ICMIESS 2024
International Conference on Management, Innovation, Economics and Social Science

5 TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MANAGEMENT, INNOVATION, ECONOMICS, AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ICMIESS 2024

Title:

COMMUNITY SECURITY MANAGEMENT: THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF DISORDER, SOCIAL COHESION AND FEAR OF CRIME

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INTRODUCTION

The Broken Windows Theory is a criminological theory that suggests visible signs of crime, anti-social behavior, and civil disorder create an urban environment that encourages further crime and disorder, including serious crimes. The theory was introduced by social scientists Borges, D., & Cano, I. (2021) James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling in a 1982 article titled "Broken Windows" and became influential in policing strategies in the late 20th century. The theory's central premise is that maintaining and monitoring urban environments in a well-ordered condition may stop further vandalism and escalate into more serious crime. The "broken windows" in the theory's title are a metaphor for signs of disorder and neglect in a community, such as graffiti, littering, and unattended vacant buildings. According to the theory, if these "broken windows are not repaired (i.e. if the signs of the disorder are not addressed), then people in the area start to believe that no one cares about that community, leading to more disorder and even more serious crimes. Gau, J. M., Corsaro, N., & Brunson, R. K. (2014)

OBJECTIVE

To study and create a conceptual framework of the relationship between disorder, social cohesion, and fear of crime in the community in Bangkok, Thailand.

METHODOLOGY

The first step is the collection of relevant documents. A researcher focuses on gathering a wide range of materials that offer insights into disorder, such as studies on vandalism, graffiti, and public disturbances, as well as research on social cohesion, including community surveys and reports on neighborhood engagement activities. Crime statistics and public perception surveys can also provide quantitative data on the fear of crime in various communities. The aim is to compile a comprehensive and diverse set of documents covering the research question's different aspects.

Once the documents are collected, the second step involves a thorough analysis. This step involves coding and categorizing the information based on themes such as disorder types, social cohesion indicators, and levels of fear of crime. Qualitative analysis is employed to interpret the narratives and arguments presented in the documents, understanding how they depict the relationship between disorder, social cohesion, and fear of crime.

The final step is the synthesis of findings. This involves integrating the insights from various sources to build a comprehensive understanding of the interplay between disorder, social cohesion, and fear of crime. As a result, a researcher looks for convergences and divergences in the data and narratives to form a nuanced interpretation of the relationship between these variables.
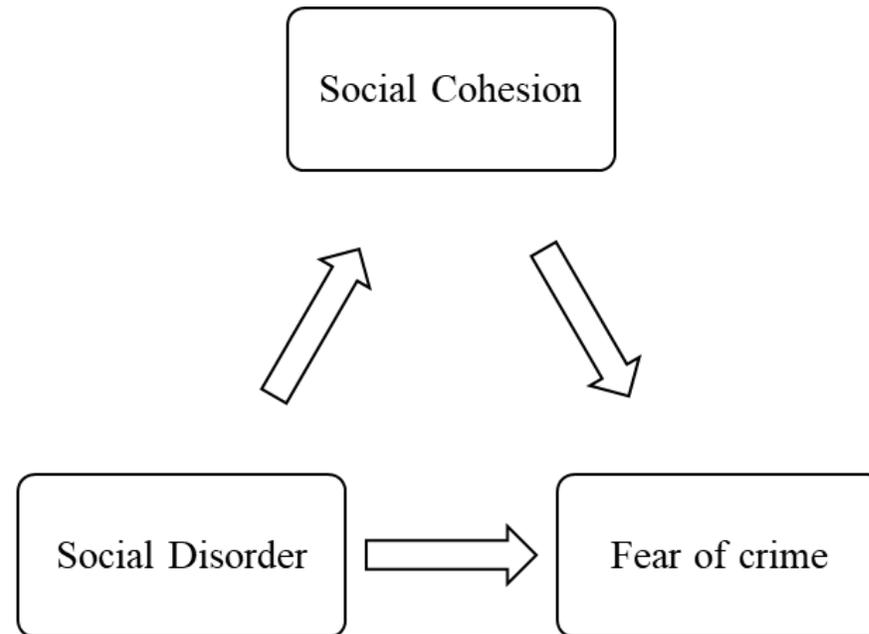
RESULTS AND FINDING

An extensive literature review provided empirical evidence on social disorder and social cohesion with fear of crime. The model has one independent variable, i.e., social disorder. It is hypothesized that there is a positive and significant relationship with the dependent variables (perceived fear of crime). Physical disorder, social disorder, and crime rates may measure subjective organizational performance. The mediating variable is social cohesion in the conceptual framework. The level of social networks and interpersonal trust, civic engagement and participation, shared values and collective identity, and perceptions of safety and security measure it. Finally, the dependent variable is fear of crime, measured by personal experience with crime, media consumption, quality of the local environment, and local crime rates and police presence. The conceptual model was developed as shown in Figure 1 below.

RESULTS AND FINDING

Figure 1

Conceptual framework for the community security management

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

However, the study also recognizes certain limitations and suggests avenues for future research. One key area is the exploration of the nuanced differences in how various demographic groups perceive and experience disorder, social cohesion, and fear of crime. Future research could delve deeper into the experiences of diverse groups based on age, gender, ethnicity, and socio-economic status to tailor community management strategies more effectively. Additionally, there is a need for longitudinal studies to understand the long-term effects of different community management approaches on social cohesion and fear of crime.

Moreover, further research could explore the impact of technological advancements and digital media on the perception of crime and community engagement. In an increasingly connected world, understanding how online platforms and social media influence community dynamics and fear perceptions could offer valuable insights for more innovative and adaptive community security management strategies.

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