

CRIME PREVENTION AND THE CONCEPTUAL FRAME GAME

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FULL VERSION

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**DESIGN
AGAINST
CRIME**



Implementation failure

- Demonstration project 'success stories' in crime prevention/ community safety 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 community safety at *Policy, Delivery, Practice* levels**

Common underlying theme:

- **Failure to handle *complexity* of choice, delivery and action that creating and maintaining community safety requires**

Routine replication/ mainstreaming of ‘success stories’ is difficult

- Superficial interventions and descriptions of interventions – **dodgy rationale**
- Cookbook replications - principles, process and context important
- Limited innovation
- Weak evaluations
- Lack of synthesis of the results
- Crime prevention itself is a conceptual mess

CRIME PREVENTION

**A Conceptual Tangle,
a RAT's Nest of
Theory and a Jumble
of Knowledge**

The Variety of Preventive Action (1)

- 'Wheels' schemes to tackle joyriding
- A crime prevention bus driven round a city
- Morality-play puppet shows
- Street lighting programmes
- Parenting support classes
- Community development to halt the 'spiral of decline'

The Variety of Preventive Action (2)

- Posters intended to warn victims and deter pickpockets
- Neighbourhood watch (farm watch, shop watch, fish watch)
- Design of 'safe' shopping centre
- Inclusion of user's photograph on credit card
- Electronic point-of-sale stock control

The Variety of Preventive Action (3)

- Social education of young people in a rough estate
- Designed-in high-technology car locks and immobilisers
- Security patrols/CCTV
- Alleviation of bad housing conditions
- All-female taxi service

Some Categories of Crime Prevention (1)

- Community crime prevention
- Community safety
- Crime control/reduction
- Crime prevention through environmental design
- Criminality prevention
- Developmental prevention
- Opportunity reduction
- Physical crime prevention

Some Categories of Crime Prevention (2)

- Risk management
- Situational crime prevention
- DAC
- Social crime prevention
- Tackling the roots of crime
- Victim-oriented prevention
- Primary / secondary / tertiary prevention

Theories of, and Academic Approaches to, Prevention

- Rational offender
- Routine activities
- Opportunity
- Lifestyle
- Environmental - physical & social
- Control
- Classical deterrence
- Offender motivation - strain, anomie
- Offender pathology
- Structural - conflict, opportunity, motivation

An Inadequate Conceptual Framework Inhibits:

- Doing prevention well
- Innovation
- Exchange of 'what works' information
- Communication and collaboration
- Strategic thinking
- Links between theory and practice
- Organising knowledge for education and training – practitioners remain technicians not consultants

THE REMEDY:
AN IMPROVED CONCEPTUAL
FRAMEWORK
to organise knowledge and
boost performance

The purpose of crime prevention knowledge in a practical context: (1)

Improving, extending, sustaining **performance**

- Greater effectiveness & cost-effectiveness
- Better **responsiveness** to crime problems
 - Prioritisation of prevention
 - Accurate targeting on needs of victim and wider society, and on causes of crime
 - More coverage on the ground - how much of a given crime problem can be tackled
 - Wider scope - the range of different crime problems tackled

The Purpose of Crime Prevention Knowledge (2)

Improving, extending, sustaining **performance**

- Timeliness - to implementation, to impact
- Greater sustainability
 - Of implementation
 - Of impact
- Avoidance of undesirable side-effects
- Greater legitimacy or acceptability

From Purpose to Design – Functional and Technical Specification

Knowledge Requirements for Practice – Functional Specification

- Should be a *precision tool for capturing, consolidating & sharing knowledge* to facilitate:
 - Thinking - systematic mapping of crime problems, causes and interventions to support a problem-oriented approach at tactical to strategic levels
 - Supporting intelligent, context-sensitive replication, disciplined innovation and creativity
 - Planning
 - Education and training
 - Articulating and integrating theory, mapping mechanisms
 - Communication and collaboration with colleagues and partners, locally and internationally

Knowledge Requirements for Practice – Technical Specification (1)

Content

Structure

Terminology & concepts

Content of Crime Prevention Knowledge

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

Knowledge Requirements for Practice – Technical Specification (2)

Content

- Know About crime and safety
- Know What works
 - links to theory/ mechanism
 - in detail
 - in context - Troublesome tradeoffs
- Know How
 - Stages of preventive action in process
 - Elements of good practice at all stages

Knowledge Requirements for Practice – Technical Specification (3)

Structure of crime prevention/ community safety action

- Multiple levels
 - Practical *methods*
 - Generic *principles*
 - Specific causal *mechanisms*

Knowledge Requirements for Practice – Technical Specification (4)

Terminology & conceptual framework

- Consistent & rigorous
- Integrating
 - theories of crime causation
 - Institutional settings (Civil and Enforcement/Justice)
- Exhaustive/inclusive
- Suite of clear *definitions* that interlock

Realising the specification

Elements of Framework

- **Definitions**
 - Crime Prevention
 - Community safety
- **Conjunction of Criminal Opportunity**
 - Know about, Know what works
 - Maps immediate causes of criminal events and preventive interventions in those causes
- **5Is**
 - Know how (incorporating all the other Ks)
 - A language and a map for describing all the stages of the preventive process and thereby capturing and sharing good practice knowledge

Defining crime prevention

Crime prevention is *intervening in the causes of criminal events to reduce their risk, whether by decreasing the probability of their occurrence or the magnitude of their harmful consequences*

A shift towards harm reduction

Defining Crime Reduction

Reducing the number of crime and disorder events and the harmful nature of their consequences, by intervening directly in the events and in their causes

