

## **The lack of citizens' involvement in segregated and deprived neighbourhoods – consequences for policing and security**

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### **Vulnerability**

- Higher level of risks
- Higher level of harm in case of victimisation
- Impact and consequences of victimisation measures vulnerability
- connected to coping-capacity
- depending on physical, psychological, mental and social strength resp. weakness
- influenced by self-protection and resistance capacity, ability to restore oneself or property after victimisation

## Vulnerability

- Women, children, elderly people
- Mentally and physically disabled people
- Targets of hate-crime: ethnic, sexual, religious minorities, homeless people

## Vulnerability

- Vulnerability as a result of lack of individual
  - mental resources and personal influence factors
  - social resources (age, sex, income, education, life-style, residential environment)
  - psychosocial resources and social support
- Pierre Bourdieu: economic, social, cultural and symbolic capital

## Enhanced segregation

- Increasing problems of urbanisation: rapid growth of metropolises, competition for housing & jobs, migration and ethnic conflicts, pronounced divide between rich and poor
- Voluntary segregation of the rich, powerful and beautiful (extreme: gated communities)
- Forced segregation of the poor and less-favoured (extreme: ghettos)
- Smelting of mixed areas

## Segregated and deprived neighbourhoods

- Increasing gentrification and segregation
- Residential areas with
  - ethnic heterogeneity,
  - large number of persons dependent on social benefits,
  - high unemployment rate,
  - above average rate number of single parents,
  - substandard education levelreduced economic, social, cultural and symbolic capital

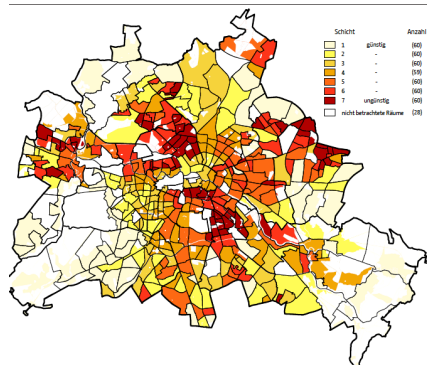
## Segregated and deprived neighbourhoods

- Accumulation of people with little capital and reduced self-help potentials
- Loss of weak-ties and integration
- Deprived neighbourhoods suffer from anti-social behaviour, violence, crime (and health problems)
  - increased risks
  - increased harm
- Increased vulnerability of residents leading to vulnerable neighbourhoods

## The case of Berlin

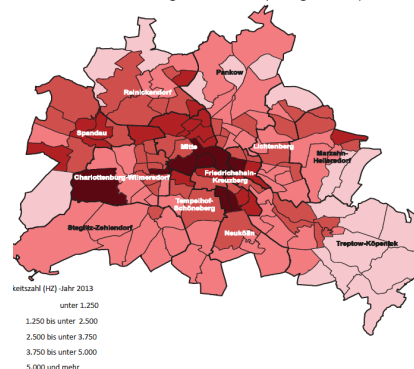
### Social structure

13 auf der LOR-Ebene der Planungsräume



### Neighbourhood-related crime

Berlin - Kiezbezogene Straftaten (Häufigkeitszahl)



