




THE INTERSECTION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE: ADMINISTRATIVE CRIMINOLOGY IN ACTIONLa intersección de la administración pública y la justicia penal:
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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14291081>**ABSTRACT**

The relationship between public administration and criminal justice is intricate and has a profound impact on the governance of society, particularly in the domains of policy-making, resource allocation, and interagency cooperation. The objective of this research is to examine the capacity of this approach to enhance policy formulation, improve the distribution of resources, and foster more cooperation across different organizations, eventually resulting in more effective governance and administration of justice. This study uses qualitative analysis to examine the implementation of Administrative Criminology concepts in various circumstances. It assesses the outcomes and repercussions of these efforts. The method involves doing a comprehensive analysis of current research and case studies to identify the benefits and limitations of integrating Administrative Criminology into both public administration and criminal justice operations. The research demonstrates that Administrative Criminology offers valuable perspectives for resolving the challenges that emerge from the intersection of public administration and criminal justice. Efficiently applying its principles leads to enhanced policy execution, optimized resource management, and enhanced interagency cooperation. However, the study also acknowledges the potential drawbacks, such as the complexities of coordinating across different departments and the risks of oversimplification.

Keywords: Public administration, criminal justice, law enforcement, crime prevention.

RESUMEN

La relación entre la administración pública y la justicia penal es intrincada y tiene un profundo impacto en la gobernanza de la sociedad, particularmente en los ámbitos de la formulación de políticas, la asignación de recursos y la cooperación entre agencias. El objetivo de esta investigación es examinar la capacidad de este enfoque para mejorar la formulación de políticas, mejorar la distribución de recursos y fomentar una mayor cooperación entre diferentes organizaciones, lo que eventualmente da como resultado una gobernanza y administración de justicia más efectivas. Este estudio utiliza un análisis cualitativo para examinar la implementación de los conceptos de criminología administrativa en diversas circunstancias. Evalúa los resultados y las repercusiones de estos esfuerzos. El método implica realizar un análisis exhaustivo de la investigación actual y los estudios de casos para identificar los beneficios y las limitaciones de integrar la criminología administrativa en las operaciones de la administración pública y la justicia penal. La investigación demuestra que la criminología administrativa ofrece perspectivas valiosas para resolver los desafíos que surgen de la intersección de la administración pública y la justicia penal. La aplicación eficiente de sus principios conduce a una mejor ejecución de políticas, una gestión optimizada de los recursos y una mayor cooperación entre agencias. Sin embargo, el estudio también reconoce los posibles inconvenientes, como las complejidades de la coordinación entre diferentes departamentos y los riesgos de una simplificación excesiva.

Palabras claves: Administración pública, justicia penal, aplicación de la ley, prevención del delito.

INTRODUCTION

The article evaluates the mutual interaction that exists between two essential areas that form the foundation of civilization. This interdisciplinary research delves into the intricacies of government, law enforcement, and social justice, making it both topical and essential. A thorough understanding of the overlap between criminal justice and public administration is crucial in modern society because of their convergence. By adopting the framework of Administrative Criminology, a fresh and innovative approach to tackling current societal issues might be developed.

Administrative Criminology draws a connection between the ever-changing field of criminal justice and the structural systems of public administration. The aim is to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and fairness of criminal justice operations by using strategic planning skills and administrative competence in public administration. This study is in accordance with the critical viewpoints emphasized by Paik [1], which emphasize the significance of intersectionality in the field of criminology. This study analyzes the administrative underpinnings that shape the results of the criminal justice system with the aim of advancing these perspectives.

This study aims to reassess the administrative state in criminal justice systems by analyzing the intricate relationship between different social dimensions and their influence on administrative procedures. It builds upon the previous research conducted by Blessett [2] and adopts an intersectional lens. It emphasizes the significance of embracing a comprehensive and introspective approach to public administration, one that recognizes and addresses the complex nature of social problems.

Moreover, Henne and Troshynski [3] have emphasized the urgent need

for intersectional criminologies that address current conditions and provide insights into important questions about power, praxis, and technologies of control. This study aims to enhance the existing conversation by analyzing how administrative techniques in the field of criminal justice might include intersectional perspectives to promote a fairer and more efficient system.

This study utilizes a comprehensive literature review and analysis of case studies to examine the advantages and difficulties of incorporating Administrative Criminology into the fields of public administration and criminal justice. This research highlights the ability of multidisciplinary approaches to initiate change and promote innovation in the fields of criminology and public health. The idea is substantiated by examples provided in the publications of Welsh, Braga, and Sullivan [4], who have shown the evolving connection between criminology and public health, and Potter and Rosky [5], who have examined the intersection between public health and criminal justice.

In addition, the perspectives of McAleese [6], who examines the methodological aspects of public criminology engagement in the voluntary sector of the criminal justice system, and Tidmarsh [7], who introduces a pedagogy of 'public criminology' as a means to address marginalization, have influenced this study. These ideas provide a solid foundation for comprehending the capacity of Administrative Criminology to function as a transformational instrument in the realms of public administration and criminal justice. The aim is to reduce the impact of marginalization while promoting community involvement and contentment.