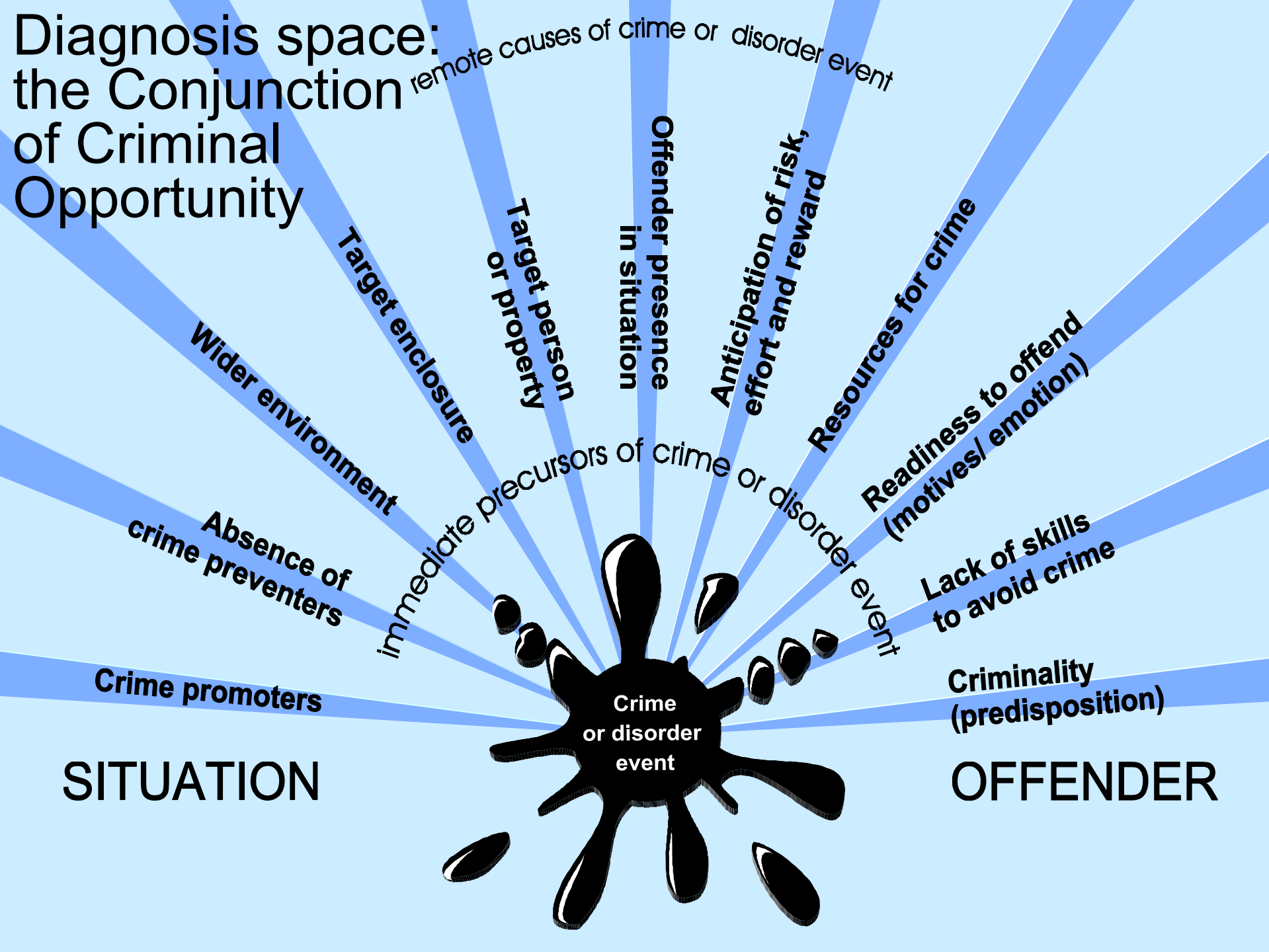
Defining Community Safety

- An aspect of the *quality of life*
- A state of existence in which people, individually and collectively:
 - Are sufficiently free from / reassured about a range of real and perceived hazards including crime and 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

The *Conjunction of Criminal Opportunity*

Diagnosis:

**THE CAUSES
OF CRIME
PROBLEMS**



The Offender

Criminality (predisposition)

Longer-term, often personality based influences:

- Aggression
- Antisocial attitudes
- Criminal self-image/ reputation
- Habits or 'standing decisions to offend'
- Drug addiction

Lack of skills to avoid crime

- **Social skills** specifically to avoid crime:
 - Conflict avoidance
 - Self-control
 - De-escalation
- Ability to **gain a legitimate living**

Readiness to offend (motives/ emotion)

Shorter-term influences:

- Current life circumstances
- Recent events
- Particular emotional state
- **Disinhibited** through alcohol or drugs

Resources for crime

Help offender deal with or exploit other elements of conjunction:

- **Personal** - nerve, skills
- **Cognitive** - knowledge of targets and know-how (MOs)
- **Facilitators** - tools, weapons
- **Moral** - overcoming inhibitions
- **Collaborators**

Anticipation of risk, effort and reward

Offender's

- **Anticipation/ Perception**
- **'Rational' decision agenda**
- **Also – Wortley's Precipitation processes**

Offender presence in situation

- **Present**
- Acting through **collaborator**
- **Telepresent**

The Crime Situation

Target person or property

**Person, object, service, system or
information that is**

- **Vulnerable**
- **Attractive**
- **Provocative**

Target enclosure

**Compound, building, room, container, IT/
procedural system**

- Vulnerable to penetration
 - entry point
 - walls
- Vulnerable interior
- Contains attractive and vulnerable targets

Wider environment

- Logistically ***favourable*** for offender and crime promoters, ***unfavourable*** for crime preventers

May **attract the offence or motivate** it through

- Attractive/ vulnerable targets
- Heat, light, noise
- Conflict

Absence of crime preventers

People who make crime *less* likely by:

- Shaping the situation (**guardian** or **place manager**) or **handling the offender**
- Acting in advance of the criminal event
- Intervening during the event
- Reacting after it

Crime promoters

People who make crime *more* likely
by unwittingly, carelessly or deliberately

- Shaping the situation (guardian or place manager) or handling the offender
- Acting in advance of the criminal event
- Intervening during the event
- Reacting after it

The Conjunction of Criminal Opportunity in Cyberspace

- Target

Information, IT system

- Target enclosure

Firewall

- Environment

IT/ financial system

- Preventer

Intelligent software

- Offender resources

Malicious software

- Offender presence

Remote hacker

Crime as a process

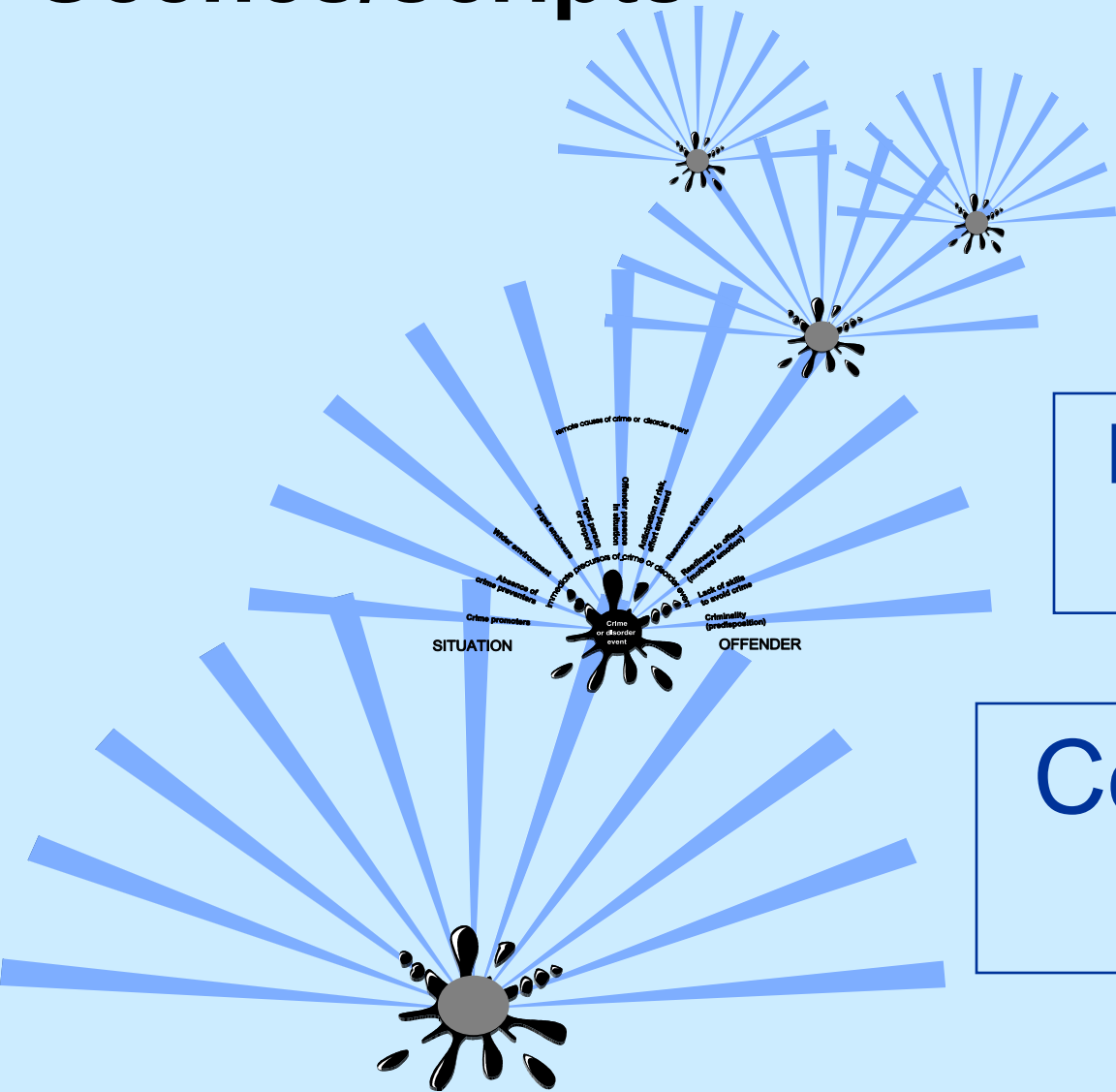
- Interactions
- Decisions
- Move and countermove in pursuit of goals
 - **Modus Operandi and Scripts**
 - **Displacement**
 - **Arms races**
 - **Offender replacement**
- Scenes
 - **Preparation**
 - **Execution**
 - **Escape**
 - **Consummation**

