

5Is meets 3rd Party

– not to mention 9Cs

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**DESIGN
AGAINST
CRIME**



Implementation failure in crime prevention/ community safety

- Demonstration project 'success stories' often fail to work when mainstreamed
- Problem-Oriented Policing continues to be hard to implement to a high-enough standard

Familiar Explanations of Implementation Failure

- Deficient project management skills
- Limited analytic capacity of practitioners
- Short-term funding
- Over-centralised management
- Unsupportive organisational context

New Explanation of Implementation Failure

- Limitations of *knowledge*, how it is *captured through impact & process evaluation* and how it is *managed*

These limitations hinder:

- Performance of crime prevention at *Policy, Delivery, Practice* levels

Common underlying themes:

- Failure to handle *complexity* of choice, delivery and action that creating and maintaining crime prevention requires
- Failure to *articulate* tacit practice

What Kinds of Knowledge can Research & Evaluation Supply?

- *Know-about* crime problems
- *Know-what* works to reduce crime/ increase safety
- *Know-who* to involve
- *Know-when* to act
- *Know-where* to distribute resources
- *Know-why* — symbolism, values, politics, ethics
- *Know-how* to put into practice

Know-How – Process of Doing Crime Prevention

- Know-how draws all other knowledge together
- Users need knowledge and technical skill to help:
 - *Define* the crime/ safety problem
 - *Select* intervention methods, which are evidence-based, suitable to tackle the targeted crime problems in context; and fit the priorities and available resources of the responsible organisation/s
 - *Replicate* the methods
 - *Innovate* where replication is not possible or sensible – eg lack of adequate evaluations, new contexts, new problems

Know-what

Information Captured by Evaluation –

Limitations for Guiding Know-How

- Impact evaluation – knowledge too narrow,
1-dimensional for *Selection of Interventions*
- Impact evaluation lacks mechanism perspective;
Process evaluation too simplified, for *Replication
and Innovation*

The solution in principle – strategic concepts

- **Appropriate complexity**
 - Theories as simple as possible but no simpler (Einstein)
 - Add a little, structured complexity to help practitioners handle vast complexity of real world (Ashby) which they daily have to address
 - Add underlying structure to live with complexity (Norman)
- **Articulating knowledge & concepts**
 - Tacit knowledge (Polanyi, Tilley) hard to transfer
 - Unclear or conflicting discourses are blunt tools for thinking and communication nationally/ internationally
- **Backwards compatible with existing frameworks, but improving on them**
 - e.g. SARA, Crime Triangle
- **Integrated approach**
 - Incorporating full range of interventions (situational and offender-oriented), service models (problems and cases) and institutional contexts
- **Supporting both impact and process evaluation**
 - What **works**, **multiple dimensions not just effect size....** including what is **acceptable, workable/deliverable**
- **Supporting both capture and application of practice knowledge**
 - ‘Record’ and ‘Playback’
- **Replication as innovation**
 - Every context is different (Tilley)
 - Copy the process not the product (Blackmore)
 - Importance of causal mechanisms – how it works (Pawson, Tilley)
- **Practitioners as consultants not technicians**
- **Investing to deliver (Hamel)**
 - Better education, guidance, career structure, infrastructure based on more sophisticated concepts leads to better performance

Existing Practice Guidance & Knowledge Frameworks for Crime Prevention – can these help?

- Process – SARA
 - Scanning
 - Analysis
 - Response
 - Assessment
- Causation and Intervention – Crime Triangle
 - Victim/Target
 - Place
 - Offender



Limitations of Existing Frameworks

- SARA is very simple and easy to learn, but:
 - Has insufficient detail to organise knowledge and guide thinking, especially Response stage
 - Does not distinguish Mechanisms, Principles & Methods
 - Limitations in handling case model of service provision
- Crime Triangle is also easy to learn, but:
 - Again has insufficient detail/ depth to take practitioners beyond 'kindergarten' stage
 - Narrow conception of causes, roles
- Limitations restrict *research* too

...Like a Wardrobe with no Shelves or Hangers



Elements of New Framework

- Definitions including
 - Crime Prevention, Community safety
 - Institutional settings
- Conjunction of Criminal Opportunity
 - Know about crime, Know what works to prevent it
 - Conceptual framework to map
 - immediate causes of criminal events and
 - preventive interventions in those causes
- 5Is – Process
 - Know how
 - A language and a map for describing all the tasks of the preventive process and thereby capturing, evaluating and sharing good practice knowledge

Defining Crime Prevention

Ethically-acceptable and evidence-based advance action intended to reduce the risk of criminal events...

