

1. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson is a narrative about the complexities of science and the duplicity of human nature. Dr Jekyll is a kind, well-respected and intelligent scientist who meddles with the darker side of science, as he wants to bring out his 'second' nature.

He does this through transforming himself into Mr Hyde - his evil alter ego who doesn't repent or accept responsibility for his evil crimes and ways. Jekyll tries to control his alter ego, Hyde, and for a while, Jekyll has the power. However, towards the end of the novel, Hyde takes over and this results in their deaths.

2. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Sherlock Holmes and the Duke's Son by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

The book is about a kidnapping of a kid. The story begins when Dr Huxtable, principal of the Priory School came to Sherlock Holmes with a very interesting case, with money involved if he solved the case, which makes him and his assistant Watson go to the north. The case was about the kidnapping of the Duke's son and the disappearance of the German teacher three days ago. When Holmes and Watson arrived they met the Duke and his secretary, James Wilder.

The Duke wasn't happy to see Holmes, because he wanted to keep as a secret the disappearance of his son, but he accepted anyway. Immediately Holmes and Watson started looking for leads to get to the kidnapper.

3. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

You've given a witness statement to the police

The police will ask you to explain what you saw, either in writing or on video - this is your witness statement. They'll ask you to sign it to say it's true.

People involved with the case - for example lawyers or the judge, will read or watch your witness statement. They might also use it as evidence in court.

The police officer who takes your statement will give you the name and contact details of the officer in charge of the case - you can contact them at any time if you have any questions.

Make sure you tell the police officer who takes your statement if there are any dates you won't be able to go to court to give evidence - for example if you're going on holiday.

The police will contact you if they need your help again - for example if they want you to identify a suspect.

4. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

SPEEDING PENALTIES

The minimum penalty for speeding is a £100 fine and 3 penalty points added to your licence.

You could be disqualified from driving if you build up 12 or more penalty points within a period of 3 years - check your driving licence record to see if you have points on your licence.

If you're caught by a speed camera

Within 14 days of your car being caught speeding you'll be sent a:

- Notice of Intended Prosecution (NIP)
- Section 172 notice

You must return the Section 172 notice within 28 days, telling the police who was driving the car.

You may have to go to court if you ignore the notice.

After you've sent the Section 172 notice back, you'll be sent either a:

- Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN)
- letter telling you to go to court

5. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

CONSTITUTION OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Art. 3

All citizens have equal social dignity and are equal before the law, without distinction of sex, race, language, religion, political opinion, personal and social conditions.

It is the duty of the Republic to remove those obstacles of an economic or social nature which constrain the freedom and equality of citizens, thereby impeding the full development of the human person and the effective participation of all workers in the political, economic and social organisation of the country.

6. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

CONSTITUTION OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

CIVIL RELATIONS

Art. 13

Personal liberty is inviolable.

No one may be detained, inspected, or searched nor otherwise subjected to any restriction of personal liberty except by order of the Judiciary stating a reason and only in such cases and in such manner as provided by the law.

In exceptional circumstances and under such conditions of necessity and urgency as shall conclusively be defined by the law, the police may take provisional measures that shall be referred within 48 hours to the Judiciary for validation and which, in default of such validation in the following 48 hours, shall be revoked and considered null and void.

Any act of physical and moral violence against a person subjected to restriction of personal liberty shall be punished.

The law shall establish the maximum duration of preventive detention.

7. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Officer Expectations and Duties

Qualities of a Police Officer

HUMANITY We respect life and liberty. We are sensitive and inclusive, treating everyone with dignity and compassion.

INTEGRITY We are guided by the principles of justice. We employ the highest ethical standard, we demand accountability, consistency, fairness and honesty in the performance of our duties.

8. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Officer Expectations and Duties

Qualities of a Police Officer

PROFESSIONALISM We take pride in our department. We are committed to excellence in our profession, and we maintain the highest standard of education in our field.

COURAGE Maintain a mental and moral strength to resist opposition and fairness of mind. Always stand by your fellow officers in the face of danger or extreme difficulty. Position duties are inclusive of all required tasks. Employees perform other related work as required.

9. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Officer Expectations and Duties

Duties of a Police Officer

- Protects life and property through the enforcement of laws & regulations; Proactively patrols assigned areas
- Responds to calls for police service
- Conducts preliminary & follow-up criminal and traffic investigations
- Conducts interviews
- Prepares written reports and field notes of investigations and patrol activities
- Arrest and processes criminals
- Testifies in court
- Emergency duties required during adverse weather conditions

10. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Officer Expectations and Duties

Duties of a Police Officer

- Ability to exercise judgment in determining when to use force and to what degree
- Operate a law enforcement vehicle under emergency conditions day or night
- Comprehending legal documents including citations, affidavits, warrants and other documents.
- Commanding emergency personnel at accident emergencies and disasters
- Takes an active role in Community Oriented Policing on campus
- Self initiate traffic and/or criminal investigations.

11. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

POLICE OFFICERS

Qualifications and training required

It is possible to become a police officer both with or without a degree, although all entrants must pass standard police initial recruitment tests (fitness, medical and educational).

You could qualify through a police constable degree apprenticeship, which takes a minimum of three years to complete and requires candidates to have two A levels (or equivalent) as well as to be competent in both written and spoken English. You could also take a degree in policing, which usually lasts for three years and after which students can apply to join the police.

12. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Police Officer and Civil Roles in the Police

A career within the Police can be diverse. There are a great number of roles in addition to serving as a Police Officer, including civilian roles such as a Communication Officer, Command and Dispatch Officer and working in Human Resources.

Role:

A Police Officer serves to maintain law and order in local areas by protecting members of the public and their property, preventing crime, reducing the fear of crime and improving the quality of life for all citizens. There are a number of different roles within the police and a clearly defined ranking system which can allow for career progression from police officer to chief constable.

13. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Police Officer and Civil Roles in the Police

Skills Required:

- Communication skills
- Team working and independent working skills
- Confidence
- Problem solving skills
- Sense of personal responsibility

Alongside this, evidence of work experience within the community would be advantageous. Also, volunteering as a special constable or police community support officer would be useful. Follow the link below for more information.

Things to consider:

Working in the Police Force can be challenging but is also a rewarding career with the chance to make a difference within the community. However, the work environment can be physically demanding, potentially dangerous and at times distressing. In regards to being physically demanding, a Police Officer will need to be physically fit in order to carry out some aspects of the job.

14. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

CONSTITUTION OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

CIVIL RELATIONS

Art. 17

Citizens have the right to assemble peaceably and unarmed.

No previous notice is required for meetings, including those held in places open to the public.

In case of meetings held in public places, previous notice shall be given to the authorities, who may prohibit them only for proven reason of security or public safety.

15. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

CONSTITUTION OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

POLITICAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Art. 52

The defence of the country is a sacred duty for every citizen. Military service is obligatory within the limits and in the manner set by law. Its fulfilment shall not prejudice a citizen's job, nor the exercise of political rights.

The organisation of the armed forces shall be based on the democratic spirit of the Republic.

16. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

CONSTITUTION OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

POLITICAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Art. 54

All citizens have the duty to be loyal to the Republic and to uphold its Constitution and laws.

Those citizens to whom public functions are entrusted have the duty to fulfil such functions with discipline and honour, taking an oath in those cases established by law.

17. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

police, body of officers representing the civil authority of government. Police typically are responsible for maintaining public order and safety, enforcing the law, and preventing, detecting, and investigating criminal activities. These functions are known as policing. Police are often also entrusted with various licensing and regulatory activities.

18. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Police Officer Qualities and Qualifications

Police officers have noble careers. They are the source of safety for the general public. With the touch of a button, you can get the assistance you so desperately need. Whether you have been in a car accident or fear someone is breaking into your home, the people you need to protect and serve are your local and state police. So, you think you have what it takes to fill this role?

19. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Police Officer Qualities and Qualifications

You might be a big fan of police work. Maybe you watch all of the top investigation series on TV. You might even have family members who are on the force, so you feel that this role is “in your blood.” But it’s not enough to *want* to become a cop. You must develop the qualities of a great police officer and meet the demands of the job. Just what are these must-have police officer qualifications? Check out this guide as we break down what it takes to land an exciting career as a police officer today.

20. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Police Officer Qualities and Qualifications

Police officers work in a mentally, physically, and emotionally-demanding field. Some of the most important qualities that a police officer must possess include:

- Physical fitness
- Critical thinking
- Problem-solving skills
- Communication skills
- Interpersonal skills
- Strong moral character
- Devotion to community

21. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Skills and Abilities

Community policing is an important aspect of a law enforcement career. Many agencies today hire in the spirit of service, not in the spirit of adventure. In other words, agencies are looking for Individuals who are drawn to and exhibit characteristics in line with the service element of policing over the prospect of excitement and adventure. And rightly so -- analysis of calls for service shows the vast majority of calls to which officers respond are not crime related.

22. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

HOW CAN YOU DEVELOP SKILLS AND ABILITIES?

Developing these skills comes with experience and exposure. Below are some ways to get started. **Volunteer.** Volunteering with your local police department is a great place to start. However, volunteering with any community service organization can provide you with some of the skills and abilities needed to be an effective community policing officer.

23. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

HOW CAN YOU DEVELOP SKILLS AND ABILITIES?

Developing these skills comes with experience and exposure. Below are some ways to get started. **Gain work experience.** Almost any type of work experience can help you develop the skills needed to be an effective community policing officer. Whether it's serving as an intern, working in retail, or doing clerical work, your ability to interact with others, think on your feet, and prioritize work will help you in policing. Work experiences in your community will help you better understand the dynamics of the community you may serve and improve your ability to show courtesy and respect to others in the work setting. These jobs will also help you to understand the surrounding environment and culture.

24. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

HOW CAN YOU DEVELOP SKILLS AND ABILITIES?

Developing these skills comes with experience and exposure. Below are some ways to get started. **Take related courses.** This could be through educational courses focused on communication or critical thinking. Understanding listening strategies and how to communicate with the various populations you will come in contact with is incredibly valuable. Critical thinking takes practice and will help you to develop better problem-solving abilities.

25. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Soft Skills You'll Need to Be a Successful Police Officer

The nature of law enforcement, corrections, and other criminal justice careers demands that you interact appropriately with a variety of people at any given time in a variety of situations. Not surprisingly, many folks are not going to be happy to see you. The best way to resolve potentially dangerous use-of-force situations is to rely on your cognitive and emotional intelligence. These are not necessarily the hard skills you acquired in your professional training. These are those soft skills you need to develop to be truly effective in your day-to-day job as a police officer.

26. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Soft Skills You'll Need to Be a Successful Police Officer

Empathy is the ability to understand and share someone else's feelings—to know what it's like to be in somebody else's shoes. It allows for a deeper appreciation of what other individuals are experiencing. In turn, this leads to more positive interactions and communication between police officers and the people they encounter.

27. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Soft Skills You'll Need to Be a Successful Police Officer

Compassion begins where empathy leaves off. If empathy is an understanding and sharing of other's feelings, then compassion means putting that understanding into action.

Treating individuals with compassion, whether they're witnesses, victims, or suspects helps build a rapport and brings healing to dangerous and traumatic situations. Compassion is perhaps the most important attribute for modern police officers in their daily interactions.

28. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Soft Skills You'll Need to Be a Successful Police Officer

Nonverbal Communication

People often express the sentiment that "it's not what they said it's how they said it" when they make complaints about their interactions with police officers.

Nonverbal communication—those cues we send through tone, facial expressions, gestures, and enunciation—often carry far more weight in how our messages are received than the actual words we use. Police officers must be aware of what signals their nonverbal communication sends to those they encounter in order to mitigate conflict and ease tension.

29. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Soft Skills You'll Need to Be a Successful Police Officer

Active Listening

As a police officer, you will deal with individuals who just want to be heard. Whether they are victims of a crime or community members looking for a solution for those who committed the crime, being an active listener helps your audience feel appreciated and understood.

Active listening means correctly interpreting and understanding the needs of others in a conversation. It is key if you want to resolve a conflict.

30. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Soft Skills You'll Need to Be a Successful Police Officer

Adaptability

The day-to-day job of a police officer is far from predictable. In fact, each individual call-for-service is often fluid and dynamic. Police officers should be flexible and adaptable, not only to the changing social climate and evolving technologies but to individual situations as they unfold. Officers must be able to anticipate, adapt, and overcome challenges in order to provide real service to their communities.

31. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Soft Skills You'll Need to Be a Successful Police Officer

Building Trust

To build trust in the community, police officers must be in constant communication with citizens, listening to their wants and needs, and building a rapport with those they work with day-to-day. The perception of law enforcement is created by its relationships with community members, community officials, and the news media. Trust means keeping promises, acting in a manner that promotes community safety and security, and avoiding actions that can undermine trust.

32. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Soft Skills You'll Need to Be a Successful Police Officer

Critical Thinking and Observation

There is no such thing as a routine call in law enforcement. Officers need the ability to quickly and efficiently evaluate and analyze facts, observations, and information so they can make sound decisions. Officers must be able to think critically if they're going to help members of the community solve problems and resolve conflicts.

33. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Soft Skills You'll Need to Be a Successful Police Officer

Critical Thinking and Observation

Keen observation skills are essential. Being able to visually, mentally and emotionally gauge a situation quickly can save your life and the lives of others. Detail-oriented individuals tend to be better observers because they can pick out small (but important) details at a moment's notice. If you're not a detail-oriented individual, try training yourself to be a better observer.

34. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Soft Skills You'll Need to Be a Successful Police Officer

Conflict Resolution

Unfortunately, conflict is a huge part of what a law enforcement career is all about. Whether the police are called to respond to an argument in progress or they're taking enforcement action against an individual, the nature of the job is such that it inevitably invites conflict to some degree or another.

35. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Soft Skills You'll Need to Be a Successful Police Officer

Conflict Resolution

Because conflict accompanies much of your job as an officer, you must have the ability to resolve that conflict peacefully.

Consider asking yourself these questions during a conflict:

- Are there ways to de-escalate the situation?
- Are emotions too high to try to come to a compromise?
- How can my words bring this situation to a peaceful end for all parties involved?

36. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Soft Skills You'll Need to Be a Successful Police Officer

Work-Life Balance

Between shift work, long hours, and the stresses of the job, there are a lot of potential threats to a police officer's health. Officers must be able to find ways to reduce that stress so they're happier both at home and on the job. Finding hobbies and ways to balance work with your personal life is a must for officers who want to achieve real success in their careers.

37. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

What Is Criminology?

Criminology is the study of crime from a social perspective, including examining who commits crimes, why they commit them, their impact, and how to prevent them.

Criminology is a branch of sociology, which traditionally examines human behavior, interaction, and organization. However, it also ties in research and concepts from other areas of study, such as philosophy, anthropology, biology, and psychology.

Criminologists examine a broad range of topics related to crime. They are dedicated to studying not only the causes of crime but the social roots and impact as well.

38. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

What Is Criminology?

The end goal of criminology is to determine the root causes of criminal behavior and to develop effective and humane means for preventing it. These goals have produced several schools of thought within the discipline, each of which looks at different factors involved in deviant behavior and comes to different conclusions about how best to approach the issues.

39. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

What Is Criminology?

Criminological theories generally fall into the classical, biological, psychological, or sociological categories. Classical theories explain criminal behavior as a conscious choice by individuals. Biological theories claim that it's partly determined by certain inherited biological traits. Psychological theories explain criminal behavior as the consequence of factors such as upbringing and childhood experiences. Sociological theories say crime is mostly influenced by a variety of factors in a community, such as systemic oppression and informal social controls.

40. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

What Is Criminology?

The field of criminology can lead to improvements across the criminal justice system, including the response to crime and treatment of both victims and criminals. It has also brought some advancements in police tactics and practices, such as community-oriented policing.

There are also specialized areas of study within the field of criminology, including environmental criminology, feminist criminology, and penology (the study of prisons and prison systems).

41. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

A Technique for Producing Ideas by James Webb Young

An idea occurs when you develop a new combination of old elements. The capacity to bring old elements into new combinations depends largely on your ability to see relationships. All ideas follow a five-step process of 1) gathering material, 2) intensely working over the material in your mind, 3) stepping away from the problem, 4) allowing the idea to come back to you naturally, and 5) testing your idea in the real world and adjusting it based on feedback.

42. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Are you fully charged? By Tom Rath

There are three keys to being fully charged each day: doing work that provides meaning to your life, having positive social interactions with others, and taking care of yourself so you have the energy you need to do the first two things. Trying to maximize your own happiness can actually make you feel self-absorbed and lonely, but giving more can drive meaning and happiness in your life. People who spend money on experiences are happier than those who spend on material things.

43. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Rules for a Knight by Ethan Hawke

This book contains a number of "rules for a knight," which are lessons on how to live better. For example, 1) never announce that you are a knight, simply behave as one and 2) the only intelligent response to the ongoing gift of life is gratitude, and 3) how a knight lives is what is important, not on which particular afternoon he was born or on which specific morning he might die. Along with many other insights.

44. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Core Duties of a Police Officer

The primary duty of a police officer is to protect people and property. Common duties of police include controlling traffic, patrolling neighborhoods, responding to emergency calls, writing citations, delivering warrants, arresting violators and submitting incident reports in a timely manner. Police are also called occasionally to testify in court about a situation they witnessed or handled. Additionally, duties of police include educational outreach to the public to help prevent and solve crime. A typical day varies depending on the jurisdiction and agency type. For example, a police officer in the inner city typically spends more time responding to 911 calls and investigating crimes than a small town sheriff in a remote area.

45. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Moral and Ethical Obligations

Ethics, integrity, accountability and honesty are important values for a police officer to possess. At all times, police officers must follow the law and departmental regulations. For example, use of force must be reasonable and necessary. They are expected to carry out their duties and responsibilities equitably and justly. Police must not show favoritism or act in a discriminatory manner recognizing that all citizens deserve respectful treatment regardless of race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, national origin or religion, for instance. The police code of ethics prohibits dishonesty and corruption. Police officers who engage in serious misconduct on duty or in their personal life can face disciplinary action and legal prosecution. When assisting crime victims, police have a duty to be caring, compassionate and responsive by taking the report seriously, pursuing the offender and explaining victim services available in the community.

46. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Skills and Education

Police officer careers are physically and mentally demanding. Working as a law enforcement officer requires possessing a specific skill set. Skills critical to career success include perception and leadership skills, the ability to multi-task, good judgment, strong communication, professionalism and physical stamina. Most agencies require officers to be at least 21 years old and have a high-school diploma. All candidates must graduate from a police training academy. Further, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that many federal and state agencies prefer or require relevant college coursework. Colleges across the country offer associate and bachelor's degrees in criminal justice and law enforcement. All candidates must graduate from a police training academy to acquire proficiency in the essential duties of a police officer.

47. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Risks and Hazards

The job of a police officer is risky, and officers incur a higher rate of illnesses and injury than the national average for other jobs. Officers spend a great deal of time working with criminals and dealing with threatening scenarios, such as intervening in a domestic assault or foiling a burglary. As a result, the possibility of conflicts and physical injury exist when attempting to apprehend a suspect. Many of the risks associated with a law enforcement career can be minimized by police officers following proper procedures.

48. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

What Are the Duties of a Patrol Officer Versus a Detective?

Some duties of patrol officers and detectives seemingly overlap but differ in significant ways. Patrol officers serve and protect the public on the frontline. They are first responders when a major incident goes down and do whatever is necessary to save lives. Patrol officers control the scene and take statements, while detectives work with forensic technicians to process the crime scene and gather evidence to guide the subsequent investigation.

49. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Worst Part of Being a Cop

Witnessing Suffering

Because of regular interaction with people, and the nature of law enforcement and emergency duties, cops often see people suffering. They bear witness to the physical and emotional harm and struggle of adults, children and even animals from actions taken by those who break the law, or from natural or man-made emergencies. Grief and sadness from being close to this suffering, coupled with feelings of helplessness, anger or frustration about the amount of assistance the police can provide, can take a toll on the minds and bodies of police officers.

50. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Worst Part of Being a Cop

Coping With Personal Life

Cops often work long hours, irregular shifts, nights, holidays and may be on call, resulting in missed opportunities to build and grow stable relationships with family and friends. Many have difficulty connecting with loved ones, or seem emotionally unavailable or overly negative because they can't forget or share some of the things they've seen. They may feel they can't give up the emotional self-control, cynicism or other behaviors that help them react to work situations. Additionally, many cops struggle with mental or physical health issues from exposure to high stress, injury and diseases.

51. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Agatha Christie

Dame Agatha Christie was born in Devon, England in September of 1890. She is one of the bestselling authors of all time and one of the most widely published world wide.