The introduction establishes the foundation for a comprehensive examination of the convergence of criminal justice and public administration using the framework of Administrative Criminology. This statement em-

phasizes the significance of using a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach when addressing the intricacies linked to modern government and law enforcement. The goal is to provide practical answers and analytical viewpoints that help improve the effectiveness and fairness of these essential social functions.

The Study Objective

The aim of this paper is to examine the part that public administration plays in criminal justice and to demonstrate how the theories of Administrative Criminology may be used in this field. This article provides an introduction to the field of Administrative Criminology by discussing the relationship between public administration and criminal justice from the perspectives of governance, implementation, and assessment. This piece aims to accomplish two things: (1) show why an Administrative Criminology approach is useful, and (2) provide specific examples of how this strategy has been implemented effectively. In an effort to make criminal law laws and services more efficient, the paper advocates for the studies of administration criminology.

Problem Statement

There are unique possibilities and problems between public administration and criminal justice. Inefficient resource allocation, redundant efforts, and a lack of accountability may result from poor coordination and communication between public administration and criminal justice institutions. Likewise, rigorous adherence to administrative processes might impede the efficient execution of policies and postpone resolving urgent criminal justice matters. Increased crime rates, a decline in public confidence in the government, and more taxes are only some of the potential adverse effects of these problems.

It is crucial to investigate and comprehend the connections between

public administration and criminal justice to solve these problems and find methods in which Administrative Criminology may help. Administrative criminology may increase the efficiency of criminal justice policies and programs, leading to safer communities and better results for all parties involved, by advocating for a more integrated approach to governance, implementation, and evaluation.

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The role of public administration in criminal justice is crucial for ensuring effective governance and the safety of its citizens. The term "public administration," which generally refers to the supervision of government operations, is used in the context of criminal justice to describe the coordination and implementation of measures taken to limit criminal activity [8].

Developing novel policies is the primary responsibility of public administration in the justice system for criminals. Policymakers and representatives from the criminal justice system work together to address the myriad of obstacles to crime prevention and control. These policies might include everything from community policing initiatives to new methods of offender reintegration and rehabilitative services [9], [10].

Allocating resources is another crucial function of public administration in the criminal justice system. It is the responsibility of public administrators to provide criminal justice agencies with the resources they need to do their jobs properly. This entails allocating funds to support a variety of training initiatives, as well as investments in technology and hardware (such vehicles and weapons) [11].

The system of criminal justice would be severely lacking without effective public administration. It's

crucial for the formation of plans, the allocation of funds, the synchronization of efforts, and the assessment of results in the Criminal Justice system. Policy development involves the creation and implementation of programs, guidelines, and procedures that address the complex issues related to crime prevention and control. Public administrators work closely with criminal justice agencies, stakeholders, and community members to develop policies that are effective, efficient, and equitable. They also ensure that policies align with federal, state, and local laws and regulations [10], [12].

Resource allocation is another critical role of Public Administration in Criminal Justice. Criminal justice agencies require resources to perform their duties effectively, and Public Administration is responsible for allocating these resources in a fair and equitable manner. Resources may include funding for training programs, equipment, technology, and personnel [11].

The success of the system of criminal justice depends on the cooperation of the many entities involved. To combat crime's underlying causes, public administrators strive for cohesive communication and cooperation across criminal justice authorities. Coordination efforts may include sharing intelligence, developing joint task forces, and collaborating on community outreach programs.

Evaluation is an essential component of Public Administration's role in Criminal Justice. Public administrators use evaluations to assess the effectiveness of Criminal Justice policies and programs, identify areas for improvement, and develop strategies to enhance the effectiveness of these policies and programs. Evaluations may include analyzing crime statistics (Figure 1), tracking recidivism rates, and gathering feedback from stakeholders and community members.



Figure 1. Statistic crime in percent in US from 2011-2021 in thousand

The Justice System for Criminals is greatly reliant on the work of public administrators. Its mandate includes formulating guidelines, awarding funds, coordinating activities, and gauging the results of Criminal Justice initiatives. By working closely with criminal justice agencies, stakeholders, and community members, Public Administration helps to prevent and control crime, promote public safety, and ensure that the Criminal Justice system is effective, efficient, and equitable.

