



*ARC Centre of Excellence
in Policing and Security*

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Director

**Australian Research Council
Centre of Excellence in Policing
and Security (CEPS)**

Our Vision

- ❖ Achieve excellence in policing and security research to shape local and global policy and practice reform to strengthen the security and wellbeing of Australia.

CEPS Establishment

- ❖ \$16.4 million in funding for 5 years
- ❖ Started February 2008
- ❖ 16 projects across 4 programs
- ❖ 11 Chief Investigators (criminology, political science, international relations, psychology, history, epidemiology)
- ❖ 30+ Associate Investigators
- ❖ 10 International Partner Investigators



CEPS Research Program

- ❖ Program 1: Generate Insights (at risk people, transnational actors, human wellbeing, vulnerable communities, illicit organisations, vulnerable infrastructures, regional instabilities)
- ❖ Program 2: Assess & Evaluate (intelligence methods, investigative techniques, legal frameworks, international deployments, frontline policing, integrity systems)
- ❖ Program 3: Innovate & Test (serious crime responses)
- ❖ Program 4: Integrate & Implement (uncertainty, values)

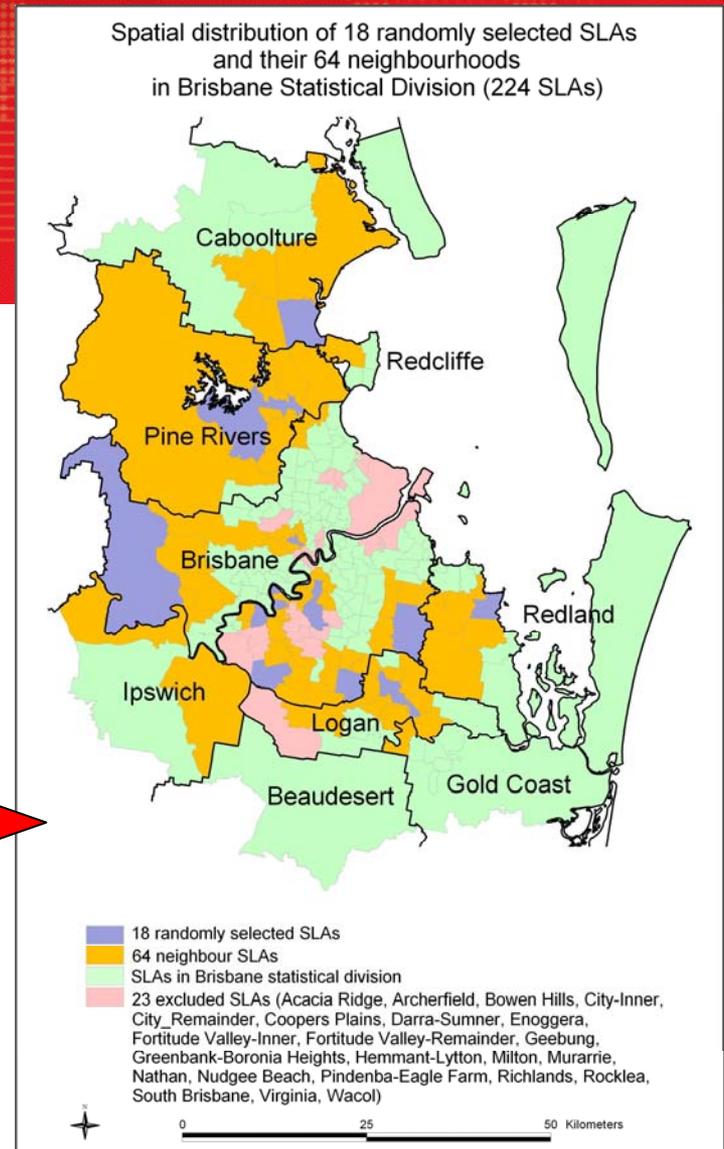
Australia in International Context

- Does Australia have fertile grounds for home-grown radicalization?
- What are some cross-national similarities and differences?
- What are some potential risk factors in the Australian context?