Christie authored 66 detective novels in her lifetime and 14 short story collections, most of which revolve around the investigations of characters like, Hercule Poirot, Jane Marple, Parker Pyne and Tommy and Tuppence Beresford, to name a few. She also wrote the world's longest-running play, a murder mystery called "Mousetrap".

52. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

TRAFFIC INCIDENTS AND UNPLANNED EVENTS

Traffic Incident Management (TIM) is the response to traffic accidents, incidents and other unplanned events that occur on the road network, often in potentially dangerous situations. The objective is to handle incidents safely and quickly, to prevent further accidents and restore traffic conditions back to normal as quickly as possible. It requires the deployment of a systematic, planned and coordinated set of response actions and resources.

53. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

TRAFFIC INCIDENTS AND UNPLANNED EVENTS

Traffic Incident Management proceeds through a cycle of phases starting with immediate notice of possible dangers or problems ahead – as soon as an incident occurs – in order to forewarn drivers and prevent accidents.

Incident warning and management have two main goals – to:

- prevent or minimise the risk of incidents and the consequences of incidents
- manage and resolve incidents in a safe, effective and expeditious way

54. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

SECONDARY INCIDENTS

Avoiding secondary incidents is of paramount importance because they start the incident response cycle all over again. The aerial photograph below illustrates this point. The original incident that caused the multiple vehicle pile-up was a car that was stationary due to its engine overheating – which blocked a traffic lane in the direction going “downstream”. The stationary vehicle was the cause of one or two collisions but many more collisions on both sides of the highway occurred because a vehicle responding to the incident attempted to bypass the traffic queue and reach the incident by travelling the wrong way on the opposite side. The example shows that secondary incidents can in fact be more serious than the original incident.



Secondary crashes resulting from a “wrong-way” (contra-flow) response - Source: Wallace, et al., 2007/2009, originally from the collection of John O’Laughlin.

55. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

All agencies must work closely together to quickly detect an incident, and to verify, respond and clear it in as timely and efficient a manner as possible. ITS in general and the Traffic Control Centres (TCCs) in particular will play a part at each stage. The emphasis must be on the rigorous application of the 4-Cs of incident management (Communication, Cooperation, Coordination and Consensus) and close inter-agency working, through Traffic Incident Management (TIM) teams. Traffic Incident Management Teams and Safety Service Patrols are vital elements of a good traffic incident management programme.

56. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Traffic Incident Management

Traffic incident management (TIM) consists of a planned and coordinated multi-disciplinary process to detect, respond to, and clear traffic incidents and restore traffic flow as safely and quickly as possible. Applied effectively, TIM reduces the duration and impacts of traffic incidents and improves the safety of motorists, crash victims and emergency responders.

57. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Traffic Incident Management

There are numerous benefits to integrating TIM into the transportation planning process at a State or regional level using an objectives-driven, performance-based approach. Transportation planners and traffic incident management professionals are two groups of professionals who traditionally have had little interaction, but there are real and sustainable benefits for incident responders, planners, and the traveling public to be gained when the connection is made. Those benefits start with safer, more efficient transportation system performance for the traveling public. With greater regional support, incidents can be cleared safely in less time, minimizing congestion and the impacts of traffic incidents on overall mobility and safety.

58. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Traffic Incident Management Systems

The report provides information on safe and effective management of emergency incidents that occur on roadways. These include fires, collisions, hazardous materials incidents, and other incidents that expose emergency responders to the hazards of working on active roadways. The report provides historical data on this issue, case studies of previous incidents, safety equipment information, and incident management strategies.

59. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Rules for drivers and motorcyclists

Rule 95

Do not drink and drive as it will seriously affect your judgement and abilities.

Alcohol will

- give a false sense of confidence
- reduce co-ordination and slow down reactions
- affect judgement of speed, distance and risk
- reduce your driving ability, even if you're below the legal limit
- take time to leave your body; you may be unfit to drive in the evening after drinking at lunchtime, or in the morning after drinking the previous evening.

The best solution is not to drink at all when planning to drive because any amount of alcohol affects your ability to drive safely. If you are going to drink, arrange another means of transport.

60. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Rules for drivers and motorcyclists

Rule 91

Driving when you are tired greatly increases your risk of collision. To minimise this risk

- make sure you are fit to drive. Do not begin a journey if you are tired. Get a good night's sleep before embarking on a long journey
- avoid undertaking long journeys between midnight and 6 am, when natural alertness is at a minimum
- plan your journey to take sufficient breaks. A minimum break of at least 15 minutes after every two hours of driving is recommended
- if you feel at all sleepy, stop in a safe place. Do not stop on the hard shoulder of a motorway
- the most effective ways to counter sleepiness are to drink, for example, two cups of caffeinated coffee and to take a short nap (at least 15 minutes)

61. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Rules for drivers and motorcyclists

Rule 96

You **MUST NOT** drive under the influence of drugs or medicine. For medicines, check with your doctor or pharmacist and do not drive if you are advised that you may be impaired.

You **MUST NOT** drive if you have illegal drugs or certain medicines in your blood above specified limits. It is highly dangerous so never take illegal drugs if you intend to drive; the effects are unpredictable, but can be even more severe than alcohol and result in fatal or serious road crashes. Illegal drugs have been specified at very low levels so even small amounts of use could be above the specified limits. The limits for certain medicines have been specified at higher levels, above the levels generally found in the blood of patients who have taken normal therapeutic doses. If you are found to have a concentration of a drug above its specified limit in your blood because you have been prescribed or legitimately supplied a particularly high dose of medicine, then you can raise a statutory medical defence, provided your driving was not impaired by the medicine you are taking.

62. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Rules for drivers and motorcyclists

Rule 99

You **MUST** wear a seat belt in cars, vans and other goods vehicles if one is fitted (see table below). Adults, and children aged 14 years and over, **MUST** use a seat belt or child restraint, where fitted, when seated in minibuses, buses and coaches. Exemptions are allowed for the holders of medical exemption certificates and those making deliveries or collections in goods vehicles when travelling less than 50 metres (approx 162 feet).

63. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

General Advice

Rule 146

Adapt your driving to the appropriate type and condition of road you are on. In particular

- do not treat speed limits as a target. It is often not appropriate or safe to drive at the maximum speed limit
- take the road and traffic conditions into account. Be prepared for unexpected or difficult situations, for example, the road being blocked beyond a blind bend. Be prepared to adjust your speed as a precaution
- where there are junctions, be prepared for road users emerging
- in side roads and country lanes look out for unmarked junctions where nobody has priority
- be prepared to stop at traffic control systems, road works, pedestrian crossings or traffic lights as necessary
- try to anticipate what pedestrians and cyclists might do. If pedestrians, particularly children, are looking the other way, they may step out into the road without seeing you.

64. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

General Advice

Rule 149

You **MUST** exercise proper control of your vehicle at all times. You **MUST NOT** use a hand-held mobile phone, or similar device, when driving or when supervising a learner driver, except to call 999 or 112 in a genuine emergency when it is unsafe or impractical to stop. Never use a hand-held microphone when driving. Using hands-free equipment is also likely to distract your attention from the road. It is far safer not to use any telephone while you are driving or riding - find a safe place to stop first or use the voicemail facility and listen to messages later.

65. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Traffic Fines and Toll in Italy

Many European consumers on holiday in Italy like to explore the country on board of their own or a hired car. When they return home from Italy, tourists frequently turn to the Network of the European Consumer Centres (ECC-Net) for information because they received a letter containing a traffic fine or a payment request for an unpaid toll.

66. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Traffic Fines and Toll in Italy

The fact that using the vast majority of Italian motorways is not free, and that it is practically almost impossible, to exit an Italian motorway without being asked to pay is actually quite well-known to European consumers.

Nevertheless, it sometimes happens that European consumers receive demands for payment of Italian motorway operators or collection agencies acting on their behalf, because they had failed to pay the tolls on the motorway or because they did not pay in full.

67. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Traffic Fines and Toll in Italy

If the consumer chooses to pay via his credit or debit card or a prepaid "Viacard", he sometimes might not notice that the payment was not properly carried out. Reasons for this are for example that the card was unreadable, expired or without credit. A paper slip will be printed out and the barrier opens, the consumer can continue his journey. On the paper slip the consumer finds the information that no payment was made, and instructions on how to pay: at the next staffed toll station, at a toll station service (Punto Blu) or even on the motorway operators website. Many foreign consumers, however, believe that the paper slip it is a receipt while the opposite is the case.

Those who do not pay, will receive a payment request by post by the motorway operator or a collection agency. It is therefore advisable to check the paper slip carefully and to assure oneself that the payment was done correctly.

68. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Traffic Fines from Italy

It goes without saying that consumers must comply with the applicable traffic laws of the country they are travelling to and are subject to the penalties provided therein.

During their holiday in Italy, lots of consumers often make first acquaintance with a particularity, the "**traffic restricted zones**" (in Italian: "zona a traffico limitato" **ZTL**). The entrances to these areas are usually marked with a no vehicular traffic sign and a supplementary sign explaining the times of the ban and which categories are excluded. The entrances to these zone are very often monitored by cameras who register the transiting vehicles and detect the number plates.

69. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Traffic Fines from Italy

Municipal authorities of many towns and cities, in particular of those world-renowned for their art, which are favourite destinations of European tourists, created limited traffic zones with electronic gateways monitored by cameras. A lot of tourists do not know that by entering these zones they infringe the traffic regulations and that therefore they can be fined and might also be pursued. At times these signs are overlooked or misinterpreted by tourists but ignorance of the law cannot be used as an excuse.

70. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Traffic Fines from Italy

Illegal parking, and the disregard of speed limits are other very frequent traffic sins committed by travelers - and not only by them.

When a driver who is not an Italian resident is caught offending the traffic code and **stopped** by the authorities, the driver can alternatively decide to **pay the penalty immediately** (losing his right to appeal against it), or pay a deposit and thus appeal against the fine to the prefect or the magistrate. If the tourist refuses to pay both the fine and the deposit, the car can be blocked by the authorities and the driver can not go on without paying the penalty.

71. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Traffic Fines from Italy

Art. 201 of the Italian Road Traffic Code foresees a **time limit of 360 days for the notification** of the fine departing from the ascertainment of the infringement. From the context of the article, one can deflect that if the foreign driver of an Italian rental car who was photographed while speeding, might receive the notification even after 360 days, if the fine was notified to the car rental company within the limit of 90 days foreseen for national notifications, and the company had yet to disclose the identity of the driver.

72. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Traffic Fines from Italy

In practice, consumers often will get a request for payment before notification ("preavviso di contestazione") by a private company on behalf of the municipalities or the police first. By payment of the amount, the consumer can avoid the actual notification the costs for the notification of the traffic fine ("verbale di contestazione"). It should be noted in this context that an appeal is possible only after the actual notification of the fine. For those who live outside of Italy, the time limit for both the appeal to the prefect and for the one to the justice of peace is 60 days from the notification - because they are administrative acts, a foreign consumers might have difficulties to go through with the appeal without an Italian lawyer, as the appeal must be written in Italian.

73. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

POLICE OFFICERS

Qualifications and training required

For those who have a degree, there are degree-holder programmes that lead to a graduate diploma in professional policing. One is the Police Now Leadership programme, which is open to candidates with a minimum 2.1 in any degree discipline and works with a number of forces across England and Wales. Applicants for the programme will be expected to undergo fitness checks and will be tested for substance misuse during the application process.

74. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Confidence in the local police

1. Main facts and figures

- in the year ending March 2020, 74% of people aged 16 and over in England and Wales said they had confidence in their local police
- in every year shown, a lower percentage of Black Caribbean people had confidence in their local police than White British people
- in the 3 years from April 2017 to March 2020, a higher percentage of people in the Asian, White, and Other ethnic groups had confidence in their local police than Black people

75. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Confidence in the local police

Summary

The data shows that:

- 74% of people had confidence in their local police in the year ending March 2020
- people from the Asian (77%), White (74%) and Other ethnic groups (75%) were more likely to have confidence in their local police than Black people (64%)
- in every year shown, a lower percentage of Black Caribbean people had confidence in their local police than White British people
- other differences between ethnic groups or years are not reliable because of the smaller number of people surveyed

76. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Confidence in the local police

Summary

The data shows that, in the 3 years to March 2020:

- a higher percentage of White women (77%) than White men (75%) had confidence in their local police
- Asian men (78%) were more likely to have confidence in their local police than men from the White (75%), Mixed (67%) and Black (68%) groups
- women from the Asian (79%) and White (77%) ethnic groups were more likely to have confidence in their local police than Black women (71%)
- differences between men and women in other ethnic groups are not reliable because of the smaller number of people surveyed

77. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Confidence in the local police

Summary

The data shows that:

- White people aged 75 and over (82%) had the highest percentage of people with confidence in their local police out of all ethnic and age groups
- among 16 to 24 year olds, a lower percentage of Black people (63%) had confidence in their local police than White people (79%) and Asian people (76%)
- among 25 to 34 year olds, a lower percentage of people from the Black (69%) and Mixed (67%) ethnic groups had confidence in their local police than White people (77%) and Asian people (79%)
- among 35 to 44 year olds, a lower percentage of people with Mixed ethnicity (66%) had confidence in their local police than White people (76%) and Asian people (78%)

78. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Confidence in the local police

Summary

The data shows that:

- among 55 to 64 year olds, a lower percentage of White (73%) and Black (70%) people had confidence in their local police than Asian people (82%)
- among 65 to 74 year olds, a lower percentage of White people (74%) had confidence in their local police than Asian people (84%)
- other differences between age and ethnic groups are not reliable because of the smaller number of people surveyed

79. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Confidence in the local police

Summary

The data shows that, in the 3 years to March 2020:

- a higher percentage of White students (83%) had confidence in their local police than Black students (65%)
- among people in 'routine and manual jobs', a higher percentage of Asian people (80%) had confidence in their local police than people from Mixed (67%) and White (74%) groups
- among people in 'intermediate occupations' (including clerical, sales and service jobs), a higher percentage of people from the Asian (76%) and White (75%) ethnic groups had confidence in their local police than Black people (63%)
- among people in 'managerial and professional jobs', a higher percentage of White people (78%) had confidence in their local police than people from the Black and Mixed ethnic groups (both 69%)
- among long-term unemployed people, a higher percentage of Asian people (86%) had confidence in their local police than Black (72%) and White (71%) people

<https://www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk/crime-justice-and-the-law/policing/confidence-in-the-local-police/latest>

80. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

One police officer per 294 people

Overall, there was one police officer for every 294 inhabitants in the EU-27 (average 2016-2018), or 340 police officers per 100 000 inhabitants. However, there are big differences between countries, as illustrated in Figure 1. The lowest number of police officers per 100 000 inhabitants was in Finland (137.8), followed by Denmark (188.5), and Sweden (199.6). In ten EU Member States the figure was over 400. Due to differences in how countries organise law enforcement, there may be differences in which jobs count as police.

81. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Strong levels of public confidence in Police Scotland have been reported during the COVID-19 pandemic, with the majority of people supporting their approach to keeping people safe.

When asked for their opinion of policing in their local area and concerns regarding their safety and wellbeing, 84% of respondents who took part in the 'Your Police' 2020/21 survey also said they felt safe.

The survey – which launched on 9 April last year – received more than 36,500 responses from people across Scotland. This will help the force to build on their understanding of the views and priorities of Scotland's diverse communities.

During the survey period, the average public confidence level was 57% – an increase of nine percentage points from pre COVID-19.

82. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

CONSTITUTION OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

Art. 118

(...)

State legislation shall provide for co-ordinated action between the State and the Regions in the subject matters as per Article 117, paragraph two, letters b) and h), and also provide for agreements and co-ordinated action in the field of cultural heritage preservation.

The State, regions, metropolitan cities, provinces and municipalities shall promote the autonomous initiatives of citizens, both as individuals and as members of associations, relating to activities of general interest, on the basis of the principle of subsidiarity.

83. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

CONSTITUTION OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

Art. 11

Italy rejects war as an instrument of aggression against the freedom of other peoples and as a means for the settlement of international disputes. Italy agrees, on conditions of equality with other States, to the limitations of sovereignty that may be necessary to a world order ensuring peace and justice among the Nations. Italy promotes and encourages international organisations furthering such ends.

84. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Territorialization: Concept that bases administrative and organizational responsibility in the district or territory, particularly as regards the fight against petty or moderately severe delinquency. It covers organization of police operations, various types of community policing and the organization of decision-making, decentralization and a broader base for operations territorial responsibility for police operations is based on the following principles: partnership, broader administrative organization, knowledge of the area served, a choice of solutions, police initiative, relationships generating confidence and information, unit patrols, police versatility, cooperation.

<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/UNH%20Role%20of%20Police%20Publication.pdf>

85. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Neighbourhood Watch: Approach based on the creation of prevention programs which combine situational and social measures to better ensure social control and public safety. These programs are aimed at reducing opportunities for committing offences and decreasing vulnerability through better-focused protection. Neighbourhood watch programs basically depend on the creation of a climate of community cooperation that promotes solidarity, awareness and safety within the neighbourhood.

<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/UNH%20Role%20of%20Police%20Publication.pdf>

86. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Social Prevention: This basically involves mobilizing the individuals and groups that can act on the factors that hinder public participation in sustainable development and the creation of healthy, viable communities. This preventive strategy generally involves drawing up integrated social policies and development programs that can be incorporated into multi-sector initiatives that serve the interests of the community at large: employment, education, urban planning, housing, health, youth protection, social exclusion, policing and justice. In the context of safety and security, the most appropriate social development policies and programs are the ones targeting risk factors contributing to the emergence of delinquent or violent behaviours and to social exclusion.

<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/UNH%20Role%20of%20Police%20Publication.pdf>

87. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Situational Prevention: This type of prevention is based on a strategic analysis of a given area or district to identify and catalogue opportunities to commit offences and individuals and situations at risk, with a view to changing the conditions that generate crime through improved protection of target people and property. The goal is to develop community-based mechanisms for reducing crime and incivility. Sustainable prevention through the use of situational measures requires enlisting the responsibility and ability of residents to ensure public safety in their community.

<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/UNH%20Role%20of%20Police%20Publication.pdf>

88. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Community policing: Police model which promotes closer relations between the police and the community for more effective prevention of crime and insecurity, and partnerships with the broader community (local councillors, business associations, groups of citizens, trade unions, urban planners) and all other public or private institutions. Community policing is basically a professional police model spanning the continuum between two major poles: the community-based approach and problem-oriented policing.

<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/UNH%20Role%20of%20Police%20Publication.pdf>

89. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Accessible/Proximity police: Similar to the work strategies and organization of community policing models, this police model is primarily based on the idea of an effective partnership between the police and the local community to manage security and ensure order. An accessible/proximity police adheres to the principles of local community policing: geographical responsibility, decentralization and territorial organization.

<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/UNH%20Role%20of%20Police%20Publication.pdf>

90. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Community policing (street-level): Based on the concept of geographical responsibility, this type of street-level community policing emphasizes knowledge through greater proximity and an increased police ability to respond to the needs of the population. Community policemen usually patrol areas by foot, bicycle or horse. This type of policing seeks closer contact with citizens while contributing to the development of local knowledge and expertise.

<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/UNH%20Role%20of%20Police%20Publication.pdf>

91. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Problem-oriented policing: Dynamic public safety diagnostic process focusing on understanding and overcoming community problems, in which institutions other than the police, such as NGOs and citizens, play a central role. It includes the identification and description of problems in a district through detailed analysis and consultation with citizens, strategic planning to establish priorities and means of action, and assessment to target the impact of action taken and make the necessary changes efficiently. This approach provides an opportunity to forge lasting cooperation between the police and institutional and community partners.

<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/UNH%20Role%20of%20Police%20Publication.pdf>

92. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

TRENDS AND INDICATORS OF URBAN CRIME

Throughout the world, violence, delinquency and fear undermine the basic right of individuals to live in peace and fully benefit from a healthy and sustainable community. These elements make no real distinction between prosperous and poor cities, and impose a considerable cost on the population, particularly through the decline of communities, the increase in health and security expenditures and the deterioration of investments. Violence and fear directly threaten life in society, good governance and the sustainable development of the world's communities and neighbourhoods.

