Applied Spatial Information Science III: An Introduction to Community Security Checks Using "Kiki-Gaki Map"

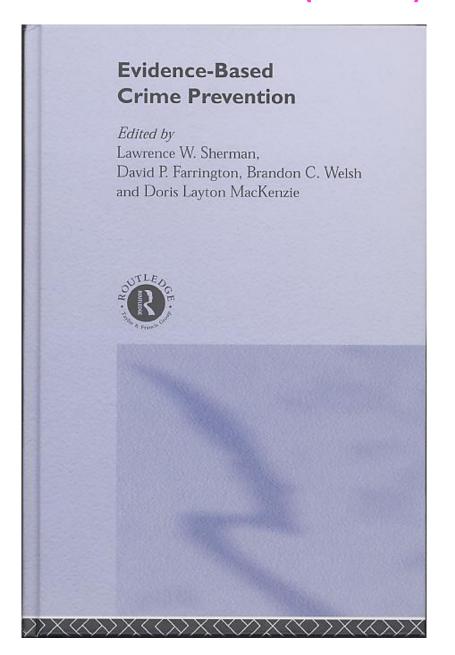
#4: Scientific Bases of "Kiki-Gaki Map" (2)

Yutaka HARADA
National Research Institute of Police Science

"Evidence-Based Crime Prevention" (2002)

- Review of over 600
 evaluation studies on
 crime prevention efforts
- "Whether additional police prevent crime may depend on how well they are focused on specific objectives, tasks, places, times and people."

Sherman, L. W., D. P. Farrington, et al., Eds. (2002). Evidence-Based Crime Prevention. London, England, Routledge.



"What Works in Crime Prevention and

Rehabilitation" (2016)

- "But our book provides the broadest review of such evidence to date, and is based on over 100 reviews that assess over 3,000 primary evaluation studies" (p. 324).
- "(W)e find consistent evidence of programs and practices that work" (ibid.).

Weisburd, D., Farrington, D.P. and Gill, C. (2016). What Works in Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation: Lessons from Systematic Reviews. Springer New York.

Springer Series on Evidence-Based Crime Policy **David Weisburd** David P. Farrington Charlotte Gill Editors What Works in Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation **Lessons from Systematic Reviews**

What's New in WWCPR (1)

- Summarize 7 Broad Areas of Criminological Interventions:
 - ▶ Developmental and Social Prevention (発達的・社会的予防)
 - ▶ Community Interventions (地域社会への介入)
 - ▶ Situational Prevention (状況的予防)
 - ▶ Policing (警察活動)
 - ▶ Sentencing and Deterrence (量刑と抑止)
 - ▶ Correctional Interventions (矯正施設での介入)
 - ▶ Drug Treatment Interventions (薬物治療の介入)
- Conclusions on Developmental / Situational Prevention:
 - "In general, developmental prevention is effective, whether targeted to individuals, families, or schools" (p. 67).
 - "(T)he existing systematic reviews of situational crime prevention tend to indicate significant, albeit modest reduction in levels of crime or victimization as a consequence of this type of activity" (p. 133).

What's New in WWCPR (2)

• Call for "Second-generation" Studies:

- "(T)he systematic reviews generally do not provide adequate guidance to practitioners or policymakers who need to make very specific decisions about what works" (p. 318).
- "Second-generation studies would provide specific guidance regarding what types of programs are effective, for which types of offenders, and which types of settings" (ibid.).

Call for cost-benefit analysis:

- Again, we think that this is a first-generation/second-generation problem" (p. 323).
- "(I)t is time to focus more attention on the relative economic benefits or liabilities of specific types of programs" (ibid.).
- "(I)t is time for crime prevention and rehabilitation researchers and policy-makers to put cost-benefit analysis on the agenda of primary studies and systematic reviews" (ibid.).

