Establishing the Harmonious Society
—— Policing Development in P. R. China

Prof. Dr. Dawei Wang
• 1. Police System in P. R. China
• 2. Experience
• 3. Standard and Norms
• 4. Challenge and Opportunity
1. Police System in P. R. China

I. The Group of China Police

- The Ministry of Public Security of the Central People’s Government;
- Founded in 1949;
- Renamed as the Ministry of Public Security of P. R. China in 1954.
• China police are listed as follows based on the regulations of “The People’s Police of The People’s Republic of China (1995)” (hereafter short for “The People’s Police Law”).
1. The police of the public security organs;
2. The police of the state public security organs;
3. The police of the prison administration organs;
4. The police of the control office of reeducation-through-labor;
5. The judicial police of the court and the procuratorate.
Ⅱ. Basic Task of The Police

- The police have the following five basic tasks:
  
  1. The maintenance of state security;
  
  2. The maintenance of public security;
• 3. The protection of the personal security and personal freedom;

• 4. The protection of the public property and individual legal property;

• 5. The prevention, check and punishment of the illegal activities.
III. Function of Public Security Organs

• The public security organs need to bear the concrete duties and obligations in the dominated scope of affairs;
• 1. The prevention, check and investigation of illegal activities;

• 2. The maintenance of the public security and the check of jeopardizing the public security;
• 3. The maintenance of traffic safety and traffic order and the disposal of the traffic accident;

• 4. The organization and implementation of fire fighting and the supervision of fire prevention and control;
• 5. The administration of guns and ammunition, knives under control and the goods that is inflammable, explosive, poisonous and radioactive;

• 6. The management of special industries regulated by the law and statute;
• 7. The defend of state particular persons and the guard of important location;

• 8. The administration of assembly, parade and demonstration;
• 9. The administration of household registration, nationality, entry and exit as well as the relevant affairs of residence and travel for foreigners in China;
• 10. The maintenance of the public security of border area;

• 11. The supervision of the safeguard of computer information system.
12. Chinese government also set up:

- Public Security Bureau in Ministry of Railways;
- Ministry of Communications;
- General Administration of the Civil Aviation;
- State Forestry Bureau;
- Anti-smuggling Bureau in the General; 
- Administration of Customs.
• All above has been listed as the series of Ministry of Public Security and led by both the above departments and the Ministry of Public Security.
IV. Powers of the Public Security Organs

• The powers of the public security organs are as follow:

• 1. The administrative power of the public security;

• 2. The criminal justice;
• 3. The enjoyment of the police weapon;

• 4. The disposition of emergency state.
V. Organization System of the Public Security Organs

1. The membership function of the levels and the leaders of the public security organs;

2. Inner department setup of the public security organs.
2. Experience

- Overall Prevention and Control
- Keep Good Urban Social Order
- Point to Surface Combination
Center of Flat Commander System
Framework of Patrol, Community, Security, and Internal security.
Prevention and control system of social security
Access Control
Diverse Dimension Mechanisms for Precision Crackdown

- 1. Major Cases
- 2. Related Cases
- 3. Positional Control
- 4. Dynamic Control
- 5. Inter-regional Assistance
Typical Crime Ratio 2004

- Smuggling
- Fraud
- Theft of automobile
- Burglary
- Theft
- Snatch
- Abducting...
- Rape
- Robbery
- Assault
- Homicide

Resource: China's Law Year Book (2005), Law Press
### Two Dimension of Crime Prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before-crime</th>
<th>Mid-crime</th>
<th>Post-crime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>primary crime prevention (somebody)</td>
<td>second crime prevention (group at risk)</td>
<td>third crime prevention (special groups)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>offender</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>victim</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>law enforcement</strong></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>witness</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>the public</strong></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>situation</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: *Young.v.dijk (1992)*
May 12th Earthquake of WenChuan
Building Rapid Response System

四川省公安厅
抗震救灾应急指挥部
综合
应急
抢险
安全
后勤
交通
新闻

成都市公安局
救灾指挥部
绵阳市公安局救灾指挥部
德阳市公安局救灾指挥部
广元市公安局救灾指挥部
阿坝州公安局救灾指挥部

省公安厅5个抗震救灾前线指挥部
综合
通信
抢险
救援
安全
保卫
后勤
交通
新闻
宣传
Emergence Coordinate and Action
Make Emergency Rescue
Take Assistance of Victims
Remove the Hidden Dangers
Stabilize the Public Order
3. Standard and Norms

Demand gap (UK)
Police departments per 1 million population

- US: 60
- UK: 0.867
Summary of main factors relevant to development of intelligence-led policing – country specific