<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/UNH%20Role%20of%20Police%20Publication.pdf>

93. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

TRENDS AND INDICATORS OF URBAN CRIME

1.1 Urbanization and human development

Over the past twenty-five years, the planet has become increasingly urbanized. This has not always been an easy or peaceful process, and the multiplication of spontaneous zones of urbanization has caused the exclusion and social and physical marginalization of an increasing portion of the population. On a whole, the urbanization process is characterized by a substantial increase in the size of cities together with elementary infrastructure problems such as the shortage of appropriate housing, with the resulting emergence of urban zones deprived of adequate collective services and a steadily growing concentration of poor citizens living in the street. In many countries, the expansion of illegal parallel land markets contributed to the growth of shantytowns and over-populated suburban areas (United Nations, 1996).

<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/UNH%20Role%20of%20Police%20Publication.pdf>

94. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

TRENDS AND INDICATORS OF URBAN CRIME

1.1 Urbanization and human development

Constant, rapid urbanization appears to be the demographic trend of the 20th century in most major metropolises and seems destined to continue for several decades to come (Habitat,1996). By the year 2020, the United Nations estimate that nearly 57% of the world population will live in urban areas. In Africa, the surge in emigration from rural to urban areas suggests that nearly 53% of the population will live in urban agglomerations with growth rates two and a half times higher than rural areas. These waves of emigration contribute to drastic transformations in many developing countries, bringing a flood of individuals who find themselves in the cities without family, housing, resource networks or any legal means of subsistence.

<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/UNH%20Role%20of%20Police%20Publication.pdf>

95. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

TRENDS AND INDICATORS OF URBAN CRIME

1.2 Crime around the world

Almost everywhere on the planet, the incidence of crimes against persons or property is on the rise. Between 1975 and 1990, the number of offenses reported worldwide each year rose from 350 to 500 million. According to the United Nations, violent crimes increased almost 10 percent during the last decade. Offenses such as larceny, robbery and fraud account for 70% of reported crimes and increased by 30% between 1980 and 1990. For all categories combined, more than three-quarters of these crimes are committed in urban areas, with robbery and assault being the principal causes of victimization in industrialized countries. In many countries, economic growth and urban development are associated with rates of crime two to three times higher than those reported 10 or 20 years ago.

<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/UNH%20Role%20of%20Police%20Publication.pdf>

96. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

TRENDS AND INDICATORS OF URBAN CRIME

1.2 Crime around the world

While the risks of victimization vary accordingly from one municipal or local district to another, it is also true that residential and commercial areas are the preferred targets for delinquents. The incidence of crimes against property is mainly increased by the characteristics of urban life, such as high population density, anonymity, abundance of material goods and urban development that provides greater opportunities for crime. Whether in a city in Africa or in an urban centre in an industrialized country, the rate of burglary, currently one of the most common crimes against property, would be one of the best predictors of the more general level of crime in a given area (van Dijk, 1996).

<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/UNH%20Role%20of%20Police%20Publication.pdf>

97. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

TRENDS AND INDICATORS OF URBAN CRIME

1.2 Crime around the world

Violence has many faces. Violence against women and children indicates a particularly alarming situation, although that it is difficult to quantify. While it occurs in private rather than the public space, the social and human costs of this widespread form of violence are considerable (UNICEF, 1997). It also contributes to social dysfunction and the reproduction of violent attitudes, while occurring in an environment made more complex by a whole range of factors directly and indirectly related to economic crises, social exclusion, migratory flow and a breakdown in social relationships. Millions of women and children are routinely sexually exploited, mutilated and killed, and these manifestations of violence threaten the essential dynamic and the fundamental conditions suitable for human development.

<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/UNH%20Role%20of%20Police%20Publication.pdf>

98. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

TRENDS AND INDICATORS OF URBAN CRIME

1.2 Crime around the world

The worsening of urban violence is closely interrelated with drug and alcohol abuse in conjunction with the rise in the use of firearms. In the United States, death by gunshot wounds accounted for 64% of homicides in 1990 and represented the second-ranking cause of mortality for young people. An American study compared Seattle in the United States and Vancouver in Canada, similar cities demographically and socioeconomically, but differing in their handgun regulations. While there was no significant difference in rates of assaults and robberies, the rate of armed homicide was four times higher in Seattle, where gun laws are much more permissive (Sloane, 1988). The availability of firearms, facilitated by worldwide organized crime, multiplies the risks of urban violence and represents a fundamental threat to security.

<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/UNH%20Role%20of%20Police%20Publication.pdf>

99. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

TRENDS AND INDICATORS OF URBAN CRIME

SECURITY AND POLICE REORGANIZATION

With the rise of violence and the increase of fear, urban tensions and conflicts became central priorities for governments and local authorities around the world. The majority of local and national surveys show that a feeling of insecurity underlies life in urban centres and neighbourhoods; even if it does not always correspond to a tangible situation, it is directly associated with the broader context of freedom and the basic right to a safe environment for all citizens. Urban spaces are places where deviant behaviours are more visible, with a particularly significant concentration in high-risk zones. Faced with social exclusion, which affects a growing portion of the population, all levels of government have to adopt effective strategies to act on the root causes of delinquency and insecurity in communities.

<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/UNH%20Role%20of%20Police%20Publication.pdf>

100. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

TRENDS AND INDICATORS OF URBAN CRIME

SECURITY AND POLICE REORGANIZATION

3.2 Proximity and territorial organization

Increased demands for safety require greater involvement of a wider variety of players and changes to social regulation mechanisms. In the case of the police, these transformations are characterized by a movement from centralized political legitimacy to a social legitimacy which gives a strategic role to communities and regions (Gleizal, 1994). Japan is still the best example of greater citizen participation and cooperation in the adoption of preventive measures and in the decentralization of crime prevention. This results in a sharing of responsibilities in a climate of cooperative management of safety in public and private areas (Miyazawa, 1990).

<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/UNH%20Role%20of%20Police%20Publication.pdf>

101. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

TRENDS AND INDICATORS OF URBAN CRIME

SECURITY AND POLICE REORGANIZATION

3.2 Proximity and territorial organization

Proximity or accessible police, with a proactive mandate, should be part of any policy aimed at solving local problems and developing more effective safety management from the territorial level. The adoption of preventive or safety policies, integrated into a larger urban social development policy, should consist of a balance between prevention, law enforcement and solidarity to act on the globality of social phenomena such as fear and violence, while taking into consideration the particular problems of a given area.

<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/UNH%20Role%20of%20Police%20Publication.pdf>

102. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Neighbourhood Watch

Neighbourhood Watch is about people getting together with their neighbours to take action to reduce crime. They're community initiatives owned and run by their members which are supported by the police but not owned by them, although we sometimes run them. They work by developing a close relationship between community members and the local police.

Neighbourhood Watch schemes can:

- cut crime and the opportunities for crime
- help and reassure those who live in the area
- encourage neighbourliness and closer communities

103. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

CONSTITUTION OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

Art. 27

Criminal responsibility is personal. A defendant shall be considered not guilty until a final sentence has been passed. Punishments may not be inhuman and shall aim at re-educating the convicted. Death penalty is prohibited.

104. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

CONSTITUTION OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

Art. 30

It is the duty and right of parents to support, raise and educate their children, even if born out of wedlock.

