

# **Security and Public Safety in Federal Systems – The Spanish Case**

## **The Impact of Asymmetry and Decentralization on Public Safety in Multination Federal/Decentralized Countries**

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## Vertical distribution of public expenditure

	<b>1985</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Central Gov.</b>	38,2	24,1	22,2	20,4
<b>Social Security</b>	38,7	29,3	28,5	31,6
<b>ACs</b>	12,5	33,8	35,9	34,6
<b>Local</b>	10,7	12,8	13,4	13,4
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100

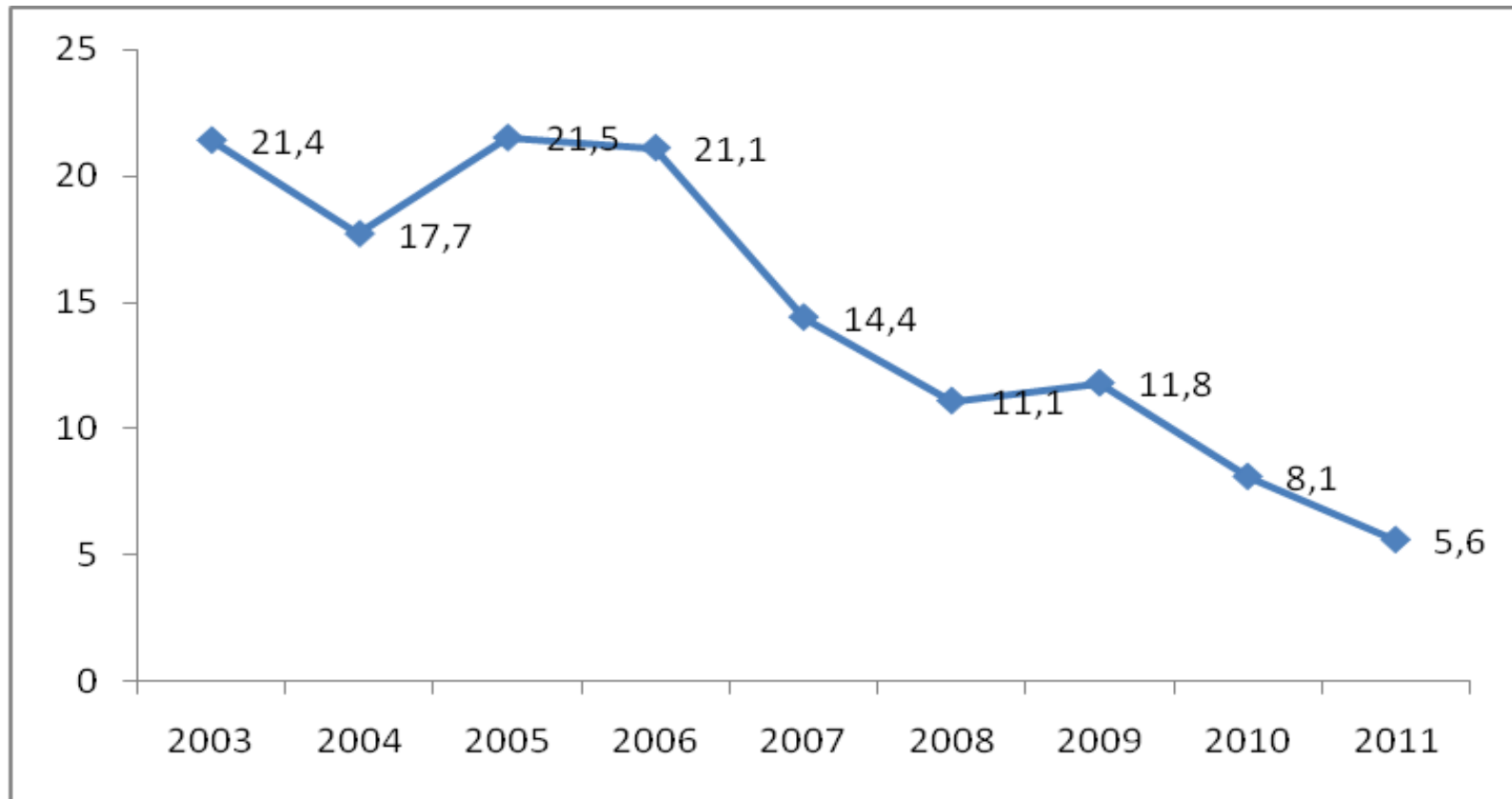
## **Central dimensions of the Spanish decentralisation process:**

- The first is a vertical one between the ACs and the central government.
- The second dimension is horizontal and characterized by the lack of structured relations among the ACs.
- The third dimension makes reference to the heterogeneous competences at the regional level.
- And the fourth dimension is related to economic situation

**The current structure of the public security system can be explained with:**

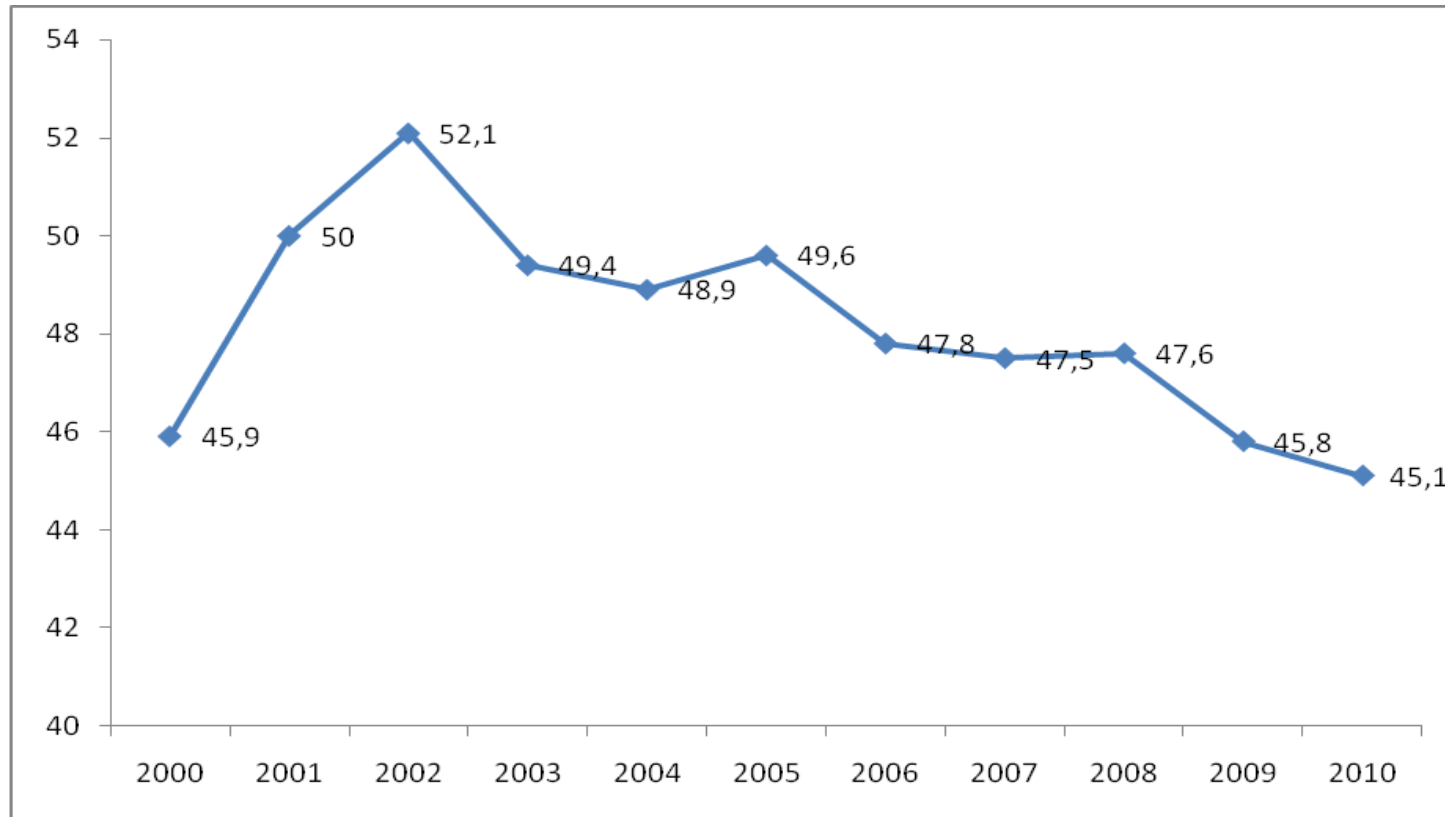
- Historical reasons
- Political reasons
- Economic reasons

