The 5Is framework

Sharing good practice in crime prevention

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An evidence-based approach

- <u>Generation</u> of knowledge - research, development, evaluation
- <u>Integration</u> - high-quality evaluation reviews like Campbell Collaboration
- <u>Transfer and application</u> of knowledge - education and training, practitioner networks, toolkits and knowledge bases
- <u>Knowledge management</u>
- Is it enough?
- Content-free - how does crime prevention really work?

Knowledge - serious questions

- **What is the knowledge for?**

- **What types of knowledge fulfill that purpose?**

- **What form/s should the knowledge take to be fit for purpose in a practical context and to reflect the real nature of crime prevention activity?**

The purpose of crime prevention knowledge (1)

Improving, extending and sustaining performance in crime prevention

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

The purpose of crime prevention knowledge (2)

Improving, extending and sustaining performance in crime prevention

- **Timeliness - to implementation, to impact**

- **Greater sustainability**
  - **Of implementation**
  - **Of impact**

- **Avoidance of undesirable side-effects**

- **Greater legitimacy or acceptability**

Content of
Crime Prevention Knowledge

- **Know-about crime problems**
- **Know-what works to prevent 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

Implementation failure

- **Demonstration projects often fail to work when mainstreamed**

- **Efficacy is greater than effectiveness**

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 (1):

'What works' knowledge
in detail - plus:

- **Process - stages of action**
  - **Elements** of good practice at all stages

- **Context**
  - **Troublesome tradeoffs**

- **Structure of crime prevention action**

  - **Multiple levels** - practical **methods**, generic **principles** and specific causal **mechanisms**

A knowledge base that is fit for purpose needs (2):

- **Consistent and rigorous terminology and**

- **Conceptual framework to support:**

  - **Capture, storage, retrieval, transfer, application**

  - **Communication and collaboration between diverse partners, and internationally**

  - **Clarity of planning crime prevention action, and quality assurance of implementation**

  - **Integrated, strategic thinking about causes and solutions**

  - **Education and training - collective and cumulative schema for synthesis and learning**

Campbell Reviews - necessary, but not sufficient?

Sufficient to cover

- **Strategic *policy* - comparative cost-effectiveness**

Insufficient to cover

- **Practical replication**

- ***Delivery* - Implementability**

'**Campbell-*plus*' reviews- cover delivery and implementation**

Users of knowledge bases need

guidance on

- **defining problem**
- **selection** and
- **replication** of good practice ...and
- **innovation**

- **Is SARA sufficient? (Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment)**
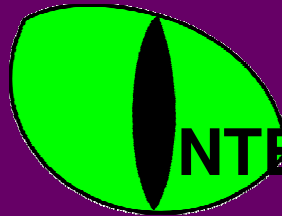
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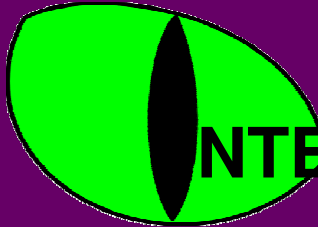
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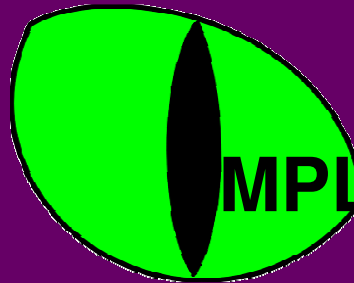
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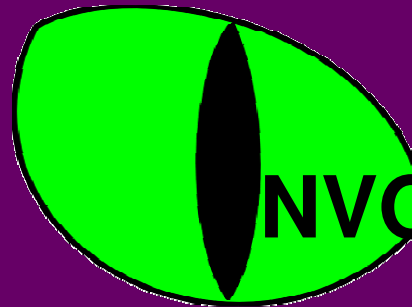
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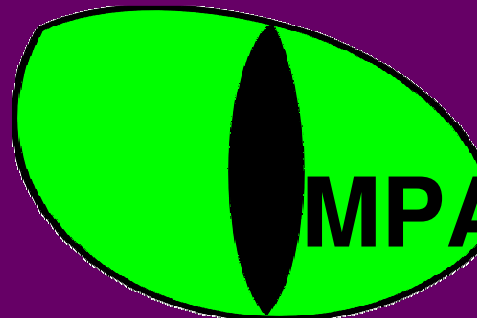
Message
Map
Methodology

The Five Is

The steps of the
Preventive Process

Exa...(1)

Messag...:

Map: ca...

