

WHAT IS CRIME PREVENTION?

In his Oxford Handbook of Criminology overview of crime prevention, Ken Pease (1997, p.963) argued that crime prevention needs to be considered in light of three key statements:

A. Crime is Not A Universal Or Static Concept:

The term 'crime' covers a considerably diverse range of behaviours, therefore defining what crime is or isn't is often difficult. If the definition of crime is too broad then almost all behaviours and actions can be classed as deviant/ce (for instance, historically in many Anglo-European cultures, and even in Australia well into the twentieth century, deviation from the norm could be classed as "sinful" and an offence against God e.g. gay), and if the definition is too narrow then harms (whether to individuals, property, the community, or society amongst others) may be ignored when they shouldn't be (as was the case with marital rape for instance which was not criminalised in Victoria until 1991).

Additionally, many different jurisdictions have opposing laws about what is and is not a crime. Singapore's laws around chewing gum importation and use are upheld to keep public spaces clean - while many people in Victoria and Australia may agree that they wish to see cleaner public spaces whether they would go as far as to ban chewing gum is another question. Other laws around what is criminal behaviour may seem frivolous or unenforceable such as the law in Lexington, Kentucky which states that carrying an ice-cream cone in your back-pocket is illegal. Yet, these and other deviations may have serious punishment or ramifications to individuals who do not adhere to the law in the territory but seem petty to individuals living outside of the area to where the law pertains.

Furthermore, diverse people, places and communities maintain different levels of concern over certain types of crime over certain periods of time. For instance, whereas in 2017 and 2018 there has been a lot of concern about the supposed Victorian-African gang crime problem, in the early 2000s concerns in Victoria were about crime committed by young men of Middle Eastern appearance. This was a shift from the late 1980s and 1990s when concern was about the Vietnamese gangs and organised crime, and during the 1960s and 1970s there was panic about the Italian community and supposed links to the mafia. Prior to this, people of Irish heritage were targeted by police to cut crime. While the concern with crime has remained constant, the individuals whom are considered responsible for the crime occurring in society has changed over time.

Groups also differ when it comes to agreeing over what should and should not be a crime and how it should be punished; one sector of the community might want harsher penalties for graffiti while another might believe that current legislation is too harsh.

Questions:

1. Can you think of something that is legal in Australia but not legal in another country?
 - Chewing gum as mentioned above.
2. How about a behaviour that was once legal but is now a crime?
 - Being able to own a weapon without a licence.
3. Is there an activity that is currently criminal that you believe should be legalised?
 - Marijuana should be legal to all. Not just those with a prescription.
4. Is there an activity that you believe should be criminalised?
 - Consumption of alcohol around small children.
 - Children being allowed in pubs under adult supervision.

When it comes to crime prevention it is important to remember that because of the idea of what is 'crime' differs we should not think that we can find universal solutions or techniques for preventing it. Prevention must be flexible and reflective; crime prevention that solves a problem in one area might not be suitable for another.

B. Crime Prevention Must Be A Viable Alternative to 'Law and Order':

It is important to recognise the difference between 'crime prevention' versus 'crime control'. Crime control models for preventing crime focus on police work, set method for crime investigation and patrol, and an increase in police numbers within confined geographic locations. A good definition of it is that crime control 'alludes to maintenance of a given or existing level of crime and the management of that amount of crime behaviour' (Lab, 2010 p.198). Crime control models also work on the idea of the deterring effect of imprisonment for crimes, and an increase in the building and maintenance of prisons by the state or private organisations. The idea behind the crime control model was that with an increased visibility, police would deter criminals and deviant behaviour, and where this did not work, imprisonment would be the consequence. This type of activity could be called a top-down model with focus on law and order through police and prisons ensuring that the peace is kept and deviance from the norm is curtailed (Carroll, Ben-Zadok, and McCue, 2010).

Crime prevention models are more in-line with the idea of community policing, that is community participation in preventing crime whether through initiatives such as the Neighbourhood Watch program, school programs focusing on education and social activities (e.g. anti-drug programs) or general quality of life improvement within communities (e.g. support for ongoing employment training), but it can also mean the community working with the police. Other crime prevention initiatives can be centred on the environment of the community, such as lighting on the streets, or the architectural design of public spaces. Crime prevention can be the work of an individual, an organisation or a community. These are considered to be more bottom-up methods of preventing crime in a given community or society.