- by intervention in their causes

Or alternative discourse

- by frustrating criminal goals, through disrupting activities and organisations directed towards their pursuit

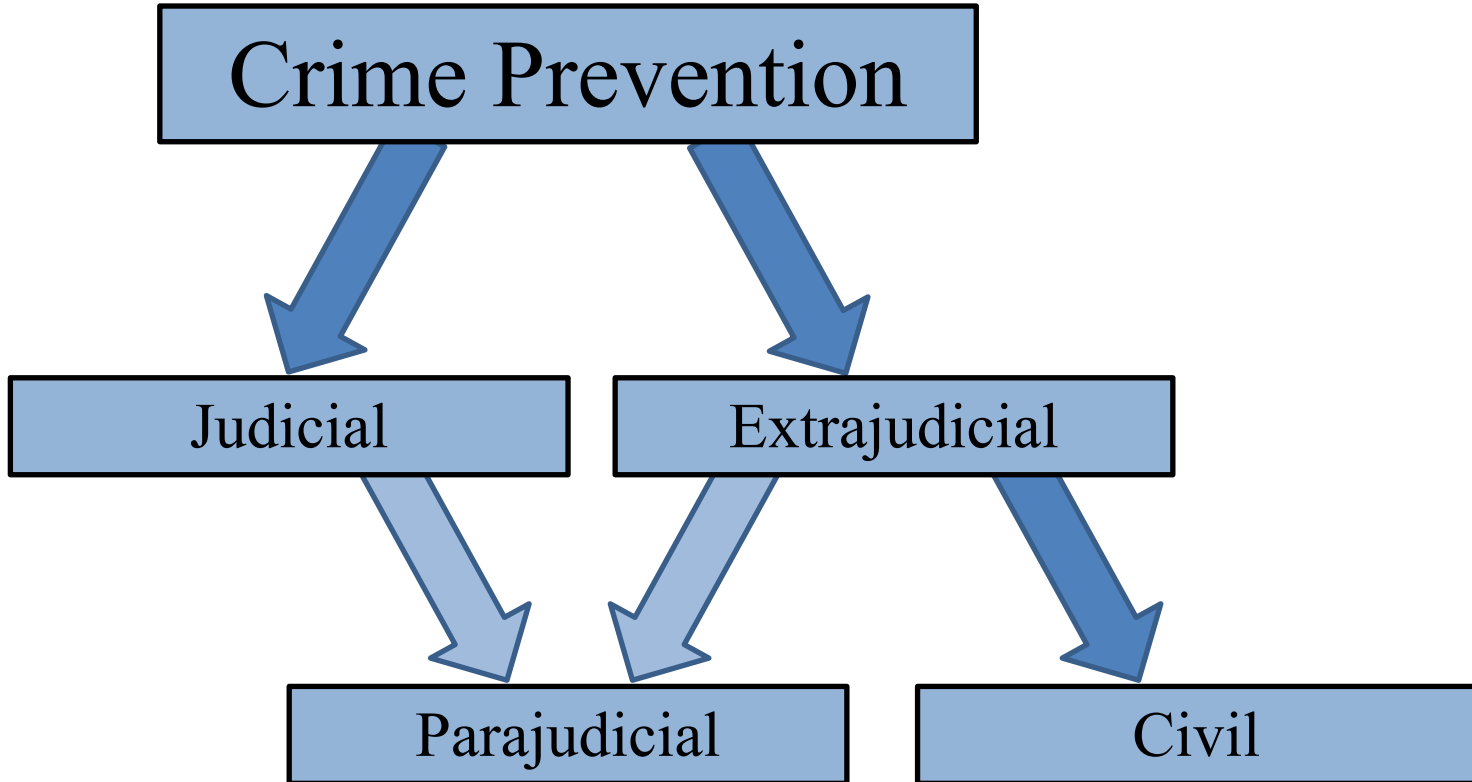
Note: *Risk* = possibility, probability and harm

