

Horizon Scanning Module

Supplementary Material on the Involvement of People and Organisations in Crime and Security

Paul Ekblom

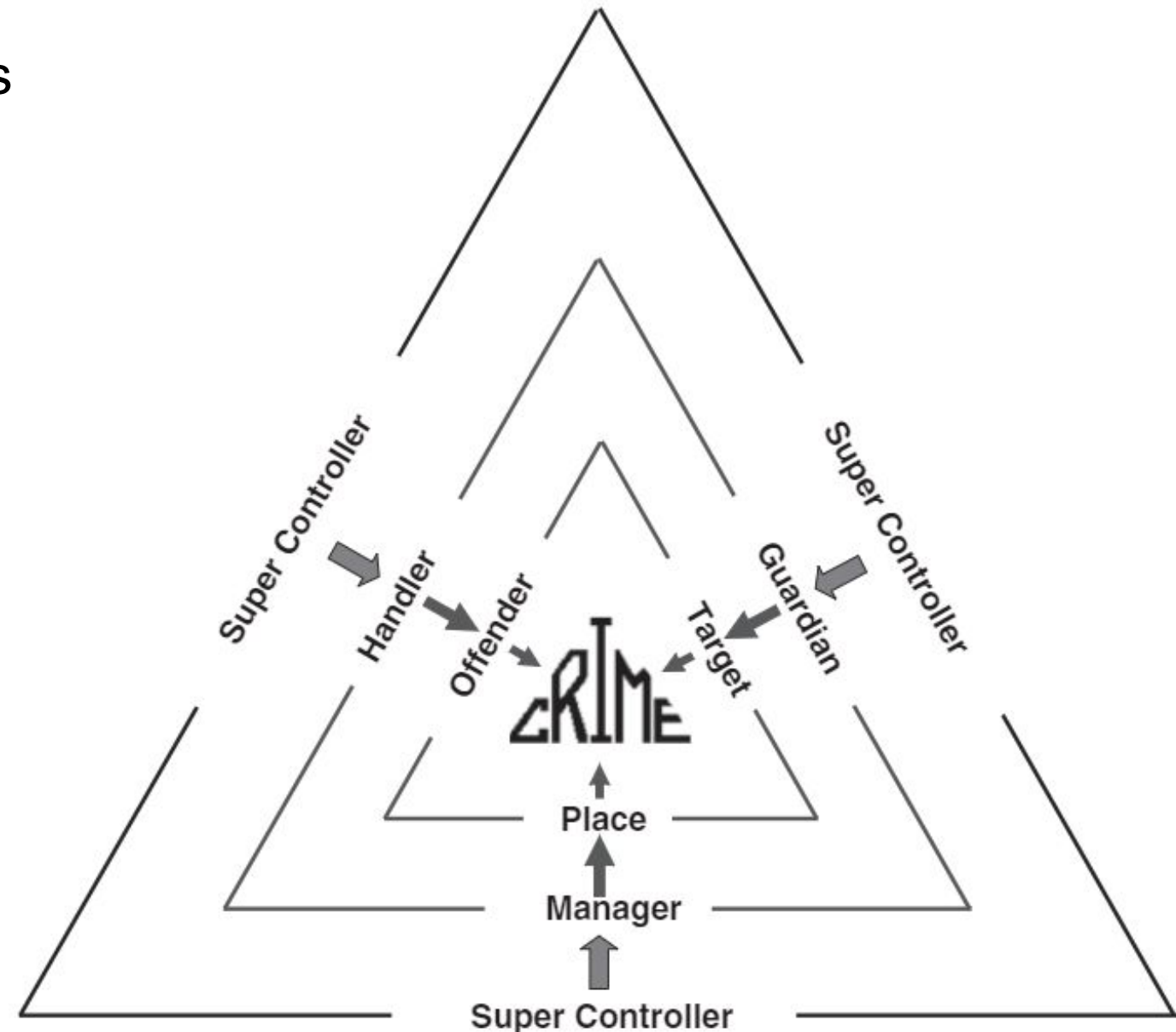
p.ekblom@ucl.ac.uk

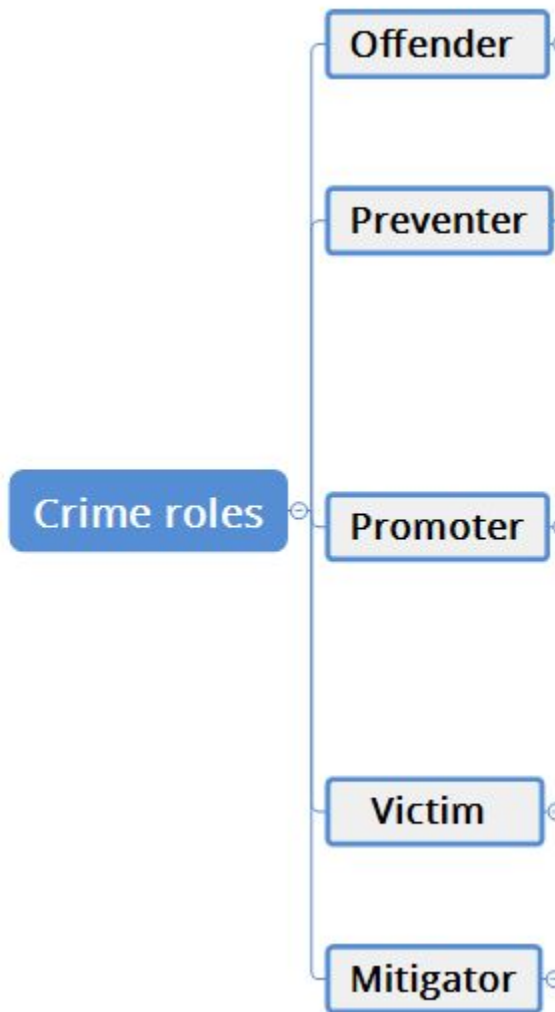
<https://crimeframeworks.com>

