

# **LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES**

# **CRIME PREVENTION**

# Introduction to Crime Prevention

- Learning outcomes:
  1. Understand the definition of crime prevention used by the United Nations
  2. Distinguish between key terms used in crime prevention and community safety contexts
  3. Describe different crime prevention typologies
  4. Apply different crime problem-solving approaches to common crime problems
  5. Critically analyse ‘what works’ in crime prevention (including what constitutes evidence and the transferability of this evidence) and identify relevant clearinghouses of such information

## Exercise: What is crime prevention?

- A home visit by an early health nurse to all new parents is provided to check on how they are managing the demands of parenthood. Is this a crime prevention measure?
- A landscape architect makes a number of recommendations in relation to the development of a residential estate. Some of these recommendations include the planting of dense vegetation at the front of all homes and the installation of anti-theft devices on the front of the fences. Is this a crime prevention measure?
- The diagrams below show an anti-theft device that fits beneath tables in bars. Is this a crime prevention measure?

# Definition

The Prevention of Crime comprises:

“strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes” ([https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal\\_justice/Handbook on Crime Prevention Guidelines - Making them work.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/Handbook_on_Crime_Prevention_Guidelines_-_Making_them_work.pdf))

# Terminology

Crime Prevention

Community Safety

Crime Reduction

Crime Control



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# Terminology

Term	Definition
Community Safety	“Community safety is realized through an integrated consideration of diverse harms to the public, and ‘refers to the likely absence of harms from all sources, not just from human acts classifiable as crimes’ (Wiles and Pease, 2000). Community safety also provides a strategic viewpoint on community harms by focusing attention towards the development of programmes that set targets to manage risks and aims to maximise public safety” (2005:17-18)
Crime Prevention	Crime prevention involves any activity by an individual or group, public or private, which attempts to eliminate crime prior to it occurring or before any additional activity results. By drawing on the public health model, some theorists have distinguished between primary crime prevention (universal), secondary crime prevention (at-risk) and tertiary crime prevention (known offenders).
Crime Reduction	“Crime reduction is concerned with diminishing the number of criminal events and the consequences of crime. Crime reduction is applied within the bandwidth of an available resource input (e.g. financial input) and needs to be considered as an action that brings net benefits, fear of crime and the impact of other programmes that may have contributed to any specific crime reduction activity. Crime reduction promotes a spirit of optimism that actions towards a problem will reduce crime or reduce the seriousness of criminal events ... it aims to intervene directly in the events and their causes” (2005: 19).
Crime Control	“Crime control considers that crime has already happened and that some management of these criminal activities is required to ensure that it does not spiral out of control. It points to the need for maintenance of a problem, one where crime is kept to a tolerable level, and not to a situation where crime can be prevented” (2005: 18-19).

Source: Chainey, S. and Ratcliffe, J. (2005) *GIS and crime mapping*, Wiley and Sons, Chester.



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# Models of Prevention

“*Primary* crime prevention identifies conditions of the physical and social environment that provide opportunities for or precipitate criminal acts. Here the objective of intervention is to alter those conditions so that crimes cannot occur. *Secondary* crime prevention engages in early identification of potential offenders and seeks to intervene in their lives in such a way that they never commit criminal violation. *Tertiary* crime prevention deals with actual offenders and involves intervention in their lives in such a fashion that they will not commit further offenses” (Brantingham, P.J. and Faust, F.L. (1976) ‘A conceptual model of crime prevention’, *Crime and Delinquency*, vol. 22, no. 3: 290).

# Models of Prevention

The typology proposed by Tonry and Farrington is frequently used and includes four major prevention strategies: “law enforcement, and developmental, community, and situational prevention” (Tonry, M. and Farrington, D. (1995) ‘Preface’, in Tonry, M. and Farrington, D. (eds) *Building a Safer Society: Strategies Approaches to Crime Prevention, Crime and Justice: A Review of Research*, Volume 19, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago and London: 1-2).