Defining Community Safety

- An aspect of the *quality of life*... a *positive* definition
- A state of existence in which people, individually & collectively:
 - Are sufficiently free from / reassured about a range of real & perceived *hazards/ harms* including crime & related misbehaviour
 - Are able to *cope* with those which they nevertheless experience, or
 - Are otherwise sufficiently *protected* from their consequences.....
 - To allow them to pursue the necessities of their social and economic lives
 - To exercise their skills and
 - To create and enjoy wealth in the widest sense

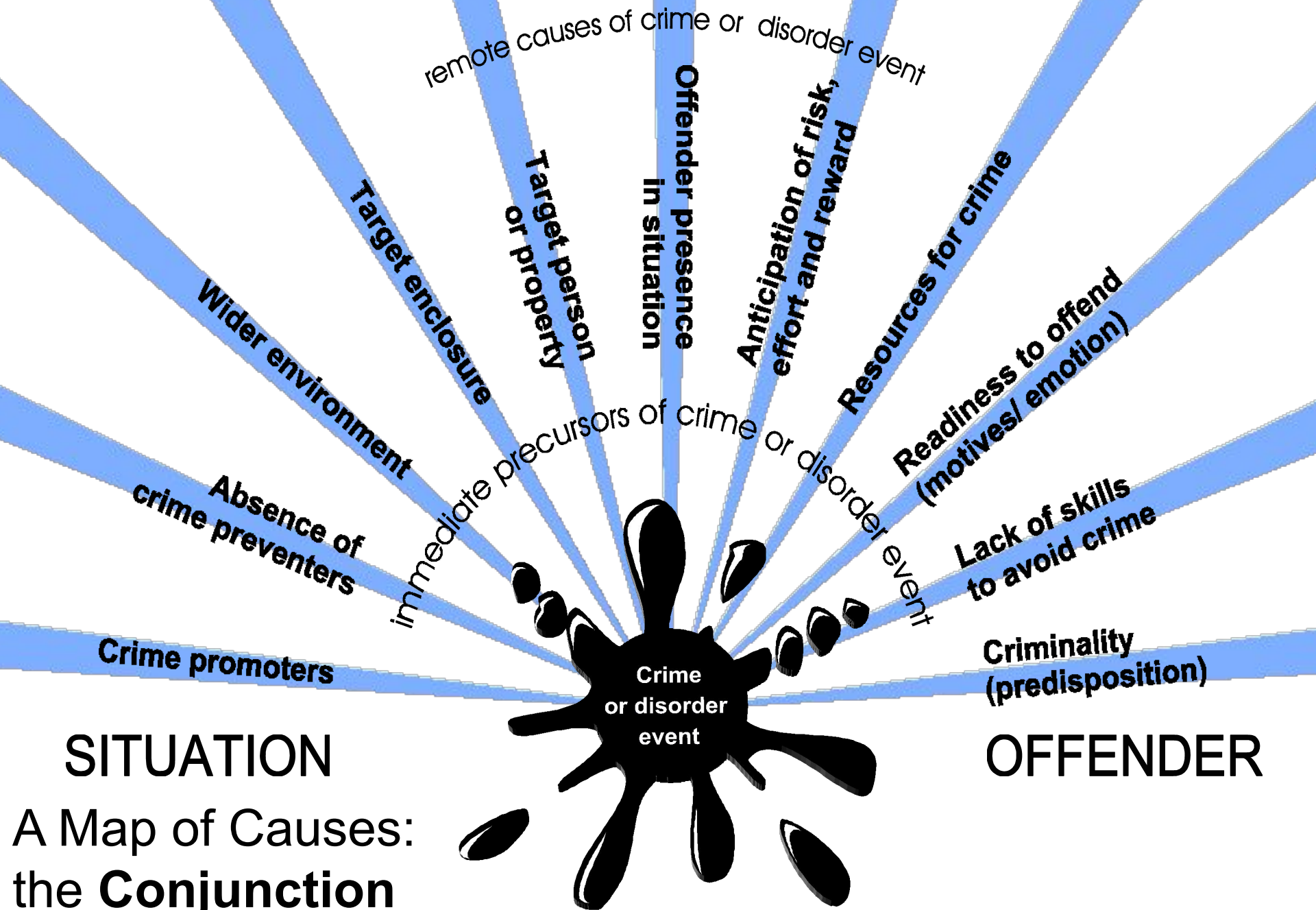
Is there an equivalent definition of 'policing' to CP, CS?