## Perception of insecurity as one of the main problems of Spain



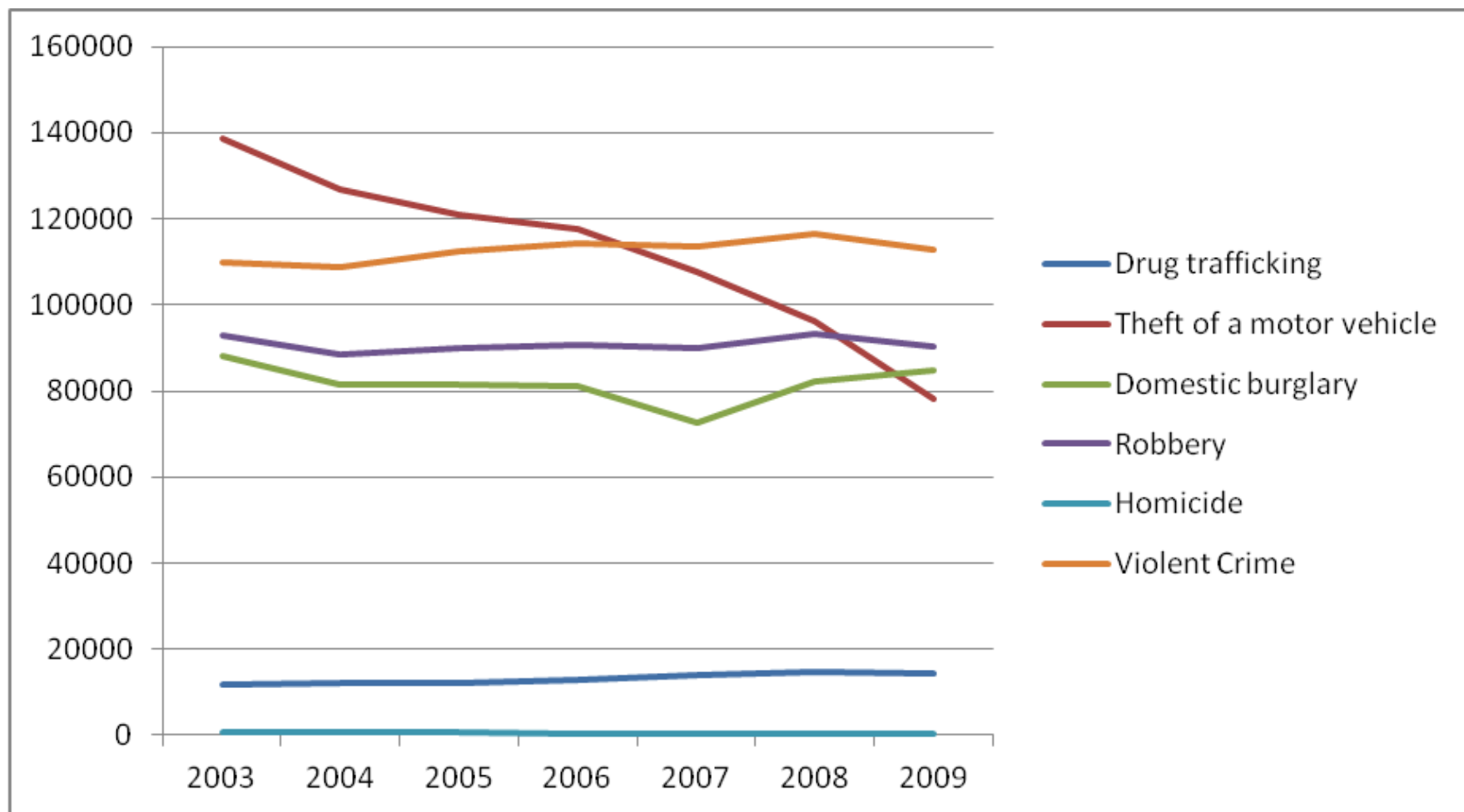
Source: Center for Sociological Research

## Annual rate of crime per 1000 population



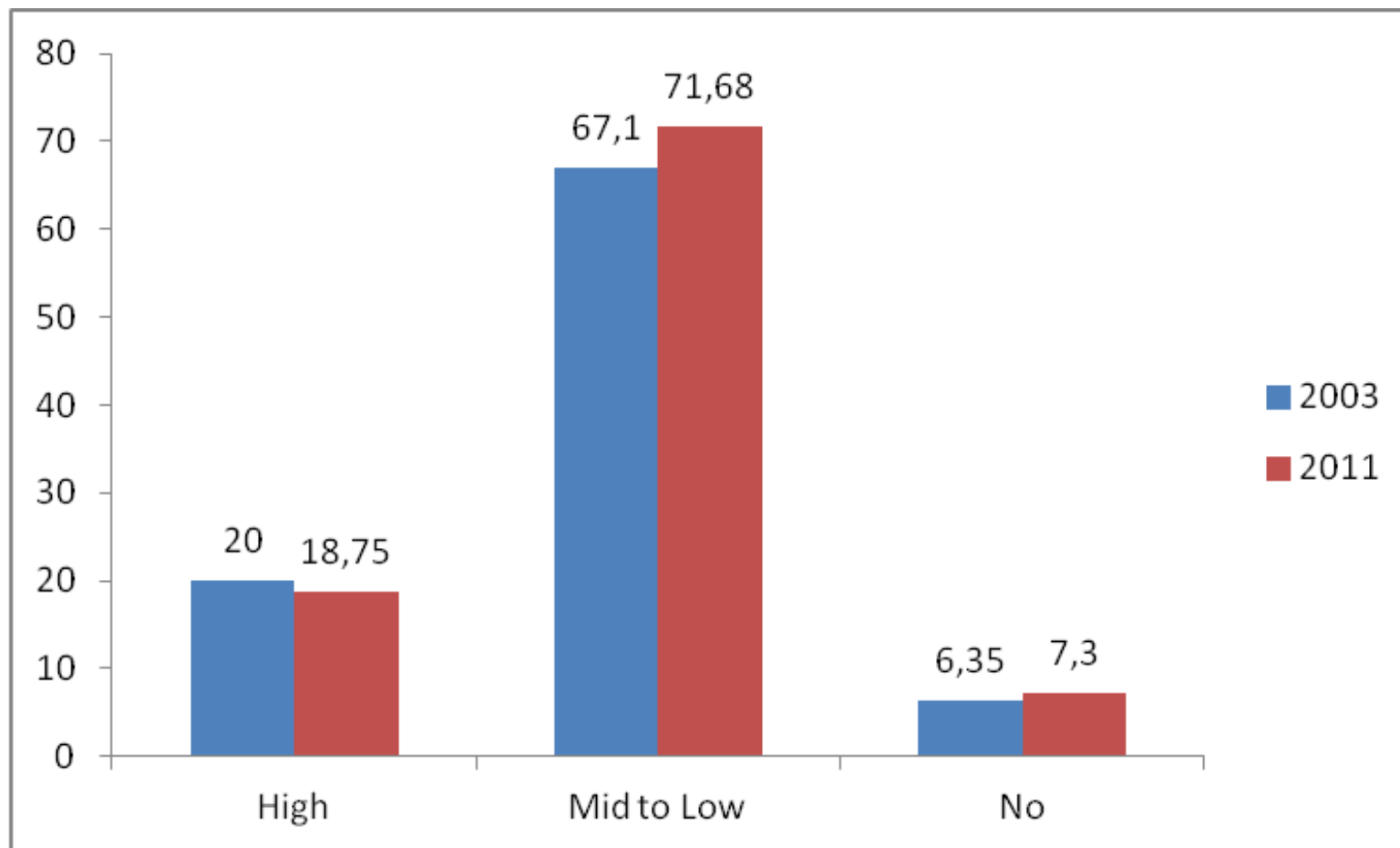
Source: Gabinete de Estudios de Seguridad Interior (2011)