The working definition of crime prevention used by the authors of the prescribed textbook for this unit (Sutton, Cherney and White 2014, p. 7) is:

The total of all private initiatives and state policies, other than the enforcement of the criminal law, aimed at the reduction of damage caused by acts defined as criminal by the state (Van Dijk and de Waard 1991, p.483).

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime defines crime prevention as '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' (2010, p.90). In Victoria, the Department of Justice and Regulation defines crime prevention as initiatives involving '*the government and communities working in partnership on initiatives and campaigns to prevent crime...crime prevention activities are supported by campaigns developed to educate the community and change criminal and violent behaviour*' (DOJR Crime Prevention website, 2018). However, as Lab (2010) and Hughes (2003) note, there is no one definition of crime prevention and all have their limitations.

The Department of Justice and Community Safety:

Crime prevention involves the government and communities working in partnership on initiatives and campaigns to prevent crime.

The department plays a leading role in driving and coordinating crime prevention activities and campaigns in Victoria by individuals, business, community organisations and all levels of government.

The department's Community Crime Prevention Unit supports crime prevention by providing local councils and community organisations with grant funding for initiatives that respond to local crime issues.

Initiatives include graffiti removal, improving public safety and reducing violence against women and children, with Regional Crime Prevention Reference Groups working with the community to ensure efficient implementation.

E.g. The 'help yourself' campaign as it is intended to focus on the individual preventing crime impacting them rather than helping to reduce the damage of that crime on the wider community or state. It is focused on making sure you lock your car to prevent theft or damage etc.

Questions:

1. What gaps or weaknesses are there to the textbook definition?

Gaps:

- Doesn't allow for other ways of reducing damage caused by crime.

Weaknesses:

- Doesn't allow for damages caused by acts that aren't considered criminal but still cause harm to the state or community.

2. What might happen if we only consider criminal law and the criminal justice system as responsible for crime prevention?

The community would have no say and it could result in them feeling left out or riots due to having ideas on how to reduce the damage.

3. Have a look at the list of prevention initiatives, grant and campaigns listed on the Victorian Department of Justice's Crime Prevention website. Which initiatives would fall outside Van Dijk and de Waard's definition?

The Bullying - Brodie's Law legislation as the definition by Van Dijk and de Waard focuses on using campaigns that don't follow traditional criminal legislation. Brodie's law is a Victorian anti-bullying legislation that commenced in June 2011 and made serious bullying a crime punishable by up to 10 years in jail.

4. Why do you think these initiatives have been listed as 'crime prevention'?

Because they work to reduce the levels of crime or to reduce the impacts of crime on the community.

C. Crime Prevention Involves A Discussion About The Type of Society We Would Like To Have:

There have been many historical discussions around not only preventing crime but living in a crime-free utopia. Although as criminologists we might be a bit cynical of the possibility of a crime-free world, it hasn't stopped many thinkers or works throughout time considering the possibility. All these have considered that the problems of deviance are solvable and must be overcome if a society without crime was/is to eventuate. While the idea of a place or world free from crime may seem exciting, promising or a place to aspire to, it does raise some ethical questions (Albanese, 1982).

We need to ensure that we do not promote crime prevention and security without consideration of broader moral and political issues: **a place or society where more crime is prevented is not necessarily 'a more pleasant society'**. In other words, we must consider crime prevention and

security measures in light of the potential harms they might cause to individuals and groups, and broader moral and political values such as equality, social justice, and privacy.

One of the most often cited examples of a country which has been 'successful' at achieving low crime rates is Singapore. Many people believe that Singapore's low crime rate is due to the deterrent effect of its zero tolerance system which includes harsh criminal penalties and the death penalty, but it is less well known that Singapore also has a high level of state enacted crime prevention (Clammer, 1997). This success has come at a price, however, the most obvious being Singapore's extensive restrictions in freedom of expression, the media and democracy. Another is Japan, where there are historic low rates of crime but it has left police with very little to do; to combat boredom, police are setting traps and waiting for days on end to catch petty criminals, such as with the case of the middle-aged man arrested for the theft of malt beer from an unlocked car. Police are becoming inventive to keep themselves busy and misconstruing human activity as deviant or criminal in order to keep themselves occupied.

