

# ‘Administration, Politics and Science in Urban Security: findings from project Urbis’

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# Aims of project URBIS:

[www.urbisproject.eu](http://www.urbisproject.eu)



- Recognise the ‘state of the art’ in managing urban security (WP3)
- Identify any need for further professionalization of this role, specifically through higher educational qualifications;
- Design a higher educational programme of teaching and learning about managing urban security; and
- Test out this programme amongst current and prospective urban security managers.

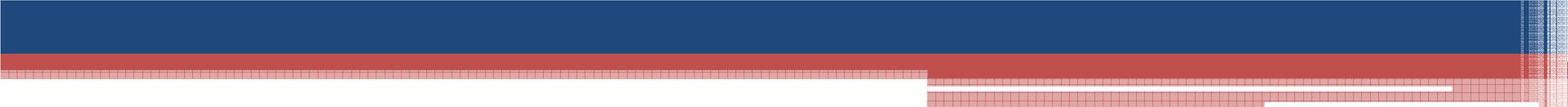
## Work Package 3 of project URBIS



- Recognising the State of the Art
  - What can 'urban security management' mean? (PROBLEMS)
  - Which authorities are, or ought to be, empowered and legally obliged to manage urban security? (RESPONSIBLE ACTORS)
  - What skills and competencies do they have, or could they have, to undertake this responsibility? (EXPERTISE)
  - What educational and training provision currently exists, or should exist, in support of their work? (EXPERTISE)

# Further information

- Project Urbis website [www.urbisproject.eu](http://www.urbisproject.eu)
- Edwards, A., Hughes, G. & Lord, N. (2013) 'Urban Security in Europe: translating a concept in public criminology', *European Journal of Criminology*, 10/3: 260-283.
- Edwards, A., Hughes, G. & Lord, N. (2013) 'Crime Prevention and Public Safety in Europe: Challenges for Comparative Criminology', in S. Body-Gendrot, M. Hough, K. Kerezsi, R. Levy and S. Snacken (Eds) *The Routledge Handbook of European Criminology*, London, Routledge.

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- Special issue of the *European Journal of Criminology* (Volume 10, Number 3, 2013) on ‘Urban Security in Europe’,  
<http://euc.sagepub.com/content/10/3.toc>

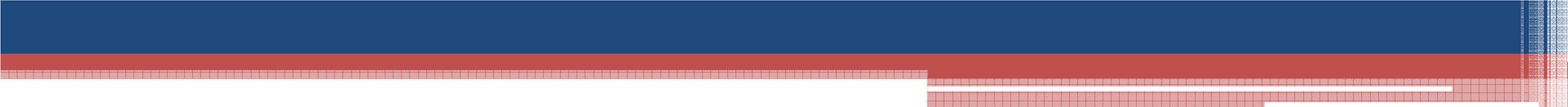
# Overview

- Conference theme:
  - Comparative research to establish what factors influence trends in crime control and actual policy-making mechanisms in various countries?
- Key findings from 'Project URBIS' :
  - Identified tension between political, scientific and administrative vocations as a key factor in variegated policy change and learning
- Provokes key question
  - How can intermediation between administrative, political and scientific actors explain variegated crime control policy responses in different European contexts?



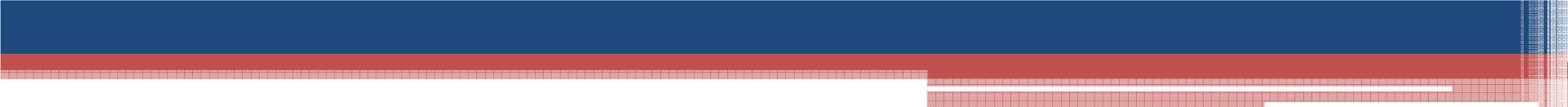
# WP3: Research Respondents, Themes & Methods