## Crimes recorded by public security forces



Source: own elaboration based on: Eurostat (2012)

## Level of confidence in Spanish public security forces in %



Source: own elaboration based on: CIS (2003) and (2011)



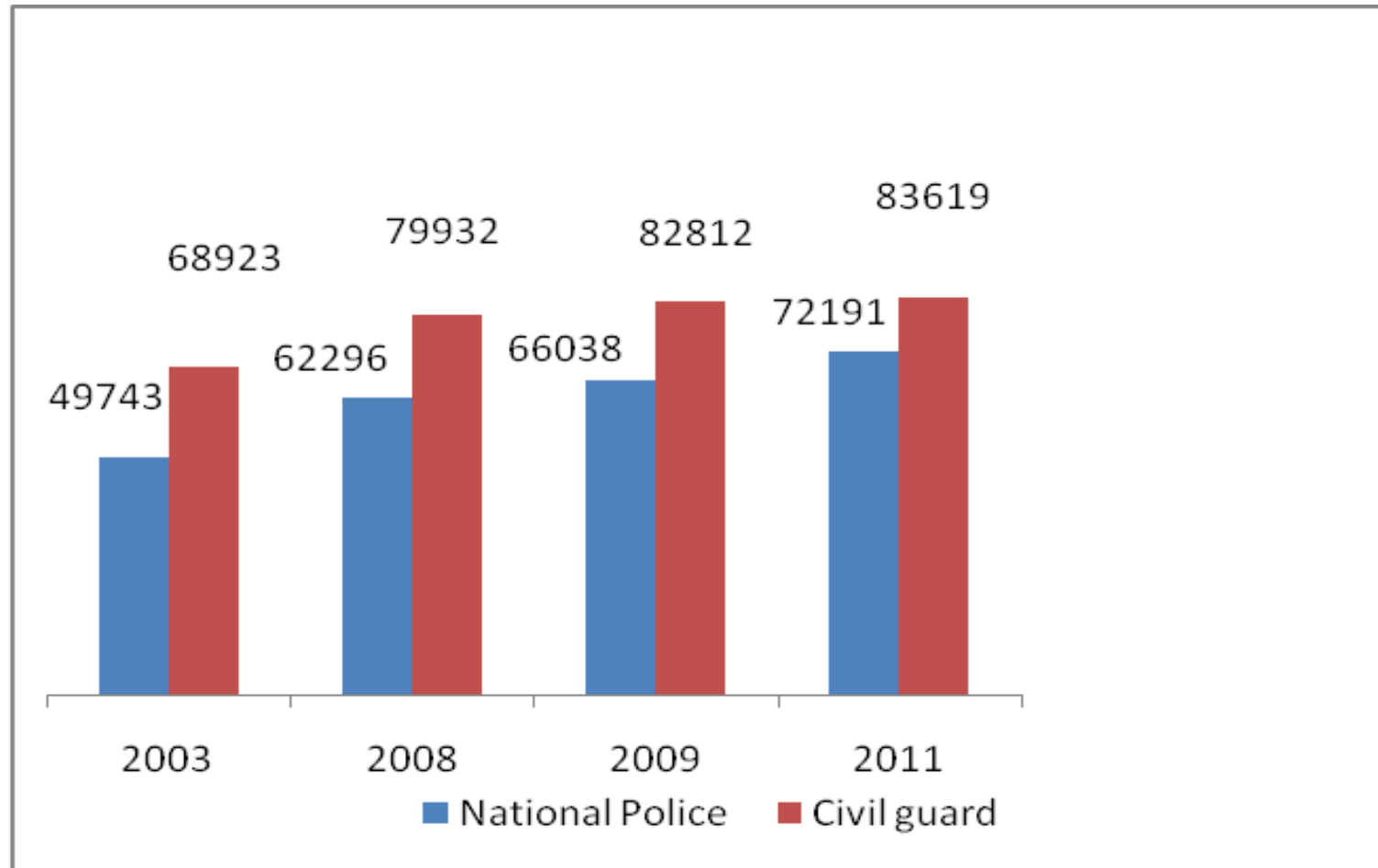
## **Legal Framework**

- Spanish Constitution, art. 103; art. 104.1; art. 148.1.22; art. 149.1.29
- Organic Law 2/1986
- Autonomous Statutes




## Competences of the national police forces

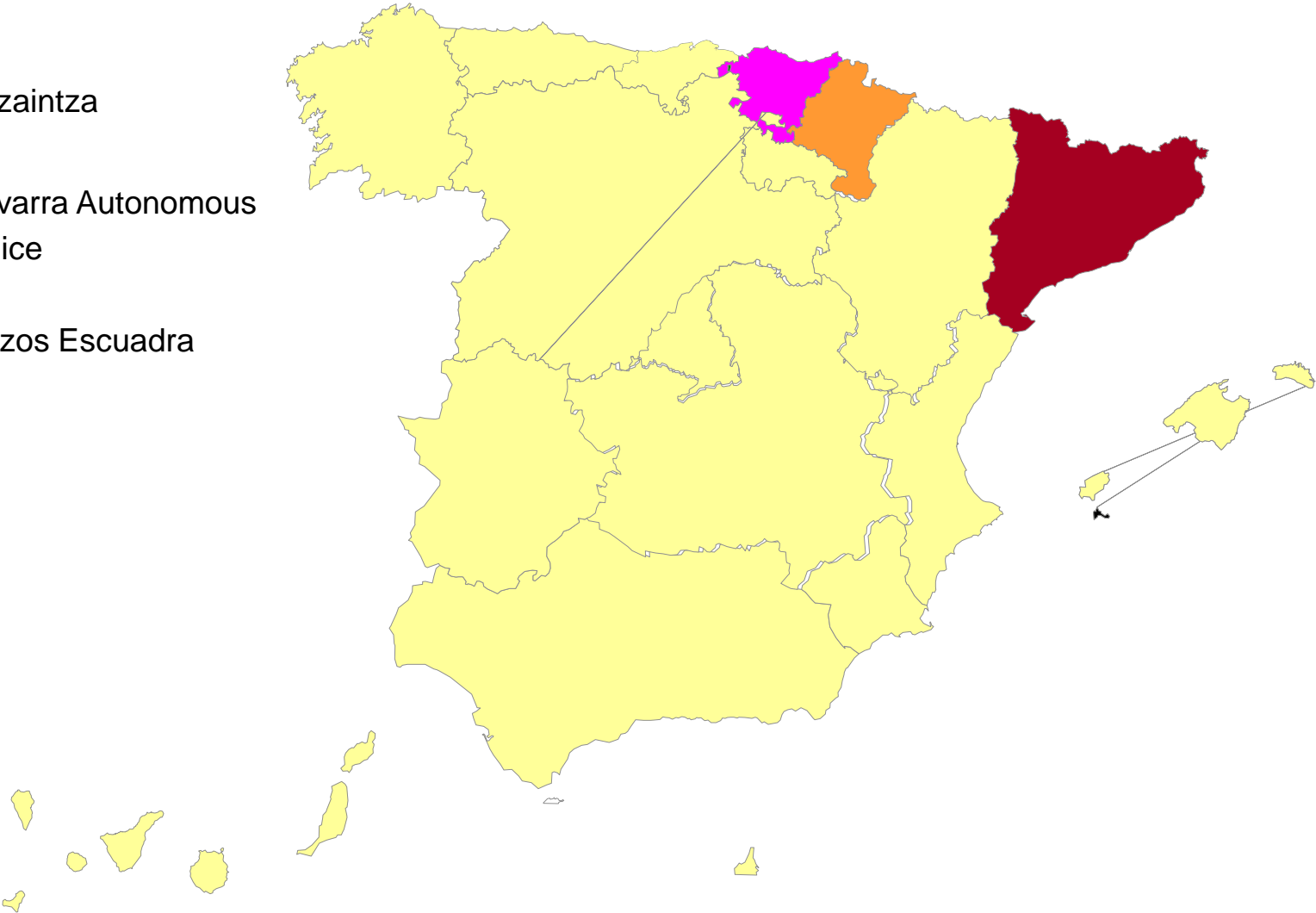
<b>Civil Guard</b>	<b>National Police Force</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Highway patrol,</li><li>• Counter drugs operations,</li><li>• Anti-smuggling operations,</li><li>• Customs control,</li><li>• Weapons licenses and arms control,</li><li>• Security of border areas and coast guard,</li><li>• Environmental law enforcement.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The issuing of identity documents,</li><li>• To control receipts and outgoings of the foreign people and Spaniards,</li><li>• Immigration law, refuge and asylum, extradition and expulsion.</li><li>• Gaming enforcement</li><li>• Drug enforcement</li><li>• Collaboration with Interpol and Europol.</li><li>• Control of private security companies</li></ul>

