

## **Police Studies (BS) Learning Objectives**

### **1. Explain the role of the police in the administration of justice in the United States of America.**

Students are expected to:

- A. Identify specific periods related to the origins of U.S. police and their development
- B. State the interrelated functions of modern U.S. police with courts and corrections
- C. Examine the historical development and present organization and administration of police departments
- D. Examine the origins of traditional policing and the emergence of alternative forms
- E. Examine the history and development of civil rights and civil liberties
- F. Examine the early forms of patrol, its evolution and developmental processes
- G. Examine early forms of investigative work, its evolution and developmental processes
- H. Examine the origins, meaning, development, experiences and the record of community policing
- I. Examine the organizational development issues and future developments in police management
- J. Analyze the contemporary and historical issues surrounding particular police problems
- K. Analyze the history and origins of organized crime

### **2. Analyze the theories related to the policy and practice of police.**

Students are expected to:

- A. Describe how specific theories of crime control affect the police (i.e., routine activities, deterrence, environmental criminology)
- B. Given a fact pattern, identify what crime control approach to employ
- C. Describe how specific theories of organization affect the police
- D. Examine factors in human relations theory as they affect policing and police management
- E. Examine theories of prejudice and discrimination and their effects on the police in a changing society
- F. Examine the theory of omnipresence and visibility as it relates to patrol as a deterrent for criminal conduct
- G. Examine the future of patrol and evaluate recent theories for increasing efficiency
- H. Examine the theories and implications of human relations and neighborhood cohesion as they relate to the major concepts and issues involved in what many consider to be a major fundamental shift in the approach and operations of modern policing
- I. Examine contemporary management theory and practice in the context of the management of police organizations
- J. Examine the police organization as a dynamic social system

- K. Apply various theories of crime control, human relations and organization in a given context to resolve particular police problems
- L. Examine theories of human behavior and group formation in the context of organized crime
- M. Examine the theoretical underpinnings of terrorism, including motivation to join and carry out terror

### **3. Analyze the operations and administration of police.**

Students are expected to:

- A. Categorize and differentiate the primary elements of police operations and administration in various police agencies
- B. Identify and describe the administrative and operational elements of various police agencies and their functions
- C. Examine the role of the modern police officer as generated by the balance of the requirements of peace and order and those of individual rights
- D. Examine the various factors that influence how patrol strength is determined, the type of patrol adopted and distribution of personnel
- E. Compare and evaluate existing patrol practices in various police departments of the United States, Europe and the United Kingdom.
- F. Examine conduct at the crime scene, interview and interrogation of witnesses and suspects, the use of informants and the techniques of surveillance
- G. Examine the special techniques employed in particular kinds of investigation (e.g., narcotics, burglary, homicide) and the presentation of the police cases in court
- H. Explore the various assessments of the advantages and disadvantages of community policing
- I. Examine the behavioral and social skills required of the police manager to deal effectively with a rapidly changing community and cadre of police officers
- J. Examine the behavioral implications in the interaction between individuals and groups in the police organization and its processes, including power, decision making, communicating and leadership in police organizations
- K. Analyze major police problems from the viewpoints of both the administrator and the line operations officer
- L. Examine how modern police agencies control organized crime

### **4. Demonstrate critical thinking skills by analyzing and synthesizing evidence to evaluate arguments and draw inferences.**

Students are expected to:

- A. Actively conceptualize, apply, analyze, synthesize, and/or evaluate information from exposure to written works in research papers and presentations
- B. Use the aforementioned skills as a guide to belief and action when presented with a given fact pattern by reciting, writing responses or presenting perspectives during research projects and presentations

**5. Demonstrate the ability to access, conduct, interpret and apply police research within the context of public discourse.**

Students are expected to:

- A. Deliver or recite information about a specific topic through discussion, research papers and presentations
- B. Retrieve specific books or documents from a university or public library
- C. Locate relevant academic material such as peer-reviewed journal articles, and official data to support arguments from the library and electronic sources
- D. Identify and recite broad generalizations about specific topics in policing based on research findings
- E. Make recommendations based on generalizations reached by considering the quality of evidence in research reports

**6. Demonstrate proper writing skills.**

Students are expected to:

- A. Through written homework, assigned writing projects and exams, apply the principles and techniques of democratic policing
- B. Given a specific fact pattern, write the principles and techniques to be applied in the specific situation
- C. Logically connect new information with previous knowledge in written form