What's New in WWCPR (3)

- Call for integrating Qualitative Studies into Systematic Reviews:
 - Many times we are confronted with a black box of findings in which we know there was an impact, but it is unclear which mechanisms produced that impact. ... (Q)ualitative data are particularly well-suited for such questions" (p. 321).
 - Moreover, qualitative data are particularly important for process evaluations, and can help us to better distinguish between theory failures and program failures" (ibid.).

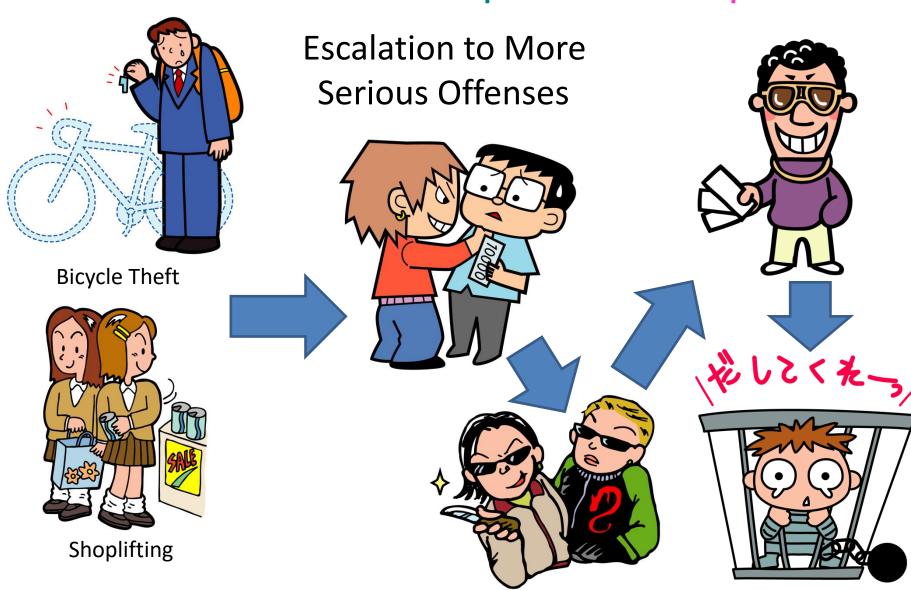
Back to the Basics:

Four Strategies of Crime Prevention (Tonry and Farrington 1995)

- 法執行(law enforcement)
- 発達的(developmental)
- 地域的(community)
- 状況的(situational)
- → Low enforcement/Criminal justice consists only a part of crime prevention strategies
 - Effects are limited

Source: Tonry, M., and D. P. Farrington. "Strategic Approaches to Crime Prevention." In Building a Safer Society: Strategic Approaches to Crime Prevention. Edited by M. Tonry and D. P. Farrington. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1995. Vol. 19: 1-20.

An Illustration of Delinquent Development



Developmental Crime Prevention

Central Concepts:

- In the course of development from childhood to adulthood, find out the risk factors of future crime/delinquency, and solve the problems through timely and appropriate interventions.
- Focus on Risk/Protective Factors

Timely Interventions based on the Understanding of the "Pathways and

Turning Points" of Criminal Careers

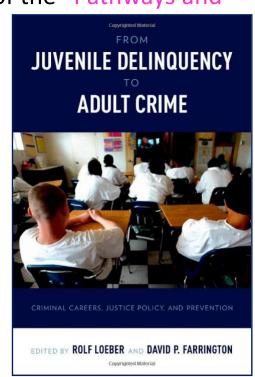
"Never Too Early, Never Too Late."

• Viewpoints:

- Turning Point (Sampson and Laub 1993)
 - cf. "From Juvenile Delinquency to Adult Crime" (2012)
- Ways for Reintegrating into Society
- Generational Chain?