## Number of agents of the national police forces

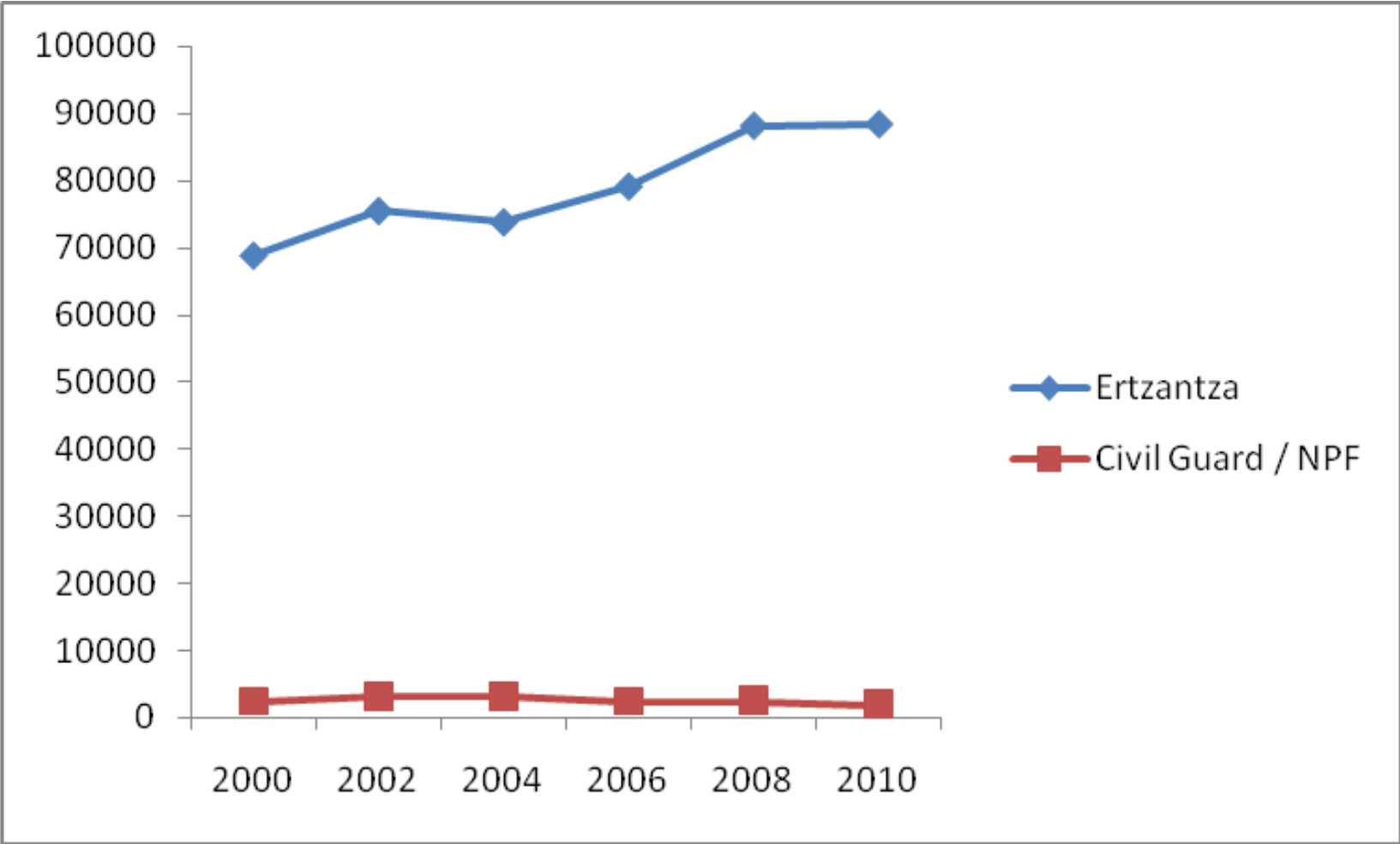


# Police Forces of the Autonomous Communities (I)

-  Ertzaintza
-  Navarra Autonomous Police
-  Mozos Escuadra

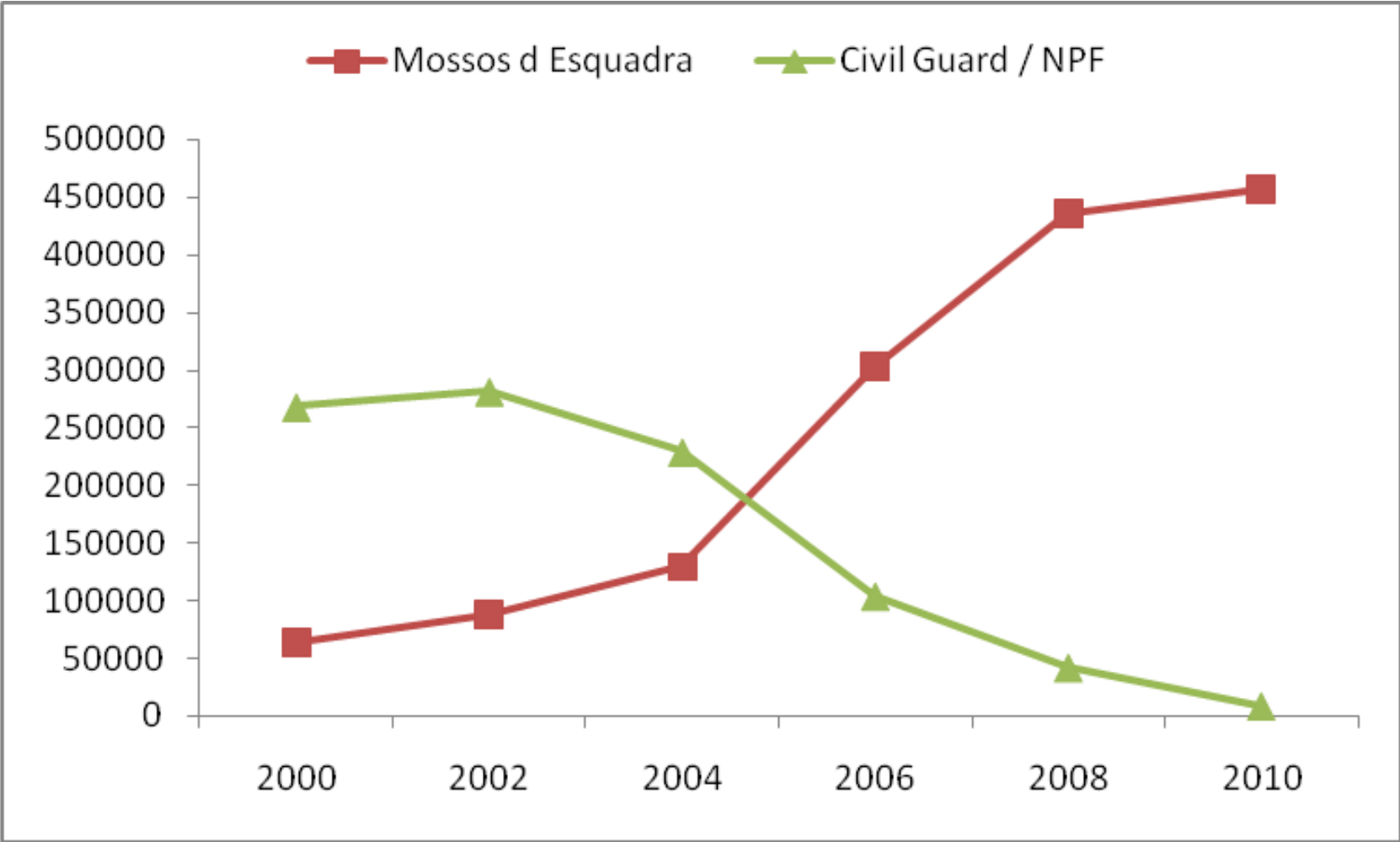


# Criminal offenses registered by the different police forces



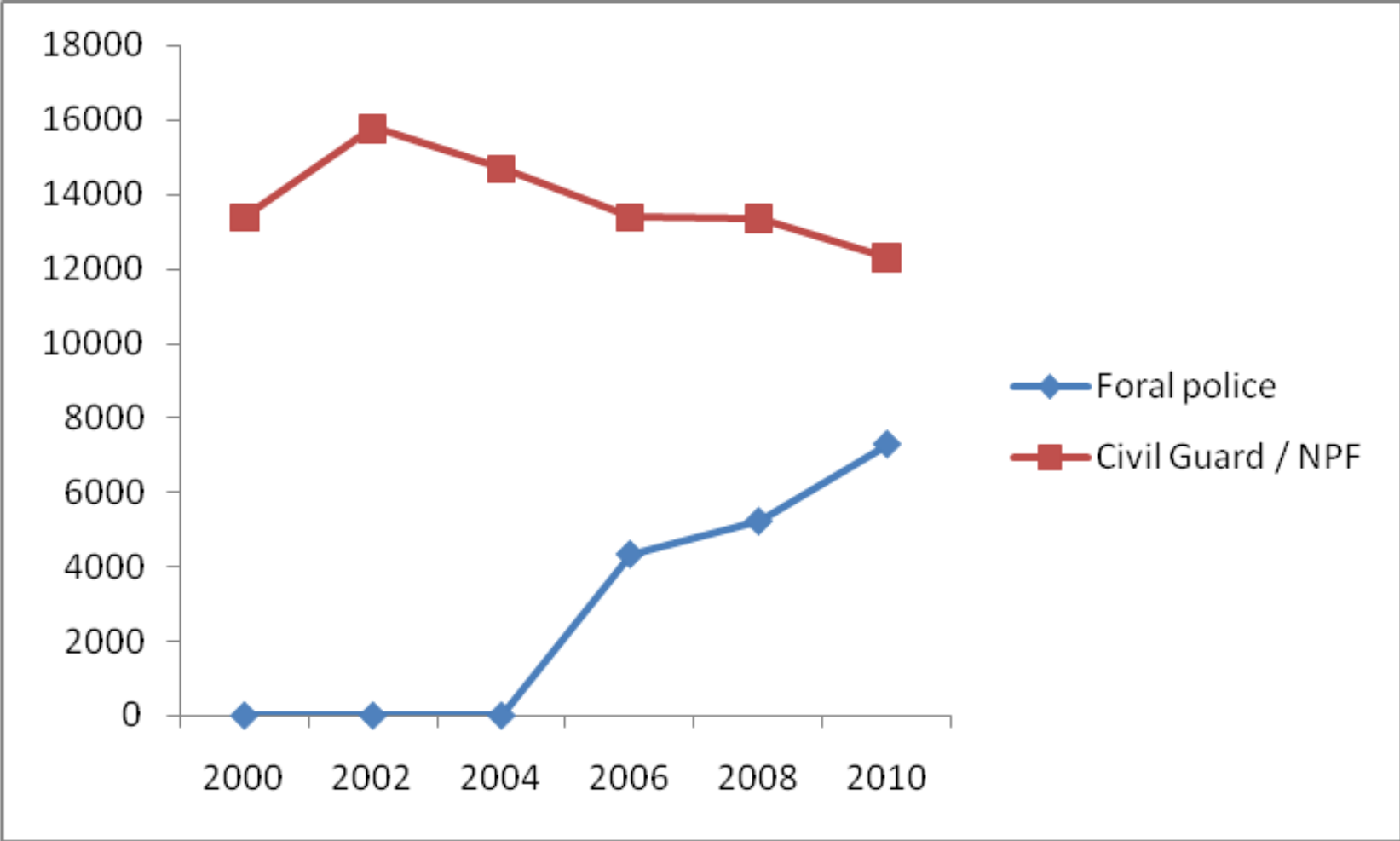