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Model	Explanation	Examples
<b>Developmental</b>	Often known as early intervention, developmental crime prevention seeks to address the early causes of criminality. Reducing community and individual risk factors and increasing protective factors, help to prevent crime later in life.	The most celebrated examples of developmental crime prevention include parenting programs, school enrichment initiatives like skills training, pre-school regimes and improvements in transition to school arrangements.
<b>Community / Social</b>	Strengthening neighbourhoods helps prevent crime. Local communities that have strong bonds and where people know each other are generally less prone to experience crime. Enhancing 'social capital' or the relationships between people can be beneficial in protecting people from crime.	Community building activities, provision of welfare services and increasing community support groups all help to enhance the sense of community and can contribute to the prevention of crime.
<b>Situational</b>	Stopping the opportunities for crime is an effective way of preventing crime. Increasing the risks of detection, reducing the rewards for offending and increasing the difficulty of offending are all ways to prevent crime.	Situational crime prevention can be as simple as installing locks and alarms, increasing surveillance through lighting and making buildings harder to enter, damage or hide near.
<b>Law Enforcement / Criminal Justice</b>	This form of crime prevention is associated with the criminal justice system - police, courts and prisons – and is the most commonly understood form of crime prevention.	Problem-oriented policing can help prevent recurring problems requiring a policing response through detailed analysis of crime problems and inter-agency responses; community-oriented policing is a strategy for encouraging the public to act as partners with the police in preventing and managing crime; treatment programs offered through court processes can address causes of crime; rehabilitation programs in prison can prevent re-offending.

# Developmental Crime Prevention

‘Developmental prevention involves the use of scientific research to guide the provision of resources for individuals, families, schools or communities to address the conditions that give rise to antisocial behaviour and crime before these problems arise, or before they become entrenched ... Doing something about crime early, preferably before the damage is too hard to repair, strikes most people as a logical approach to crime prevention. The twin challenges, of course, are to identify exactly what it is in individuals, families, schools and communities that increases the odds of involvement in crime and then to do something useful about the identified conditions as early as possible’ (Homel, R. and Thomsen, L. (2017) Chapter 4: ‘Developmental Crime Prevention’, in Tilley, N. and Sidebottom, A. (eds.) *Handbook of Crime Prevention and Community Safety*, Willan Publishing, Devon: 57).

# Risk Factors

- Risk is cumulative and risk factors are inter-related (not easy to isolate causal link)
- The most significant risk factors associated with offending:

Individual Risk Factors	Family Risk Factors	Environmental Risk Factors
Low intelligence and attainment	Criminal or antisocial parents	Growing up in a low SES status household
Personality and temperament	Large family size	Associating with delinquent peers
Empathy and impulsiveness	Poor parental supervision	Attending high-delinquency-rate schools
	Parental conflict and disrupted families	Living in deprived areas

(Farrington, D. and Welsh, B. (2007) *Saving Children From a Life of Crime*, Oxford University Press, Oxford:159)



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## Case Study: Elmira Home Visiting Program

- The seminal Elmira prenatal and infancy home visiting program provided support to 400 young mothers who were single or from low socioeconomic backgrounds in the city of Elmira, New York. It intended to address issues of poor birth outcomes, child maltreatment, welfare dependence and poor maternal life courses. Nurses visited young mothers on a bi-weekly basis until their child reached the age of two. The home visitation sessions were focused on providing prenatal care, baby health care and support to keep the young mothers' lives on track, through helping them find employment, planning for the future or linking them up with much needed services within the community.
- Very positive outcomes emerged from the Elmira home visitation program. Participants in the home visitation program exhibited the

## Community Crime Prevention

- “Community crime prevention refers to actions intended to change the social conditions that are believed to sustain crime in residential communities. It concentrates on the ability of local social institutions to reduce crime” (Hope, T. (1995) ‘Community crime prevention’, in M Tonry & D Farrington (eds.) *Building a safer community: strategic approaches to crime prevention*, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago: 21)
- Generally speaking, high levels of informal social control and collective efficacy in local communities result in lower crime. The following provides an insight into the nature of these constructs:
  - ▶ “Sampson and his coauthors then introduced the term ‘collective efficacy’, which is defined in terms of the neighbourhood’s ability