Scenes/scripts

Preparation
for crime

Execution
of crime

Consummation
of crime



Capturing dynamics – Scripts

- In situations which people repeatedly encounter – eg parking/storing bike – they learn which actions work best
- Result of this learning is a **script** – structured sequence of things to **attend to**, and things to **do/avoid**, in achieving some **purpose** or **goal/s**
- Scripts may be **flexible** and branching (plan A, plan B)
- Scripts may be associated with particular **roles** – with crime, these are **offenders, preventers, promoters**
- **User/preventer** script:
Find house, park bike, go to room, return, find bike, exit, use
- **Abuser/offender** script:
Seek house with bike, see, gain entry to hall, release bike, take bike, escape, sell

Scripts generate *Performances* 1

- Scripts are instrumental **competences**, used to generate **performances** in particular times and places
 - with **improvisation** & exploiting of material to hand
- Performance usually results in an **event**
 - eg a **successful crime** – which is the offender's goal to *achieve*, the user's/preventer's goal to *avoid*
 - or a safe and successful **bike parking** episode, which is the user's goal to *achieve*, the offender's goal to *disrupt*
- Preventer's task is to block/disrupt offender's performance of their scripts

Scripts generate *Performances* 2

- Performances involve **perception, anticipation, choice and behaviour**
- **Performances can be instrumental** (a means to an end), **expressive** (communicating image or emotion) or **both** (eg presenting an image that avoids suspicion, getting esteem from friends by stealing)
- Performances are influenced by
 - **Motivation/emotion** eg need, stress, fatigue, fear
 - **Resources** available to players – planned/ improvised
 - **Opportunities** the players encounter or engineer in their environment – **reward, risk of harm, effort/time/cost**
- These factors interact – **resources make opportunity** (an open window 3 floors up is only an opportunity to someone with courage, agility or a ladder)
- Performances of **different agents** interact – **stories**

Stories – interacting performances

- The performances of two or more agents, following and improvising from their scripts, causing and being caused, may **interact** – generating **stories** culminating in a **crime completed**, or a **crime prevented** and a legitimate user goal achieved
- Each interaction involves dynamic interplay of risk of harm, effort/cost/time and reward, as opportunities open or close, are created or happen to come together
- Of particular interest here are conflicts – **oppositional goals** (eg owner wants to keep bike v thief wants to take bike) & **clashing scripts** in service of those goals

The bootyful game – script *clashes*

- Roles may have conflicting goals, causing script clashes:
 - Surveill v conceal
 - Exclude v permit entry
 - Wield force v resist it
 - Challenge suspect v give plausible response
 - Surprise/ambush v warning
 - Pursue v escape...
- Preventer's task is to arrange the situation to favour the user over the abuser in each of these clashes in terms of the shifting dynamics of risk of harm, effort, reward – so the story ends with the bad guy losing!

Script clashes – complications

- Outcome of clashes is complex and not fully predictable – as in any game – hence we are reducing *risk* of crime, not its certainty
- Not always straightforward as to **who does what**
 - Eg preventer can surveill, offender conceal
 - or vice-versa
- Clashes can **flip** at each stage of script – eg the **concealability** of an iPod:
 - **reduces crime risk** at **seek** stage (user hides it from thief)
 - **raises crime risk** at **escape** stage (thief hides it from user)

Factors Bringing the Conjunction of Criminal Opportunity Together

- Environmental processes - hot spots, 'convergence sites' for offenders to meet and pool resources
- Lifestyles and routine activities
- Market processes - demand for goods or illegal services, economic niches for criminal service providers
- Planning and action by the offender - creating the opportunity
- Social relations between the roles - including conflict

The Solution:

**CRIME
PREVENTION**

**Intervention
in cause**

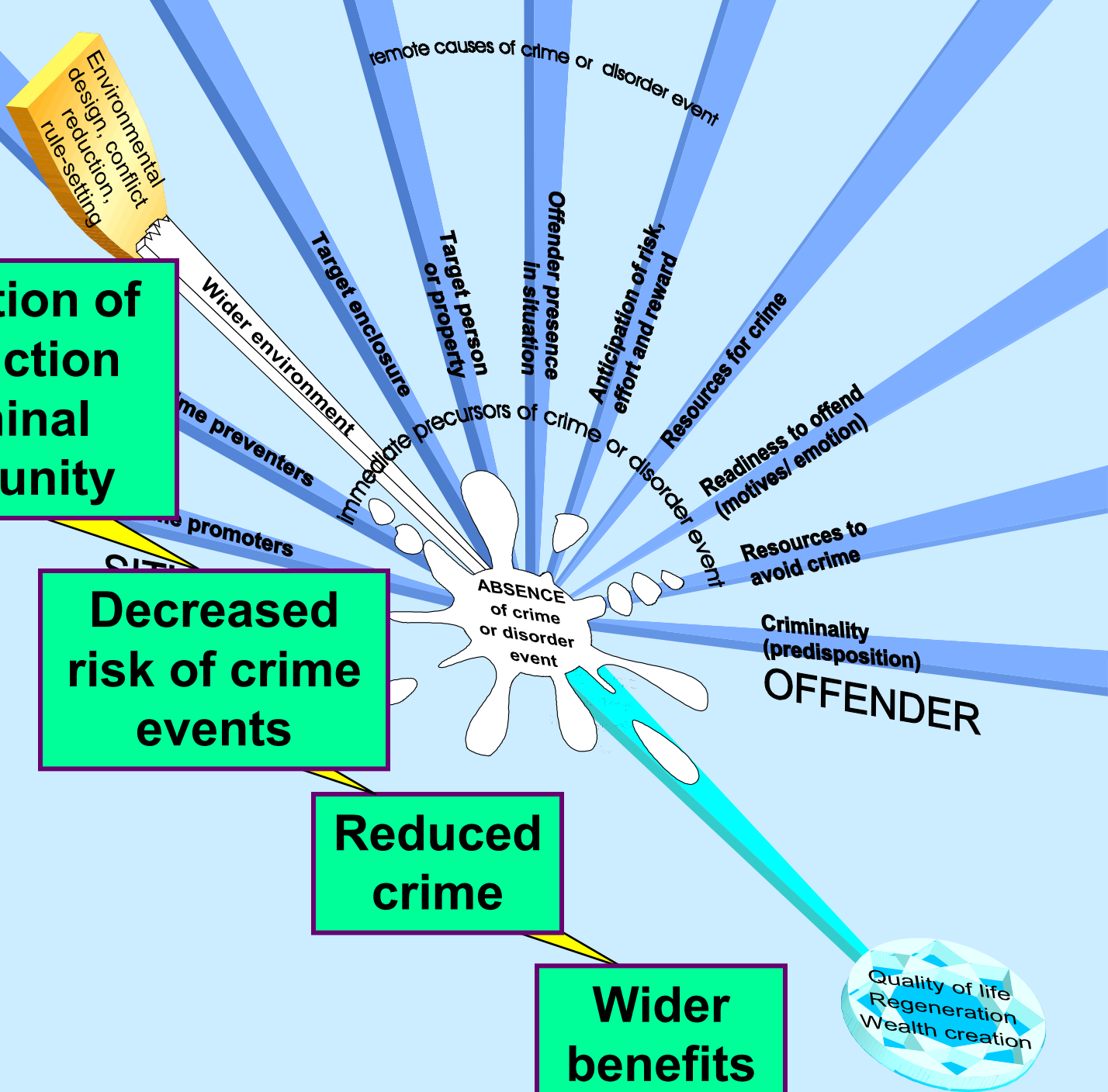
**Disruption of
Conjunction
of Criminal
Opportunity**