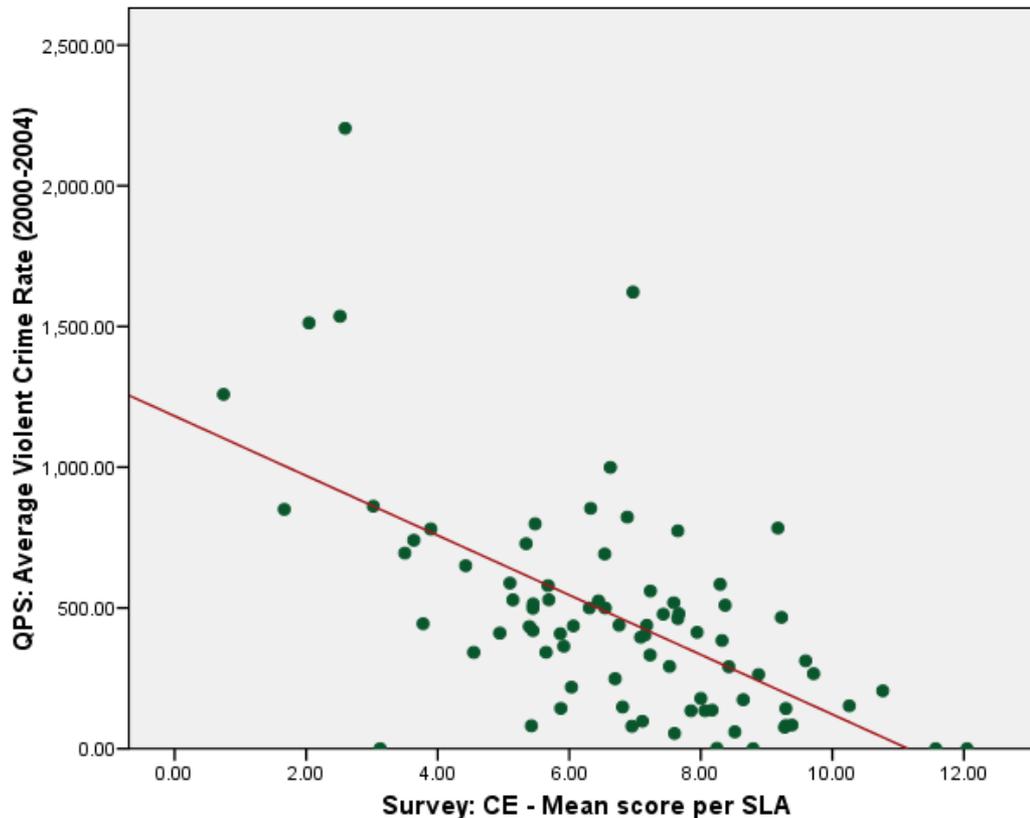
Research Site



Australia



Collective Efficacy- Violence Link for Brisbane

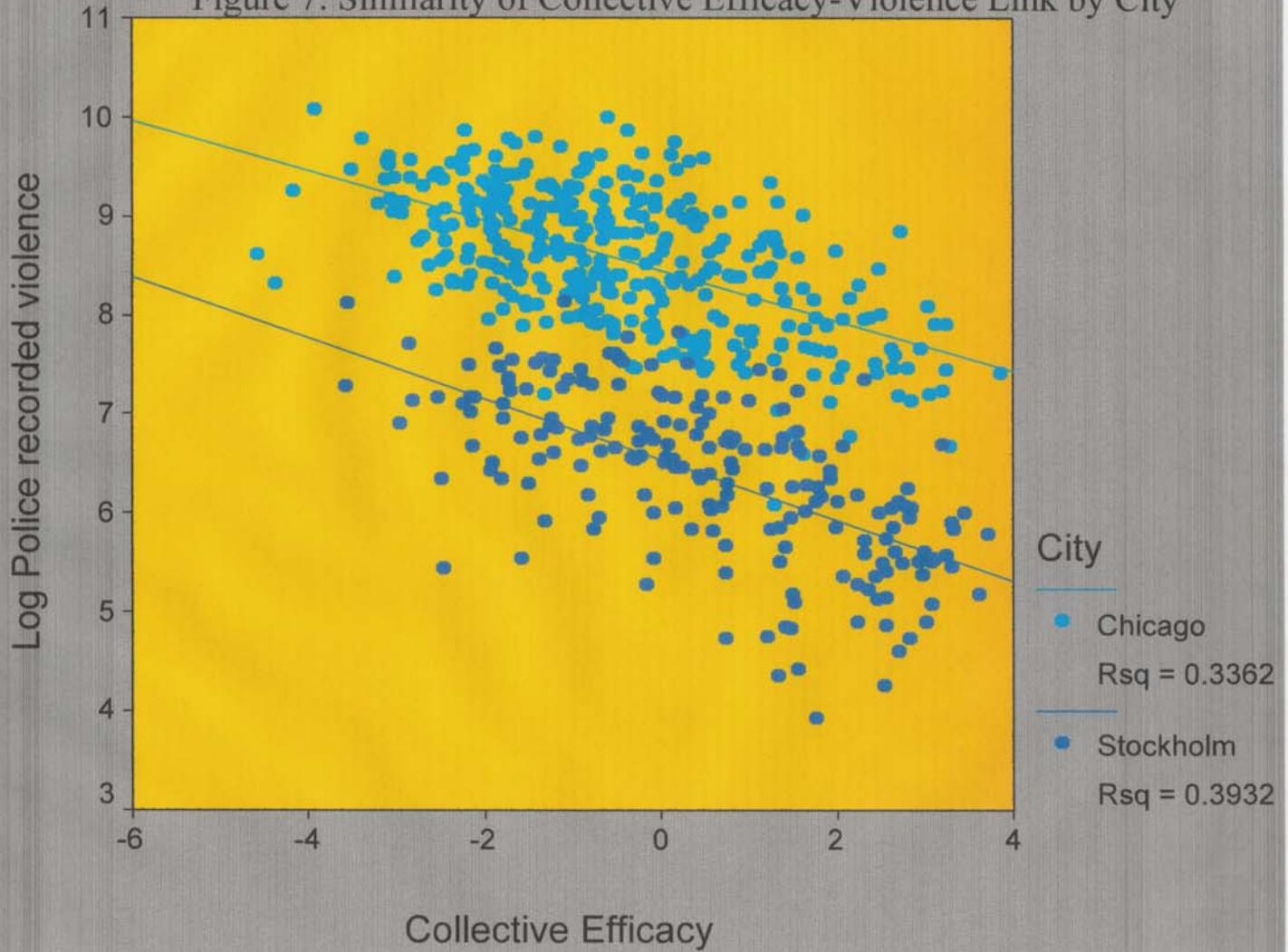


$Rsq = .303$

$t = -5.90$

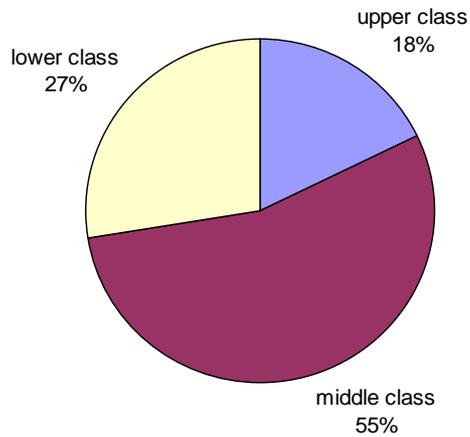
$p < .001$

Figure 7: Similarity of Collective Efficacy-Violence Link by City