# Case Study: Communities that Care

- Communities That Care (CTC) is a community-based prevention system. CTC aims to promote the healthy development of children and young people through long term community planning to prevent health and social problems.
- CTC guides communities towards identifying and understanding local needs, setting priorities and implementing effective evidence-based interventions to address those needs. The CTC model has been implemented in numerous countries around the world and is currently operating in over 500 communities.
- CTC is founded upon the ‘Social Development Strategy’, it is a strategy that promotes positive youth development by organising all the evidence-based protective factors into a simple strategy for action. It comprises of the following five key components (CTC, 2018):
  - ▶ **Healthy beliefs and clear standards of behaviour** – young people are more likely to engage in prosocial and responsible behaviour when they are surrounded by teachers, parents and a community that communicates healthy beliefs and standards
  - ▶ **Bonding** – young people need to develop and maintain strong relationships with those who hold healthy beliefs and clear standards
  - ▶ **Opportunities** – developmentally appropriate opportunities should be provided to young people, for active participation and meaningful interaction with prosocial others

# Definition - Situational Crime Prevention

“Situational prevention comprises opportunity reducing measures that

- (1) are directed at highly specific forms of crime,
- (2) involve the management, design or manipulation of the immediate environment in as systematic and permanent way as possible,
- (3) make crime more difficult and risky, or less rewarding and excusable as judged by a wide range of offenders” (Clarke, R. V. (1997) *Situational Crime Prevention – Successful Case Studies*, Harrow and Heston, New York: 4).

# Elements of a Criminal Act

Motivated Offender

Suitable Target / Victim

Absence of Capable Guardian

Felson, M. and Cohen, L. E. (1980) 'Human Ecology and Crime: A Routine Activity Approach', *Human Ecology*, Vol. 8, No. 4: 392.



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# 25 Opportunity-Reducing Techniques

Increase the Effort	Increase the Risks	Reduce the Rewards	Reduce Provocations	Remove the Excuses
1. Target Harden Steering column locks Anti-robery screens Tamper-proof packaging	6. Extend guardianship Take routine precautions 'Cocoon' neighbourhood watch	11. Conceal targets Off-street parking Gender-neutral phone directories Unmarked bullion trucks	16. Reduced frustrations and stress Efficient queues and polite service Expanded seating Soothing music/muted lights	21. Set rules Rental agreements Harassment codes Hotel registrations
1. Control access to facilities Entry phones Electronic card access Baggage screening	7. Assist natural surveillance Improved street lighting Defensible space design Support whistleblowers	12. Remove targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removable car radio</li> <li>• Women's refuges</li> <li>• Pre-paid phone cards for pay phones</li> </ul>	17. Avoid disputes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Separate enclosures for rival soccer fans</li> </ul> Reduce crowding in pubs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fixed cab fares</li> </ul>	22. Post instructions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'No parking'</li> <li>• 'Private property'</li> <li>• 'Extinguish camp fires'</li> </ul>
1. Screen exits Ticket needed for exit Export documents Electronic merchandise tags	8. Reduce anonymity Taxi driver IDs 'How's my driving?' decals School uniforms	13. Identify property <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Property marking</li> <li>• Vehicle licensing and parts marking</li> <li>• Cattle branding</li> </ul>	18. Reduce emotional arousal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Controls on violent pornography</li> <li>• Enforce good behaviour on soccer field</li> <li>• Prohibit racial slurs</li> </ul>	23. Alert conscience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roadside speed display boards</li> <li>• Signatures for customs declarations</li> <li>• 'Shoplifting is stealing'</li> </ul>
1. Deflect Offenders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Street closures</li> <li>• Separate bathrooms for women</li> <li>• Disperse pubs</li> </ul>	9. Utilise place managers CCTV for double-decker buses Two clerks for convenience stores Reward vigilance	14. Disrupt markets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor pawn shops</li> <li>Controls on classified ads</li> <li>License street vendors</li> </ul>	19. Neutralise peer pressure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'Idiots drink and drive'</li> <li>'It's OK to say no'</li> </ul> Disperse troublemakers at school	24. Assist compliance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Easy library check-out</li> <li>Public lavatories</li> <li>Litter bins</li> </ul>
1. Control tools/weapons  'Smart' guns Disabling stolen mobile phones Restrict spray paint to juveniles	10. Strengthen formal surveillance Red light cameras Burglar alarms Security guards	15. Deny benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ink merchandise tags</li> <li>• Graffiti cleaning</li> <li>• Speed humps</li> </ul>	20. Discourage imitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid repair of vandalism</li> <li>• V-chips in TVs</li> <li>• Censor details of modus operandi</li> </ul>	25. Control drugs and alcohol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Breathalysers in pubs</li> <li>• Server intervention</li> <li>• Alcohol-free events</li> </ul>