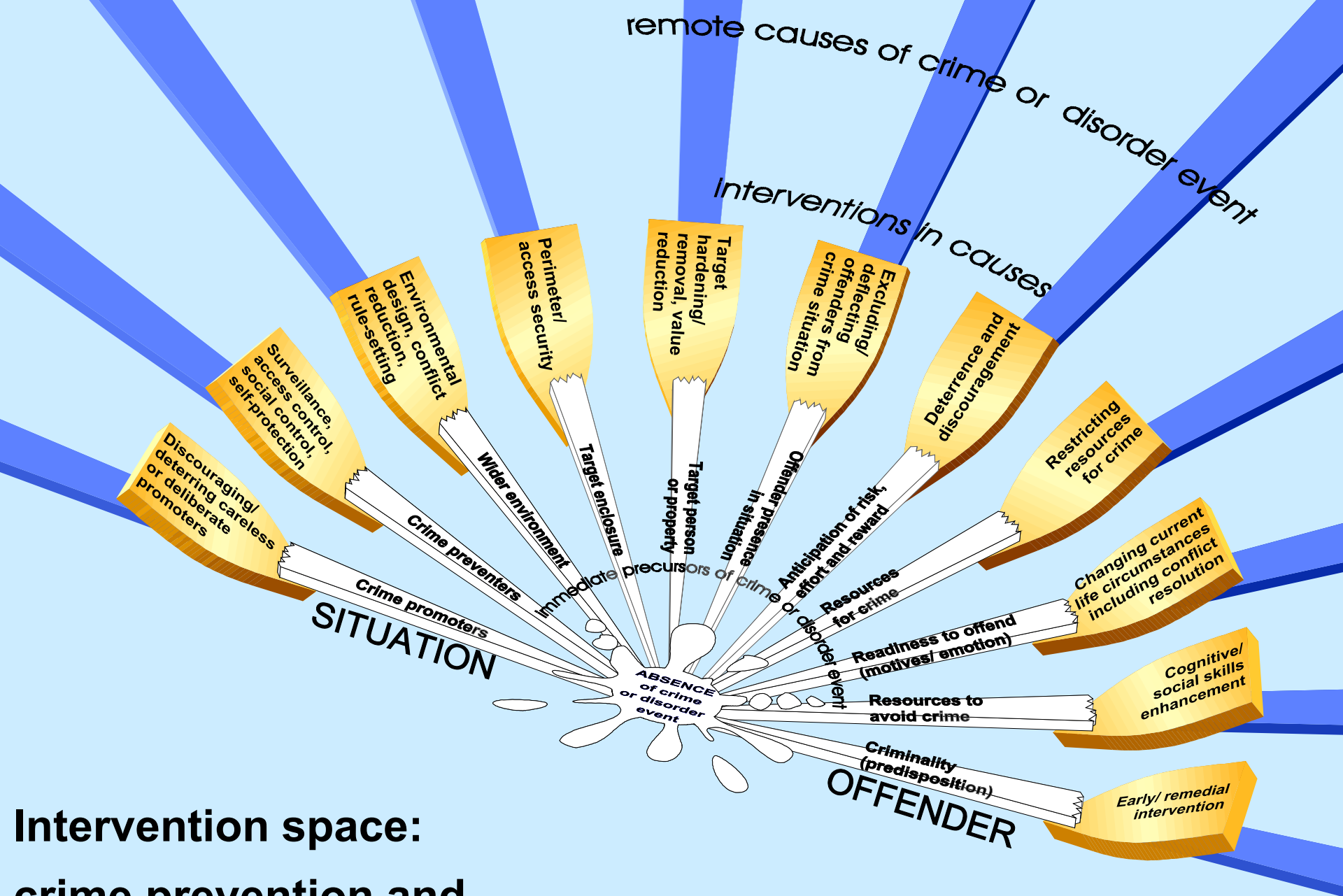
**Decreased
risk of crime
events**

**Reduced
crime**

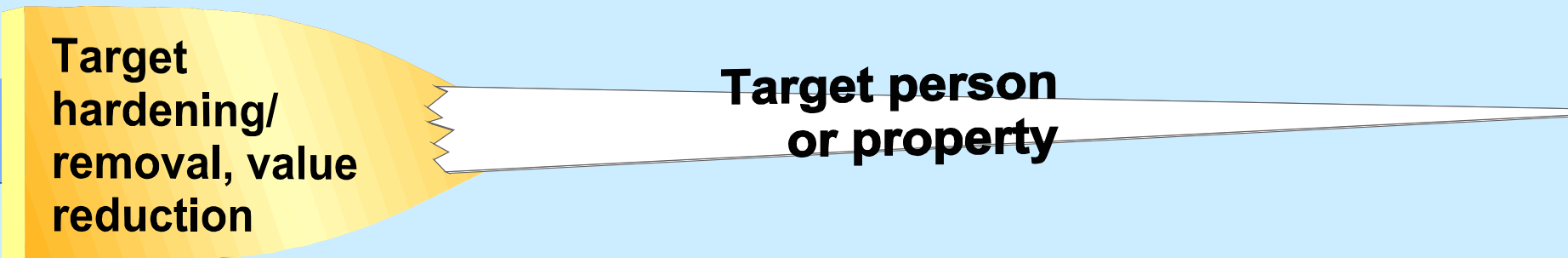
**Wider
benefits**

**A crime
prevention
intervention**





Intervention space:
crime prevention and
the Conjunction of Criminal Opportunity

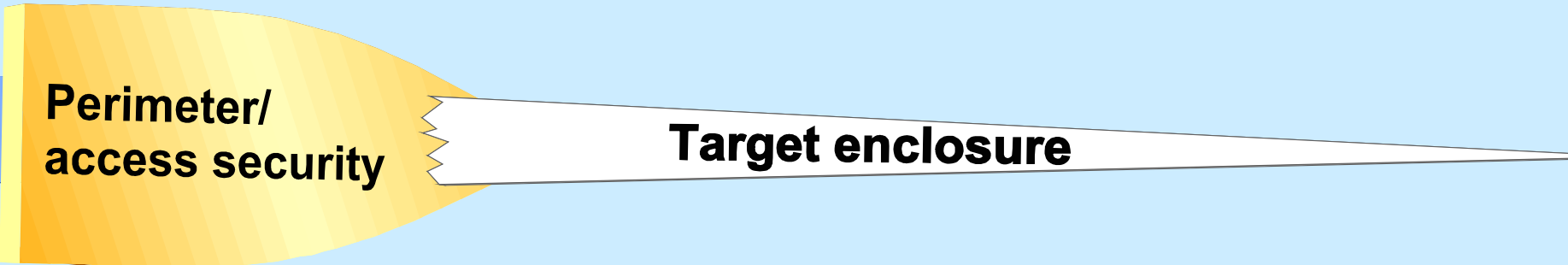


**Target
hardening/
removal, value
reduction**

**Target person
or property**

Reducing target vulnerability/ attraction:

- Target hardening
- Concealment
- Target removal
- Value reduction
- Reducing provocativeness
- Property identification



**Perimeter/
access security**

Target enclosure

Perimeter/ access security:

- Adding enclosure and access
- Control of perimeter
- Control of access
- Screening at entrances/ exits
- Control of interior



The diagram features a yellow arrow pointing from left to right. Inside the arrow, the text 'Environmental design, conflict reduction, rule-setting' is written in black. The arrow points towards a white, elongated, pointed shape on the right, which contains the text 'Wider environment' in black. The background is a solid light blue.