• Empirical Foundation:

Longitudinal Analyses of Delinquency/Crime Careers



Research Method: "Longitudinal Analysis"

- Longitudinal Analysis (縦断的分析):
 - Examine Changes over Time eg. Follow-up Studies

cf. Cross-sectional analysis (横断的分析):

Examine Distributions at a Point of Time eg. Questionnaire Surveys

eg. Epidemiological Studies on Lifestyle-related Diseases (生活習慣病に関する疫学的研究):

▶「同じ因子をもつ集団を追跡して対象疾患の程度を観察する疫学的な努力をするという方法論の転換が必要」(丹後・山岡・高木, p.1)

丹後俊郎, 山岡和枝, 高木晴良, 『ロジスティック回帰分析 — SASを利用した統計解析の実際 — 』, 1996, 朝倉書店

Philadelphia Birth Cohort Study

- Characteristics:
 - ▶単一都市での悉皆調査
 - ▶「1945年に生まれ、少なく とも10歳から18歳まで同 市内に居住した男子全員 (9,945人)」が対象者
 - ▶公的記録が主たる情報源
 - ▶出生コーホートを用いた縦 断的・数量的分析
 - ▶ 非行経歴の記述的分析が 主眼

Wolfgang, M. E., Figlio, R. M., Sellin, T. <u>Delinquency in a Birth Cohort</u> (1972). Marvin E. Wolfgang Robert M. Figlio Thorsten Sellin

With a Foreword by Norval Morris

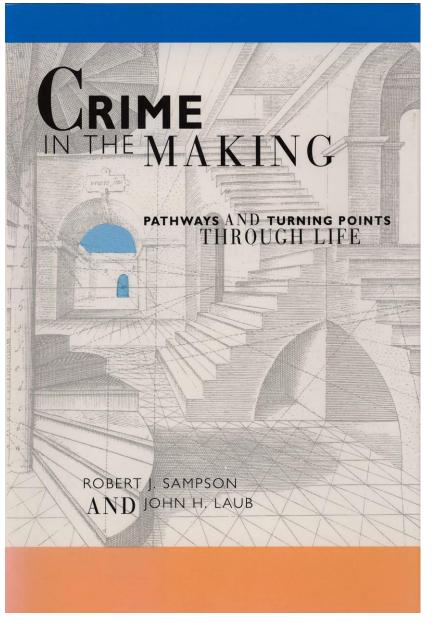
Delinquency in a Birth Cohort

Studies in Crime and Justice



Midway reprint

"Crime in the Making"



• 特色:

- ▶ 非行少年・無非行少年 各500人ずつの、長期に わたる追跡
- ▶ 非行経歴の「道筋と転機」 (Pathways and Turning Points)を指摘
- ト成人期における社会的絆 の形成により、成人後の 犯罪行動に大きな違いが もたらされる。
 - ← とくに、職業への愛着 と、結婚による結びつき

Sampson, R. J., Laub, J. H. 1993. Crime in the Making: Pathways and Turning Points through Life. Harvard University Press.

Basic Concept of Situational Crime Prevention:

"Opportunity Makes Crime":「機会が犯罪を作る」







Ordinary Crime Occurs When … 「しめしめ、チャンスだ」



Crime Can be Prevented by Reducing "Opportunities"







Situational Crime Prevention

Central Concepts:

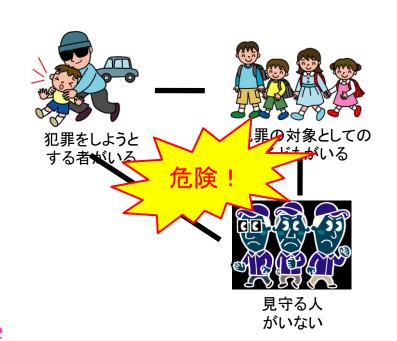
- Preventing crime through changing (potentially) crime-prone "Situations"
- ▶「4つの基本原則」(瀬川晃 (1998, p.128)による)
 - ▶ 目的は、犯罪の機会の減少
 - ▶ 対象は、具体的な特定の犯罪形態
 - ▶ 方法は、犯罪発生の可能性がある環境の管理・設計・操作
 - ▶ (対策の)重点は、犯罪の労力・リスクの増大、利得の減少
- ▶ Focus on "Three Elements of Crime" (犯罪(被害)の3要素)

• Viewpoints:

- Visualization
- Voluntary Crime Prevention Activities
- ▶ Displacement(転移) vs. Diffusion of Benefits(利益の伝搬)

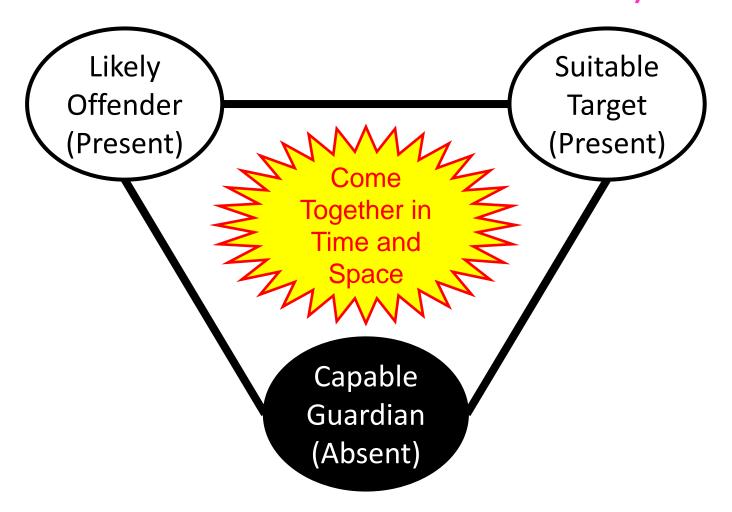
• Empirical Foundation:

Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Crime



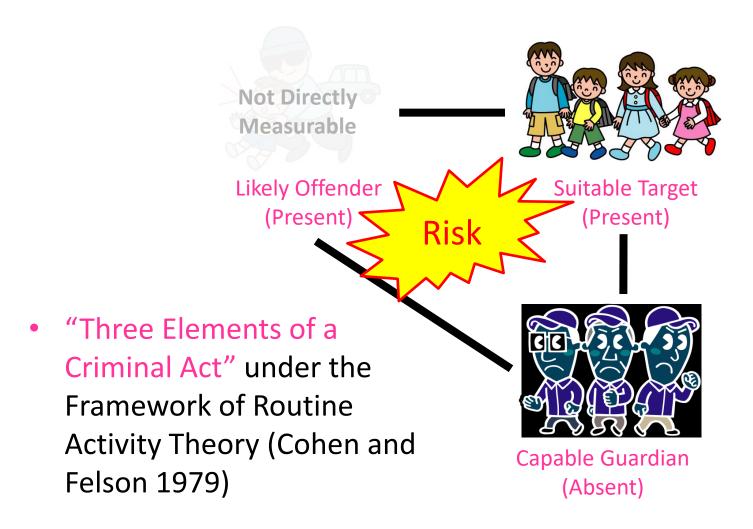
"Three Elements of Crime"

in Cohen and Felson's "Routine Activity Theory"



Source: Cohen and Felson 1979

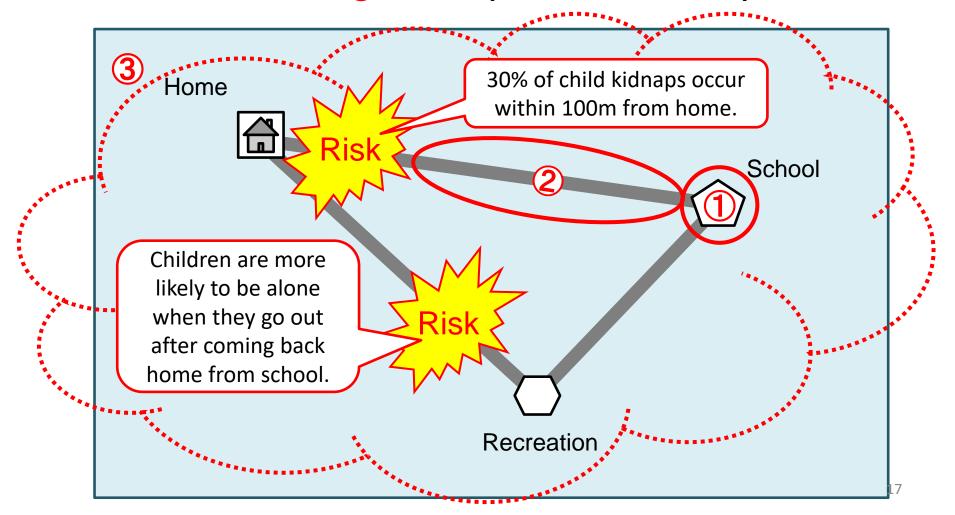
In Case of Victimization Risks of Elementary School Children ...