Institutional settings



Where does
TPP fit?

Where does
Regulation
fit?



A Map of Causes:
the **Conjunction**
of **Criminal Opportunity**

The roles people play in crime situations

Theft of bikes from student housing

'Civil' roles

- Owner/user of bike
- Flatmate
- Other user of building
- Landlord
- Visitor
- Meter reader
- ...?

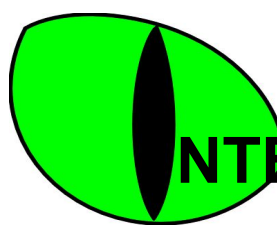
Crime-specific roles

- **Offender**
 - **Preventer**
 - Makes crime **less** likely, by acting, or being present, before or during crime
 - After first crime, makes **next** crime less likely
- Preventer could act as
- **Guardian** of target
 - **Manager** of environment or enclosure
 - **Handler** of offender
 - **Passer-by** undertaking casual surveillance
 - And many more roles ...
- **Promoter**
 - Makes crime **more** likely
 - Inadvertently, carelessly or deliberately (eg buys very expensive bike for use in risky area, forgets to lock it properly, knowingly buys/sells stolen bike)



Civil roles & crime roles overlap

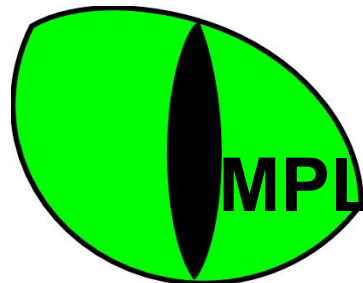
- User, flatmate, visitor, landlord could be preventer or promoter
- Visitor or neighbour could be offender...



