#### Situational Crime Prevention Strategies

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# **Crime Prevention**

Intervening in the causal chain to prevent crime from occurring at

all

## Types of Crime Prevention

#### **Primary prevention**

• Effecting conditions of the physical and social environment that provide opportunities for or precipitate criminal acts.

#### Secondary prevention

 Engages in early identification of potential offenders and seeks to intervene before the commission of illegal activity

#### **Tertiary prevention**

Dealing with actual offenders and intervention

## Two ways to prevent crime

I. Change people's criminal motivations

2. Reduce opportunities for crime

# Situational crime prevention (SCP)

- I. Primary crime prevention.
- 2. The art and science of reducing opportunities for crime
- 3. Based on new crime theories:
  - Rational choice
  - Routine activity

SCP seeks to influence the offender's decision or ability to commit crimes at particular Places and times by way of particularly designed measures.

#### **Focus of New Crime Theories**

- Crime, not criminality
- Events, not dispositions
- Near, not distant causes of crime
- How crime occurs, not why it happens
- Situational and opportunity factors

## 5 Ways to Modify a Situation

- Increasing the effort the offender must make to carry out the crime.
- Increasing the risks the offender must face in completing the crime.
- Reducing the rewards or benefits the offender expects to obtain from the crime.
- Reducing or avoiding provocations that may tempt or incite offenders into criminal acts
- Removing excuses that offenders may use to "rationalize" or justify their actions.

### **Reducing Opportunity**

Criminal opportunity is reduced by:

- Increasing the effort involved in crime by making the targets harder to get at or hindering the commission of crime (e.g., target hardening, access control, exit and entrance screening)
- Increasing the risks, whether real or perceived, of detection and apprehension (e.g., surveillance, screening, profiling)
- Reducing the rewards of crime, (e.g., target removal, property marking, merchandise ink-tags)

### **Reducing Opportunity**

- Reducing or avoiding provocations that may tempt or incite offenders into criminal acts
- **Removing excuses** that offenders may use to "rationalize" or justify their actions.

#### **Reducing Opportunity**

Opportunity for crime can be reduced directly & indirectly:

- (i) Directly: "organizing" the immediate physical environment (e.g., target hardening, access control, target removal)
- (ii) Indirectly: "organizing" people to foster or reinforce their individual and collective behaviour to minimize their vulnerability to crime (e.g., Neighbourhood Watch)

- SCP involves the management, design, or manipulation of the immediate physical environment
- Primary objective: reduce the opportunity for criminal activity
- > Opportunity for reducing crime can be pursued by: (i) "organizing" the immediate physical environment or (ii) organizing individuals (e.g., Neighbourhood Watch)

#### Triangle



- when a crime occurs, three things happen at the same time and in the same space:
- a suitable target is available.
- there is the lack of a suitable guardian to prevent the crime from happening.
- 3. a motivated offender is present.

#### TWENTY FIVE TECHNIQUES OF SITUATIONAL PREVENTION

Increase the Effort	Increase the Risks	Reduce the Rewards	Reduce Provocations	Remove Excuses
Harden Targets <ul> <li>Steering column locks and immobilisers</li> <li>Anti-robbery screens</li> <li>Tamper-proof packaging</li> </ul>	Extend guardianship • Take routine precautions: go out in group at night, leave signs of occupancy, carry phone • "Cocoon" neighborhood watch	Conceal targets <ul> <li>Off-street parking</li> <li>Gender-neutral phone directories</li> <li>Unmarked bullion trucks</li> </ul>	Reduce frustrations and stress • Efficient queues and polite service • Expanded seating • Soothing music/muted lights	Set rules • Rental agreements • Harassment codes • Hotel registration
Control access to facilities • Entry phones • Electronic card access Baggage screening	Assist natural surveillance Improved street lighting Defensible space design Support whistleblowers	Remove targets <ul> <li>Removable car radio</li> <li>Women's refuges</li> <li>Pre-paid cards for pay phones</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Avoid disputes</li> <li>Separate enclosures for rival soccer fans</li> <li>Reduce crowding in pubs</li> <li>Fixed cab fares</li> </ul>	Post instructions • "No Parking" • "Private Property" • "Extinguish camp fires"
Screen exits • Ticket needed for exit • Export documents • Electronic merchandise tags	Reduce anonymity • Taxi driver IDs • "How's my driving?" decals • School uniforms	Identify property • Property marking • Vehicle licensing and parts marking • Cattle branding	Reduce emotional arousal • Controls on violent pornography • Enforce good behavior on soccer field • Prohibit racial slurs	Alert conscience • Roadside speed display boards • Signatures for customs declarations • "Shoplifting is stealing"
Deflect offenders <ul> <li>Street closures</li> <li>Separate bathrooms for women</li> <li>Disperse pubs</li> </ul>	Utilize place managers • CCTV for double-deck buses • Two clerks for convenience stores • Reward vigilance	Disrupt markets <ul> <li>Monitor pawn shops</li> <li>Controls on classified ads.</li> <li>License street vendors</li> </ul>	Neutralize peer pressure • "Idiots drink and drive" • "It's OK to say No" • Disperse troublemakers at school	Assist compliance • Easy library checkout • Public lavatories • Litter bins
Control tools/ weapons • "Smart" guns • Disabling stolen cell phones • Restrict spray paint sales to juveniles	Strengthen formal surveillance • Red light cameras • Burglar alarms • Security guards	Deny benefits • Ink merchandise tags • Graffiti cleaning • Speed humps	Discourage imitation • Rapid repair of vandalism • V-chips in TVs • Censor details of modus operandi	Control drugs and alcohol • Breathalyzers in pubs • Server intervention • Alcohol-free events