This presentation extends a number of concepts introduced in Lecture 3, with the aim of offering some structure to how we can think systematically about:

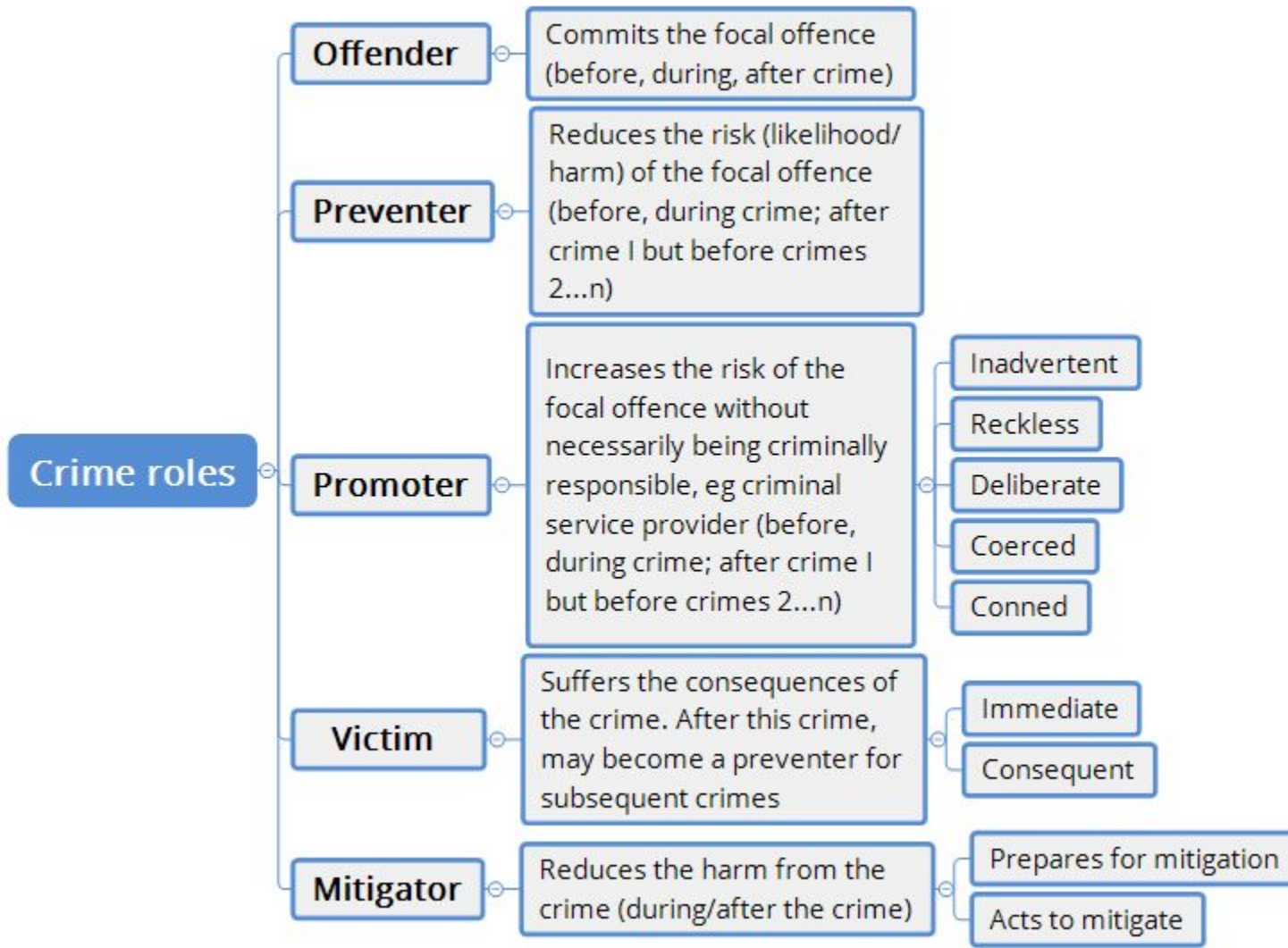
- The **roles** people and organisations play in crime and security
- How the **process** of crime prevention/security **mobilises** those people/organisations to undertake crime preventive roles and/or to cease acting as crime promoters
- How these roles, and the influences upon them, could **change in future**, with implications for crime and for security

