

What is 'community'?

How can we serve it, and deploy it, in the name of crime prevention?

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**DESIGN
AGAINST
CRIME**

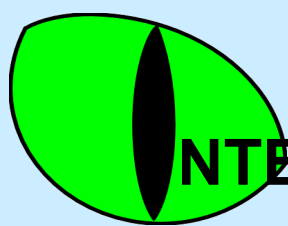


Understanding and translating 'Community'

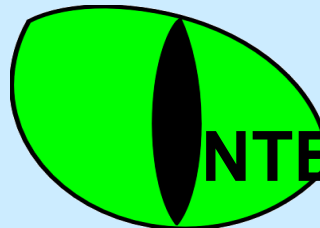
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The 5Is framework – knowledge transfer for community safety practice

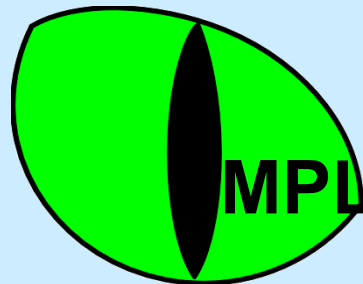
- **Conceptual frameworks** and **process models** can help
- **5Is** is a carefully-designed knowledge management framework built around a process model of crime prevention & community safety, and intended to
 - **Capture** descriptions of good/bad practice
 - **Organise & consolidate** descriptions
 - **Transfer** knowledge to practitioners e.g. through training, guidelines, toolkits and knowledge bases
- It helps practitioners
 - **Formulate** the crime/safety problem they are addressing
 - **Select** prior methods to apply to their own problem
 - **Replicate** the action customised to own problem & context
 - **Innovate** where context or problem are not covered
 - **Evaluate, learn and improve** practice



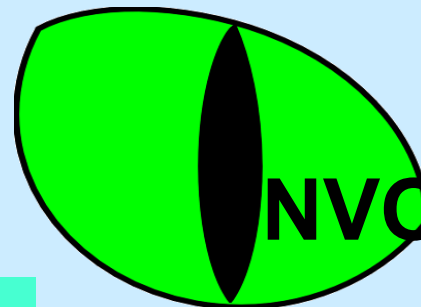
INTELLIGENCE



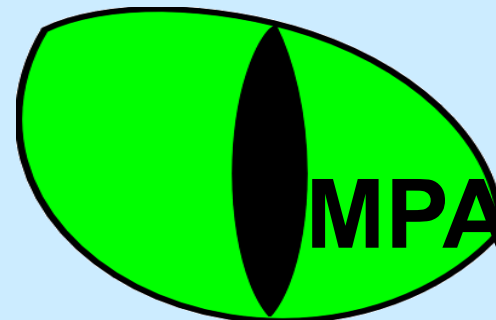
INTERVENTION



IMPLEMENTATION



INVOLVEMENT



IMPACT

The Five Is
**The tasks of the
Preventive Process**

5Is framework:

Its requirements for the concept of community

5Is supports and requires, among other things

- Clear and consistent **definitions-in-depth** of the central concepts of practice such as crime, crime prevention, community safety and security
- A way of describing the **institutional contexts** in which prevention operates, capable of
 - Handling the ever-mutating variety of arrangements within a given country
 - Handling the diversity of arrangements between countries
 - Supporting transfer of knowledge to very different contexts internationally
- A way of describing processes such as **partnership** and **mobilisation** of individuals, organisations and communities

Definitions

- Measuring something important yet potentially nebulous like community safety is vital to every crime prevention task,
 - from obtaining Intelligence on crime/safety problems
 - to setting objectives and monitoring Implementation,
 - to evaluating Impact
- The definitions must therefore support operationalisation and measurement

Defining professional crime prevention

Crime prevention is ethically-acceptable and evidence-based advance action, intended to **reduce the risk of criminal events**

Reduction of **risk** can be achieved through

- Eliminating the **possibility** of the criminal events
- Reducing the **probability** by intervening in the causes, or alternatively stated by frustrating criminal goals by disrupting activities and organisations directed towards them
- Reducing the **harm** by advance preparation to eliminate, reduce or mitigate it

Defining Community Safety 1 >

- Community safety is an aspect of the **quality of life**, a state of existence where people, individually & collectively:
 - Are sufficiently free from, or reassured about, a range of real and perceived hazards including crime, terrorism and misbehaviour
 - Are able to cope with the hazards which they nevertheless experience, without loss of amenity (e.g. not going out at night)
 - Are otherwise sufficiently protected from their harmful consequences by victim support, family and neighbours
 - Are confident the police, CJS and other agencies will provide a responsive, fair and effective service delivering justice and remedies to the problems, conflicts and risks experienced
 - Enjoy trust – within and across cultural boundaries – in neighbours, colleagues and passers-by to support them both morally and materially in terms of sympathy; existence of collectively-upheld moral order, social control and support