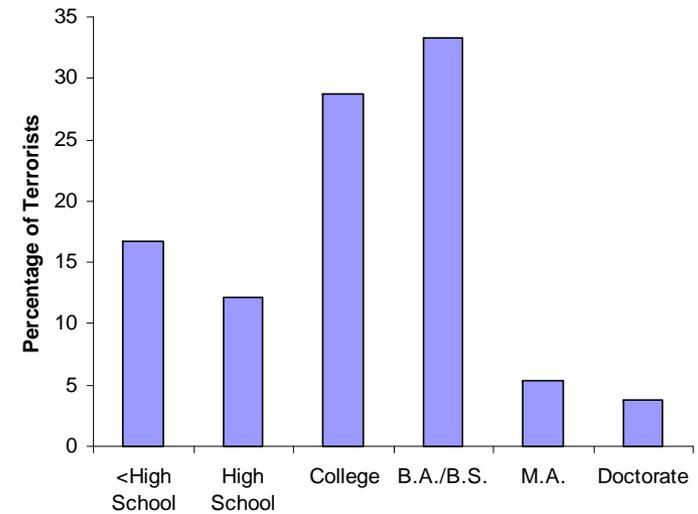


The social isolation risk

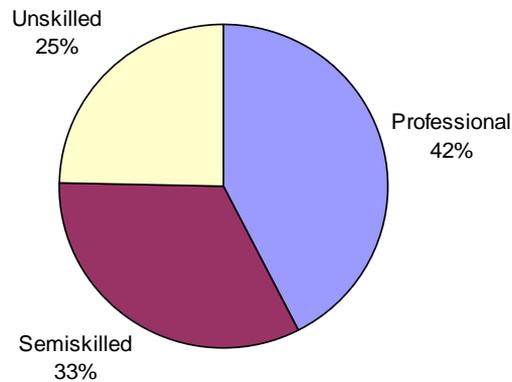
Socioeconomic Status of Family of Origin (%)



Educational Level Achieved



Occupation (%)



Source: Sageman, 2004, *Understanding Terror Networks*, University of Pennsylvania Press.