- The conventional Problem Analysis Triangle envisages the offender plus 3 Preventer or 'Controller' roles – Handlers of Offenders, Guardians of Targets, Managers of Places
- Behaviors of the preventers/controllers can be understood in the context of their relationship with '**supercontrollers**' – those who 'regulate/influence controllers' incentives to prevent crime' – now and in **future**
- As will be seen
 - 'Incentives' are only part of the picture
 - There are many more ways of considering crime roles

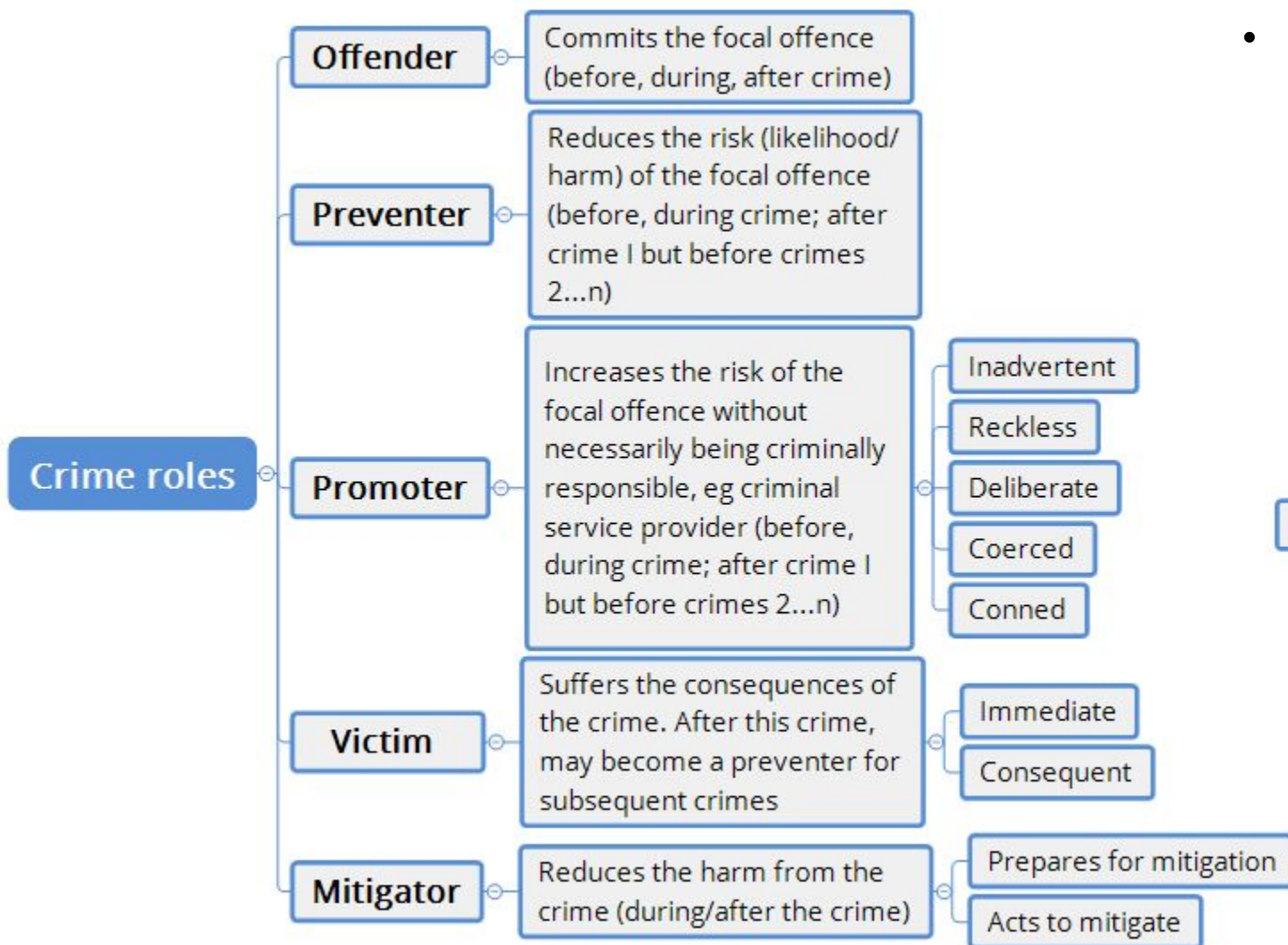




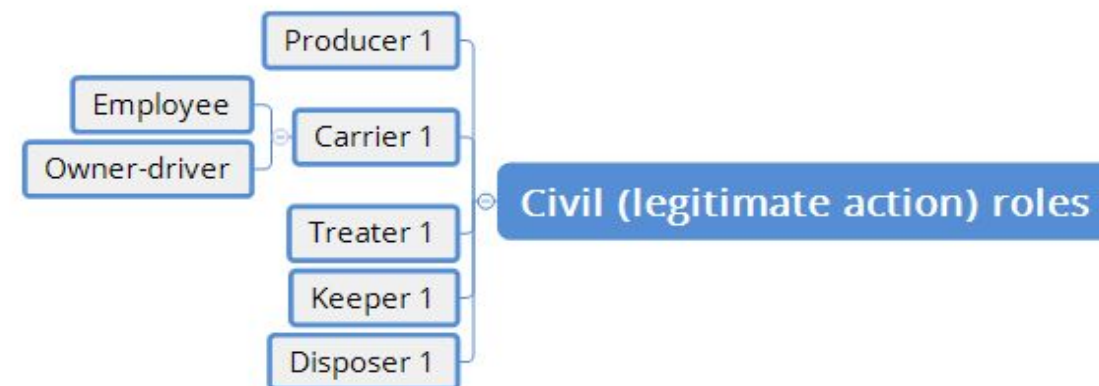
The Conjunction of Criminal Opportunity identifies several roles relating to crime