Current State of Affairs?:

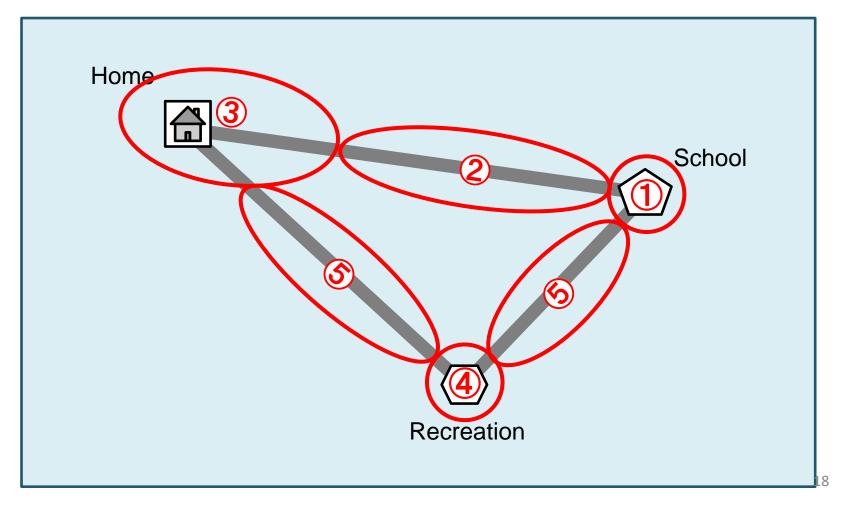
Under the Framework of Brantinghams' Crime Pattern Theory

- ①"School Safety" after stabbing case of 2001
- 2"Safety of Commuting Routs" in recent years
- All other areas: 3Covered by "Random Patrol" only?



Future Image: Guardianship based on RA of Children

- ①Schools → Teachers; ②Commuting routs → Group commuting, Buses
- ③Near-home area → Meeting halfway by parents or neighbors
- ④Recreational facilities, etc. → "Place managers"
- **⑤**Routine activity paths → "Directed patrols" by local residents, etc.



Background: Calls for Improved School Safety

3. 通学路安全マップの作成

児童生徒等に対し、通学路の安全マップを作成させることは、安全の問題を自分たちの生活空間と関連付けて具体的に考えさせる教育として非常に有効である。児童生徒等が自ら危険を予測し、回避することができるようにするためにも通学路の安全マップの作成及び活用を促進すること。

4. 家庭や地域の関係機関・団体との会議の開催

学校においては、児童生徒等の安全を確保するために、児童生徒等の保護者との連携を図るとともに、当該学校が所在する地域の実情に応じて、当該地域を管轄する警察署その他の関係機関、地域の安全を確保するための活動を行う団体その他の関係団体、当該地域の住民その他の関係者との連携を図る必要がある。

児童生徒等に通学路安全マップを作成させましょう!

通学路安全マップの作成は、安全の問題を自分たちの生活空間と関連づけて考えさせる上で有効です。

児童生徒等が自ら危険を予測し、回避 することができるようにするためにも、 遊学路安全マップの作成・活用を促進し ましょう。



児童生徒への通学路安全マップの作成指示の状況(小学校等及び中学校等)

	平均	国立		私立
H23年度実績	85.1%	56.8%	86.5%	44.8%
H25年度実績	51.4%	23.1%	52.5%	19.6%

家庭や地域の関係機関・団体との連携を図りましょう!