> Defining Community Safety 2

- When all these conditions are sufficiently met, they enable individuals, families & communities to enjoy **wider benefits**:
 - Pursuing the **necessities** of cultural, social and economic life
 - Receiving adequate **services**
 - Exercising **skills**
 - Experiencing **well-being**
 - Engaging in **community life**
 - Creating **wealth** in the widest sense.
- Where **social cohesion and collective efficacy** and an obligation to reciprocate develop, these conditions contribute to the community's **own capacity**
 - To **address crime and disorder** in collaboration with official institutions
 - Without making informal social control **oppressive, invasive or exclusionary**, or
 - Taking the **law** into their own hands
 - And to the development of **sustainable** communities
- This definition is a **positive** one, more akin to **health** as a state of wellbeing rather than merely the absence of sickness

Community in crime prevention 1 >

- Community safety encourages a **holistic** view of crime problems and solutions
- This requires **clarity and rigour**, to understand what exactly the interventions are aiming to achieve and how they work – by what causal mechanisms
- Without this, practical interventions often degenerate into **superficial and ineffectual efforts with drifting objectives**
- It's particularly important to address the concept and institution of **community** itself – a term used widely and loosely within the crime prevention field – these are UK examples:
 - Community **policing**
 - Community **safety**
 - Community **crime prevention**
 - **Punishment** in the community

> Community in crime prevention 2 >

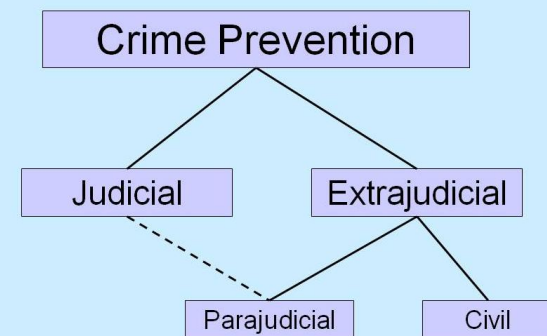
- Communities can cover
 - Particular **territories** (such as neighbourhoods), or
 - comprise diffuse sets of people with a common **interest or sense of identity** (such as ethnic minority groupings)
- Communities can be
 - The **target** of crime (e.g. a minority community)
 - The **cause** or source of crime and criminals (e.g. a criminal subculture)
 - The **context or setting** for crime

> Community in crime prevention 3

- Community safety can
 - Exploit specific **community crime prevention mechanisms**, including informal social control or support-processes, in the intervention itself
 - Tackle the **social conditions which act at a community level to generate crime** (Offenders, victims and other crime preventers may be linked by pre-existing community relationships (such as pupil-teacher, landlord-tenant, employer-employee, neighbours) which may be the source of conflict and/or offer the prospect of resolving it)
 - Enhance the general **capacity of a community to protect or control** by developing social structures such as residents' associations, and/or by improving trust among members
 - **Empower communities** through provision of specific resources, such as property marking tool-libraries or transport for young people to travel to legitimate entertainment facilities
 - Be an **end in itself** or serve as a means to **wider policy objectives** e.g. social inclusion, cohesion, education and economic/social renewal
- So, wherever 'community' appears in portraying some instance or aspect of good practice, a description should aim to declare which of these facets of community applies

Institutional settings for prevention/ safety

- Crime prevention and community safety occur within different **institutional settings**
- It's important to distinguish between these settings, and to avoid confusing the **institution** (e.g. the police) with the **function** (policing) which can be done by many agencies/individuals
- The preventive aspects of **law enforcement and punishment** can be called **Judicial** crime prevention
- The rest of crime prevention, acting **outside the formal process of law enforcement and the CJS**, could be termed '**extrajudicial**'
- Within extrajudicial,
 - **Civil** crime prevention covers interventions in the **everyday, routine social and economic behaviour** of individuals, groups, subcultures, and public and private institutions and companies, and the design of products and places
 - **Parajudicial** crime prevention covers the institutions involved in delivering formal enforcement, justice and punishment – prison, police, probation – but acting in preventive mode – e.g.
 - Cognitive and social skills enhancement in prison
 - Supervision in the community
 - Patrolling the streets and advising householders on prevention.