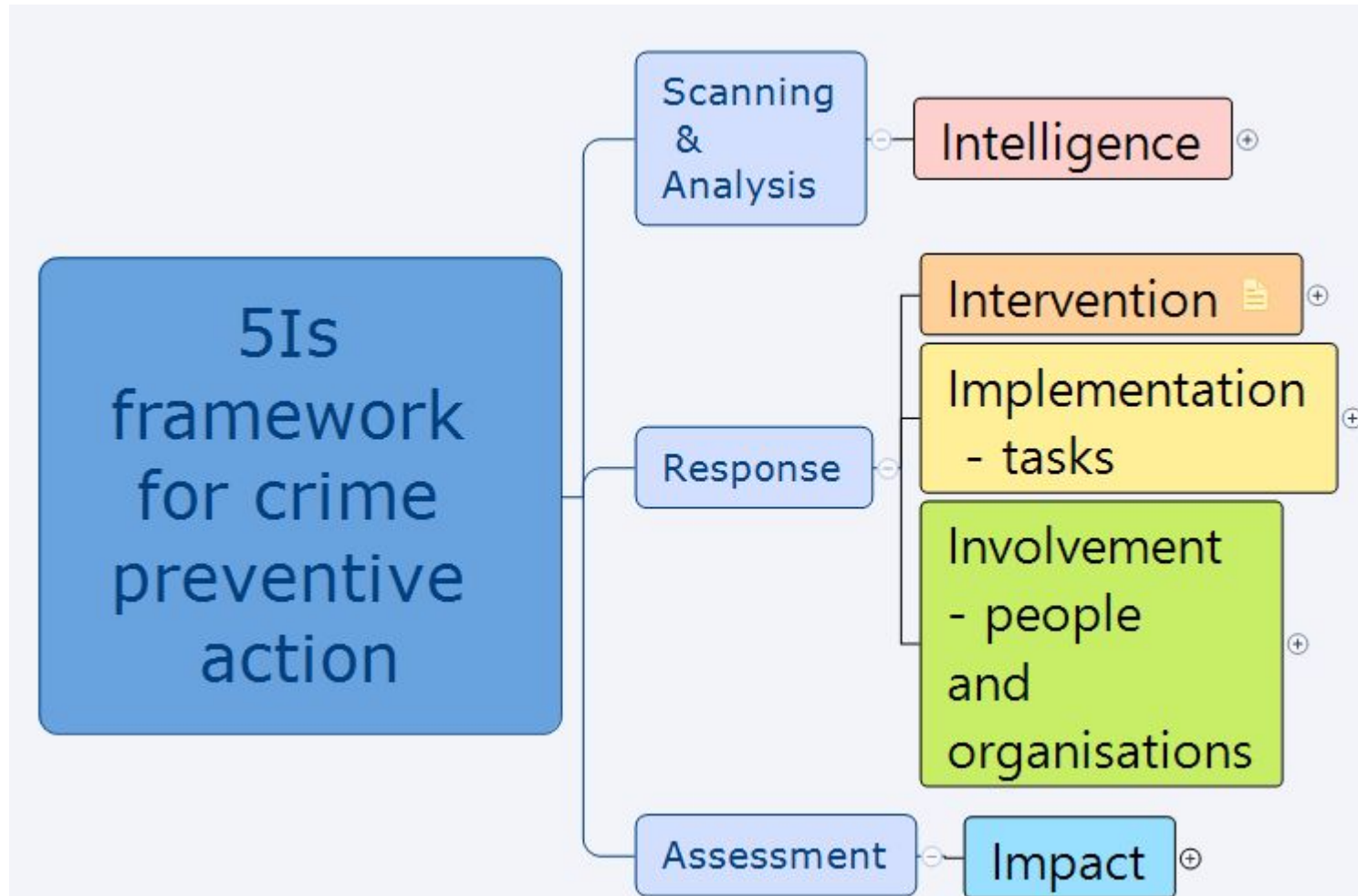
- Preventers can be **official, formal and professional**, e.g. police, IT security managers; or **informal**, e.g. householder protecting their property or a passer-by intervening to thwart a robbery
- Crime roles can **overlap**, e.g. the same person or organisation can be both victim, and preventer or promoter