Environmental design, conflict reduction, rule-setting

Wider environment

Environmental design and management:

- 'Defensible space' principles
- Aiding surveillance
- Intelligently planned lighting
- Setting/ communicating rules
- Conflict reduction



Surveillance,
access control,
social control,
self-protection

Crime preventers

**Boost preventers' presence, competence,
motivation/responsibility:**

- Extra surveillance of enclosed and wider environments
- Aids for preventers - alarms, CCTV
- Cultivating/ protecting witnesses and informants
- Informal social control
- Formal control
- Self-protection and avoidance

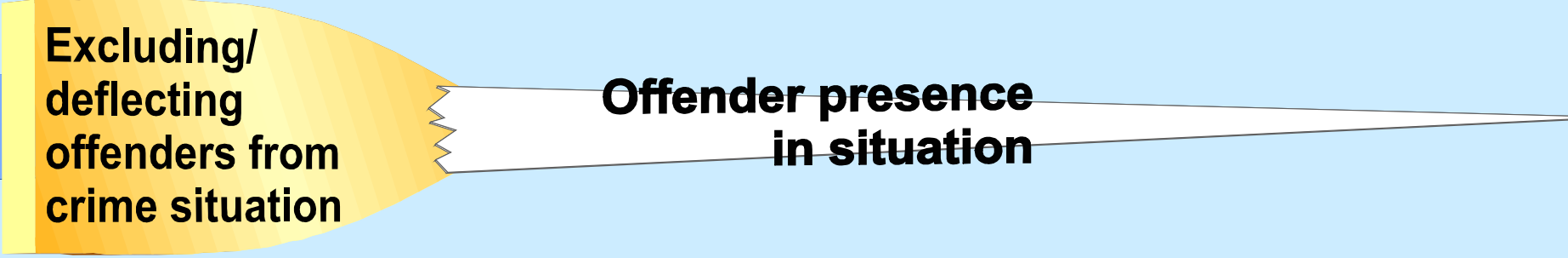


**Discouraging/
deterring careless
or deliberate
promoters**

Crime promoters

Discouraging/deterring promoters:

- Naming and shaming
- Civil/ criminal liability
- Tackling a criminal subculture
- Market reduction for stolen goods
- Procedural controls



**Excluding/
deflecting
offenders from
crime situation**

**Offender presence
in situation**

Excluding offenders from crime situation:

- Segregating conflicting groups
- Closing roads and paths
- Attracting offenders elsewhere
- Exclusion of specific offenders



Anticipation of risk,
effort and reward

Deterrence and
discouragement

Deterrence:

- Perceived ***risk*** of getting caught
- Perceived ***costs*** of getting caught
 - material - arrest and punishment
 - social - shame
 - personal - guilt

Discouragement:

- Perceived effort high
- Perceived reward low

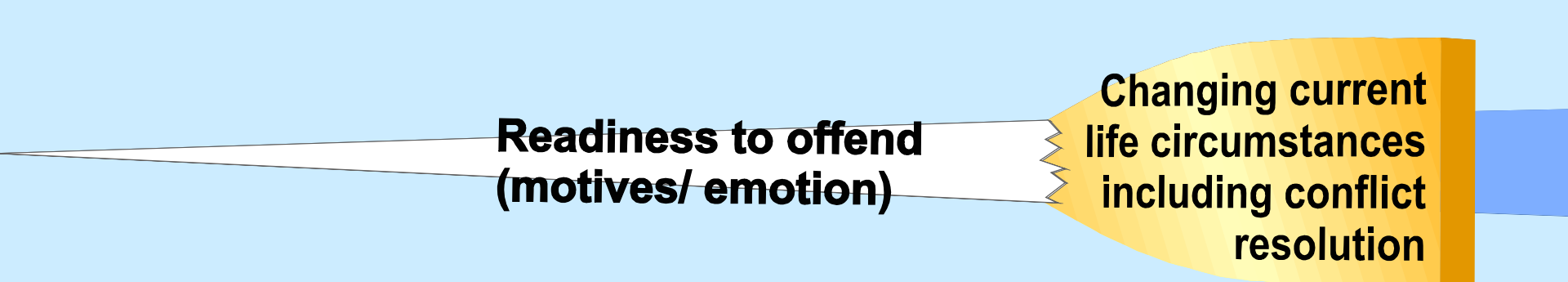


**Resources
for crime**

**Restricting
resources
for crime**

Restricting resources:

- Control of/ screening for weapons
- Tools
- Information on target's attractiveness & vulnerability
- Know-how/ MOs
- Control of criminal organisations':
 - recruitment
 - growth
 - efficiency



**Readiness to offend
(motives/ emotion)**

**Changing current
life circumstances
including conflict
resolution**

Reducing readiness to offend:

- Control of disinhibitors eg alcohol
- Control of stressors/ motivators
 - Debt, unemployment, housing problems etc
 - Resolving prior conflicts

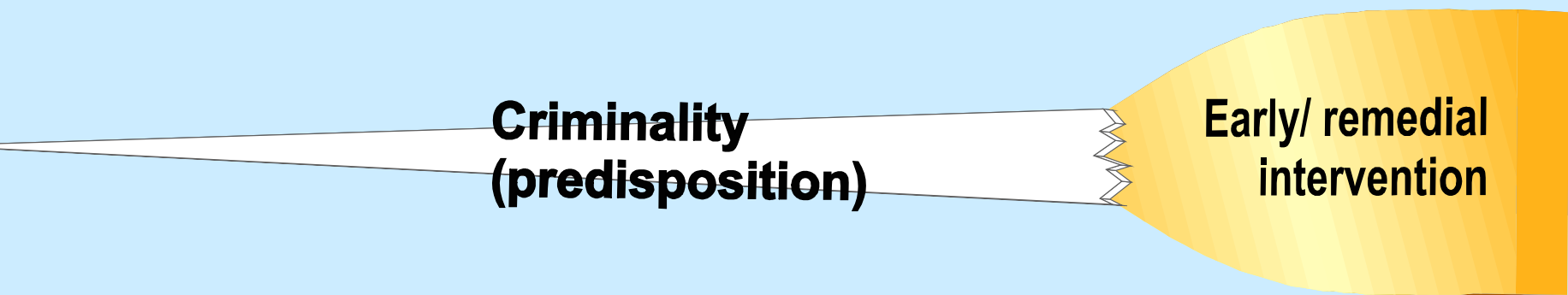


**Skills to
avoid crime**

**Cognitive/
social skills
enhancement**

Supplying skills to avoid crime:

- Training offenders in social skills
- Training in practical/ work skills
- Contacts with preventers - mentors, minders and models



Reducing criminality through:

- Early intervention
- Remedial intervention
 - Family
 - Schools
 - Friends
 - Treatment in Prisons, Probation and Medicine

Strategic interventions:

Beyond individual events/ transactions

- **Level A** - individual scene
- **Level B** - logistical structure of scenes
- **Level C** - day-to-day operation of a criminal enterprise
- **Level D** - wider structures
 - **career** of the criminal enterprise
 - **niche**
 - **criminal network**
 - **markets** for stolen or illegal goods
- **Level E** - whole **ecosystem**