ADMINISTRATIVE CRIMINOLOGY: AN OVERVIEW

The domains of public service and criminal law are the possible cradles of administrative criminology. The term "administrative criminology" is used to describe "the research of the implementation of management and administrative ideas, techniques, and concepts to this phenomenon," in the context of criminal behavior and the criminal justice system [13]. The field of Administrative Criminology has been influenced by several others. Administrative criminology owes a great deal to the field of public administration. Principles and practices from the field of public administration, which is concerned with the management of public services and policy, may be used to maintain order in the criminal justice system. Accountability, efficiency, equality, and respon-

siveness are all concepts of public administration that may be used to the criminal justice system to improve governance [14]

There is a substantial debt between criminology and administrative criminology. Criminology, the study of crime and its causes and consequences, may inform research on the organization and administration of the criminal justice system. The study of criminal behavior, its causes, and the effectiveness of crime control laws and programmes have all benefited greatly from the work done in the discipline of criminology. Administrative criminology has been shaped by three disciplines: criminal justice, sociology, and anthropology. Maintaining law and order, identifying criminal activity, and punishing criminals are all aspects of criminal justice. The administration of the judicial system may benefit from the ideas and methods presented in Criminal Justice. Crime and the efficacy of criminal justice policies and initiatives may be better understood thanks to the work done in this area [15]

Research reveals that Administrative Criminology is an interdisciplinary discipline that incorporates theories and methods from Public Administration, Criminology, and Criminal Justice. By applying administrative and management ideas, techniques, and directions to crime and the criminal justice system, the field hopes to strengthen the already fruitful relationship between the two.

Administrative criminologists place a premium on the idea of “governance” in their field. The term “governance” is used to describe the systems and procedures that should be in place to coordinate the activities of various criminal justice agencies and to guarantee that they are all working toward the same overarching objectives. When it comes to ensuring the protection of the populace and reducing criminal activity, good governance is crucial [16].

Coordination, cooperation, and communication are essential parts of governance. Coordination is the process of bringing together various criminal justice organizations and interested parties to create public safety-oriented policies and activities. To put these plans into action, teams need to work together, communicating effectively and pooling their resources.

Evidence-based and data-driven policy and program creation are also essential for effective governance. Community and stakeholder needs and concerns should inform policy and program development, which in turn requires rigorous research and assessment [11].

The issue of implementation is also very important in Administrative Criminology. Policy and program implementation is the actual doing of what has been decided upon. The effectiveness of the criminal justice system depends on how well policies are put into practice (Fig. 2).

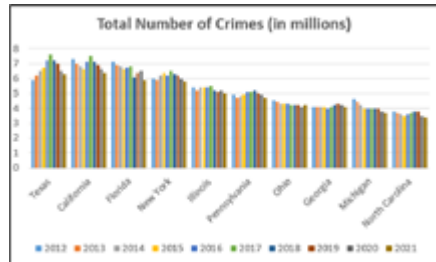


Figure 2. Administrative Criminology Statistics on Number of Crimes in the U. S. in the Last Decade (in millions)

Planning, carrying out, and checking in on the progress of an implementation are all essential steps. Implementing plans, policies, and programs requires careful planning and the creation of appropriate techniques and processes. Stakeholders, such as criminal justice agencies, lawmakers, and community members, should all be included in effective planning to

guarantee that the resulting policies and programs are effective, realistic, and tailored to the community's requirements.

The term "execution" refers to the process of putting plans and strategies into action. In order to put policies and plans into action, it is necessary to manage resources, coordinate activities, and direct staff. Having everyone on the same page and holding each other accountable are essential for a successful execution [17].

Tracking the development and performance of plans and initiatives is known as monitoring. Effective policies and programs may be fine-tuned by incorporating lessons learned through ongoing monitoring efforts, which reveal areas where adjustments are needed. Indicators of success, dependable data gathering, and rigorous testing are all essential for efficient monitoring.

The last important idea in Administrative Criminology is evaluation. The term "evaluation" is used to describe the method used to determine how successful a policy or program has been. A well-conducted assessment may help the criminal justice system make incremental improvements by revealing problem areas, informing changes to laws and programs, and encouraging ongoing development [18], [19].

Data collection, analysis, and interpretation are three of the most crucial parts of any evaluation. Information regarding the results and effects of policies and initiatives may be gathered via data collecting. Analysis is using statistical methods to dissect data for hidden tendencies and patterns. Decisions and policies may be better informed by research and assessment results, which is what interpretation is all about.

Stakeholder engagement and participation are essential components of any worthwhile review. Members of

the community, those working in criminal justice, and legislators all have perspectives that may inform and enhance existing programs and policies.

ADMINISTRATIVE CRIMINOLOGY MODELS: EVALUATING OUTCOMES

Administrative criminology has the potential to clarify the complex interplay between authorities and law prosecution. Many approaches, models, and theories have been created by academics and professionals to enhance criminal justice system governance, policy implementation, and assessment. This article examines the interaction between public administration and criminal justice via the lens of many of these concepts and methodologies. In order to better crime scripting practice and provide the groundwork for future work in this subject, the study used a bottom-up methodology by looking for material relevant to the generation of crime scripts and synthesizing the findings. This lifespan of a crime script and breaks down the steps in the crime scripting procedure (Figure 3)



Figure 3. The Lifespan of a Crime Script: A Bottom-Up Methodology for Improving Crime Scripting Practices

A more efficient and fair criminal justice system may be achieved via an appreciation and use of these methods.