INTELLIGENCE



INTERVENTION



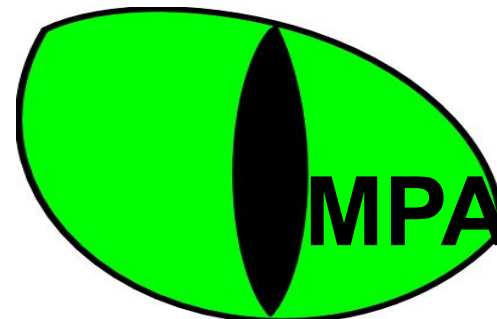
IMPLEMENTATION

Task
focus



INVOLVEMENT

People
focus



IMPACT

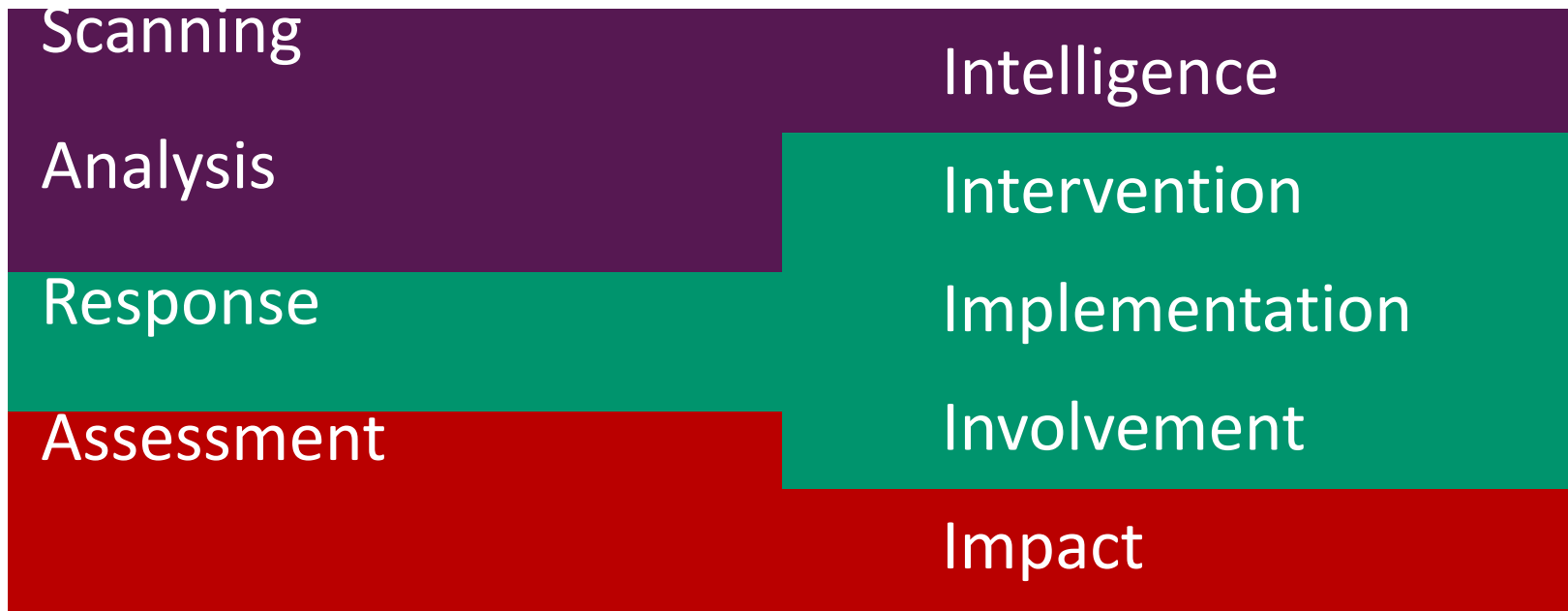
The Five Is

The tasks of the
Preventive Process

5Is Builds on SARA to describe the process of prevention

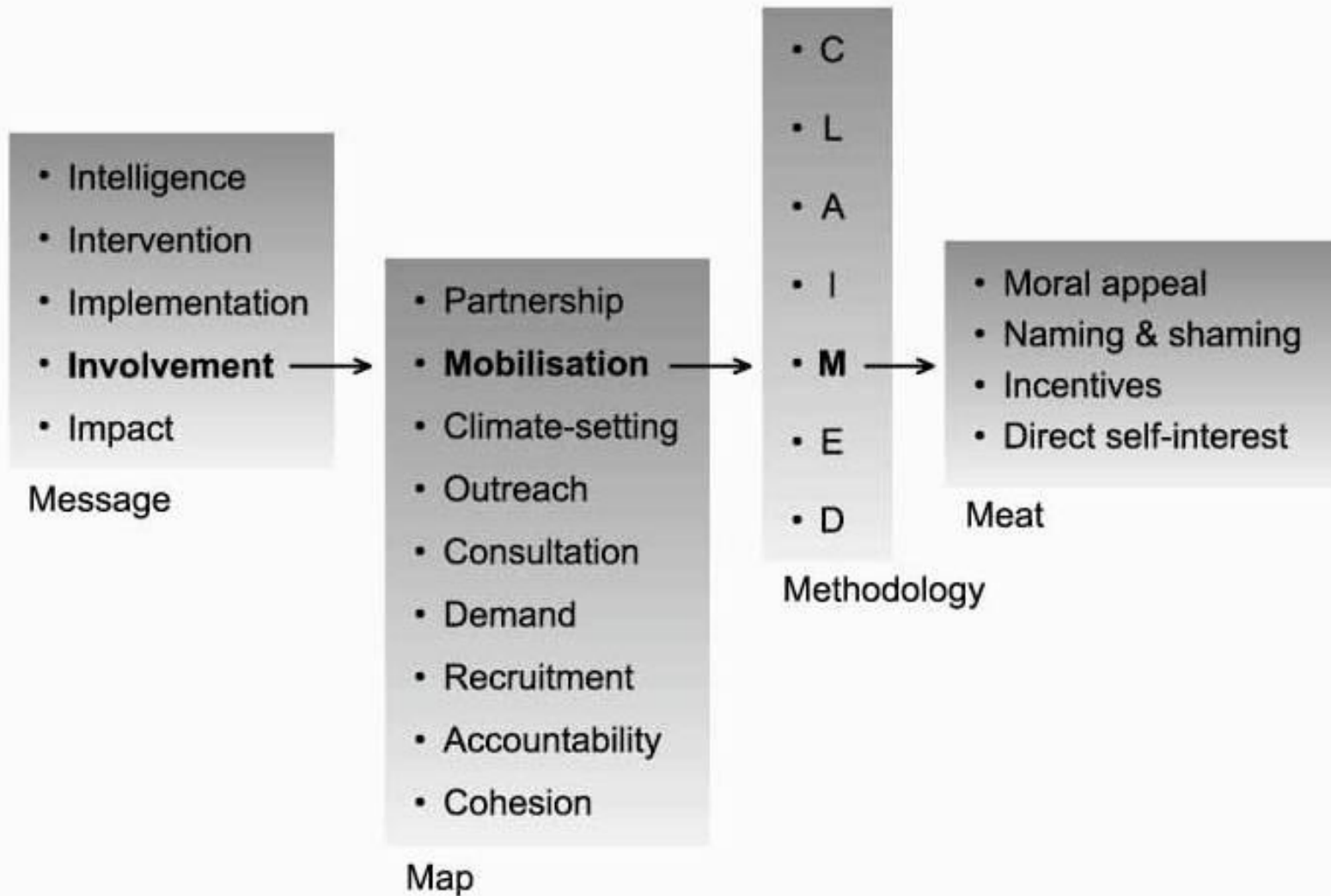
SARA

5Is



But is more detailed, more structured

5Is Zoom structure – Involvement



5Is – Involvement – Partnership

- Sharing of responsibility and pooling of resources to achieve a particular goal/goals
- Partnership as strategic background to individual operational actions
- Partnership in operations

5Is – Involvement – Mobilisation

Getting other organisations/people to Implement the Interventions

- Clarify crime prevention roles/ tasks/ responsibilities
- Locate appropriate preventive agents
- Alert them that they may be causing crime and/or could help prevent it
- Inform them
- Motivate them
- Empower them – increase capacity
- Direct them – objectives, standards

Swap 'policing'
for crime
prevention?

Involvement – Climate Setting

- Creating/maintaining conditions of mutual trust, acceptance and expectation in support of preventive action, whether through professional intervention, partnership or mobilisation
- Makes specific acts of involvement and intervention acceptable

Involvement – classification?

- Direction
 - Outbound
 - Incoming
- Symmetry
 - Uni-directional
 - Bi-directional
- Links
 - Direct
 - Indirect

Any
Involvement
headings to
add/amend?

5Is and 9Cs Support Delivery System?

- Focus on implementation framework – at policy and program levels rather than immediate practice operations
 - 5Is relates to capacity and competence at operational level
 - Implementation *within* 5Is, Implementation *of* a 5Is capability?
- Importance of EB approach, context, replication/ fidelity/ adaptation/ creativity and innovation issue
 - Fidelity etc – generic principles, knowledge of tradeoffs in replication and theory in innovation
- Importance of definition and theory – eg theory of what makes for compliance leading to know what works
- Champions – also need knowledge harvesters
- Add Continuity and Change?