CCO – scope and applications

- Covers volume crime, violence, drugs, organised crime, terrorism, cybercrime
- Maps causes of crime, integrates theories – also covers dynamics of how causes come together
- Maps entire range of possible interventions and describes individual methods
- Articulates squishy concepts/terms eg in CPTED
- Guides offender interviews
- Guides investigation of crime
- Organises and defines perpetrator techniques
- Supports futures work - crime proofing, crime risk assessment, crime impact assessment etc

Misdeeds & Security Framework – for anticipating types of crime threat & crime prevention opportunity from scientific & technological innovations – more specific than CCO

Misdeeds (Ms)	Security (Ss)	
Misappropriated - stolen	Secured against theft	
Mistreated – damaged	Safeguarded against damage	
Misused – tool/weapon for crime	Shielded against misuse	Supporting justice/ crime reduction/ community safety
Mishandled – fraud, counterfeit	Scam-proofed	
Misbehaved with – disorder/ASB	‘Sivilised’	
Mistaken – false alarm	Slip-proofed	
Mistrusted/ Misunderstood	‘Sertain’ to report/ understand	
Misaligned – adverse side effects	Straightening adverse side-effects	

The 5Is framework

Sharing good practice

in crime prevention

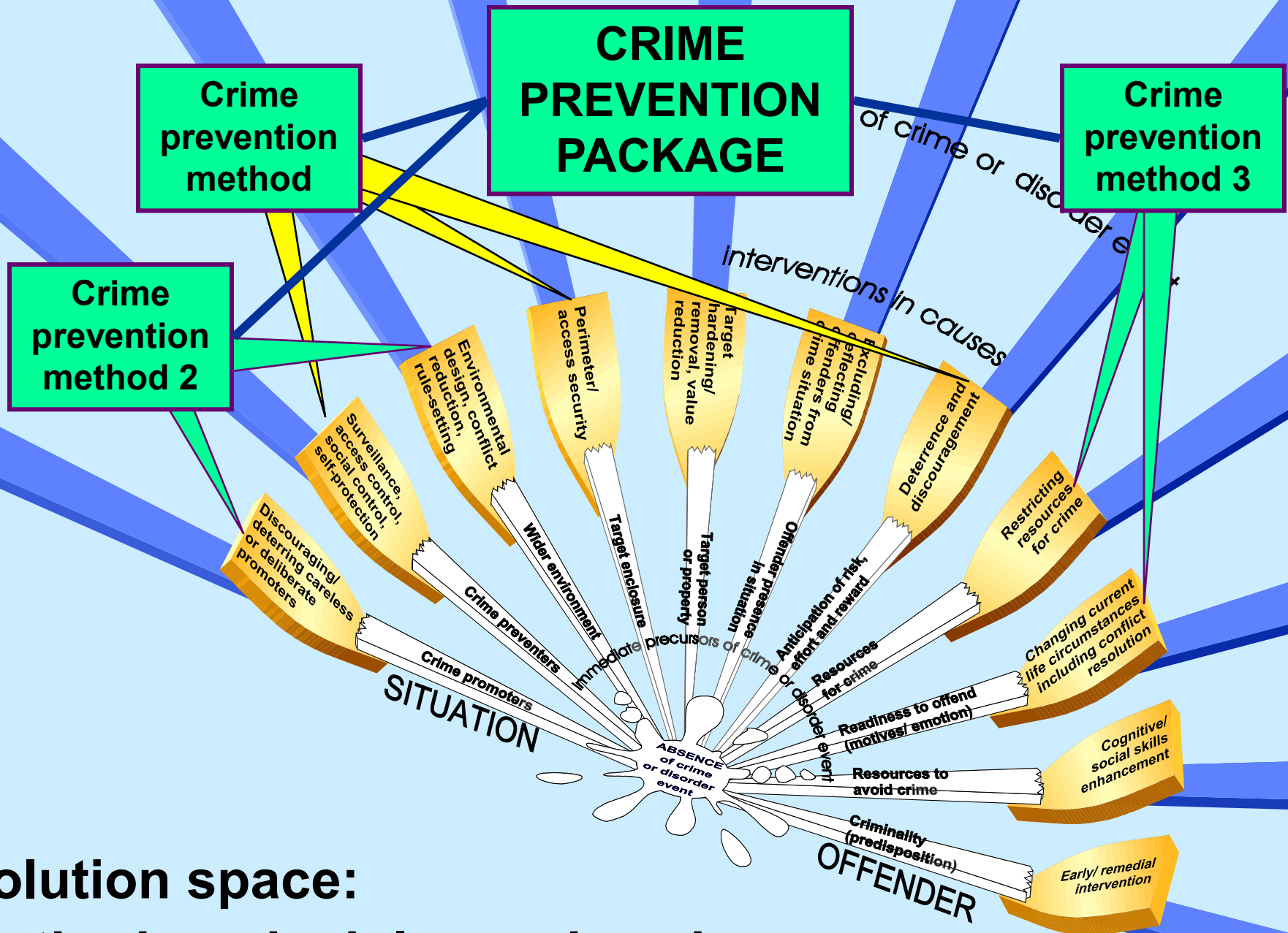
Routine replication/ mainstreaming of 'success stories' is difficult

Poor knowledge and weak conceptual framework
lead to

- Superficial interventions and descriptions of interventions
- Cookbook replications - principles, process and context important
- Limited innovation
- Weak evaluations
- Lack of synthesis of the results
- Practitioners - consultants, *not* technicians

A knowledge base that is fit for purpose needs

- **Consistent & rigorous terminology & conceptual framework**
- **Know about**
 - links to theory
- **Know what works**
 - links to theory
 - in detail
 - in context - Troublesome tradeoffs
- **Know how**
 - Stages of preventive action in process
 - Elements of good practice at all stages
- **Structure of crime prevention action**
 - Multiple levels - practical methods, generic principles and specific causal mechanisms



**Solution space:
methods, principles and packages**

Users of knowledge bases need

- Guidance on
 - defining problem/ operational objectives
 - selection and
 - replication of good practice ...and
 - Innovation (most replication involves innovation; coverage of 'what works, where' knowledge base is limited)
- Does a good framework already exist?
 - Eg SARA? (Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment)
- Not yet – so I devised my own

Limitations of Existing Frameworks

SARA is very simple & easy to learn, but:

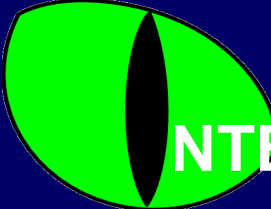
- Has insufficient detail to organise knowledge & guide thinking, especially Response stage

- Does not distinguish specific causal mechanisms, generic principles & practical methods

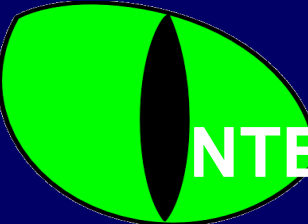
Crime Triangle is also easy to learn, but:

- Again has insufficient detail/ depth to take practitioners beyond 'kindergarten' stage