Themes	Research Respondents		
	Social Scientists (ESC)	National Policy Officers (EUCPN)	Sub-National Policy Officers (EFUS)
Problems of USM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urbis policy Delphi</li> <li>• Desktop review of research literature</li> <li>• Conferencing (ESC, ASC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urbis policy Delphi</li> <li>• Desktop review of national policy documents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urbis policy Delphi</li> <li>• Desktop review of EFUS documents</li> <li>• Conferencing (NCSN, EFUS annual conferences)</li> </ul>
Responsible actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urbis policy Delphi</li> <li>• Desktop review of research literature</li> <li>• Conferencing (ESC, ASC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urbis policy Delphi</li> <li>• Desktop review of national policy documents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urbis policy Delphi</li> <li>• Desktop review of EFUS documents</li> <li>• Conferencing (NCSN, EFUS)</li> </ul>
Expertise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urbis policy Delphi</li> <li>• Desktop review of research literature</li> <li>• Conferencing (ESC, ASC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urbis policy Delphi</li> <li>• Desktop review of national policy documents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urbis policy Delphi</li> <li>• Desktop review of EFUS documents</li> <li>• Conferencing (NCSN, EFUS)</li> </ul>



# Formative Intentions

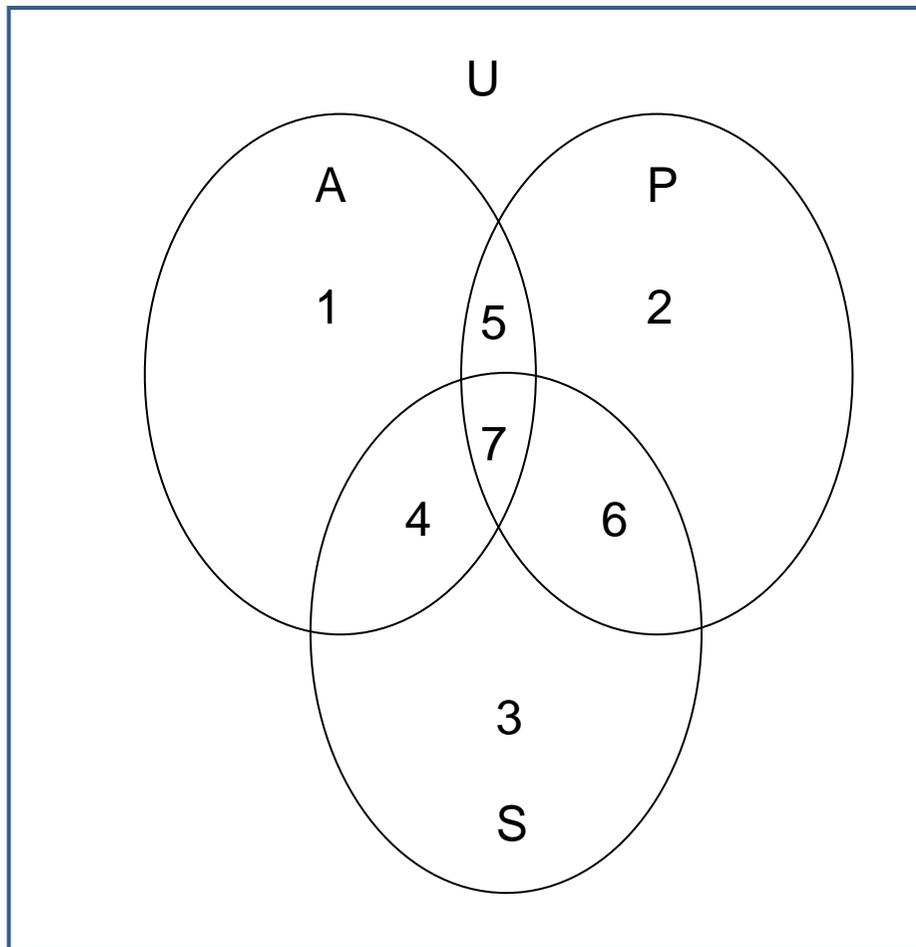
- ‘the intentions that are available to actors within a form of life, and partly constitute that form of life, rather than being the intention of any particular individual at any particular time and place’ (Collins and Evans, 2007: 116).



# ABSTRACT: Vocations and their formative intentions

- Political vocation
  - Partisan advocacy of causes
  - Representation of electoral mandate
  - Will to power
- Scientific vocation
  - Organised scepticism (Merton)
  - Objective partisanship (Gouldner)
- Administrative vocation
  - Impartiality
  - Execution of legislative programmes
  - Interlocution of politics and science in the policy process