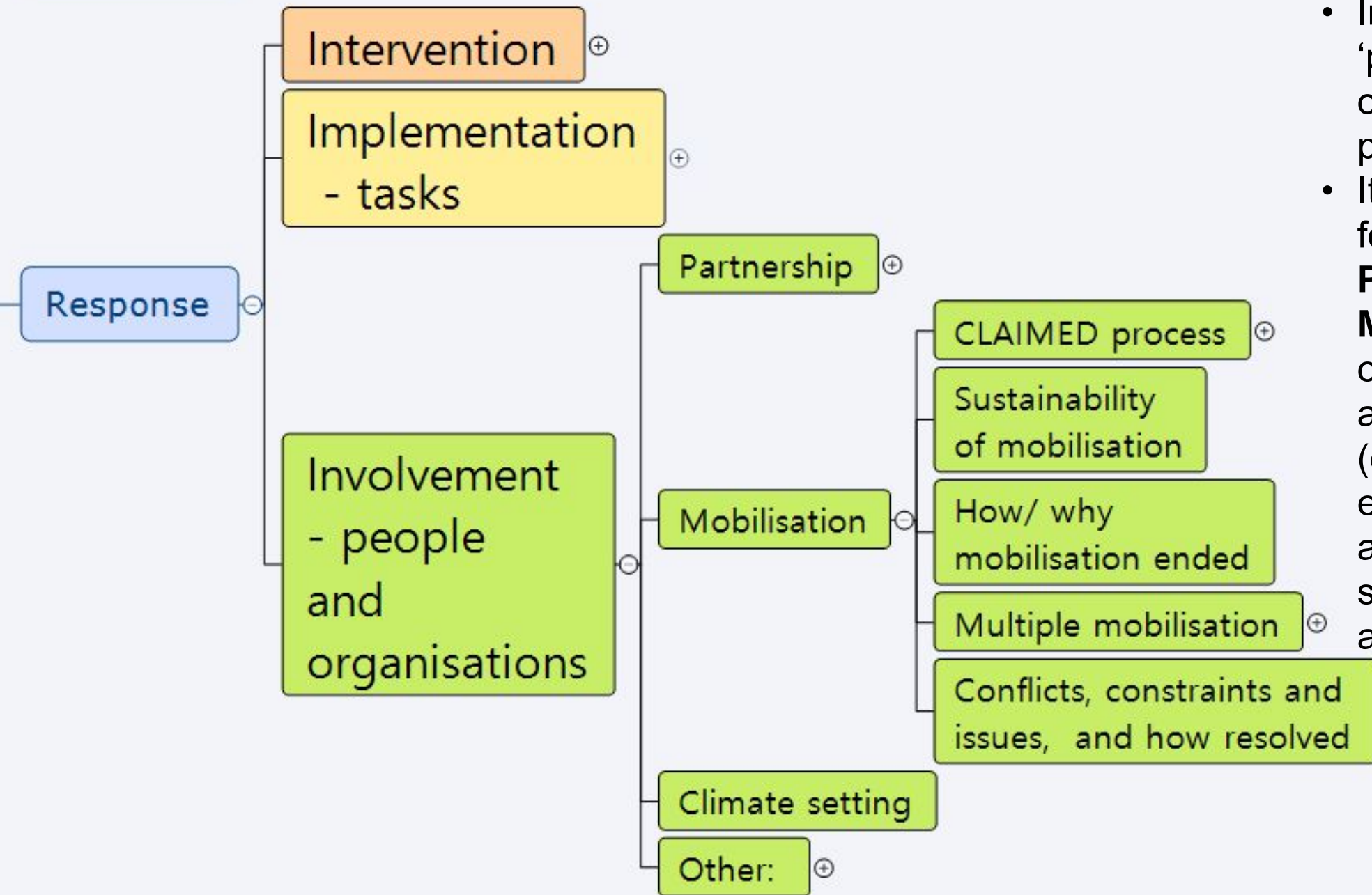
- Crime roles can overlap with **civil** (legitimate) roles
 - E.g. in the normally legitimate activity of **commercial waste disposal**, an Employee of the waste carrier company could be an Offender, a Promoter, a Victim



- We can use this understanding of crime and civil roles to consider *who*, in future, may play *what part* in *generating, preventing, responding to or mitigating crime*