Putnam's Contribution

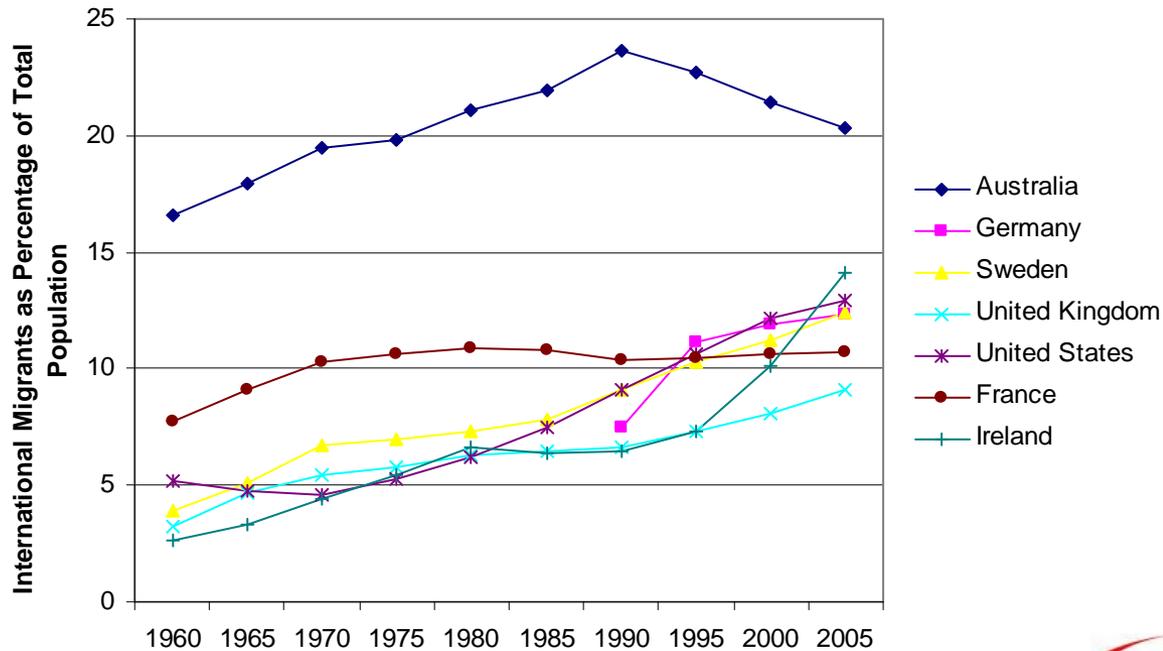
Putnam argues that increased immigration, leads to increased ethnic diversity, which leads to decreased social solidarity and inhibited social capital.

“Constrict Theory” suggests that increased diversity leads to BOTH decreased in-group (bonding) and out-group (bridging) solidarity.

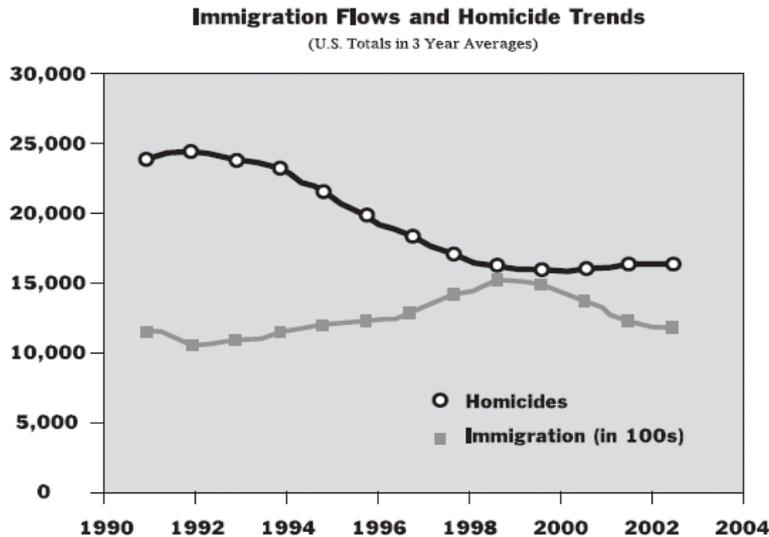
High levels of in-group solidarity coalescing with low levels of out-group solidarity may signal fertile ground for terror group formation.

Do we have immigration growth?

Growth of Immigration in Selected OECD Countries, 1960-2005.