Clarifying the *ecological level* of action

- Crime prevention can target **problems**, or act on **causes** or **risk and protective factors**, which operate at various **ecological levels**:
 - Individual
 - Family
 - Peer group
 - Institutions eg schools
 - Community/Area
 - Networks, markets
 - Wider social structure
- ‘Community’ is only one of these
- It’s important for practitioners to know at which level a given intervention is operating
- Good practitioners are skilled at using different levels or switching between them

Adapted from WHO classification of action to prevent violence

www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/publications/violence/handbook/en/index.html

Community crime prevention processes

– Involvement

- Many crime prevention Interventions are not directly Implemented by professionals such as police, probation, youth service, but by **others in community**
- Even direct implementation may require professional partnerships to span **divisions of labour** & bring together **complementary perspectives & resources**

Involvement

Involvement comprises:

- **Partnership**
- **Mobilisation**
- **Outreach**
- **Climate-setting**
- **Accountability**
- **Communication**
- **Handling demand**
- **Building collaborative capacity**

Partnership: the definition for the Council of Europe

- Partnership is an **institutional arrangement** that shades into a philosophy
- It is a way of enhancing **performance** in the delivery of a common **goal**
 - by the taking of **joint responsibility** and
 - the **pooling of resources**
 - by **different agents**, whether these are public or private, collective or individual
- The added value from this collaborative approach lies in enhanced ability to tackle problems whose solutions
 - span the **division of labour**, and/or
 - centre on a particular **locality**

5Is Involvement – Mobilisation

Getting other organisations/ people to Implement Interventions

- 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

5Is – The Zoom Structure

- General sociogeographical 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

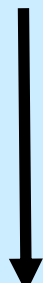
Message:



Map:



Methodology:



Meat:

Involvement



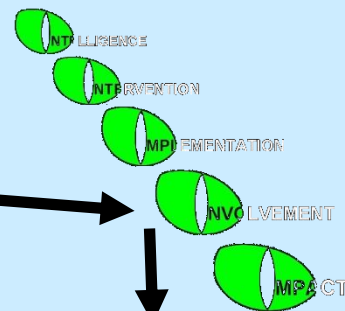
Mobilisation



CLAIMED
Process



Specific content
of knowledge -
particular method of
Motivation etc



Kaufen Sie das Buch!

Blog with references, headings etc

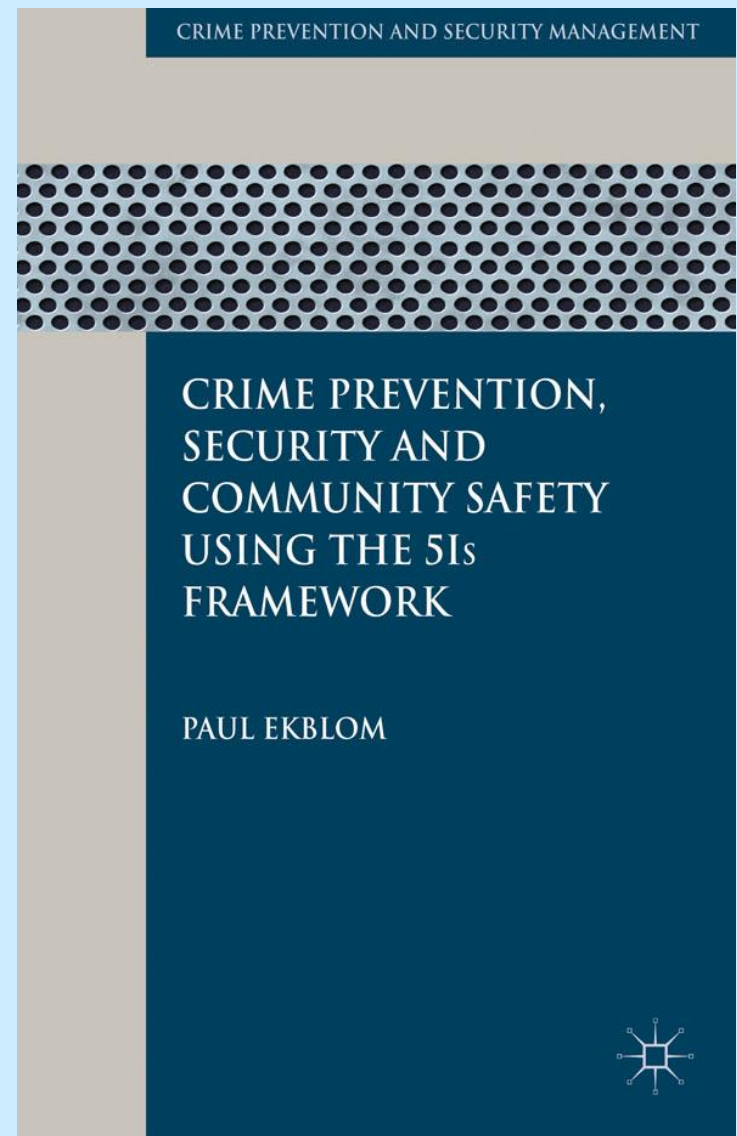
<http://5isframework.wordpress.com>

5Is auf Deutsch

<http://www.beccaria.de/nano.cms/de/5Is/Page/1/>

Presentations

<https://5isframework.wordpress.com/wp-admin/post.php?post=104&action=edit>



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