Method...

- Crime

The crime triangle

Handler · Offender · Place · Manager · CRIME · Target/victim · Guardian

- Conjunction of Criminal Opportunity

Diagnosis space: the Conjunction of Criminal Opportunity

remote causes of crime or disorder event

Offender presence in situation

Anticipation of risk, effort and reward

Target person or property

Target enclosure

Resources for crime

Wider environment

Readiness to offend (motives/ emotion)

immediate precursors of crime or disorder event

Lack of skills to avoid crime

Absence of crime preventers

Crime or disorder event

Crime promoters

Criminality (predisposition)

SITUATION

OFFENDER

www.crimereduction.gov.uk/learningzone/cco.htm

A crime prevention intervention

Intervention in cause

Disruption of Conjunction of Criminal Opportunity

Decreased risk of crime events

Reduced crime

Wider benefits

Environmental design, conflict reduction, rule-setting

Wider environment

Target enclosure

Target person or property

Offender presence in situation

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Criminality (predisposition)

OFFENDER

remote causes of crime or disorder event

immediate precursors of crime or disorder event

...me preventers

...me promoters

SITU...

ABSENCE of crime or disorder event

Quality of life
Regeneration
Wealth creation

Intervention space: crime prevention and the conjunction of criminal opportunity

remote causes of crime or disorder event

interventions in causes

Surveillance, access control, social control, self-protection

Environmental design, conflict reduction, rule-setting

Perimeter/ access security

Target hardening/ removal, value reduction

Excluding/ deflecting/ offenders from crime situation

Deterrence and discouragement

Restricting resources for crime

Changing current life circumstances including conflict resolution

Cognitive/ social skills enhancement

Early/ remedial intervention

Discouraging/ deterring careless or deliberate promoters

Crime promoters

Crime preventers

Wider environment

Target enclosure

Immediate precursors of crime or disorder event

Target person or property

Offender presence in situation

Anticipation of risk, effort and reward

Resources for crime

Readiness to offend (motives/ emotion)