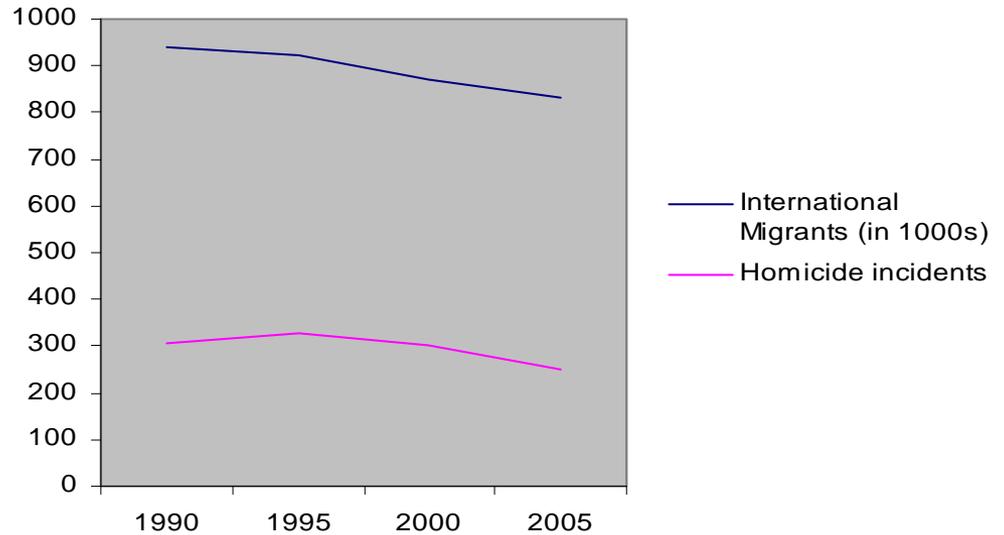


Is there an immigration-violence link?