# Conceptualising Administration, Politics & Science as policy drivers: Vocations and Formative Intentions in Context



## KEY:

U = Universal set of policy mechanisms

A = Administrative mechanisms

P = Political mechanisms

S = Scientific mechanisms

1 = Administration as vocation

2 = Politics as vocation

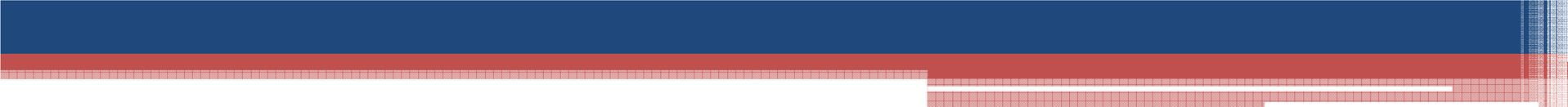
3 = Science as vocation

4 = Intermediation of Administration & Science

5 = Intermediation of Administration & Politics

6 = Intermediation of Politics & Science

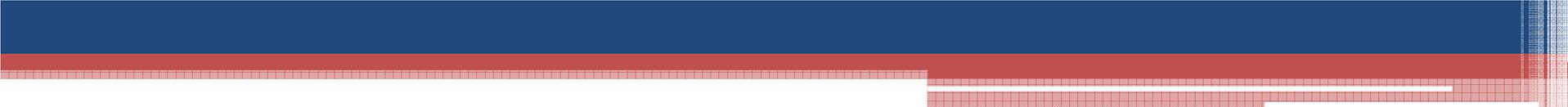
7 = Intermediation of Administration, Politics & Science



# CONCRETE: Intermediation in context

E.g., counterfactual case studies of the punitive turn:

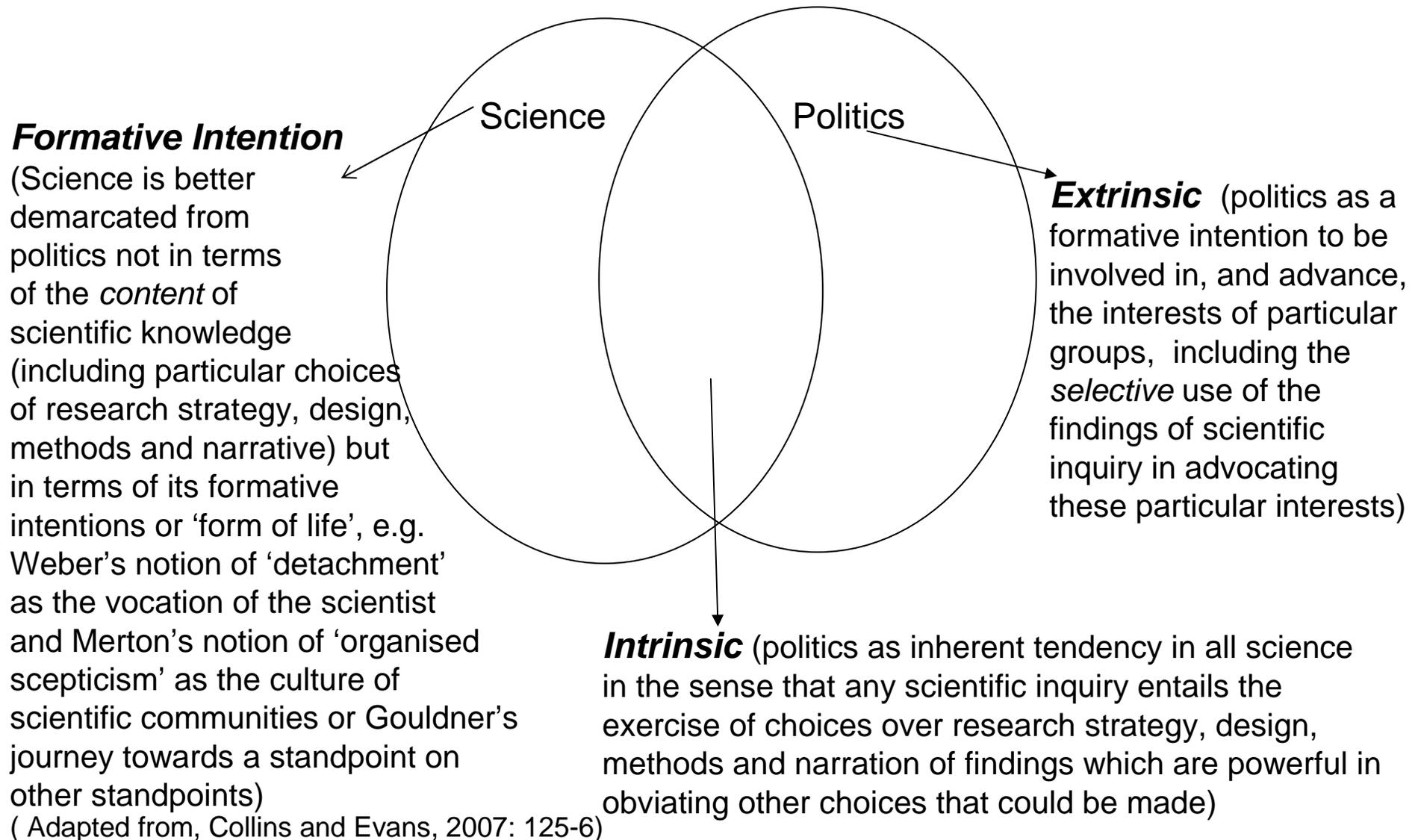
- Decarceration in Finland
- Substance misuse policies in Portugal
- Extending entitlement in Welsh youth justice
- Urban security management around Europe ...