In the case of incapacity of the parents, the law provides for the fulfilment of their duties.

The law ensures such legal and social protection measures as are compatible with the rights of the members of the legitimate family to any children born out of wedlock.

The law shall establish rules and constraints for the determination of paternity.

105. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

CONSTITUTION OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

Art. 32

The Republic safeguards health as a fundamental right of the individual and as a collective interest, and guarantees free medical care to the indigent.

No one may be obliged to undergo any health treatment except under the provisions of the law. The law may not under any circumstances violate the limits imposed by respect for the human person.

106. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Treasure Island is a novel by Robert Louis Stevenson in which Jim Hawkins embarks on an adventure to find a hidden treasure.

- A seaman named Bill Bones stays at Jim Hawkins's father's inn. When Bill dies, Jim goes through his belongings and finds a treasure map.
- Jim shows the map to Dr. Livesey and Squire Trelawney. They buy a boat and enlist Long John Silver to put together a crew.
- Upon arrival, Silver leads a mutiny, only to find that the treasure is already gone. However, Jim and his two friends locate the treasure and sail safely back to Bristol.

107. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Qualities Every Great Administrative Assistant Should Have

As an administrative assistant, you are a critical bridge between your bosses and your co-workers. In addition, the support you supply to management requires serious skills. To succeed and advance, focus on sharpening the skills most valued by top executives. Without them, you'll shortchange yourself and potentially miss out on important opportunities.

Unfortunately, when it comes to admins, there is a misconception in the business world that "anyone can do that job." However, any boss that has had a bad assistant knows that couldn't be further from the truth.

108. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Top Qualities You Should Possess as an Administrative Assistant

1. **Adaptability:** The ability to adapt to any situation on the fly is critical. You need to be able to think quickly and efficiently no matter what comes up.
2. **Be a problem solver:** Along with being adaptable, you have to be able to handle difficult situations. Solving minor problems without taking them to your boss will take a load off of their plate and make you shine.
3. **Radiate professionalism:** It's important your outward appearance and attitude reflect your administrative skills. This means you must stick to the dress code and watch your body language – slouching in meetings is forbidden! Furthermore, address everyone with a firm handshake and make eye contact. Fair or not, you represent your boss and department with every interaction, but if you project professionalism, you'll get it returned more often than not.

109. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Top Qualities You Should Possess as an Administrative Assistant

(...)

4. **Be outgoing:** As an administrative assistant, you'll meet professionals from every level of the company, as well as important clients. Make sure to give everyone a great first impression of you and the business you represent.
5. **Have exceptional organizational skills:** You must be able to multitask ... keep everything organized ... and find anything your boss needs at a moment's notice. You can't do any of this without first-class organization skills. In addition, being organized will keep your work on track so you're never behind schedule.
6. **Master time management:** Being organized goes a long way to helping you with time management. However, you're not just managing your time — you're managing your boss's time too. On the plus side, making sure your boss's day runs smoothly usually coincides with your stress level plummeting.

110. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Top Qualities You Should Possess as an Administrative Assistant

(...)

7. **Have strong written and oral communication skills:** You'll write many documents, from e-mails to company-wide memos, and you need to communicate clearly and succinctly. In addition, you'll speak with many people on a daily basis, so make sure your conversational skills are top-notch and your phone etiquette is excellent.
8. **Know your business:** Because you'll communicate with professionals throughout your company and industry, make sure you know your industry-specific terms. You'll understand your work better and be able to connect more clearly with your colleagues, outside vendors, and clients.

111. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Top Qualities You Should Possess as an Administrative Assistant

(...)

9. **Diplomacy rules:** Administrative assistants often get unwittingly sucked into the dark side of office politics and gossip. Co-workers often think that if they complain to you about a work situation, you'll automatically pass it on to your boss. Make sure not to discuss personal matters with co-workers or participate in gossip.
10. **Honor confidentiality:** At some point, you will handle sensitive information and it is essential that you keep it 100 percent confidential. Oftentimes, federal law mandates your silence on most issues, but more importantly for your career, you absolutely must be someone your boss and co-workers trust.

112. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Virginia Woolf, original name in full **Adeline Virginia Stephen**, (born January 25, 1882, London, England—died March 28, 1941, near Rodmell, Sussex), English writer whose novels, through their nonlinear approaches to narrative, exerted a major influence on the genre.

While she is best known for her novels, especially *Mrs. Dalloway* (1925) and *To the Lighthouse* (1927), Woolf also wrote pioneering essays on artistic theory, literary history, women's writing, and the politics of power. A fine stylist, she experimented with several forms of biographical writing, composed painterly short fictions, and sent to her friends and family a lifetime of brilliant letters.

113. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Charles Dickens, in full **Charles John Huffam Dickens**, (born February 7, 1812, Portsmouth, Hampshire, England—died June 9, 1870, Gad's Hill, near Chatham, Kent), English novelist, generally considered the greatest of the Victorian era. His many volumes include such works as *A Christmas Carol*, *David Copperfield*, *Bleak House*, *A Tale of Two Cities*, *Great Expectations*, and *Our Mutual Friend*.

Dickens enjoyed a wider popularity during his lifetime than had any previous author. Much in his work could appeal to the simple and the sophisticated, to the poor and to the queen, and technological developments as well as the qualities of his work enabled his fame to spread worldwide very quickly. His long career saw fluctuations in the reception and sales of individual novels, but none of them was negligible or uncharacteristic or disregarded, and, though he is now admired for aspects and phases of his work that were given less weight by his contemporaries, his popularity has never ceased.

114. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

What does a police officer do?

Police officers are tasked with maintaining order and keeping their communities safe. In tv and in movies, that usually involves chasing down the bad guys or busting a crime ring. In reality, the term police officer covers a wide variety of roles, including behind the scenes work like handwriting analysis and officer training. Attending a recruitment event in your local area can help you learn more about all the potential paths.

Police officers can work for the city, county, state, or federal government. Their jurisdiction and the size of the police department they work for play a major role in shaping their day to day duties. A police officer in a large urban center like New York or Los Angeles will usually have a very specialized focus, such as narcotics, media relations, the K-9 unit, or SWAT team. In contrast, in smaller departments, particularly in rural areas, police officers will be expected to cover a wider variety of roles.

115. COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE: LINGUA INGLESE

Public space / public place: the project

Daniela Colafranceschi

For years we tried to urbanize the countryside but now the logic is reversed. What values and meanings does the landscape bring to the city?

My research and teaching activities are concerned with Landscape. I'm interested in the aspect linked to the contemporary phenomenon, its architecture and, above all, its project. Landscape as a very wide-ranging, plural concept in which physical and cultural questions of our living environment come together. A disciplinary field which—considerably evolving over time and like environmental phenomena that are undergoing progressively accelerated transformation in direct consequences on natural systems, on biodiversity, on the dynamics of territories—has forcefully expanded an Ethical and, at the same time, Aesthetic status of landscape. This has greatly influenced our sensibility in this regard and also our sense of responsibility when it comes to thinking about the project of landscape.