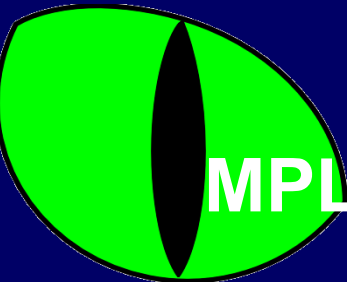
Limitations restrict *research* too



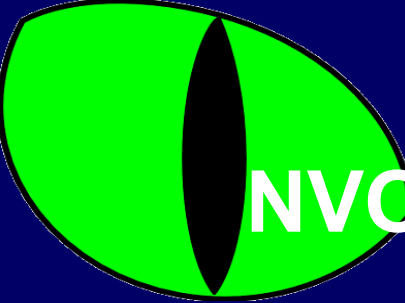
INTELLIGENCE



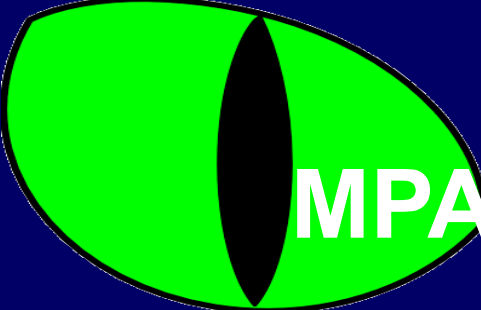
INTERVENTION



IMPLEMENTATION



INVOLVEMENT



IMPACT

The Five Is

**The steps of the Preventive
Process**

5Is Builds on SARA

Scanning and

Analysis for **Intelligence**

Response through **Intervention**,

Implementation and **Involvement**

Assessment of **Impact**

But is more detailed, more structured

The Zoom Structure (1)

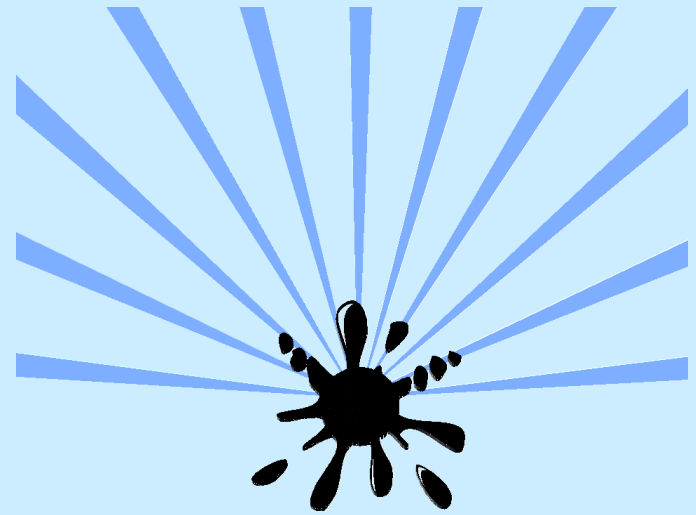
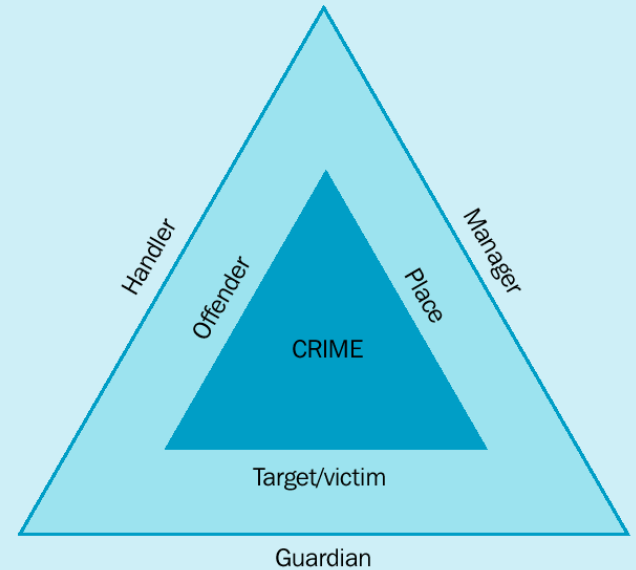
Message: Intelligence,

Intervention:

Map: Causes, Risk factors:

Methodology:

- Crime Triangle
- Conjunction of Criminal Opportunity



The Zoom Structure (2)

Message: Involvement:

Map: Partnership, mobilisation, climate-setting:

Methodology: Mobilisation - CLAIMED

- Clarify crime prevention roles/ tasks to achieve
- Locate appropriate preventive agents
- Alert them
- Inform them
- Motivate them
- Empower them - increase capacity
- Direct them - objectives, standards

Case study

Operation *Moonshine* Intelligence

- General social/geographical context
- Evidence of crime problem – sources of information and analysis
- The crime problem/s tackled - pattern, trend, offenders, MO
- Wider crime problems
- Consequences of the crime problem/s
- Immediate causes, risk & protective factors, criminal careers

Operation *Moonshine* Intelligence: Causes - CCO

- Wider Environment
- Offender Presence
- Target Enclosure
- Resources for Crime
- Readiness to Offend
- Crime Preventers
- Crime Promoters
- Higher-level cause – drug market

Operation *Moonshine* - Intervention

1. Modification of carrier bags
2. Targeted High visibility police patrols
3. *Acceptable Behaviour Contracts* for persistent offenders
4. Target hardening of retail store to prevent alcohol theft
5. Removing flowerbed from the front of row of shops
6. Community clean up
7. Youth shelter
8. Mobile recreation unit
9. Arresting/Cautioning of Anti Social Behaviour offenders
10. Drop in centre for youths
11. A healthy living centre for youths
12. A forest location as alternative place for youths to gather
13. Disrupting a possible drugs market targeting youths

Operation *Moonshine* Intervention

- How it works - causally
- Practical **methods**
- Analytic **principles**

Operation *Moonshine* - Intervention 1

Method:

Modification of plain carrier bags to branded bags

Principles:

- *Reducing readiness to offend (removing supply of alcohol); Deterring and incapacitating crime promoters (shopkeepers) and converting them to preventers; Mobilising preventers (parents); Empowering preventers (police).*

Risks:

- *Countermove by offenders - bring own bags*

Operation ***Moonshine*** - Intervention 5

Method:

- *Removing the flowerbed from the row of shops*

Principles:

- ***Environmental design***
- ***Restricting resources for crime***
- ***Deflecting offenders from crime situation***
- ***Reassurance***

Risks of countermoves:

- ***Ram-raiding***

Counter-countermoves:

- ***Bollards!***
- ***With sharp bits***

Operation ***Moonshine*** - Intervention 6

Method:

- ***Community clean up of Valley Park***

Principles:

- ***Reassurance; Deterrence; Mobilising preventers***

Operation ***Moonshine*** - Intervention 7

Method:

- *Youth shelter for local juveniles*

Principles:

- *Removing offenders from crime situation and from alcohol*
- *Reducing readiness to offend by meeting needs legitimately*

Risks:

- *Inappropriate graffiti*

Operation ***Moonshine*** - Intervention 9

Method:

- *Arresting/cautioning of ASB offenders*

Principles:

- *Removing offenders from crime situation*
- *Giving offenders resources to avoid offending (education)*
- *Deterrence and discouragement*
- *Mobilising preventers (parents)*
- *Gateway to CJS; to range of youth services*

Risks:

- *Countermove by offenders*

Operation Moonshine - Intervention 12

Method:

- *Gathering-place in the forest for local youths*

Principles:

- *Removing offender from the crime situation;
Rule setting; Reducing readiness to offend by
meeting offenders' needs*

Risks:

- *Youths ignore the rules*

Operation *Moonshine* - Implementation

- Converting method into action on the ground – management, planning and supervision
- Targeting of the action on the crime problem, offender, place and victim
- Inputs of £, human resources, capacity-building
- Monitoring, quality-assuring and adjusting the action in the light of feedback
- Outputs achieved – for each method
- Risks/blockages in implementation
- Exit strategy/ expansion

Operation *Moonshine* - Involvement

- Partners
 - *Hampshire Police Force*
 - *Test Valley / Eastleigh Borough Councils*
 - *Neighbourhood Wardens*
 - *Representative from a local shop*
 - *Residents Association*
 - *Youth Service*
 - *Local Landowners – of the parade of shops*
 - *Parish Council*
- Climate setting
 - *Managing the public's expectations*
- Mobilisation to be actively involved in crime prevention measures
- Risks/blockages of Involvement

Operation *Moonshine* - Involvement

- *Hampshire Police Force/PRIME*
 - Crime reduction officer and police beat constable formed the core project co-ordinating team
 - Monitored changes in ASB offences and CADA incidents
 - Offered advice on prevention to the other key partners
 - Chaired the steering group/committee meetings
 - Located sources of funding for the project
 - Local basic command unit – carried out targeted police patrols involving a mixture of covert and overt observations of the crime/ASB problem.