Cornish, D. B. and Clarke, R. V. (2003) 'Opportunities, precipitators and criminal decisions: A reply to Wortley's critique of situational crime prevention', in Smith, M. and Cornish, D. B. (eds) *Theory for Situational Crime Prevention*, Crime Prevention Studies, Vol. 16, Criminal Justice Press, Monsey, New York.

# Examples of Situational Crime Prevention

Electronic Article Surveillance



Source: <https://www.watcherprotect.com/electronic-article-surveillance-eas/>

Bank Counter Screens



Source: <http://www.architecturalarmour.com/security-sectors/bank-counters-security-desks>

Car Locking Devices and Immobilisers



Source: <https://www.confused.com/car-insurance/guides/car-engine-immobilisers-alarms-trackers>

Airport Security



Source: <https://www.thedailymeal.com/travel/things-you-didn-t-know-you-could-bring-through-airport-security-slideshow>

# Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

- “the physical environment can be manipulated to produce behavioural effects that will reduce the incidence and fear of crime, thereby improving the quality of life” (Crowe, T. (2000) *Crime prevention through environmental design: applications of architectural design and space management concepts*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn, Butterworth-Heinemann, Boston: 34-35).
- <http://www.securedbydesign.com/industry-advice-and-guides/interactive-design-guide/>

# Law Enforcement / Criminal Justice Crime Prevention

“deals with offending after it has happened, and involves intervention in the lives of known offenders in such a fashion that they will not commit further offences. In so far as it is preventative, it operates through incapacitation and individual deterrence, and perhaps offers the opportunity of treatment in prisons or through other sentencing options (Cameron, M. and Laycock, G. (2002) ‘Crime prevention in Australia’, in Graycar, A. and Grabosky, P. (eds.) *The Cambridge handbook of Australian criminology*, Cambridge University Press, Port Melbourne, Australia: 314).

# Policing for Prevention

Community-based Policing	Problem-oriented Policing	Pulling Levers or Focused Deterrence Policing
<p>This approach recognises that police are of the people and for the people. Without community support police are not very effective because a considerable amount of crime is cleared as a result of reports from community members. Community-based policing favours tactics which connect the police to local communities. This might be through police involvement in community events; the creation of police-community committees to establish local policing priorities; the creation of community-based roles to help the police connect with hard-to-reach groups such as those from minority communities.</p>	<p>This approach, developed by Professor Herman Goldstein, seeks to ensure a more responsive policing. Rather than just responding to calls for service, Goldstein suggested that problems should be defined with much greater specificity; that effort needed to be invested in researching the problem; that alternative solutions should be considered (including physical technical changes, changes in the provision of government services, developing new community resources, increased use of city ordinances, and improved use of zoning); and that implementation should be carefully managed (Goldstein 1979, pp. 244–58). This approach utilizes the SARA model.</p>	<p>This approach, developed by Professor David Kennedy and his colleagues, seeks to prevent crime through detailed analysis of pressing crime problems, communicating with high risk offenders, providing swift policing resources if these high risk offenders continue to offend while also extending opportunities to exit crime through engaging with relevant support services and mobilising local community voices to condemn ongoing criminal (especially violent) activity. This approach relies and coordination of various services, including police, probation and parole, prosecutors, welfare services, youth workers, local community members impacted by crime, and other agencies. Its effectiveness rests on the swift delivery of a policing and criminal justice response if offending persists and the opportunities to exit offending.</p>