## ‘So What?!’

- Building explanations of interest intermediation in crime control policy-making in order to:
  - De-mystify actual crime control policy processes;
  - Inform enlightened policy change and learning

# Demarcating Administration, Politics & Science: Formative Intentions, Intrinsic/Extrinsic Politics



# Design of the Urbis Policy Delphi



- x3 Questionnaires or ‘Rounds’
  - **Questionnaire One (‘Q1’):**
    - **Conception** of problems, responsibilities and expertise for urban security management (word document circulated by email);
  - **Questionnaire Two (‘Q2’):**
    - **Prioritisation** of problems, responsibilities and types of expertise (on-line questionnaire supported by ‘Qualtrics’: see [www.qualtrics.com](http://www.qualtrics.com))
  - **Questionnaire Three (Q3’):**
    - **Areas of consensus and disagreement** about the priorities for urban security management (on-line questionnaire supported by ‘Qualtrics’: see [www.qualtrics.com](http://www.qualtrics.com)) .

# Cross-panel Problems and Approaches Identified in Q1

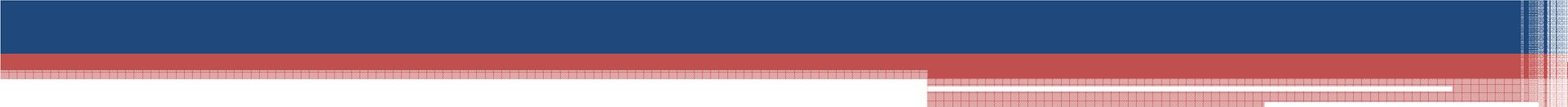
Problems	Approaches
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Incivility and anti-social behaviour</li> <li>2. Drug trafficking</li> <li>3. Property crime (burglary, theft, robbery)</li> <li>4. Criminal damage (vandalism, graffiti)</li> <li>5. Fraud</li> <li>6. Violence against the person (including domestic violence)</li> <li>7. Alcohol and drug misuse</li> <li>8. Firearms-related crime</li> <li>9. Environmental degradation (illegal waste disposal, pollution)</li> <li>10. Knife-related crime</li> <li>11. Criminal gangs and organised crime</li> <li>12. Human trafficking</li> <li>13. Prostitution, illicit sexual services</li> <li>14. Corporate crime, including corruption</li> <li>15. Health and safety in the workplace</li> <li>16. Corruption of public administration</li> <li>17. State police violence</li> <li>18. Terrorism</li> <li>19. Tax evasion</li> <li>20. Climate change and natural disasters (extreme weather)</li> <li>21. Protection of critical infrastructure (water and food security, transport and communications systems, energy grids)</li> <li>22. Immigration and social cohesion</li> <li>23. Mass demonstrations and civil unrest associated with austerity</li> <li>24. Social exclusion and youth unemployment</li> <li>25. Degradation of governing capacity through public expenditure</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enforcing the criminal law</li> <li>2. Reducing social segregation and promoting social cohesion</li> <li>3. Repressing incivility</li> <li>4. Increased use of imprisonment and correctional facilities</li> <li>5. Use of CCTV surveillance</li> <li>6. Reassuring citizens about their security and about their fear of crime</li> <li>7. Reducing the opportunities for criminal victimization</li> <li>8. Reducing social inequalities in household income, access to education, employment, healthcare and housing</li> <li>9. Preventing the onset of offending behaviour and incivility</li> <li>10. Punitive sentencing policies</li> <li>11. Requiring citizens to take responsibility for their own security and equipping them with the capacity and resources to meet this responsibility</li> <li>12. Restorative justice interventions with perpetrators and victims of criminal offences</li> <li>13. Celebrating social diversity and promoting the rights of minority groups</li> <li>14. Enhancing the democratic scrutiny and oversight of security strategies</li> <li>15. Promoting greater health and safety in the workplace</li> </ol>