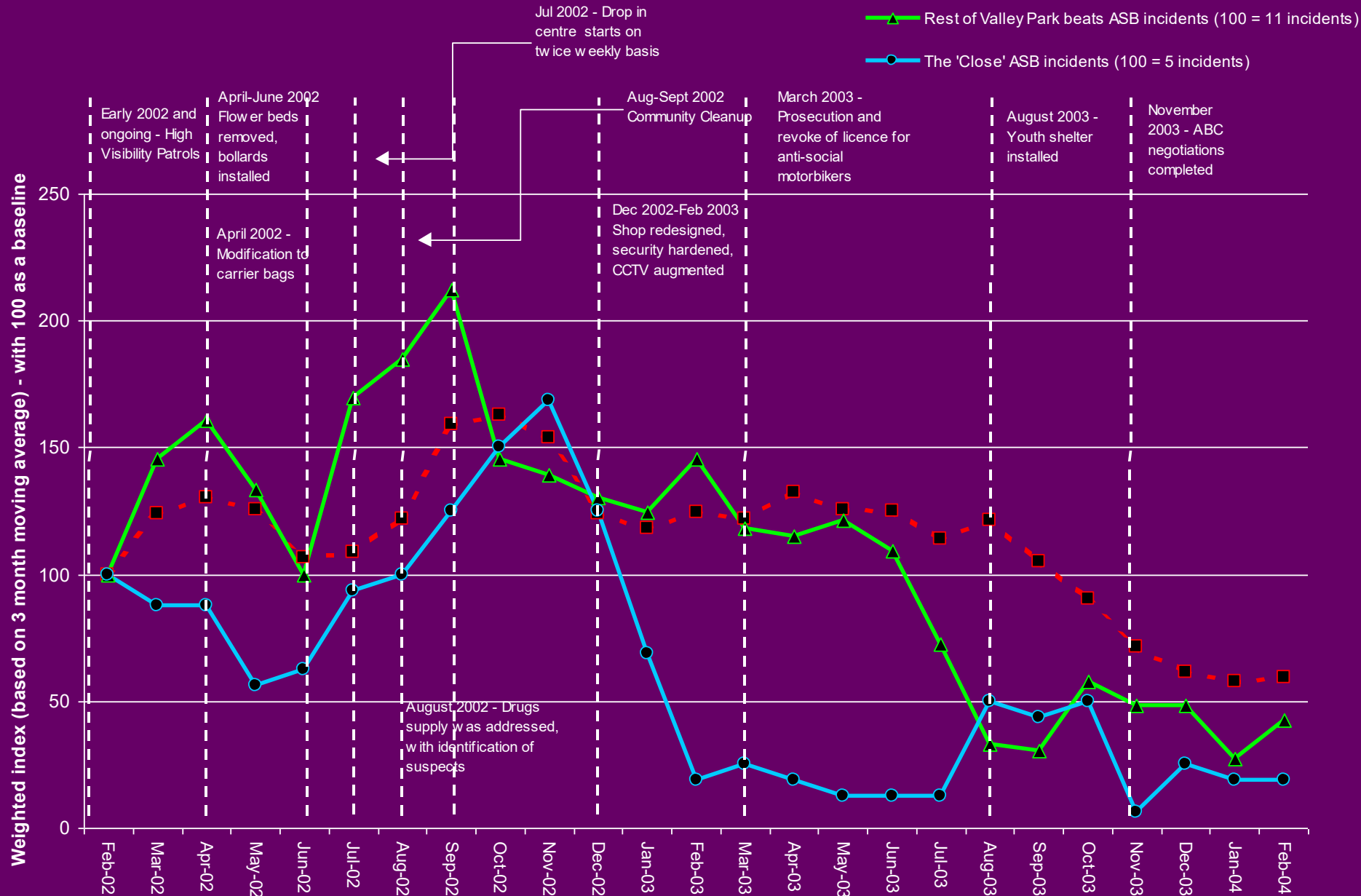
Operation *Moonshine* - Involvement

- ***Test Valley)/ Eastleigh Borough Councils***
 - Community safety officer and relevant services attended committee meetings
 - Funded alterations to the local community centre
 - Supported additional services for youths at leisure centre
 - Provided the supporting use of neighbourhood wardens
 - Involved in representing the local council's views at the committee meetings
 - Consulted on developing council owned land
 - Willing to support ABC contracts and ASBO
 - ASBO officers showed videos of offending to parents

Operation *Moonshine* - Impact

- Intermediate outcomes
- Ultimate outcomes
- Sustainability of implementation
- Sustainability of impact
- Replicability

Index of three month moving averages for recorded ASB "CADA" incidents in The Close compared with rest of Valley park beats and Eastleigh BCU



Wider uses for 5Is project information

Beyond capturing good practice examples:

- Synthesis/testing of principles and theories
- Toolkits and training
- Failure-mode analysis at each 'I' – eg Grippa
- Supporting gap analyses for research, and strategic overviews for policy and delivery
- Prospective business-planning/appraising tool, for project development and implementation - 'playback' as well as 'record'

The Question of Simplicity

- Simplicity preferred, but...
- Crime prevention/ community safety *are complex*
- Einstein – As simple as possible but no simpler
- Ashby's Law of Requisite Variety – to understand complexity in reality, you have to have sufficient complexity in your model.
- *So: It's futile dumbing down to communicate with practitioners, if what you communicate can't deliver successful prevention. Or provide adequate foundation for research.*
- Any complexity must be *appropriate* and *deliberate*
- *Language* must be sophisticated but communicable
- 5Is tackles this by Zoom Structure... and will use more communications design techniques for V.2
- SARA/ Crime Triangle, RAT etc cheat – practitioner has to fix and fill
- Interactive graphical version a possibility
- 5Is is best learned as primary schema for prevention

Equipping Practitioners – Technicians or Professional Consultants?

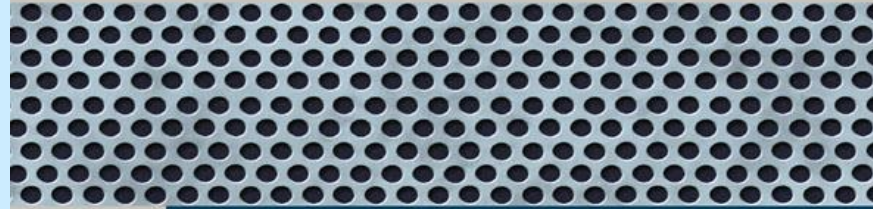
- **Rather than supply practitioners with many *fixed solutions*, better to equip them with generic *principles* of community safety and knowledge of *process***
- **Should help practitioners think *less* like *technicians* applying a simple prepackaged remedy; and *more* like *expert consultants*, using principles to customise to context, to innovate, design and reconfigure diagnoses and solutions as they go**
- **But *both* kinds of practice valid in different circumstances according to simplicity/ complexity of crime problem tackled**

Finally... Philosophy

***High investment* in training, guidance and other infrastructure and capacity building leads to *High return* in successful performance of crime prevention/ community safety/ Problem-Oriented Policing**

- **Major factor behind this is *richness of information* captured in evaluations**
- **And *systematic collection and organisation of knowledge* for sharing**

CRIME PREVENTION AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT



CRIME PREVENTION, SECURITY AND COMMUNITY SAFETY USING THE 5Is FRAMEWORK

PAUL EKBLOM

