

PUBLIC ORDER MANAGEMENT

JUNE 17, 2022

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Research

The Police Academy conducts practice-oriented research, thus contributing to insights into and solutions for various issues. In addition, the research produces new knowledge and insights that benefit police education and police practice.

The Police Academy often conducts research together with the police, and other national and international knowledge and research institutes. A Joint lectorates have been set up with several universities of applied sciences.

Strategic research agenda

The [strategic research agenda](#) contains the eight main themes for police research over the next few years and is the framework for the research conducted by the Police Academy and the scientific research it contracts out. This instrument has been designated by the Minister of Security and Justice to create more correlation and focus in the research and to improve its embedding in teaching, policy and police practice.

The Police Academy drafts the agenda once every four years. The police is an important requesting party. The ongoing research is part of the [research planning](#).

The Research Team regularly organizes seminars to publish the research findings or to gather input for ongoing research.

Research themes

Research themes derive from the [strategic research agenda for the police](#).

The Police Academy is currently focusing on the following themes: Firm Local Basis, Technology and the Effective Use of Information, Mental Resilience and Integrity, Professionalism, and Undermining (part of current developments). The other themes are contracted out via [Police & Science](#).

INITIATION AND ESCALATION OF COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE: AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY¹

by

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Abstract: *Few studies have looked directly at what happens during collective events and what factors contribute to the initiation and escalation of collective violence. In this chapter, data obtained through systematic observations around 60 football matches and 77 protest events in the Netherlands considered to constitute a risk to public order are presented and analyzed. Among the results are the following: Even in highly escalated incidents of collective violence, the relative number of people actually committing acts of violence is low. Targets of violence do not seem to be randomly chosen. In approximately half of violent incidents there was no recognisable context that could have served as a potential “trigger” for the initiation of violence. The initiation and escalation of violence is strongly linked to interaction between participants from different groups and the relationship between these groups. In addition, the chapter discusses the impact of police style and tactics on the initiation and escalation of collective violence. Finally, the issues of how the results of the study fit in with different theories of collective violence and what they mean for the management of public order are addressed.*

Adang, O.M.J. (2011) Initiation and escalation of collective violence.

In: Madensen, T.D. & J. Knutsson, (redactie) Preventing crowd violence. Lynne Rienner, Boulder

Policing football in Europe

Experiences from peer review evaluation teams

Otto Adang & Elaine Brown

Recommendations for policing political manifestations in Europe



GODIAC – Good practice for dialogue and communication
as strategic principles for policing political manifestations
in Europe



With the financial support from the Prevention of and Fight against
Crime Programme of the European Union
European Commission – Directorate – General Home Affairs
HOMER/2009/VEICAW/182



La intervención estatal en la protesta social

Dinámica entre el Estado y organizaciones de derechos humanos en Argentina



Mantenimiento del orden público: teoría, práctica y educación

Prof. Dr. Otto M.J. Adang*

Resumen

Los diferentes cuerpos policiales difieren en los métodos de intervención que utilizan para mantener la ley y el orden en el marco de grandes eventos que ponen en riesgo el orden público, tal como es el caso de partidos de fútbol de alto riesgo y ciertas manifestaciones políticas. Tradicionalmente, el énfasis en el entrenamiento y despliegue policial se coloca en tácticas de control antidisturbios y el uso de armas no letales, desde la cachiporra y los químicos hasta los camiones hidrantes y las balas de goma. En lo que respecta al mantenimiento del orden público por parte de la policía, existe una enorme diferencia entre la investigación científica y la práctica policial. La mayor parte de los estudios sobre mantenimiento del orden público se realizan luego de que los hechos ocurrieran. Frecuentemente soslayan la perspectiva policial e ignoran el hecho de que los sucesos de orden público son procesos intergrupales y la consecuencia de interacciones en desarrollo. Por otra parte, la práctica policial aún se basa mayormente en teorías desactualizadas, en las cuales el comportamiento es explicado enteramente en términos de procesos internos a la propia multitud. En este documento se presentan los resultados de algunos estudios empíricos sobre la actuación de la policía en el mantenimiento del orden público que ponen en cuestión las perspectivas tradicionales. Estos estudios pueden ser considerados un ejemplo de cómo la teoría, el trabajo de campo, la práctica y el entrenamiento policiales pueden ser interrelacionados en éxito, proporcionando resultados significativos tanto en términos científicos como prácticos.