Sources: Pew Hispanic Center; United States Department of Justice

Australia:
Immigration Flows and Homicide Trends

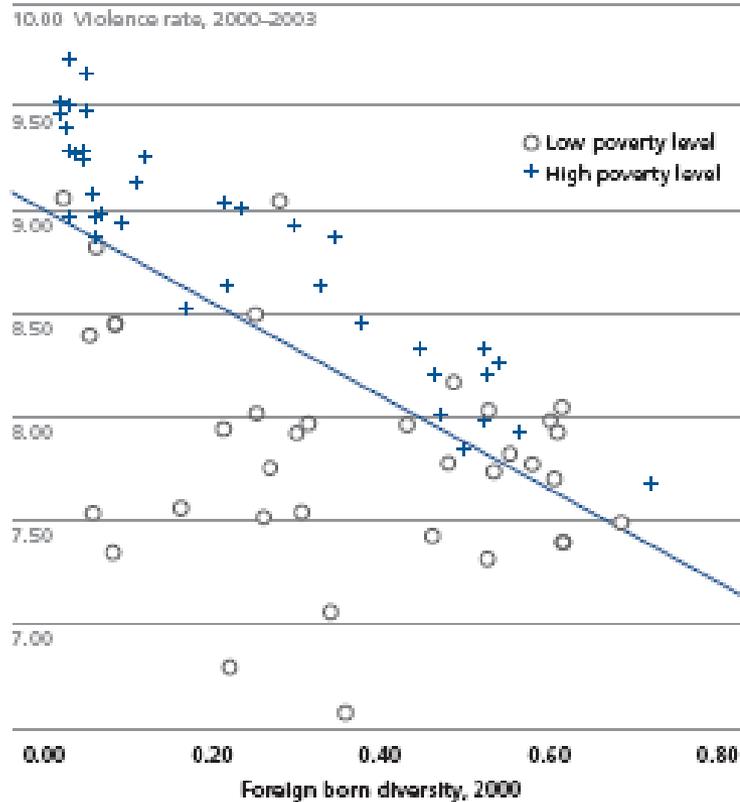


Sources: Australian Institute of Criminology & United Nations

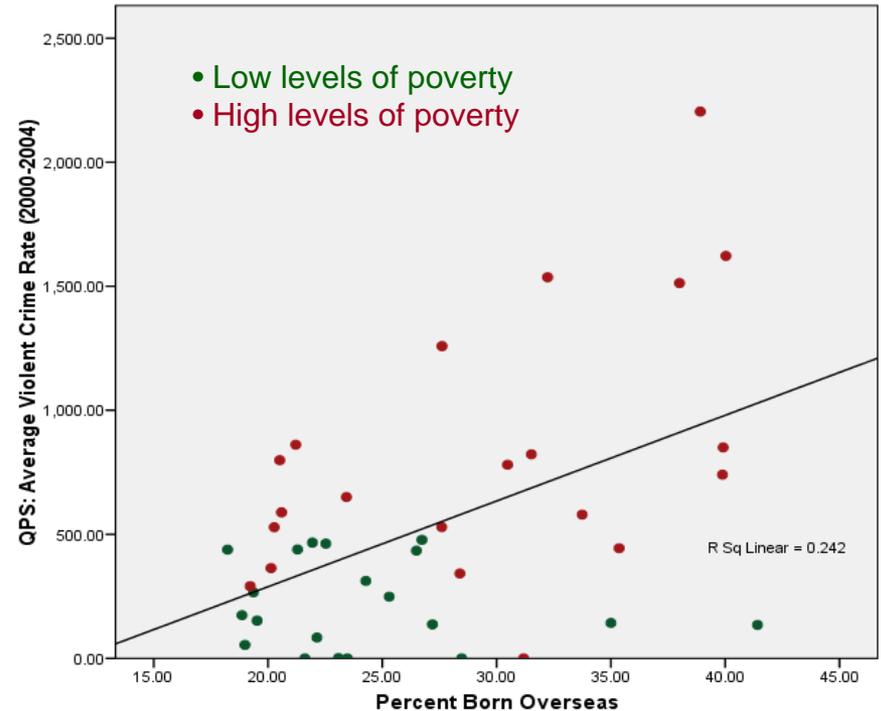


What is the intervening effect of poverty?

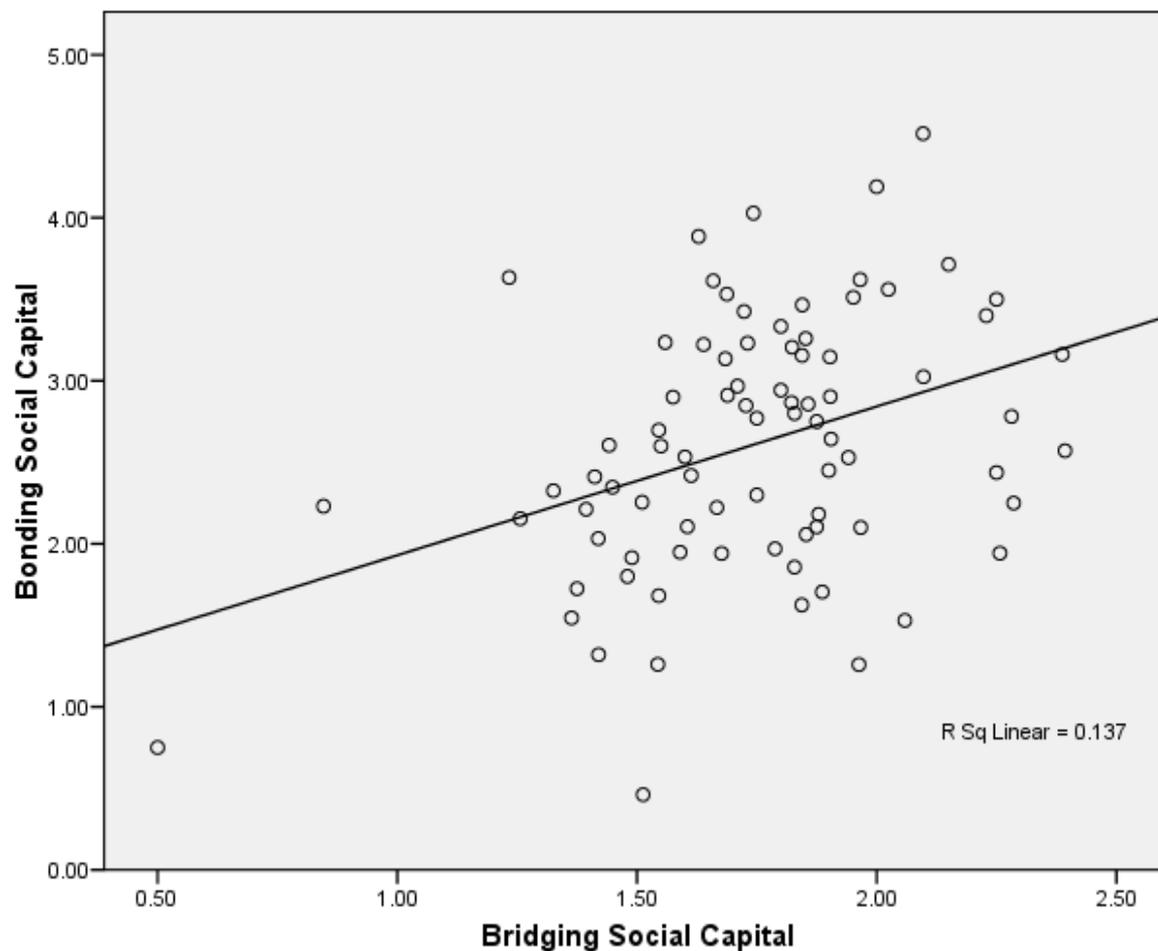
Violence and diversity in Chicago neighborhoods