Source: Gabinete de Estudios de Seguridad Interior (2011)

# Criminal offenses registered by the different police forces



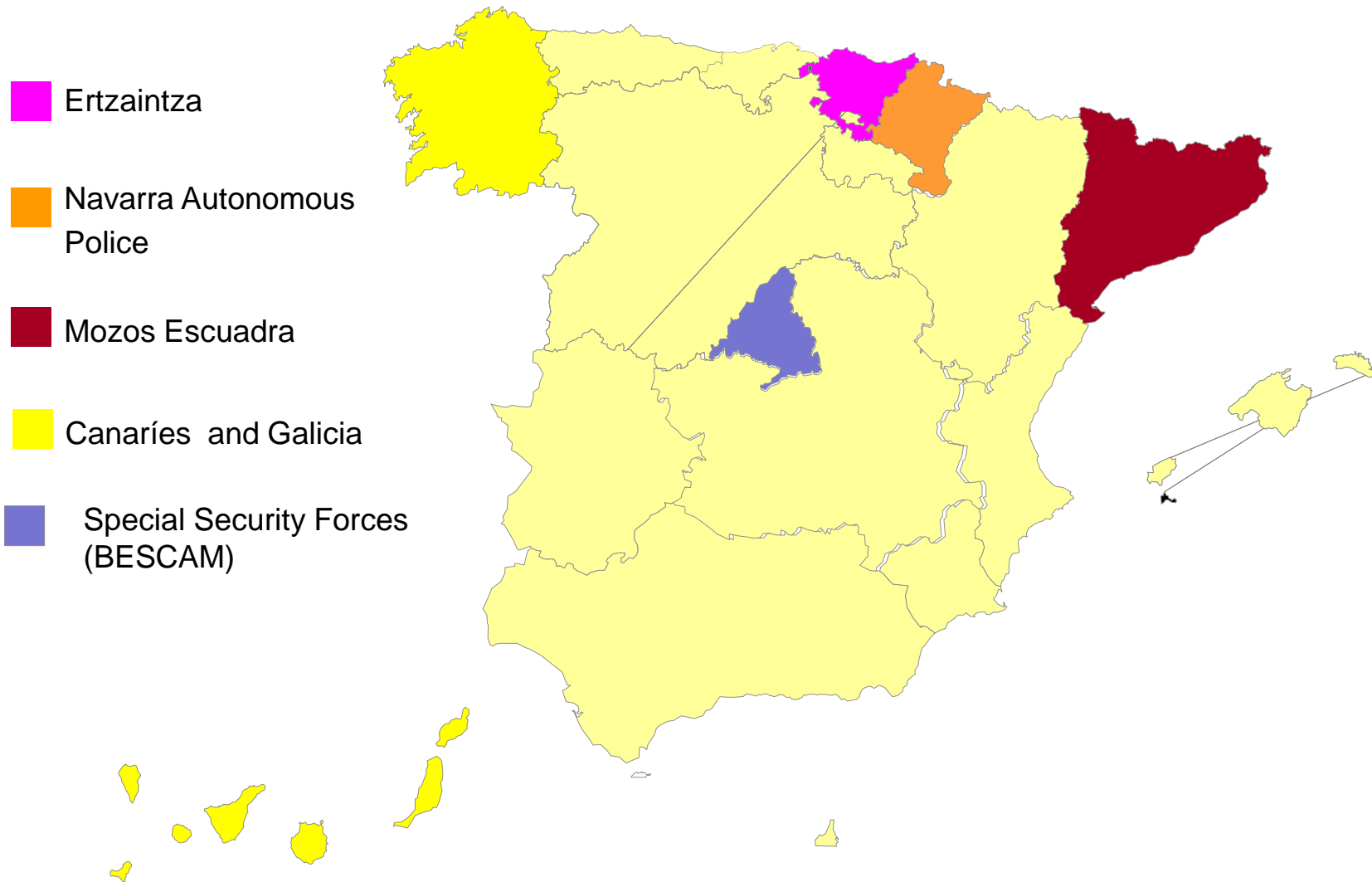
Source: Gabinete de Estudios de Seguridad Interior (2011)

# Criminal offenses registered by the different police forces



Source: Gabinete de Estudios de Seguridad Interior (2011)