#### **Increase the Effort**

- Harden Targets
- Control Access
- Screen Exits
- Deflect Offenders
- Control Tools/Weapons

#### **Increase the Risks**

- Extend guardianship
- Assist natural surveillance
- Reduce Anonymity
- Utilize place managers
- Strengthen formal surveillance

#### **Reduce the Rewards**

- Conceal targets
- Remove targets
- Identify property
- Disrupt markets
- Deny benefits

#### **Reduce the Provocations**

- Reduce frustrations and stress
- Avoid disputes
- Reduce emotional arousal
- Neutralize peer pressure
- Discourage imitation

#### **Remove the Excuses**

- Set Rules
- Post instructions
- Alert conscience
- Assist compliance
- Control drugs and alcohol

#### **Broken Windows Theory**

- Minor incivilities, if unchecked and uncontrolled, will promote more serious crimes
- 'Incivilities' act as the catalyst: they represent signs of disorder and signify that 'no one cares', that the environment is 'uncontrolled and uncontrollable'
- Solution: stop and reverse the cycle of decline in its earliest stages by a focus on 'order maintenance' and aggressive policing of incivilities and other signs of crime.



Problem oriented policing (POP) http://www.popcenter.org

## **Online Exercise**

Complete the <u>25 Techniques Module</u>

at

http://www.popcenter.org/25techniques.htm

### **POP and SCP - SIMILARITIES**

- Both are preventive approaches; one is defined within policing while the other is not
- Both originated in the 1970's, SCP in the UK and POP in the USA
- Both focus on highly specific problems
- Both use action research models

# **Action research**

POP

- Scanning
- Analysis
- Response
- Assessment

<u>SCP</u>

- Data collection
- Analysis of problem
- Choice of solution
- Implementation
- Evaluation

#### **POP** vs. SCP - DIFFERENCES

SCP	POP	
Origins: Crime theory	Origins: Police management theory	
Focus: Crime and disorder problems	Focus: Police and community problems	
Implemented by an agency with a crime or disorder problem	Implemented by police	
Well-evaluated	Widely implemented	

# Importance of the 25 Techniques

- Help to systematize our knowledge
- Provides a stimulus for research
- The techniques may overlap Increasing efforts can also increase risks
- Some preventive measures can serve more than one purpose
- Best used to help further thinking at the Response phase of the SARA process

#### Limitations

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Not all techniques are equally suitable for all types of crimes. For example:

- Removing excuses may be most effective for dealing with "everyday" crimes
- Reducing provocations may be most effective in closed environments

#### **Exercise** I

- Take a walk on campus (or throughout your city) and identify some places/areas that might benefit from situational crime prevention.
- Using the 25 techniques of SCP, write up a summary of recommendations for improving those areas and reducing the likelihood of criminal activity.

#### **Exercise 2**

 Identify/devise some low-cost situational crime prevention methods that would make a college dormitory more secure.

#### **Exercise 3**

 In an effort to maximize effectiveness, try to match each of the 25 techniques to a specific crime or disorder problem.

Explain your rationale.

#### **Online/Group Exercise**

- Using the <u>25 Techniques</u>, break into groups and develop two crime prevention techniques from each of the five categories (a total of 10) for one of the following crime problems:
  - Drunk driving
  - Assaults at public place
  - Robbery
  - Delinquency
  - Shoplifting
  - Disorderly youth at public place
  - Theft of vehicles
  - Street prostitution
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