

## **Week 3\_Developmental Crime Prevention**

### Definition of social prevention

- Theories and strategies that attempt to address the root causes of criminal and delinquent behaviour.
- Argues that offending is a combination of social environment risk factors (poverty/ poor parenting/ abuse and neglect etc.) and personal risk factors (behavioral/ cognitive and psychological problems).
- Four categories of intervention
  - Common institutions (family and schools)
  - Universal social welfare policies and services
  - Program and services targeting at risk families
  - Targeted interventions

### Theories of Social Approaches

#### Anomie (Durkheim):

- Social norms are confused, rejected or unclear and crime and deviance is a result of this “anomie”

#### Strain Theory (Merton):

- Strain exists when people experience a tension between the goals they are expected to achieve and their opportunities to achieve them

#### Differential Association (Sutherland):

- Individuals who associate with criminals will likely model the observed criminal behaviour

#### Social Learning (Bandura):

- Behaviour is learned from those around, particularly violence and aggression

#### Control Theory/Social Bond Theory (Hirschi):

- Focuses on why people do not commit crime rather than why people do, social control which comprises four elements (attachment, commitment, involvement, belief).

### Assumptions of Developmental Crime Prevention Approaches:

- Crime results from interactions between individual characteristics and the social context experienced by the individual.
- Interventions are most effective if targeted ‘early in the pathway to offending’ which may or may not mean early in life.

### Pathways to Prevention Risk and Protective Factors:

1. Childhood
2. Family
3. School
4. Life
5. Community and culture

## Week 4\_CPTED

### Hotspot Categories

Spatial Categories (within the crime hotspot area):

- Dispersed
- Clustered
- Hotpoint

Temporal Categories (general - time):

- Diffused – no time
- Focused – specific time
- Acute – specific time and place

3 Design Concepts for Physical Design programs:

1. Access Control - Directed at decreasing criminal opportunity through denying access to the crime target and creating a perception of risk in offenders.
2. Surveillance – Under observations so that offenders may feel themselves to be at increased risk of detection by the legitimate users of the space.
3. Territorial Reinforcement - Directed at developing a sense of proprietorship in users, such that potential offenders will perceive a territorial influence.

Situational Crime Prevention:

- Sets out to de-motivate potential offenders by making targets less suitable, if a level of rational choice and planning on the part of the offender is present.
- Modifying the physical environment will reduce crime.

Interventions of Situational Crime Prevention:

- increasing effort
- increasing risk of apprehension
- decreasing rewards
- reducing provocations
- Remove excuses

CPTED: The proper **design** and effective **use** of the built environment leading to a reduction in the incidence and fear of crime, an improvement in the quality of life, and enhanced profitability for business.

Application of CPTED:

- Local government
- Urban planners
- Police
- Crime prevention practitioners
- Community agencies and organizations