# Police Forces of the Autonomous Communities (II)







# Police Forces of the Autonomous Communities (III)


 Ertzaintza


 Navarra Autonomous  
Police

 Mozos Escuadra

 Canarias and Galicia

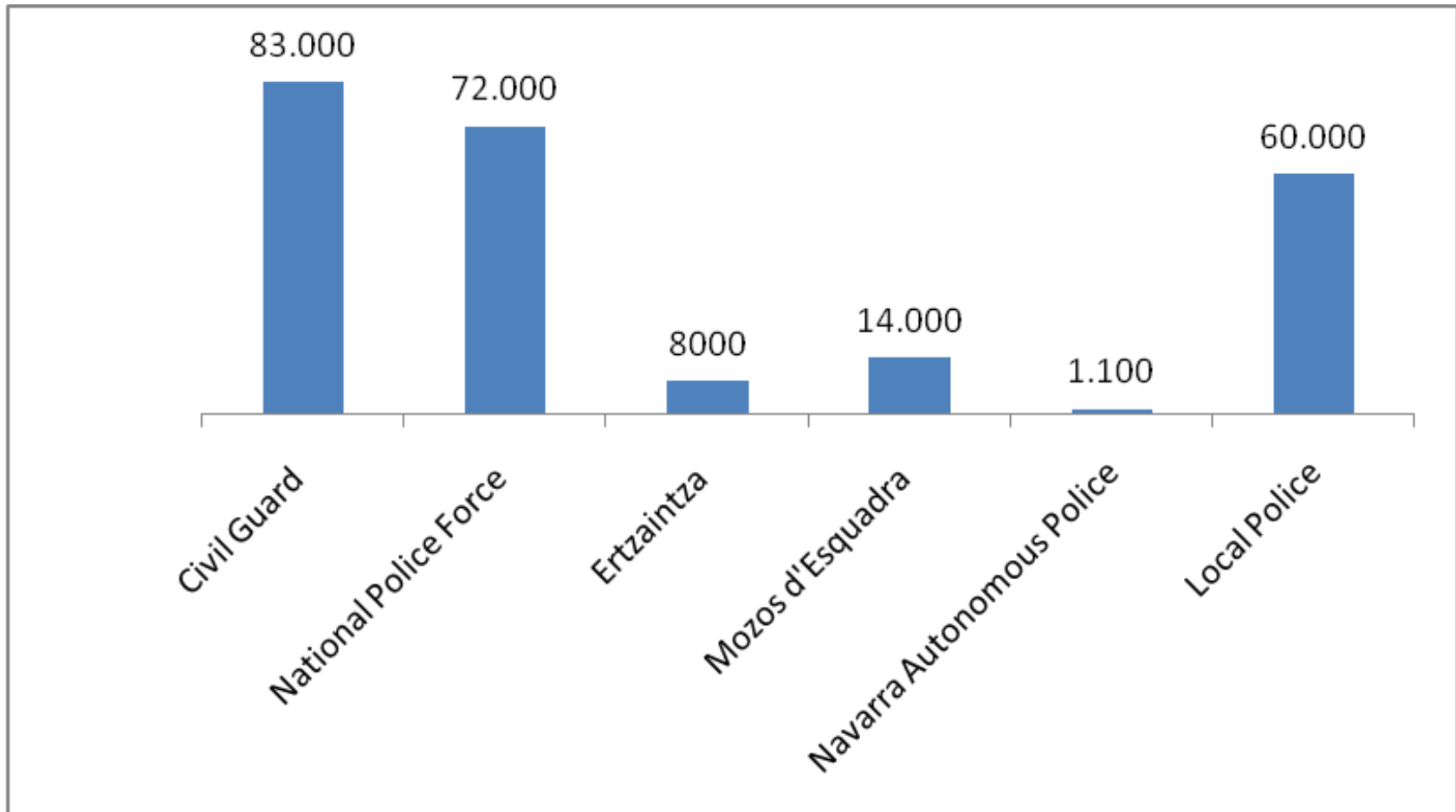
 Special Security Forces  
(BESCAM)