Questions:

1. Would you be happy to give up your democratic and privacy rights in exchange for a reduction in crime?
No I wouldn't be. I value my rights in Australia and believe there are other ways to reduce and prevent crime and its effects. We just haven't found what works yet. Our country is only young.
2. Could a system like Singapore's work in Australia? Why/why not?
I believe it could. But I wouldn't want it to. It could work where paedophiles and rapists could do with harsher penalties for their behaviour/crimes which could work to reduce their rates.
3. Would Australia be the same diverse place if we were to introduce Singapore-style way of governing?
Australia wouldn't be as much of a liveable country if it was to introduce the Singapore-style way of governing. It would be harsher and people would live in fear of the police and others. By increasing the amount of dangerous people living among us who just haven't committed the crimes that they are thinking about.
4. What problems can you see with living in a society like Japan's with high levels of policing, low levels of crime but many bored police officers? Are they preventing crime?
That Japan is almost causing the crimes that they see. The police officers are creating situations to set up people to steal or do terrible things. I don't believe they are helping to prevent crime but instead creating it.

WHY CRIME PREVENTION?

CRIME PREVENTION IN THE PAST:

- Crime prevention not new
- Some historic concepts evident today
- Some historic concepts discredited
- Definition and types of crime change:
 - What is or isn't considered a crime has changed over time
 - Although, some crimes have remained constant such as murder, fraud, arson, burglary, theft, and robbery.
- Much more criminal behaviour in the past than present
 - Levels of crime were higher than in the past than what they are today

- Rates of murder, for instance, have been consistently dropping throughout Europe and Australia since about the 16th century (Europe) and 19th century (Australia).
- Earlier efforts to prevent crime and deviance were often rooted in ideas of deterrence and community crime prevention.

ANTIQUITY:

- The ancient Greeks and the ancient Romans practised very harsh punishments in an attempt to deter people from committing criminal acts.
- The ancient Greeks were strict on public officials, like politicians, and enforcing accountability to prevent the defrauding of the populace and to also set an example for everyone else.
 - We would now call this white collar crime.
- Punishments as deterrence (specific and general) = crime prevention
 - The punishment for committing such a crime would be the stripping of citizenship, a very serious punishment, which would mean a loss of all rights, and banishment from the state, if you were lucky. If you were unlucky, you would be executed.
 - Poisoning with hemlock, or being burned alive in your garments, which were soaked in pitch, were other means of punishing offenders and deterring the rest of the citizens from committing crimes.
- The ancient Romans were, likewise, active instilling order in the populace of their vast empire. Children were taught from a very young age what the laws were, and how order was maintained. The idea was that early education would play a role in raising upright citizens. However, with no police force, crime prevention was left to other means, again, mostly punishment.
 - Minor crimes could result in fines, whipping, or confiscation of property, whereas more serious offences could see you crucified, thrown off a cliff, sent to fight in the gladiatorial games, or have molten lead poured down your throat.
 - If you were wealthy, you could choose to be punished by means already mentioned or you could have your citizenship stripped and be exiled.
 - If you were a slave of either the Greeks or Romans, the punishments were more severe.
- No central policing = community policing important
- Every free person's duty to bring wrongdoers to justice
- Voluntary "vigils" to patrol Roman streets soon led to more centrally organised presence
- No bystanders allowed
- Penalty for not stopping the offender
- Criminals and slaves branded as a way of alerting the community

EARLY MODERN CRIME PREVENTION EFFORTS:

Crime prevention between 5th and 11th centuries:

- Compensation as deterrence
 - Blood feuds = physical compensation
 - Blood Money ("Wergild") = monetary compensation
- Tithing = any male over 12 years held accountable by a group of 9 other local men (together they were "tithing") that they weren't going to commit any crimes. If you did not prevent one of your group members from committing a crime, or you did not take them to the local sheriff when they did, then the whole group of 10 would be punished for the crime of the one.
- Hue and Cry = whole of community required to raise 'hue and cry'.
 - The hue and cry involved everyone in the community from trying to stop the offender.