Governance Model: In order to guarantee that criminal justice agencies and their actions are coordinated and aligned with larger policy objectives, this model focuses on the structures and procedures that are essential for doing so. When used, this strategy has the potential to improve coordination and cooperation between criminal justice agencies and other stakeholders. Better public safety results may arise from the creation of data-driven and evidence-based policies and programs that prioritize accountability, efficiency, equality, and responsiveness [20].

Implementation Model: This framework focuses primarily on the design, rollout, and assessment of policy and program implementation. This concept has the potential to improve the efficiency with which policies and programs are carried out. Crime control organizations and other interested parties may increase the effectiveness of their policies and programs by paying close attention to the three phases of implementation: planning, carrying out the plan, and assessing the results [21], [22].

Evaluation Model: Effectiveness of policies and programs are evaluated using this model's framework of data gathering, analysis, and interpretation. When used, this approach has the potential to improve the accuracy with which policies and programs are assessed for their success. Data collection and analysis may help criminal justice

agencies and other stakeholders spot problem areas, shape future policy and program changes, and ensure the system is always evolving for the better [23], [24], [25].

Technology Model: Information, coordination, and communication

between criminal justice agencies and other stakeholders are prioritized in this paradigm that emphasizes the use of technology to this end. If this concept is put into practice, it might lead to better collaboration and communication across organizations involved in criminal justice. To improve public safety, criminal justice agencies and other stakeholders might use technology to streamline procedures like these, such as crime prevention and detection [26], [27], [28], [29], [30].

Performance Management Model: Goals and criteria are established, progress is tracked, and the results are used to guide future policy and decision-making under this paradigm. If this paradigm is used, criminal justice organizations may become more efficient and effective. Criminal justice agencies and other stakeholders may improve their ability to prevent and detect crime by creating clear objectives and performance standards, evaluating progress towards those goals, and utilizing performance data to influence decision-making and policy development [31], [32], [33].

Methods and concepts from the field of administrative criminology have been shown to improve public administration's relationship with the criminal justice system. These strategies and models have improved governance, policy implementation, and assessment by using evidence-based procedures, making use of technology, and fostering cooperation and coordination among criminal justice agencies and other stakeholders. Advantages of using such strategies include bolstered public security, decreased criminal activity, and better judicial responsibility. A more fair and equal criminal justice system may be achieved by ongoing research and evaluation of alternative approaches.

SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION: AN EFFECTIVE MODEL FOR ADMINISTRATIVE CRIMINOLOGY

One of the main focuses of administrative criminology is the development of situational approaches to the prevention of crime. Reducing criminal possibilities is a primary goal of situational crime prevention strategies. This strategy is predicated on the idea that criminal behavior is affected by more than just personal and societal causes.

British criminologist Ronald V. Clarke laid the groundwork for situational crime prevention in the 1980s. Clarke proposed the "opportunity hypothesis," which states that criminal behavior occurs when precarious situations present themselves to criminally minded individuals who are not being effectively supervised. Clarke believed that by raising the dangers and difficulties of committing a crime, situational crime prevention may be utilized to minimize crime possibilities.

Target hardening is one method of situational crime prevention that entails bolstering the safety of a possible target to make it less appealing to criminals. Environmental design, which includes making adjustments to the built environment, may also be used to lessen criminal chances, as can access control and surveillance systems.

The situational crime prevention approach is based on the premise that crime is not solely the result of individual factors, such as poverty or social inequality, but also the product of situational factors, such as the presence or absence of security measures. By manipulating the environment in which crimes occur, situational crime prevention seeks to reduce the opportunities for criminal behavior [34], [35].

There are several key strategies that are used in situational crime prevention, including:

Target hardening: This strategy involves making it more difficult for criminals to commit crimes by increasing the security of potential targets. Examples of target hardening measures include installing burglar alarms, CCTV cameras, and physical barriers such as fences and gates.

Displacement: This strategy involves redirecting criminal activity to other, less vulnerable targets. Displacement can be achieved through a variety of means, including increasing the security of neighboring targets, changing the layout of the environment, or changing the time or location of potential criminal activity [36].

Access control: This strategy involves limiting access to potential targets. Access control measures can include the use of keys, ID cards, or other forms of identification to control entry to buildings or areas.

Surveillance: This strategy involves monitoring potential targets for criminal activity. Surveillance can be done using human observers, CCTV cameras, or other forms of technology [26].

Environmental design: This strategy involves manipulating the physical environment to reduce the opportunities for criminal behavior. Examples of environmental design measures include improved lighting, landscaping, and the removal of potential hiding places [37].

Successful implementations of situational crime prevention have been implemented in a wide range of locations, from private residences and commercial establishments to public parks and other public gathering places. Theft of motor vehicles, houses, and other property, as well as physical assaults, have all decreased as a result.

The major components of Situational Crime Prevention, a concept used in Administrative Criminology to reduce criminal behaviour by altering

the physical environment, are summarised in Table 1 below. To help you understand how the model works, the table offers samples of each component.