 ACs which foresee the creation  
of their own police force

 ACs which do not foresee the  
creation of an autonomous  
police force

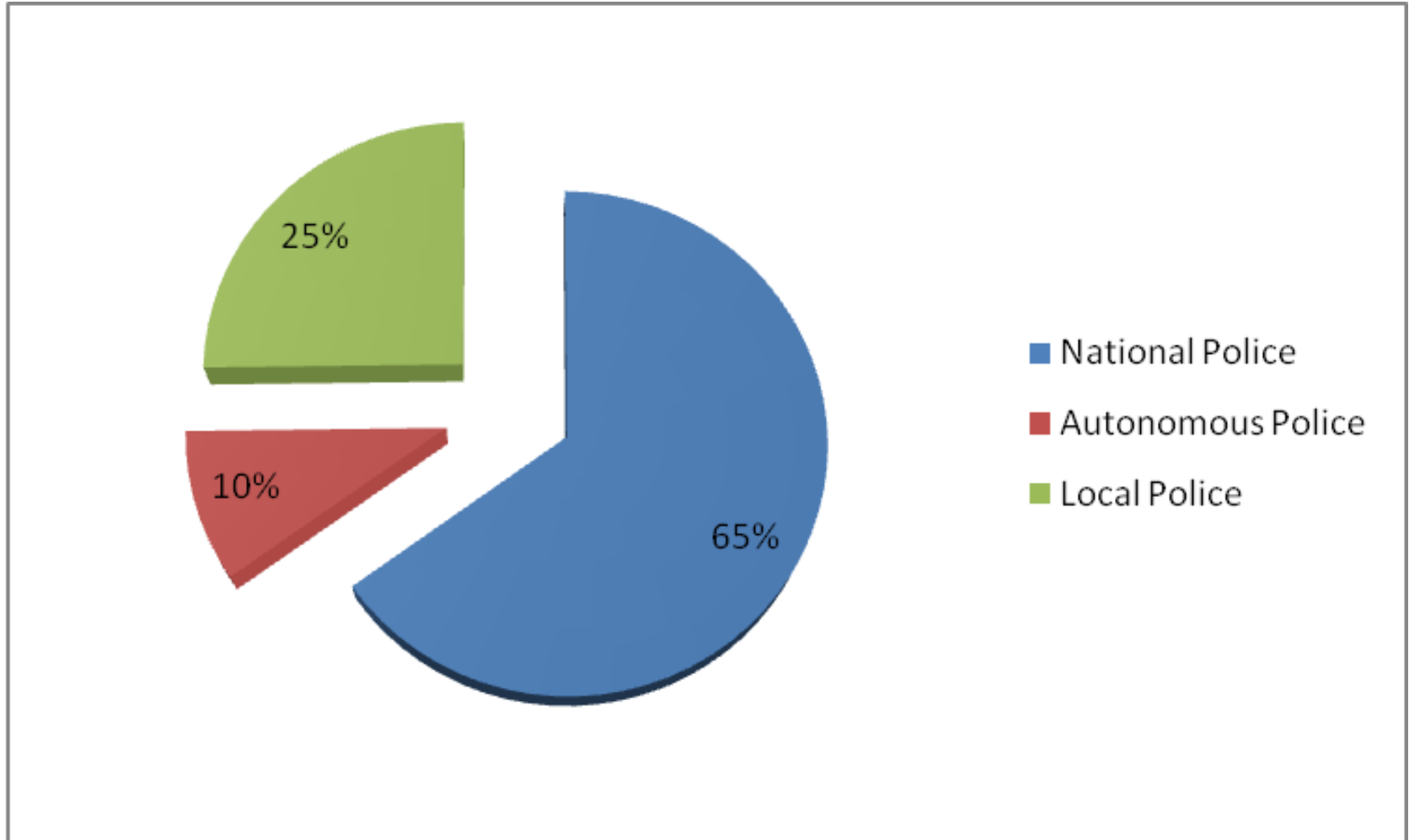


## Number of Police agents (2011)

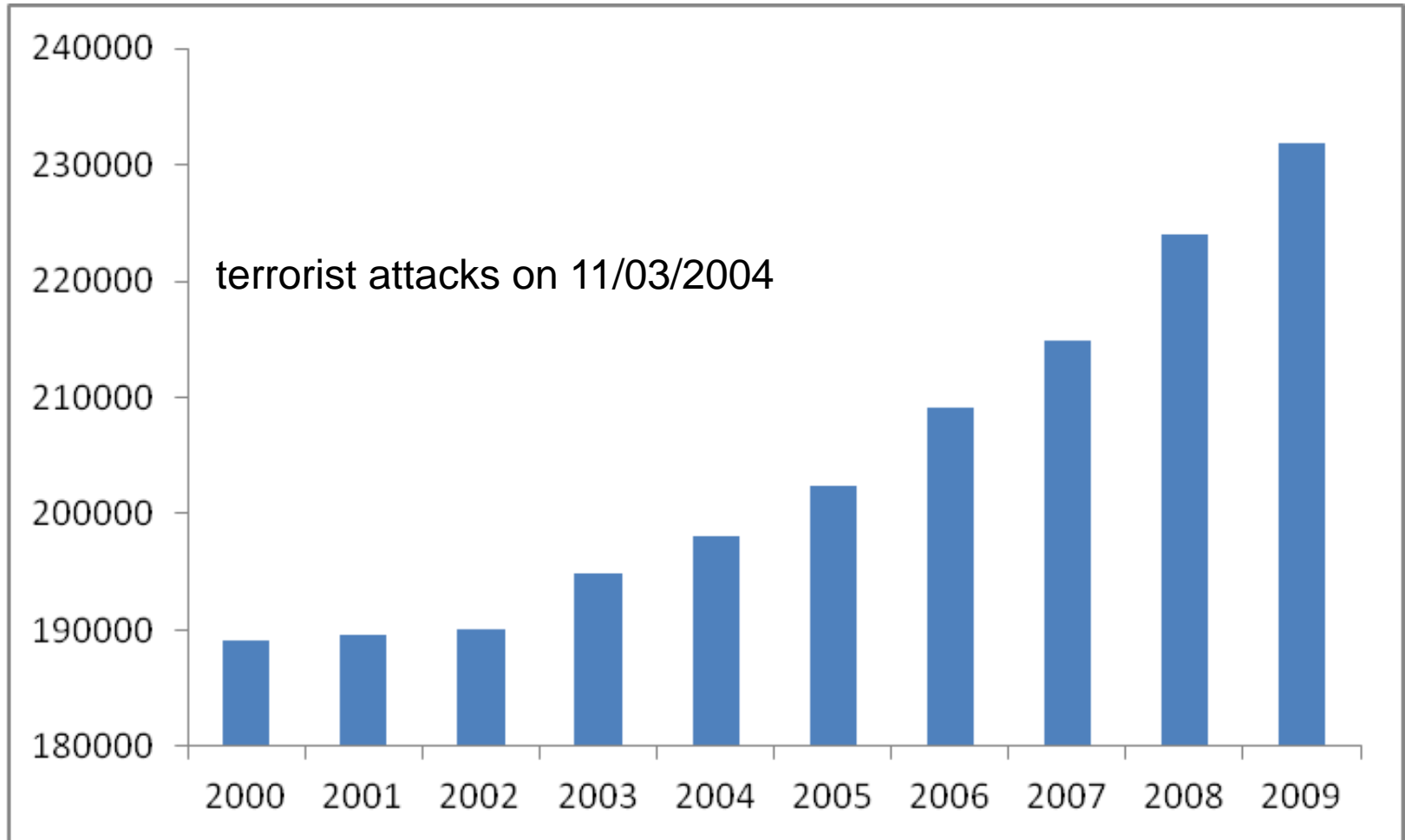


Source: Gabinete de Estudios de Seguridad Interior (2011)

## Percentage of Police agents according to the administrative level (2011)



## Total Number of Police officers



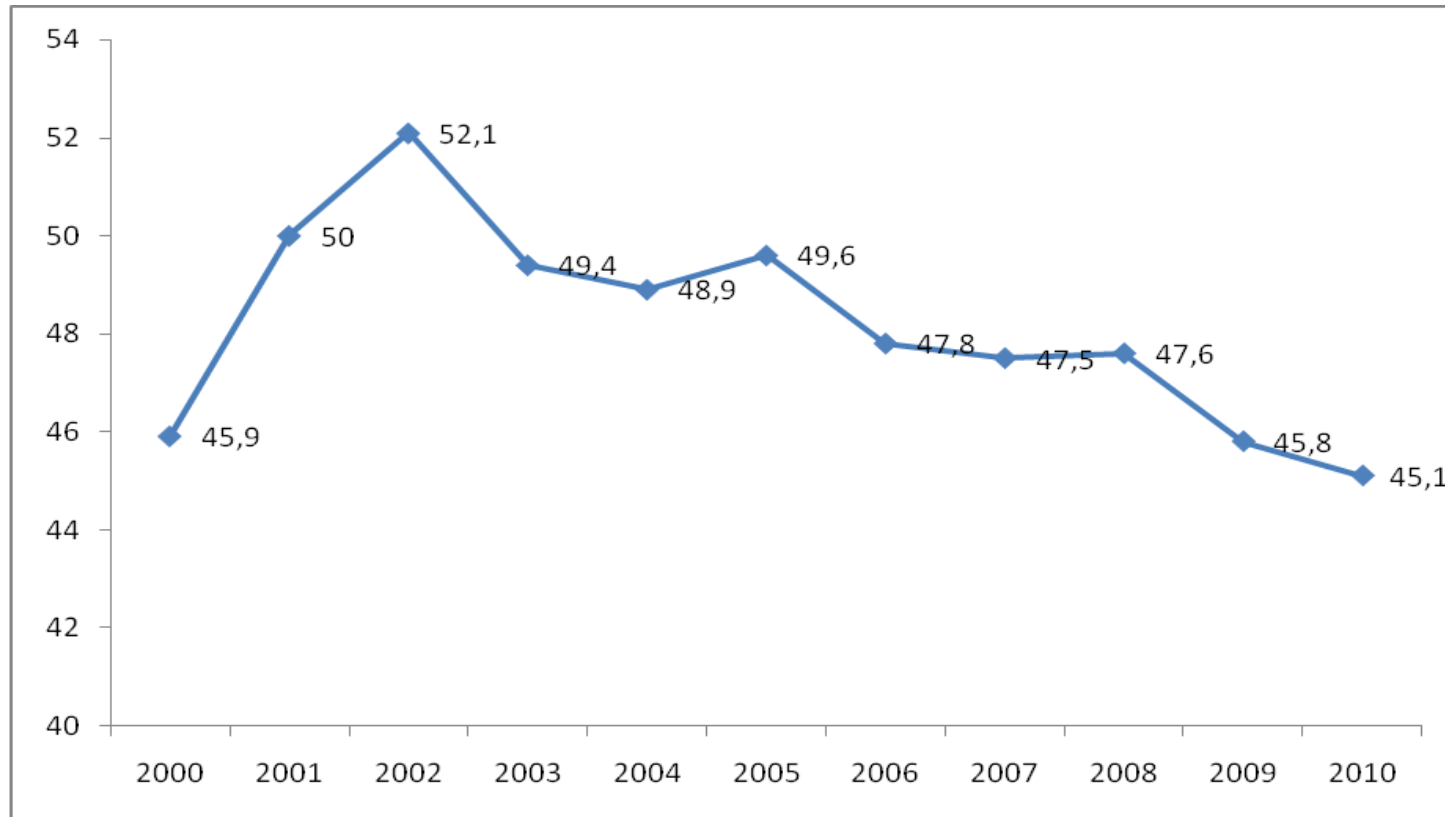
Source: own elaboration based on: Eurostat (2012)

## Comparative data on staff (Spain 2009)

<b>Country</b>	<b>Police force</b>	<b>Police per 100 000 of population</b>
South Africa	150 513	313
Mexico	495 821	471
United States	883 600	292
<b>Spain</b>	<b>227 250</b>	<b>493</b>
Brazil	687 684	370
Germany	250 000	306
India	1 406 021	124
Switzerland	16 000	206