- If anyone in the community saw a crime occurring, it was their duty to cry out for help, to have the rest of the village or town come to apprehend the offender.
- If the offender escaped, then the hue and cry would travel after them. Those that could would have to give chase and pass the cry on to the next village, which would then also need to come to the aid of the original village.
- If you did not participate in the hue and cry, then you too would be punished just like the offender.

MODERN CRIME PREVENTION:

- Change in how criminality perceived
- Distinctions between those that should have known better and those that didn't
- Vagrancy and begging a big problem in the 16th century = give aid where needed but imprison those that should know better
- 19th century --> change in expectations of population by the state, and more regulation
- Imprisonment also changed, e.g. transportation
- State's role expanded e.g. education

However, what is new is that in the last few decades of the 20th century, crime prevention became an official government policy. This is something that changed substantially in the UK in the 1970s (see Tilley 2002), and in Australia in the late 1980s (see Clancey, Fisher and Yeung, 2016). No longer a marginal issue, crime prevention policies and initiatives have become central in Australia at both a local and national level. In Australia, there has been a veritable 'explosion' of interest in the development of crime prevention techniques, including a national program of research and development that draws on a range of disciplines (criminology, sociology, developmental psychology, urban planning, social work and social policy) to develop ways of tracking crime.

So why did this happen? Academic opinions on the rise of crime prevention differ between what some refer to as the 'administrative' or 'crime science' school of thought on the one hand and the 'critical' school on the other hand.

The 'crime science' view is a technical approach to crime prevention that aims to provide the basis of evidence-based policy. For criminologists, such as Welsh and Farrington (2012) and Sherman (Sherman et al. 1997) (key international advocates for the 'what works' methodology), a research-based scientific approach, which includes practical advice for governments on how to prevent crime, should be a core focus of criminology.

Those from the more critical school suggest that the so-called 'scientific' nature of the 'crime science' paradigm is overplayed (see Hope 2002; Hughes 2002). These critics see the 'rediscovery' of crime prevention as part of a cynical state policy to reduce responsibility and shift blame onto individuals and local communities (see Garland 1996; O'Malley 2006).

CRIME SCIENTISTS VS CRITICAL THEORISTS VIDEO:

CRIME SCIENTISTS:	CRITICAL THEORISTS:
Crime prevention is a purely rational approach based on research and evidence.	Crime prevention is a cynical attempt to shift responsibility and blame by governments.
<u>'Rediscovery' of crime prevention - the 'crime science' view:</u> Financial problems = law and order too expensive	<u>'Rediscovery' of crime prevention - the 'critical' view:</u> Financial problems + law and order too expensive

• Research into alternatives • Crime prevention 'proven' to be better than law and order • Rediscovery demonstrates a shift to evidence-based policy • Criminologists play vital role as researchers	• Solution to crime 'reconfigured' (joining local neighbourhood watch groups, installing security cameras, insurance for items etc.) • Crime now problem for individuals and communities (no longer police's fault for crime but our own for not taking proper protection of our goods and homes) • Crime prevention = shifting responsibility for government • Criminologists play vital role as critics of crime prevention and 'responsibilisation'
<u>Problems with the 'crime science' view:</u> Governments not always rational or pragmatic. • Especially when it comes to crime! • Crime and crime policy have a symbolic function • Even crime prevention is symbolic • Prevention has to be more than doing 'what works'	<u>Problems with the 'critical' view:</u> More 'recognition' than 'responsibilisation'? • Could be considered empowerment rather than shifting blame • Not all politicians/policymakers cynical.... (ignores the views of key policy actors e.g. politicians, policy makers etc. who see crime prevention as an alternative to law and order and not just as a way to transfer responsibility and blame) • Some actually want to reduce crime!

'Rediscovery' of crime prevention: a compromise view?

Increasing crime rates in 1980s

- Initial response = law and order from governments because symbolic nature of crime. Losing legitimacy. Governments have to come down as tough on crime and they were losing legitimacy because of law and order problems and law and order punitiveness which personalises crime and helps the government restore their legitimacy by playing that protective role.
- But some policymakers concerned about economic and social costs
- Crime prevention = a cheap AND inclusive alternative
- But governments still addicted to symbolic law and order
- Criminologists have role to play as researchers AND critics

Questions:

1. **Read the article by Clancey, Fisher and Yeung (2016), and consider how crime prevention has developed in Australian state and territories, and what limitations have been discovered about how crime prevention efforts have developed around Australia?**

The review revealed that in recent years State and Territory crime prevention bureaux have been folded into policing agencies in some jurisdictions (WA and SA), while in others they have had a resurgence (VIC). All States and Territories have embraced crime prevention through environmental design in some form, mostly through the development of specific planning guidelines. All Australian local governments actively pursue crime prevention, with diverse situational and social initiatives routinely operating in these locations.