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>US Policing landscape</th>
<th>UK Policing landscape</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fragmented and uncoordinated</td>
<td>New public managerialism and oversight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonizing ‘intelligence’</td>
<td>Sporadic emergence of POP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community policing era</td>
<td>Helping with Enquiries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slow emergence of POP</td>
<td>Policing with Intelligence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid emergence of Compstat</td>
<td>National Intelligence Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/11 and homeland security</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easily defined?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easily adopted?</td>
<td>Superficially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orientation?</td>
<td>Neighborhoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hierarchical focus?</td>
<td>Bottom-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who determines priorities?</td>
<td>Community concerns/demands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criteria for success?</td>
<td>Satisfied community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected benefit?</td>
<td>Increased police legitimacy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Policing paradigms

- Broad
  - Community policing
  - POP
  - ILP #2

- Narrow
  - Compstat
  - ILP #1

Crime events vs. Offenders Operational focus
Other influences on decision-makers

- Personal bias
- Crime intelligence analysis
- Media
- Non-police government agencies
- Private sector
- Other policing agencies
- Public opinion and local interest groups
- Politicians
Crime intelligence within different agency types
Nine analytical techniques in the NIM

1. Crime pattern analysis
2. Network analysis
3. Market profiles
4. Demographic/social trend analysis
5. Criminal business profiles
6. Target profile analysis
7. Operational intelligence assessment
8. Risk analysis
9. Results analysis
Two structures to evaluation

Information structures

Criminal environment

Interpret

Impact

Influence

Analysis

Decision-maker

Decision-maker
Two structures to evaluation

Organizational structures

Criminal environment

Interpret

Impact

Analysis

Influence

Decision-maker
10 yardsticks for intelligence-led policing

1. Supportive and informed command structure
2. Intelligence-led policing is the heart of an organization-wide approach
3. Integrated crime and criminal analysis
4. Focus on prolific and serious offenders
5. Analytical and executive training available
6. Both strategic and tactical tasking meetings take place
7. Much routine investigation is screened out
8. Data are sufficiently complete, reliable and available to support quality products that influence decision-making
9. Management structures exist to action intelligence products
10. Appropriate use of prevention, disruption and enforcement
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Focus</strong></th>
<th><strong>Objective</strong></th>
<th><strong>Rationale</strong></th>
<th><strong>Method</strong></th>
<th><strong>First Steps</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Problem-oriented policing</strong></td>
<td>Specific, recurring crime problems</td>
<td>Remove the causes of these problems</td>
<td>Prevention is more effective than enforcement</td>
<td>Undertake focused action-research (SARA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community policing</strong></td>
<td>Public-police relations, organizational changes, problem-solving</td>
<td>Proactive prevention of crime and social disorder and increased public confidence in and support of police</td>
<td>Support is critical for police effectiveness. Organizational changes are essential to maintain changes. Problem-solving is a central method to dealing with crime and social disorder issues</td>
<td>Build trust by contacts with residents and community meetings, enacts organizational changes to support efforts, engages in problem-solving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Broken windows</strong></td>
<td>Deteriorating neighborhoods</td>
<td>Halt slide of neighborhood into serious crime</td>
<td>Nip trouble in the bud</td>
<td>Policing incivilities/order maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intelligence-led policing</strong></td>
<td>The process of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence</td>
<td>Base policing strategies and tactics on sound intelligence</td>
<td>Action only effective when based on sound intelligence</td>
<td>Promote the intelligence cycle of collection, evaluation, collation, analysis, and dissemination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CompStat</strong></td>
<td>Acute, short term geographic crime patterns</td>
<td>Reduce crime hot spots</td>
<td>Fewer hot spots reduce overall crime</td>
<td>Computerized hot spot identification and intensive patrols and enforcement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF HOMICIDES IN CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS

Range 0 to 27 homicides

- Mode = 0 homicides
- Inner quartile 1 to 5 homicides
- Median = 2 homicides
- 66.7% of neighborhoods within one std. deviation of mean (std. dev. = 5.2)
- Mean = 3.7 homicides
### Measures that Reduce Robbery of Convenience Stores
(Results of 14 Studies)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Number of supporting studies*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two or more clerks</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good cash handling</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No concealed entrances</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nearby stores</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear view of store front</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed at night</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security technology</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashier in secure booth</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee training</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear view inside store</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas pumps at front</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashier in center of store</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Store on busy street</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security guard present</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not all studies included all measures