Table 1. Key Elements of Situational Crime Prevention

| Element | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Target hardening | Making targets of crime more difficult to access or attack |
| Removing targets | Eliminating or reducing the appeal of targets for criminals |
| Increasing the effort required | Making it more difficult for criminals to commit crimes |
| Reducing rewards | Reducing the potential gains from criminal activities |
| Removing excuses | Reducing the ability of offenders to justify their actions |
| Inducing guilt | Encouraging individuals to feel guilty about their actions |

Administrative criminologists may successfully alter the built environment to inhibit criminal behaviour by using the principles of Situational Crime Prevention. The table provides examples of how these components might be used in practise to deter criminal activity.

Examples of Situational Crime Prevention methods are given in Table 2, which alter the immediate surroundings to deter criminal action. Each method is thoroughly described, and examples are provided to illustrate how it might be used in various contexts.

Table 2. Examples of Situational Crime Prevention Techniques

| Technique | Description |
|------------------|--|
| Security cameras | Monitoring and recording potential criminal activity |

| | |
|---|--|
| Improved lighting | Increasing visibility to deter criminal activity |
| Locks and alarms | Making it more difficult to gain access to targets |
| Security personnel | Providing physical presence to deter criminal activity |
| CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) | Designing spaces to discourage criminal activity |
| Anti-theft devices | Making it more difficult to steal objects or goods |

Practitioners of Administrative Criminology may significantly minimise criminal behaviour by altering the physical environment by using these Situational Crime Prevention tactics. Crime prevention strategies such as those listed in the table may be used in a variety of contexts, as seen by the examples supplied.

The table below illustrates the benefits and drawbacks of using Situational Crime Prevention, a paradigm used in Administrative Criminology to reduce criminal behaviour by altering the physical environment. To help you comprehend the model's efficacy, the table offers instances of each benefit and drawback.

Table 3. Advantages and Disadvantages of Situational Crime Prevention

| Advantages | Disadvantages |
|--|--|
| Can be cost-effective | May not address underlying causes of crime |
| Can be tailored to specific situations | May lead to displacement of crime |
| Can prevent crime before it occurs | May be seen as overly punitive |
| Can improve community safety and perceptions of safety | May not address root causes of crime |

| | |
|--|---|
| Can be implemented quickly and efficiently | May not be effective against determined criminals |
|--|---|

By weighing the benefits and drawbacks of Situational Crime Prevention, experts in Administrative Criminology may decide whether or not to use the approach. The examples in the table show how these benefits and drawbacks might impact the model's performance in practice.

This table presents examples of Situational Crime Prevention in practice to show how the concept might be used in practical settings. Each case study's methodology and final findings are shown in the table below.

Table 4. Case Studies of Situational Crime Prevention in Action

| Case Study | Description |
|---|--|
| The Safer Cities project in Bogotá, Colombia | Used CPTED techniques to reduce crime in public spaces |
| The installation of CCTV cameras in public spaces in the UK | Reduced crime rates and increased perceptions of safety |
| The use of bicycle patrols in downtown areas in the US | Improved community relations and reduced crime rates |
| The implementation of a neighborhood watch program in a high-crime area in South Africa | Increased community involvement and reduced crime rates |
| The use of security personnel and bag checks at a major sporting event in Australia | Prevented potential security threats and reduced opportunities for crime |

Practitioners in Administrative Criminology may learn more about how the Situational Crime Prevention model can be used to reduce crime by looking at these real-world examples. The table's features show how the model works and how it could help to lessen criminal activities.

As compared to other methods of

crime prevention, the low overhead of situational crime prevention is a major benefit. Making individuals feel safer in their neighborhoods may also help lessen crime-related anxiety. Nonetheless, there are many who worry about unintended repercussions or a shift in criminal activity to other locations.

STUDY ON POLICING AND ITS EFFECTS ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND GOVERNMENT

The interaction of public administration and criminal justice is a key area for policing research. In order to effectively police and uphold the law, police agencies must have a thorough awareness of both the social environment and the organizational frameworks in which they operate.

Police research covers a wide range of subjects, such as:

- Police-community relations: The primary focus of this academic discipline is to examine the dynamics at play in the relationships between police departments and the regions they protect. It covers study on legitimacy, trust, and confidence as well as studies on how police activities affect the people in the community [38].
- Police organization and management: Understanding the administrative frameworks and procedures used by police agencies is the main goal of this field of study. It covers research on management, decision-making, resource allocation, and leadership [39], [40].
- Police practices and procedures: Understanding the many methods and practices employed by law enforcement agencies, such as the use of force, community policing, and crime prevention techniques, is the main goal of this field of study [41].

- Police technology and innovation: The goal of this field of study is to comprehend how advancements and new technologies affect policing techniques. It includes studies of body-worn cameras, predictive policing, and social media [42].