Limitations include limited research into local governments where most of it lies in the State and Federal governments to help progress the crime prevention. Also that the move towards police-led crime prevention may indicate that efforts have narrowed in scope. This change may have the unwanted consequence of reducing focus on developmental and social crime prevention that may fall beyond the purview of policing agencies.

2. **Next, read the article by Welsh and Farrington (2012) in which they outline the arguments for putting 'prevention science' at the heart of crime policy. Are you convinced by the arguments in the article? If the evidence for crime prevention is so clear then why do governments still invest most of their resources in law and order? Could it be that crime policy plays an important symbolic role in society?**

Yes I am convinced as the use of opinions instead of facts to guide crime policy may cause iatrogenic effects (McCord, 2003), may lead to the implementation of programs that do not work at all, may waste scarce public resources (Drake et al., 2009), and may divert policy attention from the most important crime priorities of the day (Mears, 2007, Mears, 2010). Governments still invest most of their resources in law and order to look like they are doing something to help prevent crime. Want to seem involved but not actually put the time and effort into doing it properly.

It does. To ensure that the community feels safer knowing their government is making moves to improve their daily life.

3. **In this article by Arie Frieberg (2001), she argues that for crime prevention to be successful it must also appeal on more than a rational level, and proponents of crime prevention need to look beyond effectiveness and efficiency to the emotional or 'affective' dimension of crime policy.**

Is it important to take the 'affective' into account or just do 'what works'? Is it possible to do both? If you were to design a crime prevention program how would you take the 'affective' dimension into account?

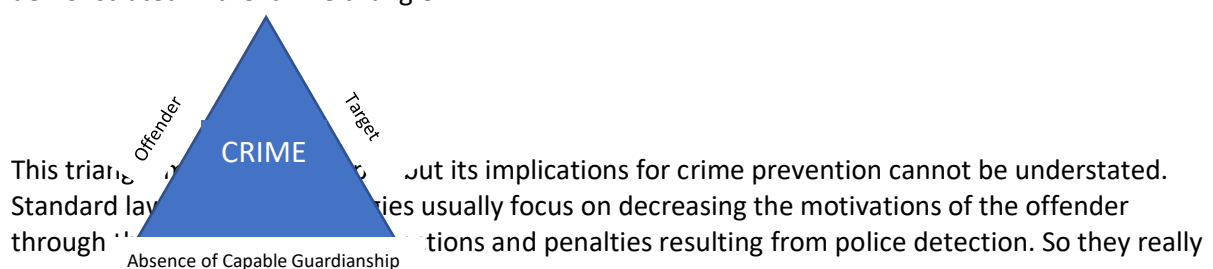
It is important to take the 'affective' into account as it provides reason for the crimes that are committed. It helps to break apart the group of offenders that do it 'just because' and those that do it as a means of survival. It is possible to do both as there are two groups of offenders. Jurisdictions can be made for both.

If I was to design a crime prevention program, I would take the 'affective' dimension into account by assisting those in need to find food, to find jobs, to keep them away from the need to survive on their own when they can't make ends meet. As a government, poverty needs to be taken care of. Homelessness needs to be fixed and healed.

HOW DOES CRIME PREVENTION WORK?

ROUTINE ACTIVITY THEORY:

The first approach which has had a significant impact on crime prevention policy and practice is Marcus Felson's (2002) framework of Routine Activity Theory. Felson argues that crime is the result of three factors that come together at a particular time and space; a motivated offender, a potential target (person or object), and the absence of capable guardianship (human or security). This is demonstrated in the 'crime triangle':



only focus on ONE SIDE of the triangle (the offender). Prevention, on the other hand, addresses ALL THREE ELEMENTS.