Resources to avoid crime
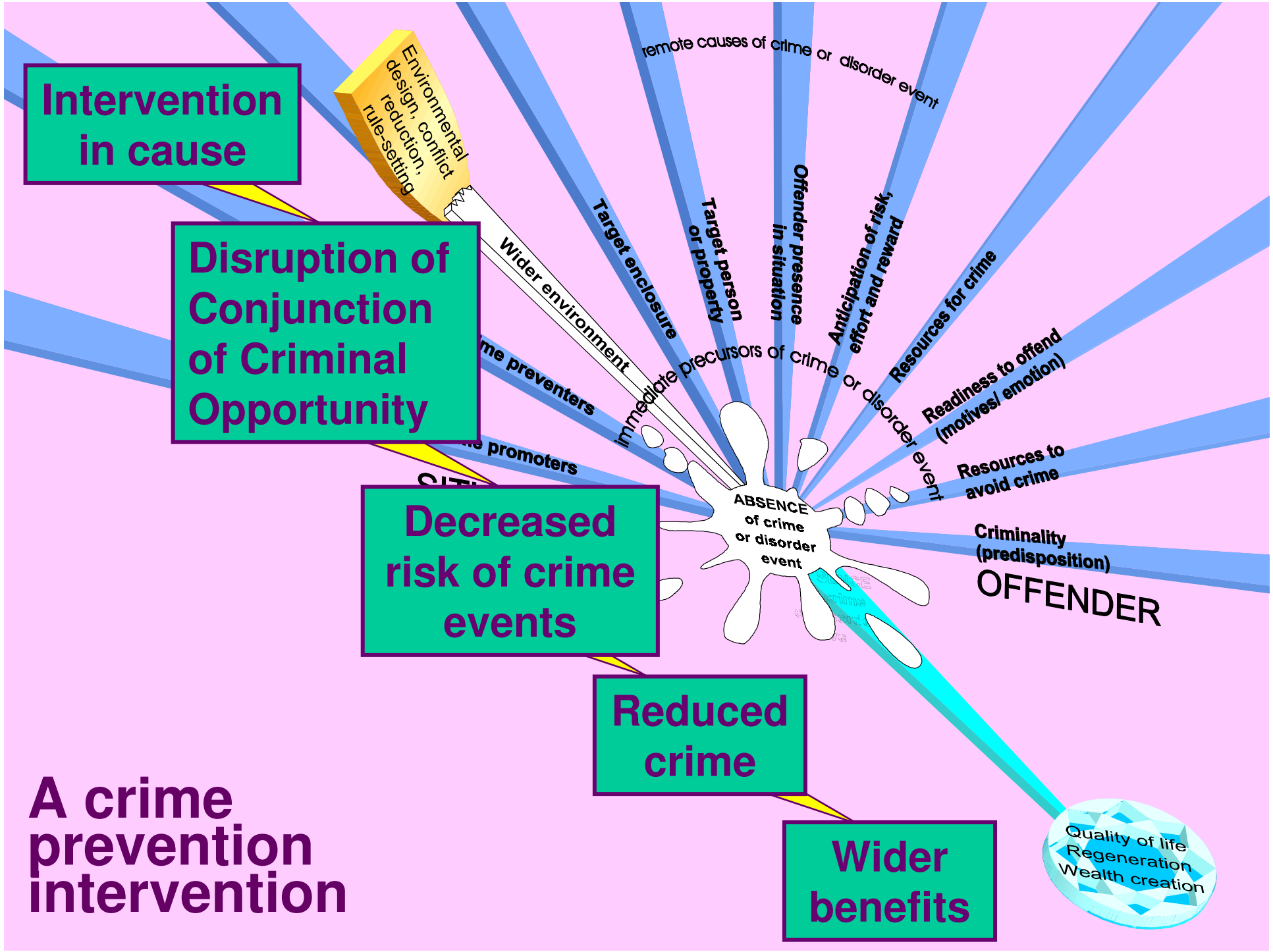