児童生徒等の安全は、学校だけでは確 保できません!

児童生徒等の保護者との連携を図ると ともに、警察や関係機関、地域の住民と 連携を図るために、会議を開催すること が有効です。



○ 協力要請や情報交換を行うための会議を開催して いる学校

	平均	国立		私立
H23年度実績	76.3%	70.0%	86.0%	38.7%
H25年度実績	85.3%	85.4%	92.8%	55.5%

出典:文部科学省スポーツ・青少年 局学校健康教育課長「学校安 全に関する更なる取組の推進 について(依頼)」 (平成27年3月31日)

 Request schools to "develop and utilize safety maps of school commuting roads."

Purpose of Development

Safety Mapping is Hard to Sustain



雨の日にはメモ取りも一苦労



作った地図の保存や再利用が難しく、 毎年同じような地図を新しく作っている



The Idea of "Preventive Criminology" (予防犯罪学)

- Preventive Criminology...
 - is an area of study in criminology that
 - aims at preventing victimization of criminal offenses
 - seeks effective measures for achieving the goals
 - through comprehensive, systematic and empirical research

☆a coined term (造語) of Harada: 2012/04/13 (Friday)

Characteristics of Preventive Criminology:

- Focus on pragmatic approach: NO "commentators!"
- Focus on the prevention of victimization: Arrest won't make victims happy!
- Bridge research and practice
- Model after "preventive medicine"
- ▶ But beware of crime-specific aspects:
 - The existence of "offenders" with malicious intent

Preventive Medicine (予防医学) as a Model

- Have Many Aspects in Common:
 - ▶ 1st, 2nd, 3rd Prevention
 - Focus on Risk/Protective Factors
 - Epidemiological Studies
- Orientation to/Achievements in Creating Social Institutions:
 - ▶ 例)保健所、人間ドック、○歳児検診・・・
- However ...
 - ▶「保険の適用にならないため、現在 はあまり普及していない。」???
- → Maybe, prevention is even more important with regard to crime:
 - ▶∷病気の患者は自己負担も
 - ▶ 犯罪の被害者(+加害者)は?

予防医学



この記事は検証可能な参考 文献や出典が全く示されて いないか、不十分です。

出典を追加して記事の信頼 性向上にご協力ください。

(2011年12月)

予防医学(よぼういがく、英語: preventive medicine) とは、疾病の発生・経過・分布・消長とそれに影響をおよぼす原因を研究し、疾病の予防を行うことや、病気になりにくい心身の健康増進を図るための学問で、狭義には、「病気になってしまってからそれを治すことより、病気になりにくい心身を作る。病気を予防し、健康を維持する」という考え方に基づいている医学といえる。人間ドックや健康診断も予防医学の一つ。また、アーユルヴェーダなどの伝統医学も予防医学的な考え方を持っている。治療医学とは異なり、保険の適用にならないため、現在はあまり普及していない。

出典: Wikipedia日本版、2012/10/27現在)

"Bridging Research and Practice"



- Public Symposium at 16th World Congress of the ISC
 - "What's needed to implement research outcomes into society?"

Public Symposium at 16th ISC World Congress "Evidence-based Prevention of Childhood Victimization: Bridging Research and Practice"

- Special Sessions at ASC 2011
 - NG to leave after res. fund. ends
 - Regular feedback by on-site leaders
 - Univ. supports initiating, but...
 - Who pays for long-term continuing partnerships?
- → "Bridging Research and Practice" as w-w key concept?

ASC 2011 Annual Meeting S.656 "Bridging the Gap bet. R&P: Corrections



Tasks Ahead: Giving the Outcomes Back to Society

- Website "Prevention of Childhood Victimization based on Scientific Research"
- Give back to the grassroot efforts for protecting children:
 - Scientific and easy-tounderstand theory and
 - User-friendly tools
 - For free (at least for end users)
- Currently managed by:
 "Council for the
 Promotion of Preventive
 Criminology (CPPC)"



http://www.skre.jp/