Questions:

In his book, Felson emphasises that focusing on targets and guardianship aspects of crime prevention is easier than trying to modify offender behaviours through long term and costly attempts to change their nature. This view has not been without its critics, especially when it comes to preventing domestic violence, child sexual abuse and sexual assault (Sutton, Cherney and White 2014).

1. Why do you think a focus on targets and guardianship might be considered inappropriate in these situations?

Focusing on the targets may come across as victim-blaming which is often associated with these types of crimes. Focusing on guardianship moves the blame from the offender to the people surrounding who may have been unaware of what was happening.

2. Read the article by Cass (2007) and consider what the author states are the limitations of routine activity theory for explaining sexual assault on university campuses. What message can Routine Activity Theory send to victims of crimes such as sexual assault?

Routine activity theory may not be the best theory to explain sexual assault on the college campus. Being female, single, or a drug user increased a student's risk of sexual victimisation. Yet femaleness is not a routine activity. Further, marital status may not be so much a routine activity as it is a demographic control. Drug use is clearly a routine activity, but it is a risky behaviour in and of itself. Thus the individual routine activities variables may be weak.

Routine activities theory is also limited in explaining sexual assault considering that it cannot provide distinct categories for the empirical testing of intimate sexual assault (a motivated offender will also be a capable guardian). Routine activities theory seems better equipped to deal with stranger violence, not the more frequent intimate violence.

In sum, it might be wise for universities and colleges to focus on programs aimed at motivated offenders. Thus instead of focusing on the targets of rape (which will ultimately blame them for their rape), programs that focus on motivated offenders need to be created, employed, and evaluated, for it is only men who can make the college campus free of sexual assault.

RATIONAL CHOICE THEORY:

Crime prevention strategies that focus on the 'target' and 'guardianship' side of the triangle are based on the assumption of a 'rational choice', that is where the offender weighs up the 'costs' and 'benefits' of committing the crime. Rational Choice Theory is based on the notion that if the perceived costs outweigh the potential benefits the crime is unlikely to take place. This is itself a highly contested perspective. This kind of thinking underpins many 'environmental' crime prevention initiatives. 'Social' crime prevention initiatives, however, take a broader perspective to the causes of crime, and aim to identify and address various 'risk' factors thought to lead to crime such as education and employment.

Questions:

1. What are the key reasons for the problem-solving approaches to crime prevention?
2. Can you think of any examples where problem-solving methodologies are utilised?
3. What are the similarities and differences between the different problem-solving methodologies? Think about how you would use these approaches to actual crime problems.

TYPOLOGIES OF CRIME PREVENTION:

There are several key typologies of crime prevention. The first and most basic is the division of crime prevention into:

1. Social Prevention --> focusing on processes of socialisation which result in some people including offending as part of repertoire of behaviours; and,
2. Environmental Prevention --> focusing on physical environments in which offences can occur.

Criminal justice system based crime prevention however, plays more of a role after crime has occurred rather than before it although it can and does get involved in both social and environmental crime prevention initiatives and programs.

Rather than reacting to crime, prevention is focused on addressing the root causes of crime and attempting to ensure that incidents and criminal behaviour are diverted or prevented. This can be broken down into three types of prevention:

1. Primary prevention = before the problems even begin
2. Secondary prevention = when symptoms of 'risk' are apparent.
3. Tertiary prevention = after a criminal event, to prevent 'relapse' or repeated victimisation.

SOCIAL CRIME PREVENTION:

- Broad category --> considers what we can do for individuals, families, organisations, communities and society more widely to improve the likelihood that people will not consider offending or not be at risk of crime victimisation.
- Definition: approaches to crime prevention which focus on underlying problems in values and social disciplines perceived as making some people more likely to incorporate the commission of crime(s) as part of their repertoire of behaviours.
- Approaches include:
 - **Developmental;**
 - Focuses on intervention in early development to prevent the emergence of criminal behaviours
 - Not just early in life but at key transition points in one's lifetime
 - Early in life introduction = likely to be effective over lifetime
 - Protective factors - e.g. when you're transitioning from primary to secondary school - can act as offending prevention and victimisation prevention factors as well.
 - Programs aimed at individuals, parents, groups of children (e.g. kinder or school), or at community level.
 - **Agency-based;**
 - Onus on schools and other institutions to be inclusive for all students
 - Agencies to identify 'at-risk' youth and adults
 - Offer programs or policies for those deemed 'at-risk'. However, such a policy, or such a prevention effort, can risk stigmatising certain youth and adults, and labelling them as deviants when they may just be going through norms of a teenager.
 - **Community development;**
 - Community networks strengthened
 - Community working together
 - Main identifiers of where prevention efforts are needed
 - Not limited by geography or people with shared characteristics e.g. cultural background or religion
 - Crime seen as product of community disorganisation