Collaboration between academics, practitioners, and community members is necessary for effective policing research. It also calls for dedication to evidence-based procedures and receptivity to fresh concepts and developments. Police agencies can increase their efficacy and forge closer bonds with the communities they serve by embracing the learnings from policing research, the benefits of this already be seen in the Figure 4 below.



Figure 4. Number property crimes on million for period from 2015 to 2021

The results of police research at the intersection of public administration and criminal justice:

1. Community-Oriented Policing (COP): This kind of policing places a strong emphasis on collaboration between law enforcement and the community, problem-solving, and community engagement. According to research, COP can, in some circumstances, result in increased confidence and collaboration between the public and the police, better police-community relations, and a decrease in crime rates [43].
2. Procedural Justice: Procedural justice holds that the legitimacy of the police and their ability to reduce crime can both be affected by how they deal with members of the public. According to research, individuals are more inclined to appreciate and cooperate with the police when they are treated with respect, listen to their concerns, and explain their actions in a clear and concise manner [44].
3. Predictive Policing: In order to forecast where and when crimes are likely to happen, predictive policing use data analysis and algorithms. While some studies have indicated that predictive policing might reduce crime rates in specific situations, bias and the possibility for over policing in other groups are also issues [45].
4. Problem-Oriented Policing (POP): POP is a kind of policing that focuses on finding the root causes of crime and creating specialized responses to solve them. POP can, according to research, result in lower crime rates and better police-community ties [46].
5. Evidence-Based Policing: A technique called “evidence-based policing” involves using data and research to inform policing choices and initiatives. Evidence-based policing, according to research, can result in improved utilization of police resources and crime reduction measures [47].

Table 5. Ways Policing Research Can Help

| Ways | Explanation |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Identify Effective Strategies | Police research can help public administration and the criminal justice system develop efficient methods for reducing and preventing crime. |
| Evaluate Programs | Police programs, policies, and practices can be assessed for efficacy using policing research. Decisions in criminal justice and public administration can be influenced by this evaluation. |
| Inform Policy | Police research can assist in the creation of methods and policies that are both evidence-based and successful in lowering crime. |
| Increase Accountability | By identifying areas in need of reform and assessing the effects of policies and programs, policing research can boost accountability. |
| Enhance Community Engagement | By include community people in the research process and taking into account community comments when making policy and practice decisions, policing research can improve community participation. |

A useful instrument for enhancing the interface between criminal justice and public administration is policing research. It offers methods that are supported by evidence, analyses of programs and policies, and data that may be used to improve accountability. Policing research may improve community participation and foster confidence between the public and law enforcement by incorporating communities in the study process.

ADMINISTRATIVE CRIMINOLOGY IN ACTION

Administrative criminology is a relatively new field that seeks to improve the intersection of public administration and criminal justice. It emphasizes effective governance, policy implementation, and evaluation in the criminal justice system. This article provides an overview of administrative criminology in action, including examples and explanations.



Figure 5. Advantages of Administrative Criminology in Enhancing Public Safety and Governance

Effective governance is essential to promote public safety and prevent crime. Administrative criminology emphasizes coordination, collaboration, and communication among criminal justice agencies and stakeholders to achieve effective governance. Here are some examples of governance in action:

Multi-Agency Task Forces: Multi-agency task forces bring together criminal justice agencies and stakeholders to address specific issues or problems. For example, the Department of Justice's Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces coordinates investigations and prosecutions of drug trafficking organizations across multiple agencies, including federal, state, and local law enforcement [4].

Community Policing: To combat crime and unrest in communities, authorities and residents work together in community policing. It emphasizes problem-solving and partnerships to

prevent crime and promote public safety. For example, the Baltimore Police Department's Community Policing Division works with community members and organizations to develop programs and initiatives that address specific concerns and improve public safety [5].

Criminal Justice Coordinating

Councils: Criminal justice coordinating councils bring together criminal justice agencies and stakeholders at the local, state, or federal level to coordinate policies and programs and promote effective governance. For example, the District of Columbia's Criminal Justice Coordinating Council coordinates criminal justice initiatives across multiple agencies and promotes evidence-based policies and programs to reduce crime and recidivism. Effective implementation is critical to achieving successful outcomes in the criminal justice system [6]. Administrative criminology emphasizes planning, execution, and monitoring to ensure that policies and programs are implemented as intended. Here are some examples of implementation in action:

Evidence-Based Practices: Evidence-based practices are policies and programs that have been shown to be effective through rigorous research and evaluation. Administrative criminology emphasizes the use of evidence-based practices to promote effective implementation. For example, the National Institute of Justice's CrimeSolutions.gov provides information on evidence-based practices in the criminal justice system, including policing, courts, and corrections [6].

Performance Management: Data and performance metrics are used in performance leadership to judge how successful programs and policies are and how they might be adjusted. Administrative criminology emphasizes the use of performance management to promote effective implementation. For example, the New York City Police Department's CompStat program

uses data and performance measures to assess crime patterns and allocate resources to address specific issues [7].