### Increase The Risks Of Crime

**Extend guardianship**
- Promote routine precautions such as leaving signs of occupancy when away from the house, carrying a cell phone and going out at night in a group
- "Cocoon" neighborhood watch

**Assist natural surveillance**
- Improved street lighting
- Defensible space design
- Neighborhood watch and informant hotlines

**Reduce anonymity**
- Cab driver IDs
- "How's my driving?" decals
- School uniforms

**Use place managers**
- Train employees to prevent crime
- Reward vigilance
- Support whistleblowers

**Strengthen formal surveillance**
- Speed cameras and random breath testing
- Video surveillance of downtowns
- Focused bike patrols in parking lots
Focus of Process and Impact Evaluations

**Inputs**
- personnel
- equipment
- expenditures
- other resources

**Process evaluation focus**

**Results**
- arrests
- people trained
- barriers installed
- other tasks accomplished

**Impact evaluation focus**

**Outcomes**
- crimes reduced
- fear abated
- accidents reduced
- other reductions in problems

Interpreting Results of Process and Impact Evaluations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Evaluation Results</th>
<th>Process Evaluation Results</th>
<th>Response implemented as planned</th>
<th>Response not implemented as planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Problem declined and no other likely cause</td>
<td>A. Evidence that the response caused the decline</td>
<td>C. Suggests that the response was accidentally effective or that other factors may have caused the decline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problem did not decline</td>
<td>B. Evidence that the response was ineffective</td>
<td>D. Little is learned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Challenge and Opportunity
Comparative research between Guang Zhou survey and developing countries’ cities in ICVS

• Reporting crimes to the police
  – Opposite trend with respect to the frequency of victimization
  – Regions where more crime occurs, the police know less about it

Reporting police of types (%) between Guang Zhou’s survey and ICVS
Comparative research between Guang Zhou’s survey and developing countries’ cities in ICVS

- **Reasons of non-reporting**
  - Developing countries rebuild the incorruptible and intelligent figure of police, improve society custom fundamentally

Reasons for not reporting a case of burglary to the police (%) in 04/05 ICVS

Reasons for not reporting a case of burglary to the police (%) in Guang Zhou
Comparative research between Guang Zhou’s survey and developing countries’ cities in ICVS

- **Satisfaction with the Police Response**
  - Police service quality need to be improved

Satisfaction with reporting to the police (%) in 04/05 ICVS

Satisfaction with reporting to the police (%) in Guang Zhou
Opportunity

• Public Security Informationization

Further consolidated the foundation for the development of public security information technology;
Consistently improving the IT level of basic work at grass-roots level.
Improving the online professional application systems centered on the system of basic population information, co-construction of information system and information sharing and facilitated the innovation of policing mechanisms.
IT development and application has benefited indeed major public security tasks.
The Important Things
Social, Economic & Technological Factors

- Architects’, planners’ & developers’ notions of community
  - Housing patterns, commuting trends, sense of community, informal crime prevention
- Ownership of motor vehicles, portable, high-value possessions
  - e.g. jewellery, hi-fi equipment, computers etc
- Opportunity for informal crime prevention
- Opportunity for interpersonal conflict; alienation between community groups
- Treatment of “Out groups; e.g. illicit drug users, ethnic minorities, unemployed. Social divisions.
- Quality of relationships between young people and “authority”; e.g police, parents, employers
- Changing technological balances; e.g. labour/capital, import/export, urban/rural, small-scale/large-scale
- Changing job markets, employment conditions & job satisfaction levels
- Relative rewards from lawful/unlawful economic activity
- Relative access to the benefits of technology; e.g. haves vs. have-nots
- Changing technological balances; e.g. labour/capital, import/export, urban/rural, small-scale/large-scale
- Quality of unemployed. Social divisions.
• The Establishment of the Harmonious Police-Public Relationship

  Carried out a national home-visiting campaign; went down to the grassroots;
  Keep close touch with the reality;
  Immersed police among the mass so as to identify potential risks of disorders;
  Mediate conflicts and disputes.
• Law Enforcement Standardization
  Greatly strengthening police law enforcement standardization;
  Further standardize law enforcement subjects;
  Perfect law enforcement systems;
  Improve law enforcement methods.
• Enhance Police Forces Construction
• Chinese policing has taken an increasing number of the policing training such as the basic policing system leaders training and other policing team enhancement.
• International Collaboration
• Chinese policing has a deep interest to take the international communication and cooperation over a long period of time which could enhance the experience of the policing work.
THE SARA PROBLEM-SOLVING PROCESS

SCANNING

ANALYSIS

ASSESSMENT

RESPONSE
THANK YOU!

wangdw31@gmail.com