# Crime Problem-Solving Approaches

<https://youtu.be/87Ne-Qic5r4>



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## SARA Model



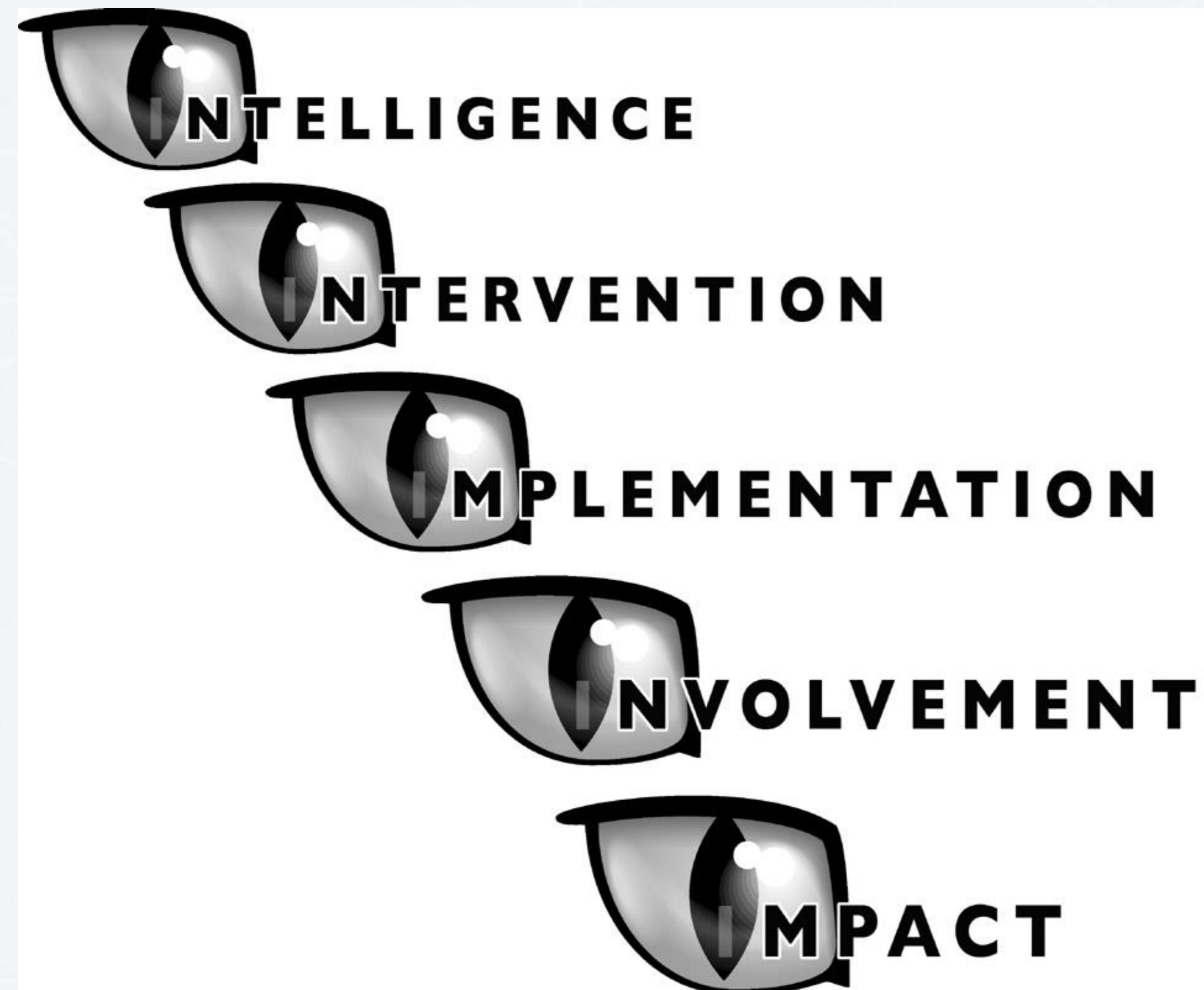
Source: <http://www.popcenter.org/learning/60steps/index.cfm?page=Welcome>