# Problems Prioritised in Q2 of the Urbis Policy Delphi by Panel

Q2	ESC	EUCPN
<b>High consensus</b> ≥75-100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Violence against the person (including Domestic Violence)</li> </ul>	
<b>Moderate consensus</b> ≥50 – <75%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social exclusion and youth unemployment</li> <li>• Incivilities and anti-social behaviour</li> <li>• Property crime</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Violence against the person (including DV)</li> <li>• Social exclusion and youth unemployment</li> <li>• Incivilities and anti-social behaviour</li> <li>• Property crime</li> </ul>
<b>Low consensus</b> ≥25 – <50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alcohol and drug misuse</li> <li>• Immigration and social cohesion</li> <li>• Criminal gangs and organised crime</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alcohol and drug misuse</li> <li>• Immigration and social cohesion</li> <li>• Criminal gangs and organised crime</li> </ul>

# Approaches Prioritised in Q2 of the Urbis Policy Delphi by Panel

Q2	ESC	EUCPN
<b>High consensus</b> ≥75-100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing social segregation and promoting social cohesion</li> <li>• Reducing social inequalities in household income, access to education, employment, healthcare and housing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing social segregation and promoting social cohesion</li> <li>• Reducing the opportunities for criminal victimisation</li> </ul>
<b>Moderate consensus</b> ≥50 – <75%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reassuring citizens about their security and about their fear of crime</li> <li>• Preventing the onset of offending behaviour and incivility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requiring citizens to take responsibility for their own security and equipping them with the capacity and resources to meet this responsibility</li> <li>• Restorative justice interventions with perpetrators and victims of criminal offences</li> <li>• Reducing social inequalities in household income, access to education, employment, healthcare and housing</li> </ul>
<b>Low consensus</b> ≥25 – <50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancing the democratic scrutiny and oversight of security strategies</li> <li>• Reducing the opportunities for criminal victimization</li> <li>• Restorative justice interventions with perpetrators and victims of criminal offences</li> <li>• Requiring citizens to take responsibility for their own security and equipping them with the capacity and resources to meet this responsibility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preventing the onset of offending behaviour and incivility</li> <li>• Use of CCTV surveillance</li> <li>• Reassuring citizens about their security and about their fear of crime</li> <li>• Enforcing the criminal law</li> </ul>



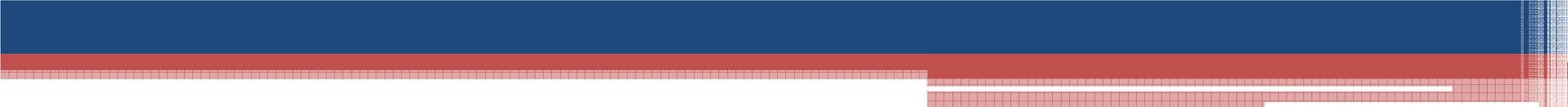
# Re-categorisation of Approaches for Q3

- To further clarify areas of consensus and agreement about the most appropriate approaches to problems prioritised in Q2, these approaches were grouped into four generic categories:
  - Criminal justice
  - Risk management
  - Restorative justice
  - Social justice

# Problems and approaches to urban security

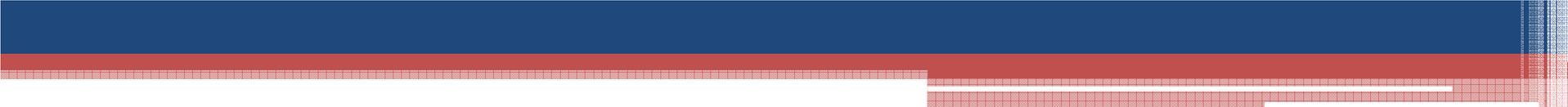
- Key areas of consensus

- The priority problems are those of volume personal and property crime, substance misuse, organised crime, immigration and social cohesion and social exclusion, particularly of young people;
- There is a specific role for criminal justice responses to problems of violence, property crime and organised crime but this approach is limited in relation to the other problems prioritised by both panels;
- Social justice is a priority approach for addressing both 'generative' (e.g. decline in social cohesion, social exclusion/youth unemployment) and 'symptomatic' problems (e.g. anti-social behavior, interpersonal violence, substance misuse)
- There was general support for risk management approaches (including situational crime prevention) albeit higher levels of agreement in favour of this approach amongst EUCPN panellists