ADANG, O.M.J. (2006) MANTENIMIENTO DEL ORDEN PÚBLICO: TEORÍA, PRÁCTICA Y EDUCACIÓN, CUADERNOS DE SEGURIDAD, NO 1 08-2006, P 79 - 95. CONSEJO DE SEGURIDAD INTERIOR, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Initiation/ escalation model


- ◆ **initiation of violence:**
 - ◆ “frictions”
 - ◆ “young male syndrome”
- ◆ **escalation of violence:**
 - ◆ opportunity/ perception of risk
 - ◆ ingroup/ outgroup mechanisms (‘us vs. them’)
- ◆ **normal social mechanisms are operating, but influence of alcohol and drugs**

Human Rights Handbook on Policing Assemblies




13:01

66%



Former UN Special Rapporteur
On the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association



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Human Rights Council report March 2016

Practical Recommendations For The Management Of Assemblies

The ability to assemble and act collectively is vital to democratic, economic, social and personal development, to the expression of ideas and to fostering engaged citizenry. Assemblies can make a positive contribution to the development of democratic systems and, alongside elections, play a fundamental role in public participation, holding governments accountable and expressing the will of the people as part of the democratic processes.



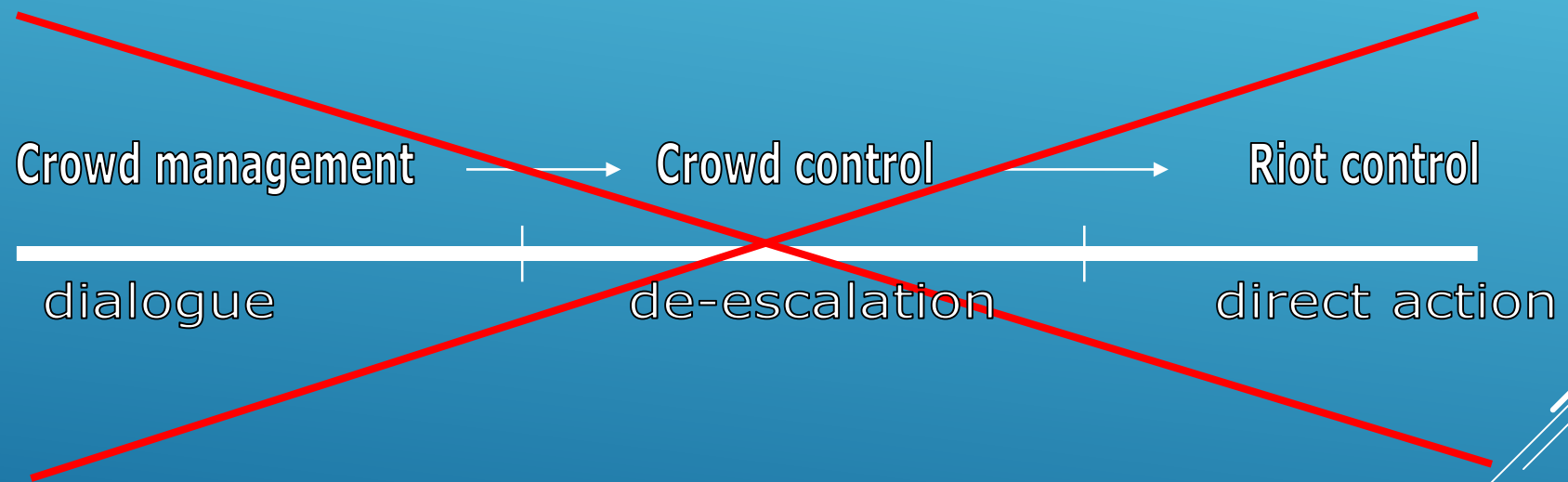
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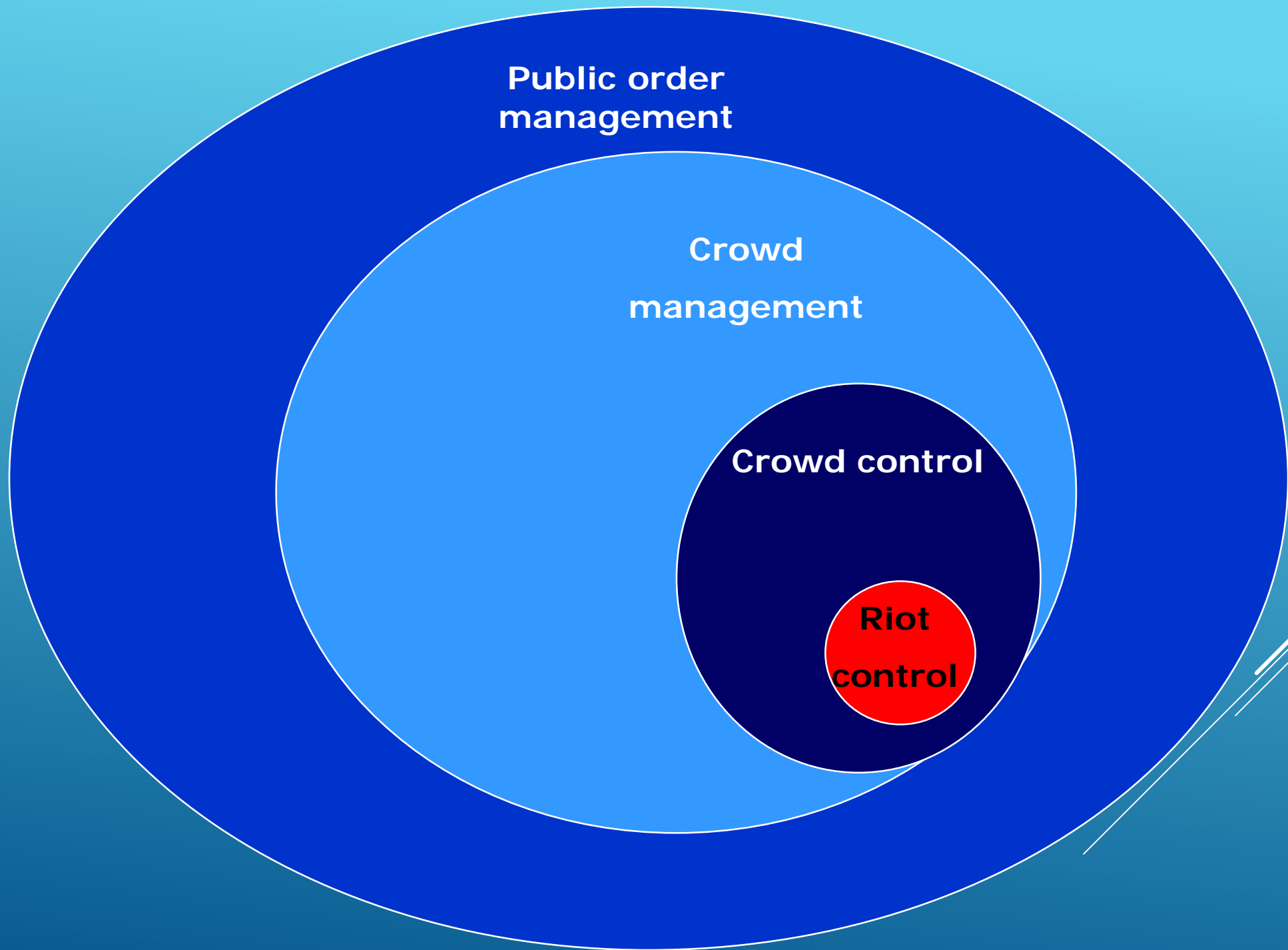
PUBLIC ORDER MANAGEMENT

