőr on duty;
 - 87%: Polgárőrség is an important actor in local security;
 - 88% all villages should have a civil security organisation;
 - 47% agree, 28% strongly agree, that without Polgárőrség the Police would be less effective;
 - 90%: trust in the Polgárőrség;
- Improving the organisation:
- 91% involve more young citizens, 88% more training

New York: Auxiliary police (1960)



- NYPD Auxiliary Police Officers (APO) support uniformed police officers, patrol duties, not armed
- 16 week/ 48 hour basic training
- 4500 active APO
- 144 hour
- “eyes and ears” of the NYPD

The Mission of the APO:

1. To assist the NYPD in crime prevention;
2. To help bridge the gap between the NYPD and the community
3. To assist the NYPD in the event of an emergency or natural disaster

New York: Auxiliary police



Requirements for new APO:

- Age: 17-63
- Residence or work place in New York City
- Be in good health condition
- Able to read and write English
- No criminal record
- A United States Citizen or a permanent resident
- Be of good character for the task

Los Angeles Reserve Police



- Fulfill many of the roles handled by time sworn police officers
- Effective spokespersons in their neighborhoods
- Same training as fulltime officers
- Work alongside them in every aspect of Department operations
- 950 active reserve officers
- All members are accredited by the California Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST).

LARP categories

Level III Reserve Officers:

- uniformed Police Officers;
- qualified to carry a firearm at 21 years of age;
- perform various administrative functions;
- assigned duties at the front desk, with detectives, and in community relations.

Level I and II Reserve Officers:

- perform the same functions as regular, full-time police officers;
- armed & uniformed peace officers, work in police vehicles along with full-time police officers;
- receive additional training (250 hours/340 hours of professional classroom instruction).

England and Wales

- 14,860 volunteer police officers in 43 police forces
- provide general policing support and specialist expertise
- same powers of arrest (only a few exception), same duties as full time police officers, same uniform and carry the same equipment
- work alongside their full-time colleagues in all areas
- regular training, twice-yearly fitness test
- All cost is paid by a local and central government
- Volunteer officers receive reimbursement of any expenses

Conclusions

- ❖ Growth of volunteer security organisations
- ❖ Tradition of voluntary work

Why is the implementation of volunteers is an innovative solution? Because:

1. Relieif the Police,
2. Cost effective,
3. Building trust,
4. Fill the gaps.

**Thank you for your kind
attention!**

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