



CPSI – “reached and beyond”

This document summarizes main results of the CPSI project, associated with further planned steps following up to the project after its end in March 2010, sustaining CPSI methods and results. The document was compiled in February 2010 and parts of it were presented on the conference [ESCI 2010](#) hosting the CPSI Final Symposium.

WP & particular aspects	What has been reached in CPSI	What is envisaged to happen beyond CPSI, sustaining or even carrying its results further (preference on concrete actions)
<p><i>WP2: Conceptual model Ethics, MA, Public Opinion</i></p>	<p>Parameters for Perceived Security for designing survey. First typology of interventions demonstrates that there is a crucial GAP between high and low levels of abstraction or formulation of interventions types. AHP shows that Actual Security interventions can be typed and accessed but not Perceived Security interventions, as these are too context dependent and are highly associated with the “law” of unintended consequences.</p> <p>Following the Sociological Analysis of Public Opinion of security we have made a number of recommendations for improvements to be made to the design and dissemination of public opinion surveys relating to security. Additionally, in light of an evolving news media a relationship has been identified between Citizen Journalism and its ability to influence public opinion of security in contemporary society.</p> <p>Moreover, a model has been constructed and demonstrator tool developed.</p>	<p>Press briefing on our Public Opinion research in London and Brussels</p> <p>Presentation of Interventions typology and AHP work for Stockholm City Social Authorities.</p> <p>Presentation of Parameters of Perceived Security at conference in New York and for U.S. government agency.</p> <p>Planned further contact on development of CPSI methods with Swedish Emergency Management Authority.</p> <p>We are looking for opportunities to implement the CPSI system (model, warehouse and tool) in large cities. We discuss with Dutch ‘Center for crime prevention and safety’ and will organize a symposium for local and regional governments.</p> <p>Collected and analyzed data further improve and refine the model.</p>
<p><i>WP3: Data Warehouse</i></p>	<p>Date Warehouse designed and implemented</p>	<p>There are no activities foreseen with respect to the CPSI security subject. A possible</p>

		implementation in the future will be guided by TNO and requires a implementation project.
<p><i>WP4: Validation/Data Collection</i> <i>Survey research on actual and perceived security, media analysis, culture analysis</i></p>	<p>The variables in the conceptual model have been translated in a survey questionnaire. The questionnaire was used in a pilot study, in which survey data from a European capital city were collected. Also, registration data were gathered, which the survey data have been analyzed to test the validity of the conceptual model.</p> <p>CPSI media content analysis developed by JRC provides a methodology for the definition of news articles alerts regarding subjects related to security and its perception. With this methodology it is possible to gather articles within this theme from the online press for a selected location.</p> <p>With the CPSI textmining procedure developed by Temis, Security concepts are automatically detected from sources in English and Dutch for the CPSI purpose. The main goal of this processing is to extract key content and to export it for populating the CPSI Data Warehouse with security concepts alone or in relationship with geographic locations concerned.</p> <p>Moreover, the Temis extraction server Luxid® was set up for analyzing textual data from different media sources in English and Dutch to provide tools for information discovery, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely analysis of security related topics in news articles. • Analysis of geographic distribution of security related topics in news articles. 	<p>CPSI-type culture analysis, based on the security culture model developed by CPSI, will be carried further to reflect new issues and include more European countries. Sigmund Freud University will hold at least one international workshop or conference in the analysis of European security culture(s) following the CPSI model and also teach this model and results of its application in new academic courses it currently has under development.</p> <p>For the partner Temis, beyond the CPSI project, the feeds a global discussion of the different ways of integrating text mining technologies with data mining tools. Another topic for follow-up is related to sentiment analysis applied to the security domain: How to detect security perception through text mining technologies?</p> <p>Although the case study of the CPSI project was the Netherlands this methodology can be applied to other locations. JRC will submit a paper on media analysis, including the study of entertainment media for security aspects.</p>

	<p>CPSI culture analysis has been embedded in the international and transdisciplinary context of ESRIF and relevant pre-parts of deliverables discussed in ESRIF and fed into the ESRIF final report.</p>	
<p><i>WP5: Analysis Qualitative/quantitative</i></p>	<p>Qualitative analysis: It is possible to explore quantified data on perceived security in relatively easy-to-use interactive qualitative models (e.g. MA models) that allow comparisons between different parameters to be visualized.</p> <p>Our synthesis of analyses demonstrates that qualitative and quantitative approaches are complementary in analysing complex and comprehensive issues such as citizen security. As such, a broad spectrum of questions can be asked and tested: concepts are defined, relationships are identified, context is given, and technology is made available to collect, store, and analyse data. However, intensive interaction with stakeholders is crucial to select the specific questions to be addressed. Only stakeholders, such as a security officer or a policy maker, can truly recognize the urgency of which questions to ask in the domain of citizen security and prioritise research efforts.</p> <p>Based on the four factors of the CPSI model, hypotheses can be tested at a high level of abstraction. At the same time, stakeholders might inspire testing of more specific hypotheses. In general, all relationships between factors of the model can be studied using the CPSI method. For example, the end user of CPSI can use the method to examine the following relationships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure the level of perceived security at any given time 	<p>We are planning the wider dissemination of results from CPSI analyses into academic journals. Thus far we gained the agreement of the editors to publish a special Issue of "Security Journal".</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Measure the level of perceived security in any neighbourhood• Measure the relationships between perceived security and other factors (such as actual security, media, or background) at any given time• Measure the change in perceived security across time in any neighbourhood• Measure the change in relationships between perceived security and other factors across time• Measure differences between (types of) neighbourhoods in terms of perceived security and actual security• Examine the effect of changing salience of media reports on perceived security over time• The CPSI methodology allows for testing the effects of implemented interventions on actual and perceived security at the neighbourhood level. This implies longitudinal data collection at neighbourhood level, i.e. measuring before and after implementation of the intervention.	
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<p><i>WP6: Dissemination</i></p>	<p>Highlights: Link-up with relevant ESRIF working groups and contribution to ESRIF final report, identifying future need for security research and appreciation of security cultures in reconciling citizens perceptions of security/insecurity and the actual state of security. Contribution to the project show on the Security Conference SRC09.</p> <p>The CPSI project and results were presented in a workshop with the presence of stakeholders and the project members. The interaction between the two panels helped to understand the possible uses of the project final tool, the needs, and recommendations for the format of the final deliverable of the CPSI project.</p> <p>CPSI CD and CPSI demonstrator tool were delivered/presented on the CPSI final event and the CD may also be ordered through the CPSI website, beyond the end of the project.</p>	<p>The ESCI conference series will also in the future provide slots for presentation and discussion of results reached by members of the CPSI consortium after the conclusion of this project, and the CPSI homepage will continue to exist, featuring this research beyond CPSI.</p>
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