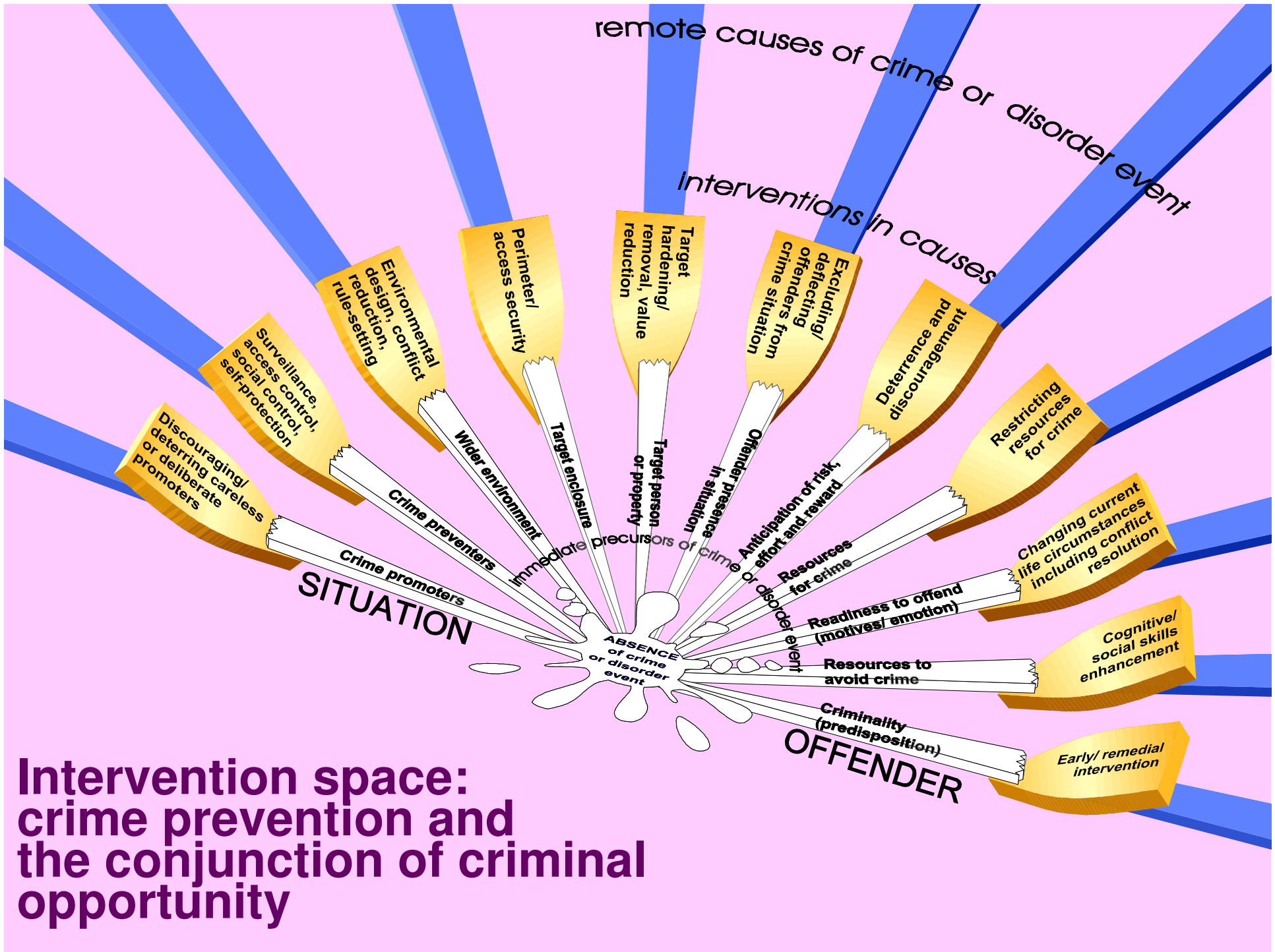
Criminality (predisposition)