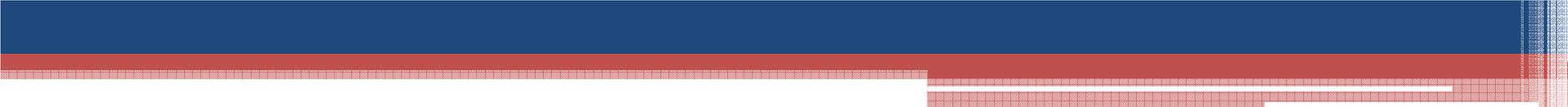
- **Key areas of disagreement**

- Over the applicability of restorative justice approaches (e.g. high consensus in agreement in relation to violence, incivilities/anti-social behaviour and social exclusion/youth unemployment) but otherwise disagreement between panels but stronger support amongst EUCPN panellists.



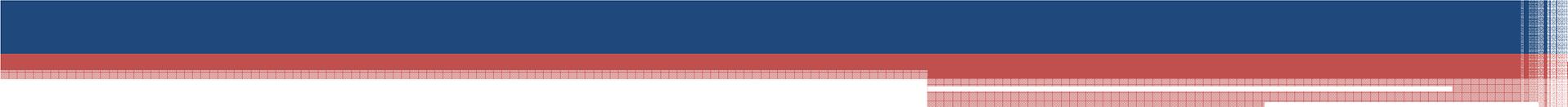
# Responsibilities for urban security

- Key areas of consensus
  - Politicians with an electoral mandate ought to have a leadership role in the strategic management of urban security problems;
  - Uncertainty in both panels over the role of welfare agencies in operational management
  - Key role for state actors, local and central



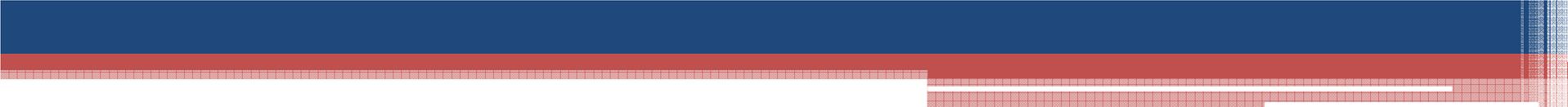
- **Key areas of disagreement**

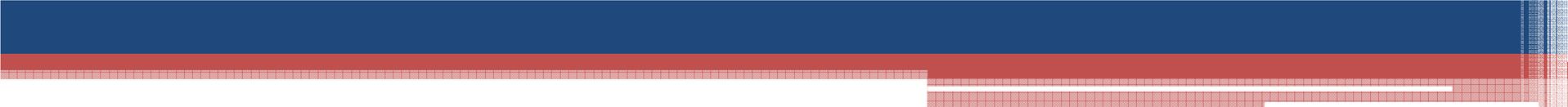
- Over the leadership of strategic management of urban security by scientific advisors (EUCPN panel in favour/ESC uncertain) and appointed civil servants (EUCPN strongly in favour/ESC more uncertain)
- Over the leadership of operational management of urban security by urban security managers (ESC generally in favour) rather than the police (EUCPN generally in favour)



# Expertise for urban security

- Key areas of consensus
  - It is possible and desirable to pursue policy convergence around a common set of problems, responsibilities and expertise in EU training programmes
  - Educational and training programmes ought to be tailored to fit specific national and local contexts;
  - Science, politics and administration are distinct vocations but panelists indicated a need for closer ties between these communities;
  - Panelists identified a need for cross-sector and inter-disciplinary training;
  - The role of urban security manager was identified as an office that could help communication between the worlds of politics, administration and social science.

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- Key areas of disagreement
    - Over whether educational and training programmes ought to be city-specific (ESC uncertain/EUCPN in favour)

- 
- Key areas for further debate and dialogue are:
    - What constitutes managerial expertise in relation to preventing problems of urban security?
    - What is the appropriate contribution of managers to preventive *strategies* as contrasted with preventive *operations*?
    - What are the implications of this for the post-graduate training and education of strategic managers?