The systematic planning for, and supervision of, events in the public domain that carry some risk for public order, irrespective of the number of people gathering/expected to gather



NO PHASES!!!!





**Public order
management**

**Crowd
management**

Crowd control

**Riot
control**

GATHERING FOR A PURPOSE

GOAL



CONFLICT REDUCING PRINCIPLES FOR PUBLIC ORDER MANAGEMENT

- ▶ Education: know protest and protesters
 - ▶ Facilitation: legitimate intentions
 - ▶ Communication and dialogue
 - ▶ Differentiation: avoid us vs them
-
- ▶ (perceived) BALANCE between deployment/ interventions and risks

Friendly and firm low-profile approach



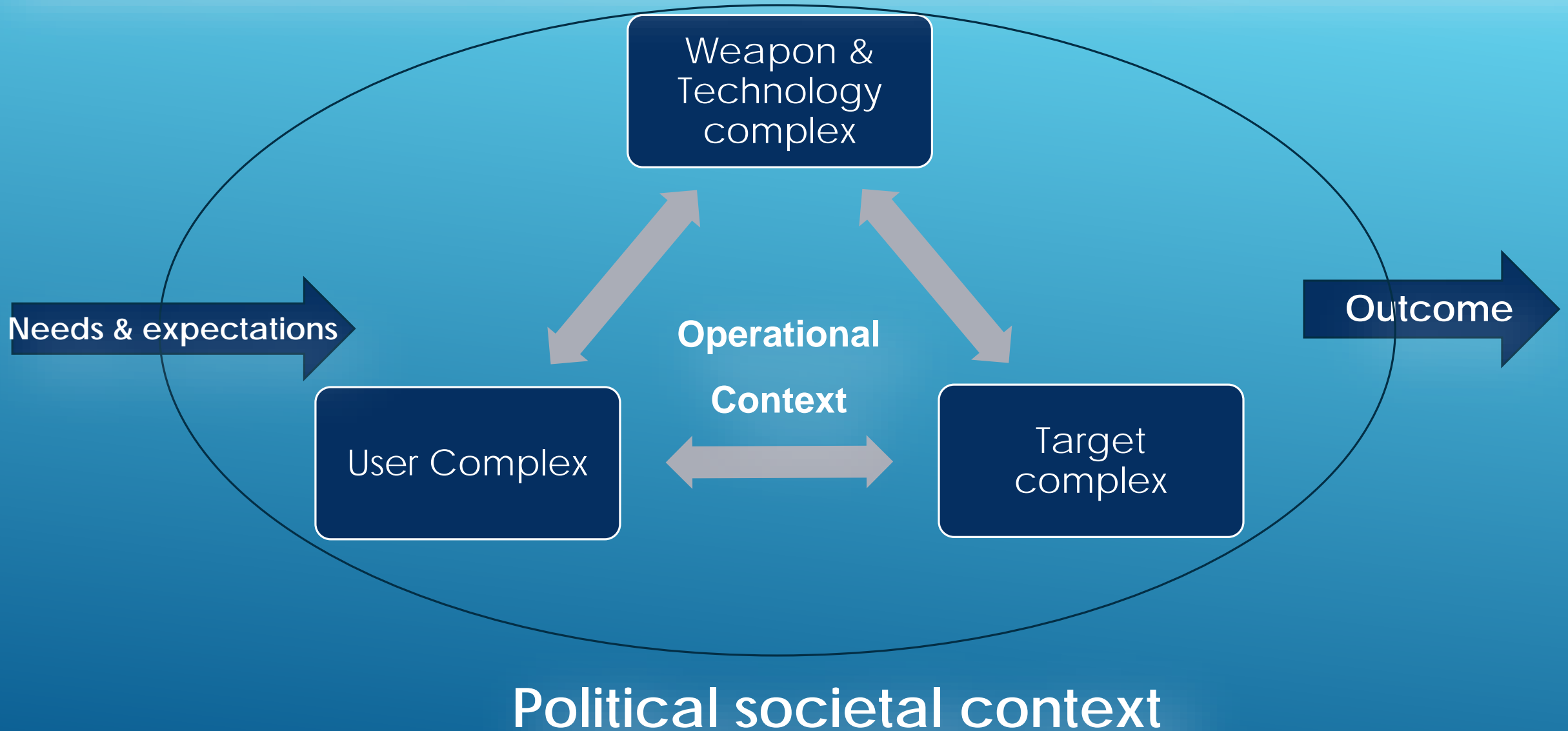
PUBLIC ORDER MANAGEMENT VS TRADITIONAL RIOT CONTROL

PUBLIC ORDER MANAGEMENT	RIOT CONTROL
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emphasis on <i>order</i>• In cooperation with safety partners• Communication and interaction• Facilitating legitimate intentions• Interventions based on <i>behaviour</i>• Low profile, friendly and firm• Setting boundaries with focused, timely interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emphasis on disorder and crime• Police main actor• Distance from public• Us versus them• Little or no differentiation• High profile, show of force• Reactive


**Police can do a lot to
prevent violence, but
little to stop it**

Three parallel white lines of varying lengths are positioned in the bottom right corner of the slide, slanted diagonally upwards from left to right.

Less Lethal Weapons: Police Technology Assessment



THE NETHERLANDS: NEW CONCEPT SINCE 2013

- ▶ Public order management approach, with focus on dialogue, de-escalation and flexible up- and downscaling
 - ▶ Mobile units: regular officers with dedicated training
 - ▶ Training and deployment based on conflict reducing principles
 - ▶ Police Technology Assessments for decisions with regard to less lethal weapons
 - ▶ Peer reviews to foster organisational learning
- 
- A series of white diagonal lines of varying lengths and thicknesses, located in the bottom right corner of the slide, creating a modern, abstract graphic element.

Nonadversial peer reviews of policing operations

OTTO ADANG^a

Fostering organizational learning

ABSTRACT

This paper sets out to describe and explore experiences gained in the course of ten years with a non-blaming, nonadversarial learning methodology, as applied in the context of the policing of major events, where at the request of a host, peers gather data during events as they occur and a one-sided focus on errors is avoided. This peer review methodology appears to contribute to organisational learning in three different ways: hosts receive informed and constructive feedback, reviewers gain additional experience and insights and the exchanges taking place in the course of or following the reviews (e.g. in seminars) contribute to the identification of good practices and development of professional norms. Experiences show that the interactions taking place between participants also facilitate mutual understanding and cooperation. Interestingly, quite apart from the products obtained through the methodology, the peer review process itself proved to foster reflection and learning.

Keywords: peer review, organizational learning, policing major events, public order



EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF POLICING STUDIES, 4(2), 195-216

© 2016 MAKLU | ISBN 978 90 466 0829 6 | ISSN 2034-760X | DECEMBER 2016