- **Diversion; and**
 - Aimed at 'at-risk' individuals
 - Address deficits in developmental efforts e.g. poor parenting or schools that have not been strict enough, and to intervene at the right point
 - Broad-based ones unlikely to be successful e.g. Queensland boot camps which were discontinued after lack of success
 - Targeted programs can be successful e.g. Victorian programme for children and youth with problematic sexual behaviours or sexually abusive behaviours.
- **Education.**
 - Focus is on community education
 - Campaigns such as The Line, or Bloody Idiot campaign from VicRoads, or Quit Campaign from VicHealth
 - Pros: can be very successful (e.g. Quit, and Bloody Idiot campaigns)
 - Cons: very expensive and needs to be long-term

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME PREVENTION:

- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) and Situational Crime Prevention (SCP)
- **CPTED:** broad-based urban planning and development
 - Takes into account:
 - Planning and 'natural surveillance'
 - Territorial reinforcement of defensible space
 - Access control
 - Activity support and image management
- **SCP:**
 - Often tied to environmental crime prevention from a physical space sense
 - But can also include allowable behaviour and actions in a given situation e.g. how teachers are expected to behave with children
 - Site-specific
 - Focus is target hardening

INTERVENTIONS:

- Policies and programs must be targeted to the right population
- Public Health Model --> considers how health as social problems can be dealt with through targeted interventions at either of these levels:
 - Primary intervention --> entire population
 - Secondary intervention --> 'at-risk' individuals, groups, environments or communities of either victimisation or perpetration
 - Tertiary intervention --> after the problem or crime has occurred
- Steps to effective intervention
 - Define the problem
 - Identify risks and protective factors
 - Develop and evaluate interventions
 - Implementation
- Targets for intervention:
 - Socio-ecological model based on Bronfenbrenner's Ecological System Theory:
 - Individual
 - Interpersonal: family/friends/acquaintances
 - Organisations/institutions
 - Communities

- Society

EXAMPLE - PREVENTING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE BY ADULTS:

- Efforts in Victoria skewed to tertiary prevention i.e. imprisonment and rehabilitation (individual)
- Primary prevention located with organisations (schools, sports groups, camps etc.) e.g. making sure that the people working with them have working with children's checks.
- Secondary prevention only available for children/youth up to age 15 years (individual)
- Children given education to prevent victimisation or increase reporting of CSA (primary level intervention - individual and organisation aimed)
- Research unclear about victimisation/reporting prevention education
- Where are the gaps?

NOTES FROM TEXTBOOK

CHAPTER ONE:

Pages 4-17:

Crime prevention is defined as 'the total of all private initiatives and state policies, other than the enforcement of criminal law, aimed at the reduction of damage caused by acts defined as criminal by the state' (Van Dijk & de Waard 1991, p. 483).

Pages 17-31:

Felson argues that any crime must be the product of three factors: the coming together at a particular time and place of a motivated offender, a potential target, and the absence of capable guardianship. Targets can include both people and inanimate objects. Guardianship can be defined in terms of both human actors and security devices: parents, security guards, store people, teachers, cameras and alarms. Guardianship can take the form of formal surveillance or more informal social controls (e.g. the presence of bystanders in a busy street). Absence of capable guardianship of whatever type (formal or informal) will exacerbate the likelihood of a crime occurring in a specific context.

Crime Prevention - A typology and examples.

	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Social	• Programs to give all children a 'head start' before they encounter formal school systems. • Early school programs to reshape concepts of masculinity • Initiatives to support parents	• Wilderness programs for 'at risk' teenagers • School truancy reduction schemes	• Tougher sentences for selected crimes • Initiatives to help released prisoners secure paid jobs • Behaviour-change programs for recidivist sex offenders
Environmental	• Incorporation of prevention principles into urban planning and design of residential complexes • General prevention advice for householders and businesses		