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## Ekbom's 5Is



[http://www.designagainstcrime.com/files/crimeframeworks/04\\_5i\\_framework.pdf](http://www.designagainstcrime.com/files/crimeframeworks/04_5i_framework.pdf)

# Crime Problem-solving Exercise

- Crime problem: There has been a significant increase in the number of burglaries in the local neighbourhood in the last six months. This is causing concern in the community and residents want action.
- Prompts:
  - ▶ What data will be needed to analyse the problem in fine detail?
  - ▶ How would you decide what should be done to respond?
  - ▶ What steps might need to be considered in developing a response to this problem?
  - ▶ What agencies and individuals might usefully be involved?
  - ▶ How would you determine the impact, remembering to consider both process and impact evaluation issues?

## Campbell Collaboration

- The Campbell Collaboration was established in 2000 to address the gaps in knowledge base by drawing together the evaluations that have been conducted into particular crime prevention activities. This is achieved by systematic reviews.
- Systematic reviews summarise and evaluate the best available research on specific programmes and interventions (Campbell Collaboration, 2018). The results from multiple high-quality studies are synthesised to produce the best possible evidence. Great importance is placed upon the integrity of the process in which systematic reviews are produced from.
- The *Crime and Justice* coordinating group has published 43 systematic reviews in the *Campbell Collaboration* library as of August 2018. Plain language summaries (PLS) accompany 18 of the 43 reviews. And 37 of the 43 reviews are related to crime prevention interventions.
- <http://www.campbellcollaboration.org/>

# Exercise: Analyse a Campbell Collaboration Review

***Police-initiated diversion for youth to prevent future delinquent behaviour***

**Authors:** David B. Wilson, Iain Brennan, Ajima Olaghere

**Published Date:** 1 June 2018

**URL:** <https://campbellcollaboration.org/library/police-initiated-diversion-to-prevent-future-delinquent-behaviour.html>

**Plain Language Summary:** Available

**Conclusions:** The authors support the use of police-led diversion as an appropriate response to address youth crime, especially in response to first time young offenders.

Read the Plain Language Summary and discuss how this might be used by policymakers.

# EMMIE

Effect	Impact on crime	Whether the evidence suggests the intervention led to an increase, decrease or had no impact on crime.
Mechanism	How it works	What is it about the intervention that could explain its effects?
Moderators	Where it works	In what circumstances and contexts is the intervention likely to work/not work?
Implementation	How to do it	What conditions should be considered when implementing an intervention locally?
Economic Cost	How much it costs	What direct or indirect costs are associated with the intervention and is there evidence of cost benefits?

Source: <http://whatworks.college.police.uk/toolkit/About-the-Crime-Reduction-Toolkit/Pages/About.aspx>

## **Summary - <http://ses.library.usyd.edu.au/handle/2123/14164>**

- What are the four models of crime prevention?
  - ▶
  - ▶
  - ▶
  - ▶
- How might criminal justice agencies prevent crime and why might these approaches have limited crime prevention benefits?
- What are the three elements of the crime triangle?
  - ▶
  - ▶
  - ▶

## Summary

- What are the four models of crime prevention?
  - ▶ Developmental
  - ▶ Social (or community)
  - ▶ Situational
  - ▶ Criminal justice / law enforcement
- How might criminal justice agencies prevent crime and why might these approaches have limited crime prevention benefits?

Incapacitation, deterrence, rehabilitation. Always after an offence (or offences) has been committed.

- What are the three elements of the crime triangle?
  - ▶ Motivated offender
  - ▶ Victim or target
  - ▶ Absence of capable guardianship