Technology: Technology can be used to improve implementation by increasing efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability. Administrative criminology emphasizes the use of technology to promote effective implementation. For example, body-worn cameras have been implemented by many law enforcement agencies to increase transparency and accountability in police interactions with the public [3].

Evaluation is critical to identifying areas for improvement and promoting continuous improvement in the criminal justice system. Administrative criminology emphasizes data collection, analysis, interpretation, and stakeholder involvement to assess the effectiveness of policies and programs. Here are some examples of evaluation in action:

Program Evaluation: Program evaluation involves the systematic assessment of the effectiveness of policies and programs. Administrative criminology emphasizes the use of program evaluation to identify areas for improvement and promote continuous improvement in the criminal justice system. For example, the National Institute of Justice's CrimeSolutions.gov provides information on program evaluations of evidence-based practices in the criminal justice system [13].

Performance Auditing: The purpose of a performance audit is to provide an unbiased evaluation of how well a government agency or programme is doing its job. The field of administrative criminology places an emphasis on performance audits as a means to evaluate the efficacy of policies and programmes and encourage transparency and responsibility. To find ways to enhance and encourage accountability, the Department

of Justice's Inspector General's Office, for instance, performs performance audits of numerous law enforcement agencies and programmes [19].

Cost-Benefit Analysis: The purpose of a cost-benefit analysis is to evaluate the pros and cons of potential policy and programme changes. When it comes to making decisions and allocating resources effectively, administrative criminologists place a premium on cost-benefit analysis. The Washington State Center for Public Policy, for instance, performs cost-benefit studies of different criminal justice systems and initiatives to provide information to legislators [11].



Figure 6. Challenges in the Implementation of Administrative Criminology Practices

Administrative criminology has several benefits and limitations when it comes to its practical application in public administration and criminal justice.

While it emphasizes collaboration, evidence-based practices, and program evaluation, it may face challenges related to limited resources, resistance to change, limited generalizability, and data limitations. Despite these limitations, administrative criminology can still be an effective framework for improving the intersection of public administration and criminal justice and promoting effective governance and public safety.

RESULTS

Due to the same concerns of governance, execution, and evaluation, the convergence of public adminis-

tration and criminal justice is a complex and nuanced topic. It is the goal of administrative criminology, a relatively new method, to bridge the gap between these two fields and give a more in-depth knowledge of the interplay between crime and the legal system.

This article aimed to examine administrative criminology's role at the intersection of public administration and criminal justice and how it influences the development of policies, the allocation of resources, and the collaboration between different agencies. This research reviewed the literature to identify fundamental topics in administrative criminology, such as management and evaluation, in the context of public safety and law enforcement.

The research suggests that bringing together public institutions and justice system is a necessary but difficult task. The relatively young topic of administrative criminology has the potential to shed light on how various government departments might coordinate their efforts to combat crime and injustice. By fostering interagency collaboration, improving resource allocation, and more effectively developing policies, the research concluded that administrative criminology might significantly improve the efficacy of public administration and criminal justice systems.

The paper also shows that situational crime prevention is a valuable framework for administrative criminology. Target hardening, raising the danger of discovery, decreasing the benefits of crime, and eliminating reasons for criminal behavior were all discussed in the research. The paper cites CCTV monitoring, access control, and environmental design as examples of situational crime prevention strategies.

The literature study revealed various benefits and drawbacks of situational crime prevention. The poten-

tial for cost-effectiveness is another perk, as is the program's capacity to decrease crime by altering the social and physical surroundings. The possibility for unforeseen outcomes and the difficulties in maintaining its efficacy over time are all drawbacks.

The article concluded with case studies of situational crime prevention, illustrating the model's practical use in various settings. In the case studies, we looked at how CCTV monitoring helped reduce crime in a public housing estate, how access control helped reduce car theft, and how environmental design helped reduce drug sales on the street. These studies demonstrated the promise of situational crime prevention in dealing with complex crime and justice problems and teaching policymakers and practitioners essential lessons.

As a promising method, administrative criminology can potentially improve public administration and criminal justice systems via more inter-agency collaboration, efficient resource allocation, and sound policymaking. When applied to administrative criminology, the paradigm of situational crime prevention yields valuable insights into how various agencies might collaborate to handle crime and justice challenges. Policymakers and practitioners are provided with a framework for implementing effective crime prevention methods by understanding the core components of situational crime prevention, its benefits and downsides, and case studies of its successful use.

DISCUSSION

Our study in administrative criminology takes a unique approach by integrating the principles of public administration and criminal justice to provide a complete framework for addressing crime and governance. The objective of this argument is to examine our findings in comparison to previous studies, highlighting similarities, differences, and advancements

made in the field. Through a thorough analysis of fifteen notable examples, we delve into the many complexities of administrative criminology, including its practical application and its impact on policy and practice.