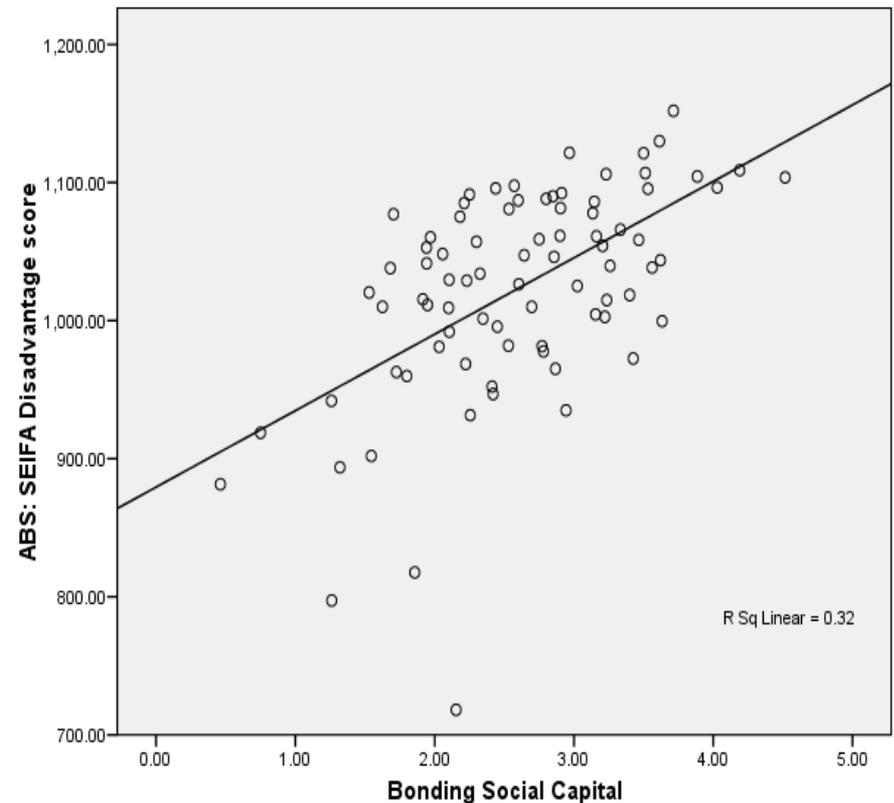
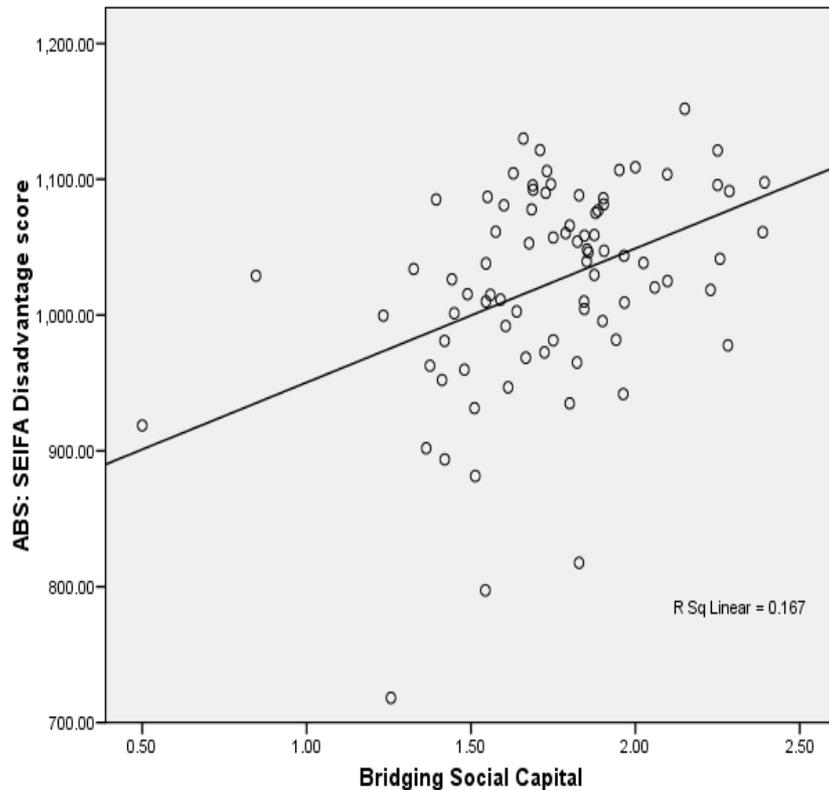
Source: *Rethinking crime and immigration* (Sampson, 2008:32)