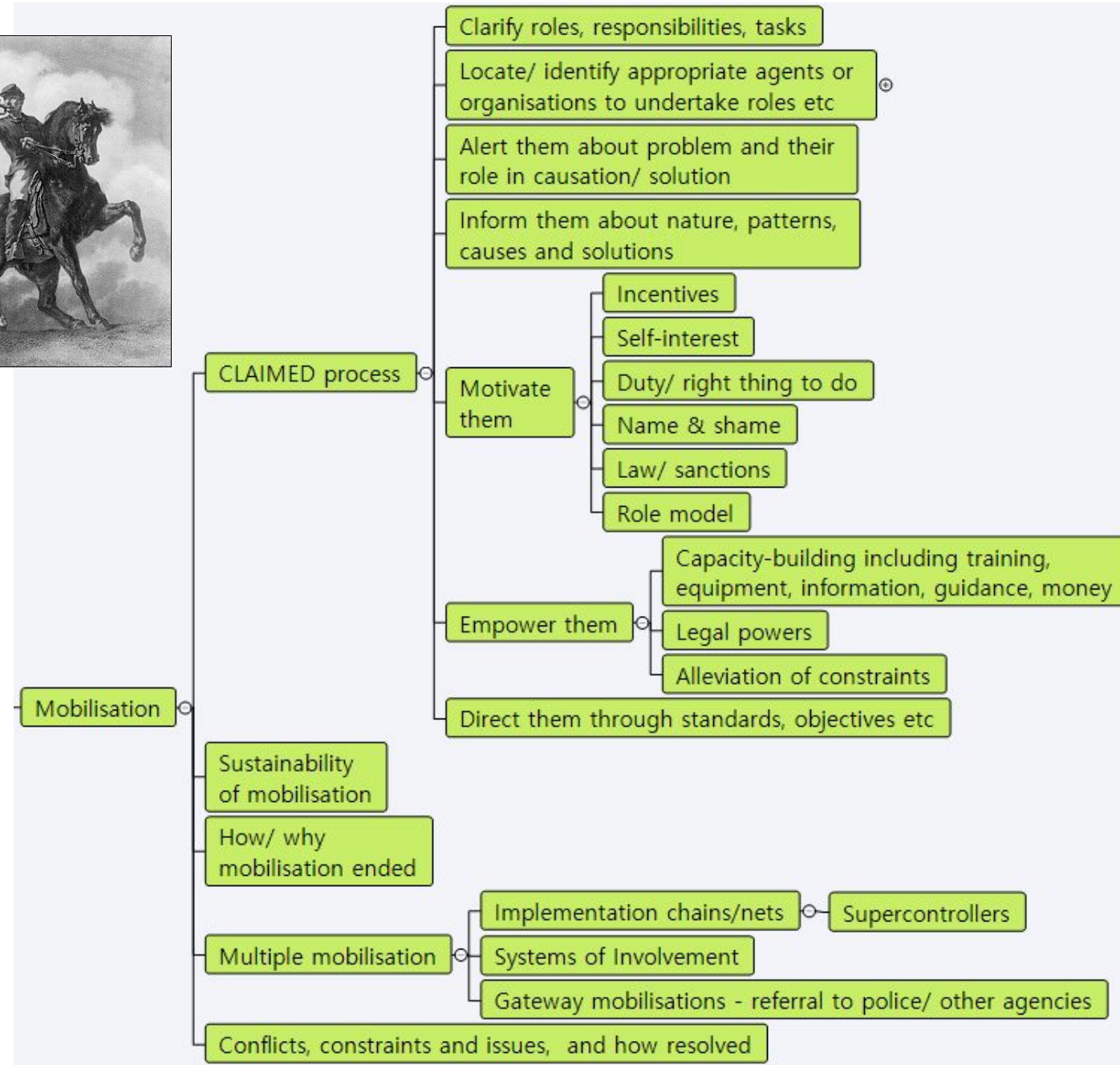


- **Professionals** undertaking the roles of Preventer and Mitigator will usually follow a structured process
- The **5Is process model** is a more detailed equivalent to **SARA**
- In particular, the 'Response' stage of SARA is differentiated in 5Is into 3 distinct task streams, which in turn are differentiated further still



- Involvement is about the ‘people and organisations’ side of preventive action
- It can take various forms, including **Partnership**, **Mobilisation** of one set of actors by another, and **Climate setting** (e.g. ensuring that employees accept and actively support IT security practices within a company)

- Mobilisation is about getting people or organisations to
 - Undertake crime prevention tasks, responsibilities or roles, or to desist from acting as crime promoters
- Mobilisation can be
 - Direct (e.g. motivate people to implement intervention)
 - Indirect – chains of implementation, where one set of people/organisations mobilises another...
 - This includes ‘**supercontrollers**’
- The mobilisation process can itself be characterised by the CLAIMED framework
- **We can ask how our forecast future changes in any of these factors (e.g. incentives, legal or practical empowerment) might affect peoples’/organisations willingness or ability to act as crime preventers; or to desist from promoting crime**



Who to influence fostering a secure future?

- Many roles may have to be influenced in concert, to act as preventers (not promoters) and foster crime-reductive outcomes
- Consider this example from the commissioning, design, marketing, use and disposal of some future product which has the potential to be Misappropriated as a target of theft or Misused as a tool for crime