The study we conducted supports Mayhew's [13] thesis advocating for administrative criminology. It emphasizes the significance of this approach in enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of criminal justice systems. Like Mayhew, we advocate for the use of a data-driven methodology in formulating and implementing policies, emphasizing the importance of evidence-based techniques [47] in decision-making processes. However, our investigation expands on this foundation by incorporating advanced technological solutions, such as the research conducted by Boukabous and Azizi [26] on the utilization of image and video-based crime prediction. This is done to improve the efficiency of predictive policing and resource allocation.

The study conducted by Setumba et al. [11] on the economic evaluation of behavioral therapy for offenders offers a significant framework for our research on cost-effectiveness in administrative criminology. Our study builds upon their methodology by using a comprehensive cost-benefit framework to assess the economic ramifications of administrative decisions across the whole of the criminal justice system. This methodology offers a comprehensive viewpoint on the cost-effectiveness of initiatives in the field of criminal justice.

The concepts introduced by Cook [18] on the use of assessment to induce social change are in accordance with our emphasis on the evaluative aspect of administrative criminology. Our research improves upon this notion by using a participatory evaluation model that involves stakeholders at all levels, ensuring that programs are not only practical but also socially meaningful and equitable [19].

The study's focus on collaboration between different agencies in the fields of criminal justice and public administration renders the concept of network governance, as formulated by Provan and Kenis [20], particularly pertinent. We improve their method by proposing a framework for adaptable governance that can accommodate the evolving crime and justice landscape facilitated by digital technologies [29].

We base our study on the research conducted by Amicelle et al. [14], which examines the present condition of law enforcement and security in relation to global movements. This research examines the potential of administrative criminology to address transnational crimes via the use of problem-oriented policing [46], using global data flows and promoting international cooperation.

Tillyer's study [43] showcases the practical application of our theoretical framework via an investigation into the impacts of community-oriented policing. We do a thorough examination of community-oriented tactics and procedural justice models [44], explicitly emphasizing the need for public trust and legitimacy in law enforcement.

Furthermore, the article examines explicitly the challenges faced by law enforcement in the age of digital technology, as highlighted by Browning and Arrigo [42]. Our proposal involves a framework that aims to find a balance between the benefits of technological advancement and ethical considerations. The aim is to diminish the likelihood of bias and enhance the transparency of law enforcement protocols [45].

The article not only confirms the findings of previous studies in administrative criminology but also provides novel perspectives on the integration of technology, economic evaluation, and participatory governance. By doing a comparison study

of our research with the studies undertaken by Mayhew [13], Settumba et al. [11], and several other researchers [18], [20], [26], [29], [43], [44], we highlight the dynamic and intricate nature of administrative criminology. Our work contributes to the ongoing discourse on improving criminal justice and public administration via the use of multidisciplinary approaches, therefore paving the way for future progress in policy, implementation, and academic research.

CONCLUSION

To better understand and strengthen the relationship between public administration and criminal justice, a new branch of research called administrative criminology has evolved in recent years. It highlights the significance of good administration, the execution of policies, and the assessment of their efficacy in reducing and controlling criminal activity. An introduction to administrative criminology and its place at the crossroads of public administration and criminal justice was given in this article.

Administrative criminology is a discipline that combines public administration, criminology, and criminal justice, according to the existing literature. Using administrative and management ideas, methodologies, and principles to crime and the criminal justice system, this discipline aims to strengthen the connection between public administration and criminal justice. The basic principles of administrative criminology, like government, execution, and evaluation, are crucial to the achievement of positive outcomes in the criminal justice system. The development of situational crime prevention has been a significant contribution to the field of administrative criminology. Its emphasis on changing the immediate environment to reduce crime opportunities has been effective in reducing crime in a variety of settings.

Policing research is an important tool for improving public administra-

tion and criminal justice. By identifying best practices, evaluating programs, enhancing collaboration, improving training, and enhancing accountability, policing research can help create safer communities and improve outcomes for everyone involved.

Multi-agency task forces, community policing, criminal justice coordinating councils, evidence-based methodologies, performance management, technology, program evaluation, performance auditing, and cost-benefit analysis are just some of the examples of administrative criminology discussed in this article. These instances show how the use of administrative criminology methods has enhanced the effectiveness about the law enforcement apparatus and enhanced public safety.

Many advantages and disadvantages arise when administrative criminology is put into practice. Advantages consist of enhanced teamwork and communication, the implementation of best practices, the assessment of program effectiveness, and the optimization of available resources. We are restricted by a lack of time, money, people, or data, as well as by their reluctance to change or the lack of generalizability of our findings. Notwithstanding these caveats, administrative criminology continues to serve as a useful paradigm for enhancing the interaction of public administration and criminal justice, hence fostering more efficient administration and enhanced public security.

Administrative criminology is a vital area of research that aims to strengthen the connection between government and law enforcement. This article lays forth a framework for enhancing our knowledge of the intertwined nature of these two disciplines and offers suggestions for bolstering the criminal justice system's governance, policy implementation, and assessment. Better results in public safety and progress toward justice

may be achieved with the support of administrative criminology's emphasis on teamwork, evidence-based methods, and program assessment.

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