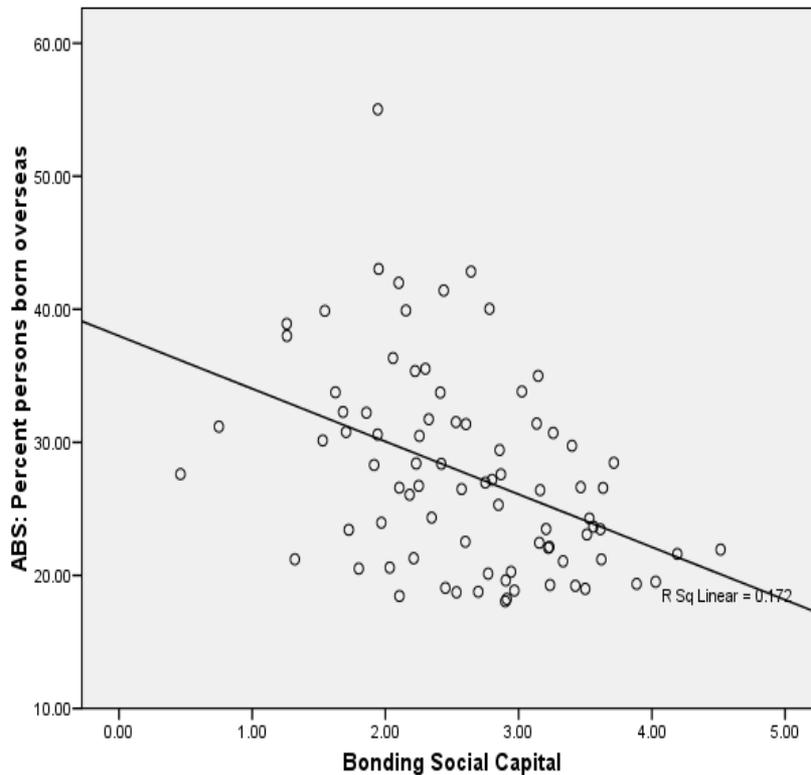
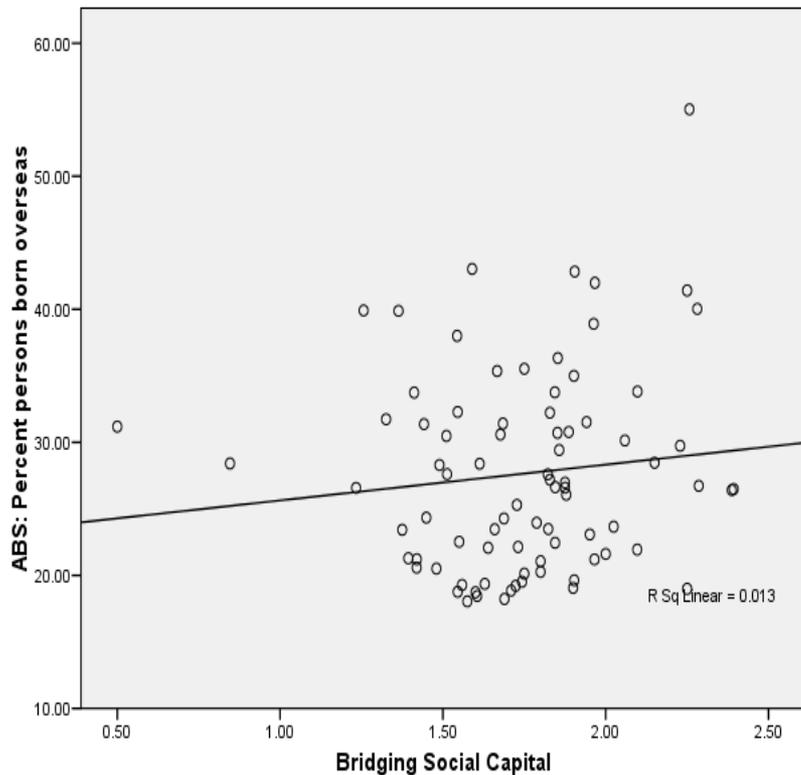
Bridging and Bonding Social Capital



Bridging, Bonding Social Capital and Concentrated Disadvantage



Bridging, Bonding Social Capital and Ethnic Diversity



Summary of findings

- Low Bonding/Low Bridging Communities: indicative of Putnam's "Constrict Theory" & tend to be disadvantaged communities
- Low Bonding/High Bridging Communities: tend to be communities with high levels of ethnic diversity
- High Bonding/High Bridging Communities: Middle class Australia
- High Bonding/Low Bridging Communities: tend to be the most affluent communities. Perhaps indicative of the insularity and intolerances of the elite of Australia?