## Three classics

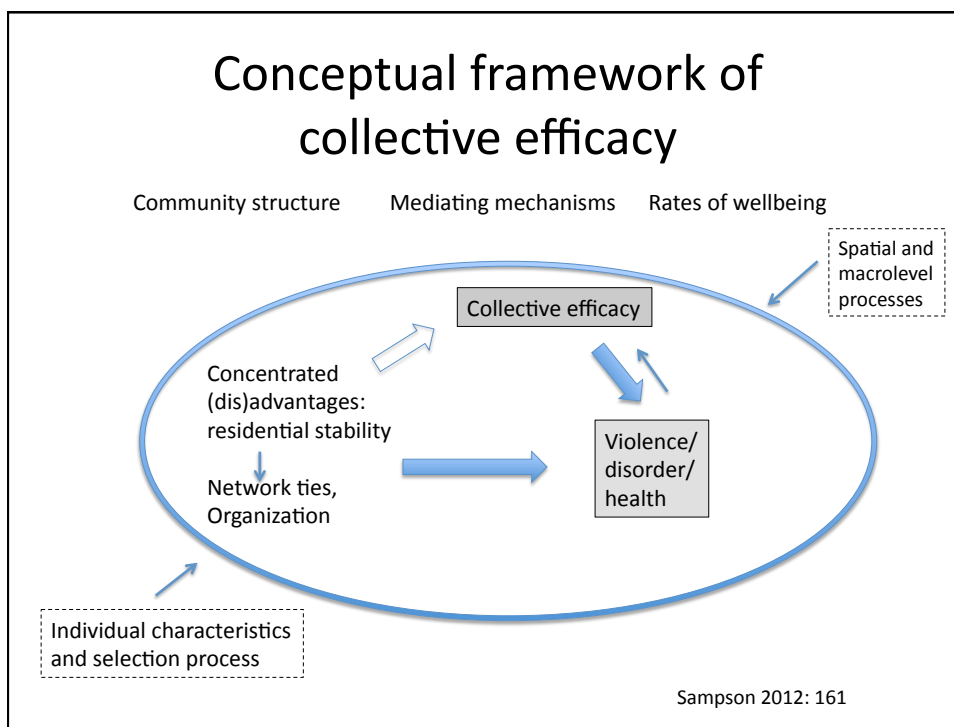
- Oscar Newman: defensible space-theory
- Marcus Felson & Lawrence E. Cohen: routine-activity approach
- James Q. Wilson & George L. Kelling: broken-windows-theorem

### Common core:

- need for (formal and) informal social control
- lack of social control increases deviancy and hinders law enforcement
- lack of citizens' involvement reduces trust and support

## Sampson et al.: Collective efficacy

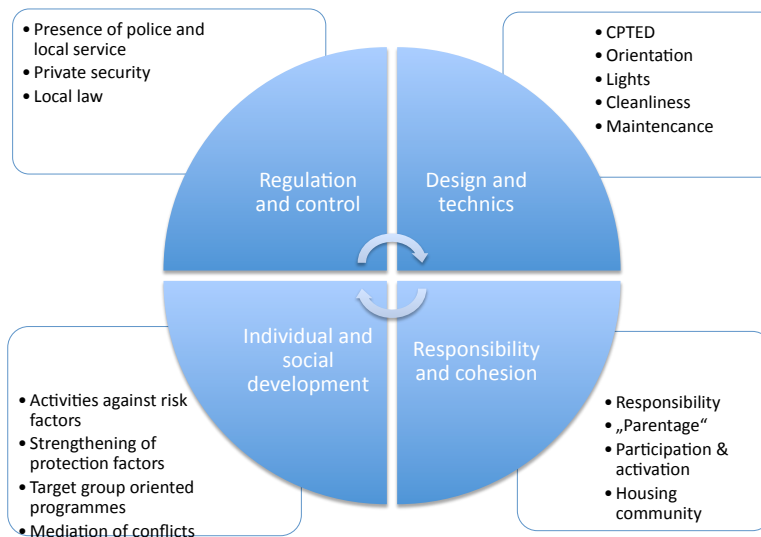
- „Our basic premise is that social and organizational characteristics of neighborhoods explain variations in crime rates that are not solely attributable to the aggregated demographic characteristics of individuals. We propose that the differential ability of neighborhoods to realize the common values of residents and maintain effective social controls is a major source of neighborhood variation in violence“ (Sampson et al. 2007: 918).



## Collective efficacy

- Create social cohesion:
  - unite residents and create common agenda with or without
  - government playing a facilitative role
- Promote family oriented and friendly planning and service
- Focus on vulnerability and strengthening of social capital of residents instead on crime of the deviant minority

## Integrated approach of social-spatial development & crime prevention



## Safety and security

- Depends on self-help and coping capacity
- Vulnerability can be reduced by social capital generation
- Collective efficacy
  - is based on trust, social interaction, institutional mechanisms
  - builds up social cohesion
  - reduces anti-social behaviour and crime

## Safety and security needs

- police and policing – but not primarily,
- community development,
- empowerment of residents and local networks,
- integrated urban development policies (housing, welfare, integration, health, education etc.) with inter-institutional networks,
- encouragement to participation, resource mobilisation,
- a conceptual consideration of vulnerability of people, groups and neighbourhood
- to gain collective efficacy.

## Promising approaches

- Programme „Communities that care“
- Community partnerships and crime prevention councils integrating residents
- Family oriented approaches
- Community policing with a restricted police *force* and a pronounced police *service* regarding the needs of the vulnerable people and neighbourhoods