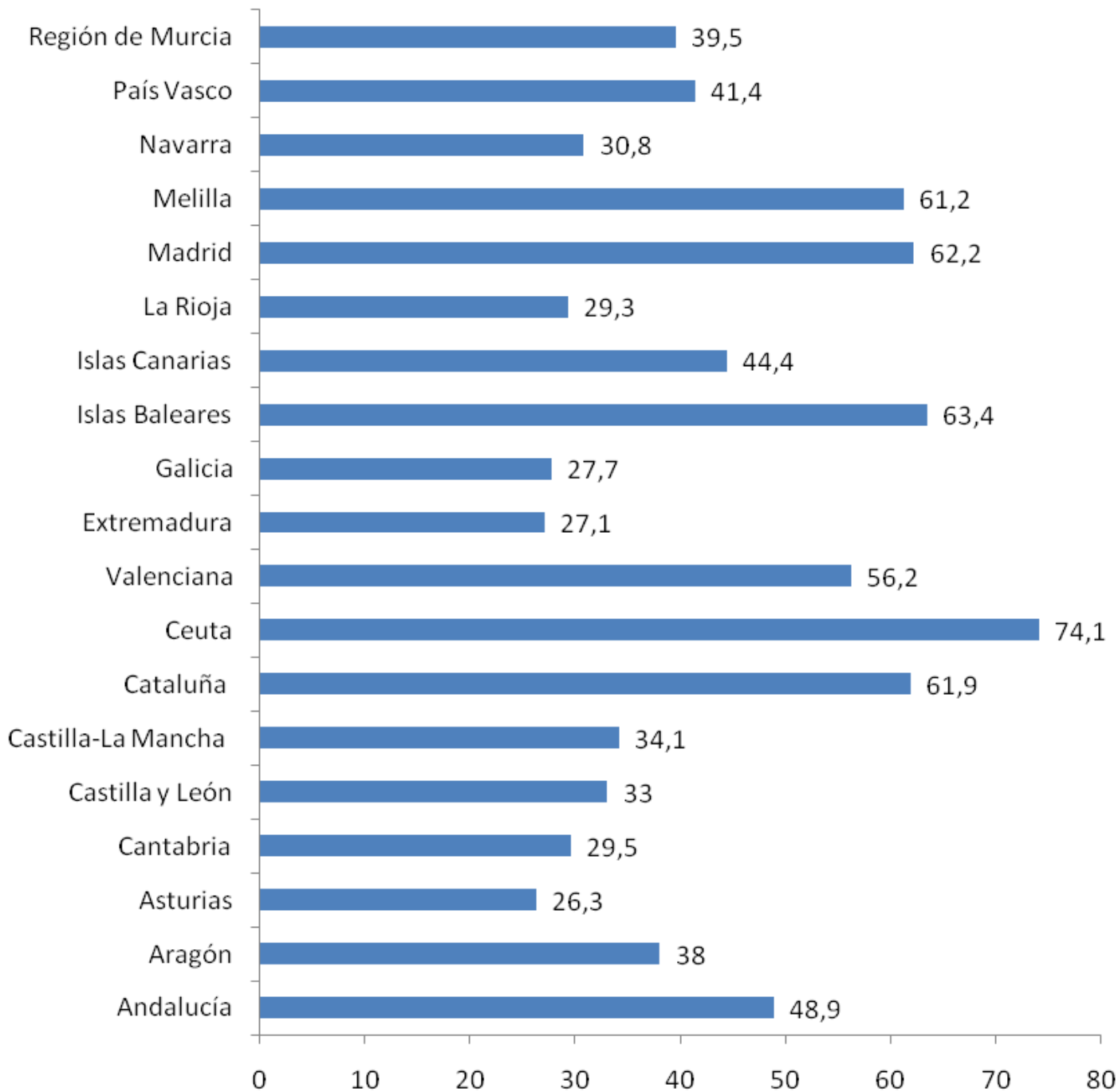
Source: Nico Steytler (2012)

## Annual rate of crime per 1000 population

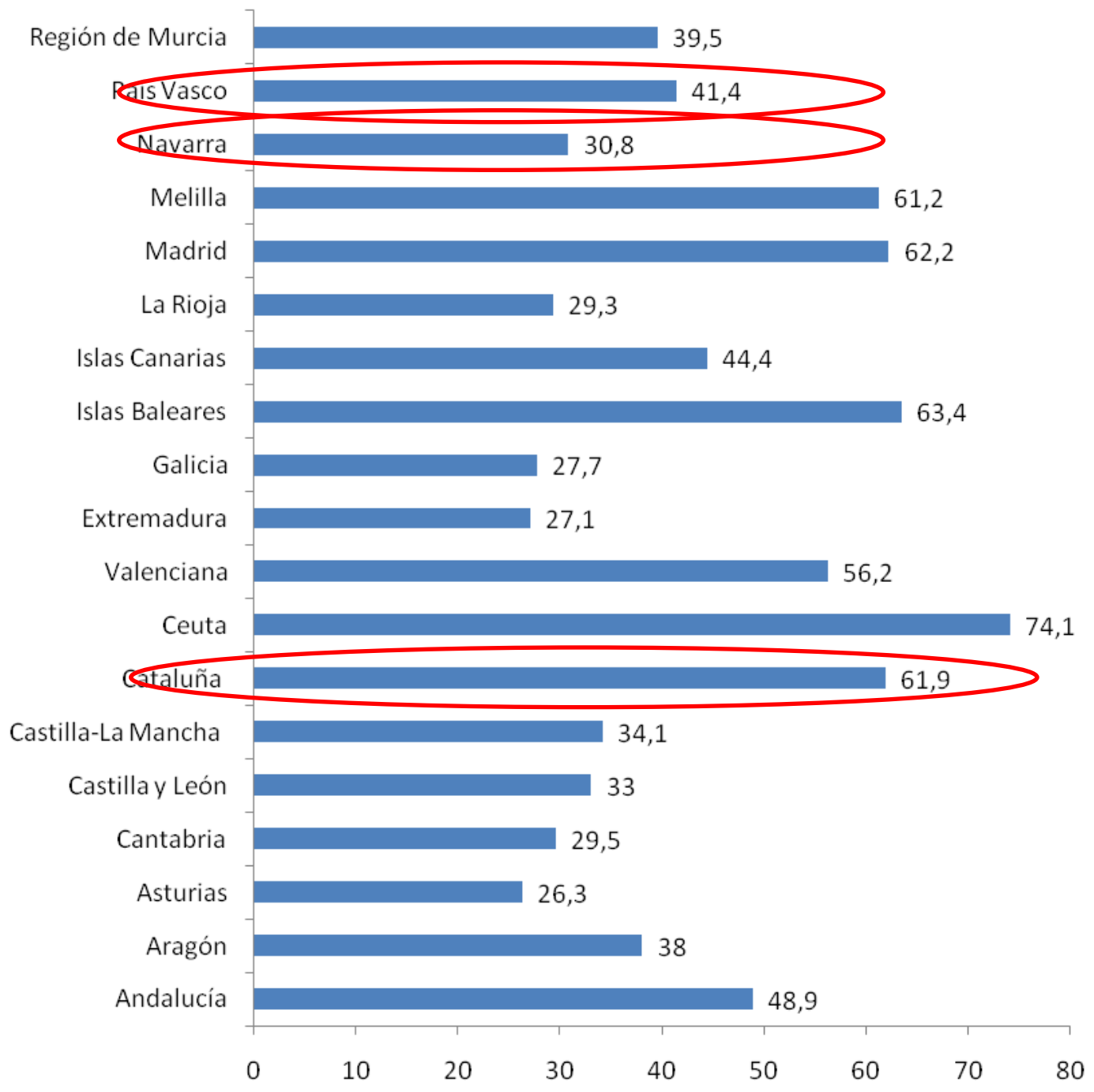


Source: Gabinete de Estudios de Seguridad Interior (2011)

**Annual rate of crime  
per 1000 population  
per AC**



**Annual rate of crime per 1000 population per AC**





## **Main problems**

1. The highly complex distribution of responsibilities
2. The lack of institutionalized intergovernmental relation
3. A high degree of politicization of the relations between police forces
4. The lack of transparency

**Level of confidence on police forces, according to the question: Please tell me your level of confidence on these institutions**

	High		Mid to Low		No	
	2003	2011	2003	2011	2003	2011
Civil guard	25,2	23,6	64,6	67,5	6,1	6,2
National Police	20,4	21,6	66	70,1	5,3	5,8
Police forces of the ACs	18,4	13,4	67,6	77,2	5,8	7,5
Local police	16,3	14,8	70,2	71,9	8,2	9,8

Source: own elaboration based on: CIS (2003) and (2011)

Muchas gracias