SITUATION

OFFENDER

ABSENCE of crime or disorder event

CRIME prevention PACKAGE

Crime prevention method

Crime prevention method 2

Crime prevention method 3

of crime or disorder event

interventions in causes

Environmental design, conflict reduction, rule-setting

Perimeter/ access security

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Wider environment

Target enclosure

Target person or property

Offender presence in situation

Immediate precursors of crime

Anticipation of risk, effort and reward

Resources for crime

Readiness to offend (motives/ emotion)

Resources to avoid crime

Criminality (predisposition)

SITUATION

OFFENDER

ABSENCE of crime or disorder event

Changing current life circumstances including conflict resolution

*Cognitive/ social skills enhancement*

Early/ remedial intervention

Solution space: methods, principles/mechanisms and packages

Going deeper - Examples of Methodology

Involvement - mobilisation

- **C**larify crime prevention tasks that must be achieved

- **L**ocate appropriate preventive agents

- **A**lert them

- **M**otivate them

- **E**mpower them - increase capacity

- **D**irect them - objectives, standards

Case study
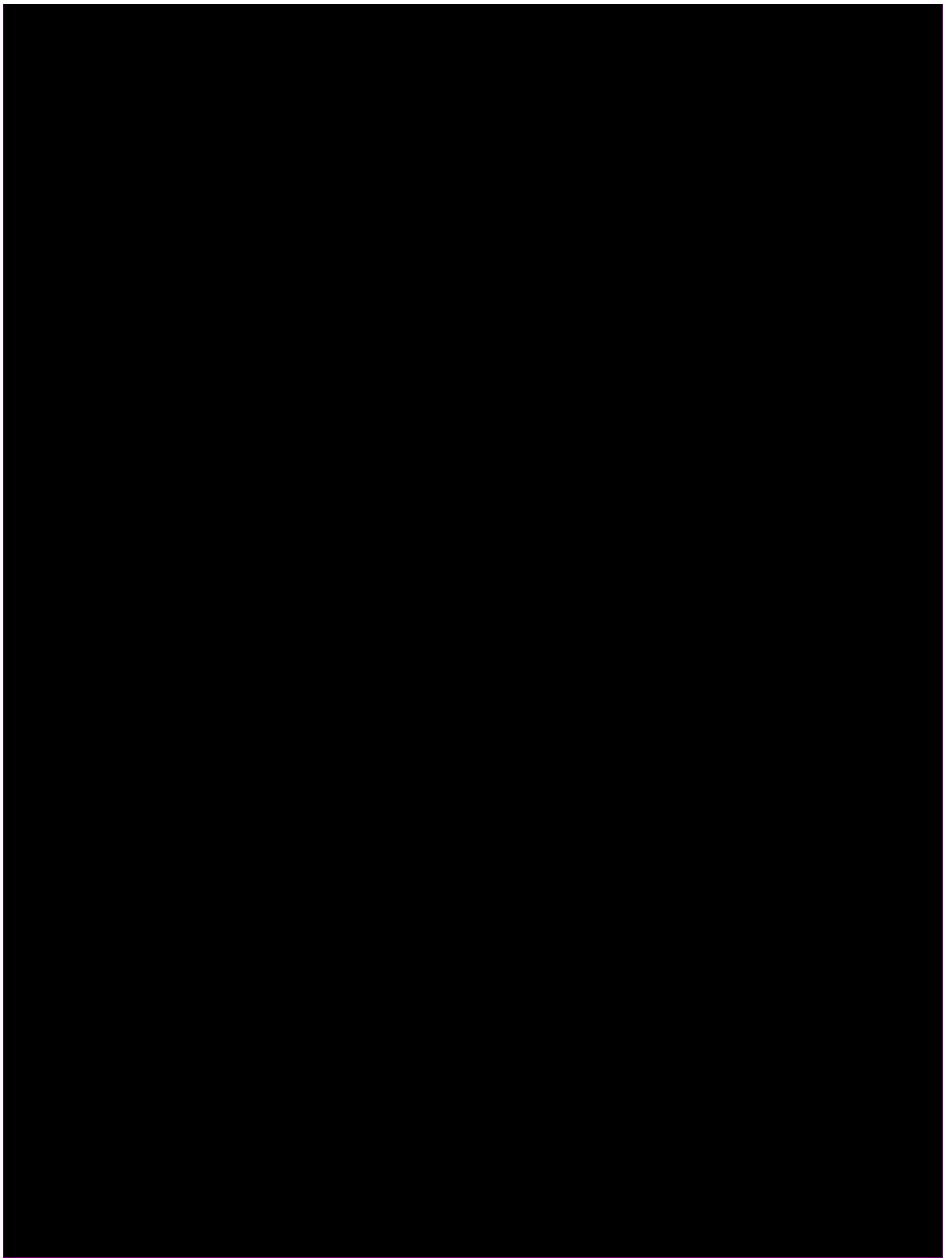
Operation *Moonshine*

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

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Operation *Moonshine* Intelligence: Causes - CCO

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

Operation *Moonshine* Intelligence: Causes - CCO

- **Wider Environment**

- **Offender Presence in situation**

- **Target Enclosure**

- **Resources for committing crime**

- **Readiness to Offend**

- **Crime Preventers**

- **Crime Promoters**

- **Higher-level cause – drug market**

Operation *Moonshine* Intervention

- How it works - causally

- Practical methods

- Analytic principles

Operation *Moonshine* - <u>Intervention</u>

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* - <u>Intervention 5</u>

Method:

- *Removing the flowerbed* ... *shops & improving enviro*...

Principles:

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

Risks:

- *Ram-raiding*

Operation *Moonshine* - <u>Intervention 7</u>

Operation *Moonshine -* <u>Intervention 9</u>

Method:
- *Arresting/cautioning of ASB offenders*

Principles:
- *Removing offenders from crime situation*
- *Giving ... offend...*
- *Deterre...*
- *Mobilis...*
- *Gatewa...*
- *Gatewa...*

Risks:
- *Counte...*

Operation *Moonshine* - <u>Implementation</u>

- 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* - <u>Involvement</u>

- **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* - <u>Involvement</u>

- *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.
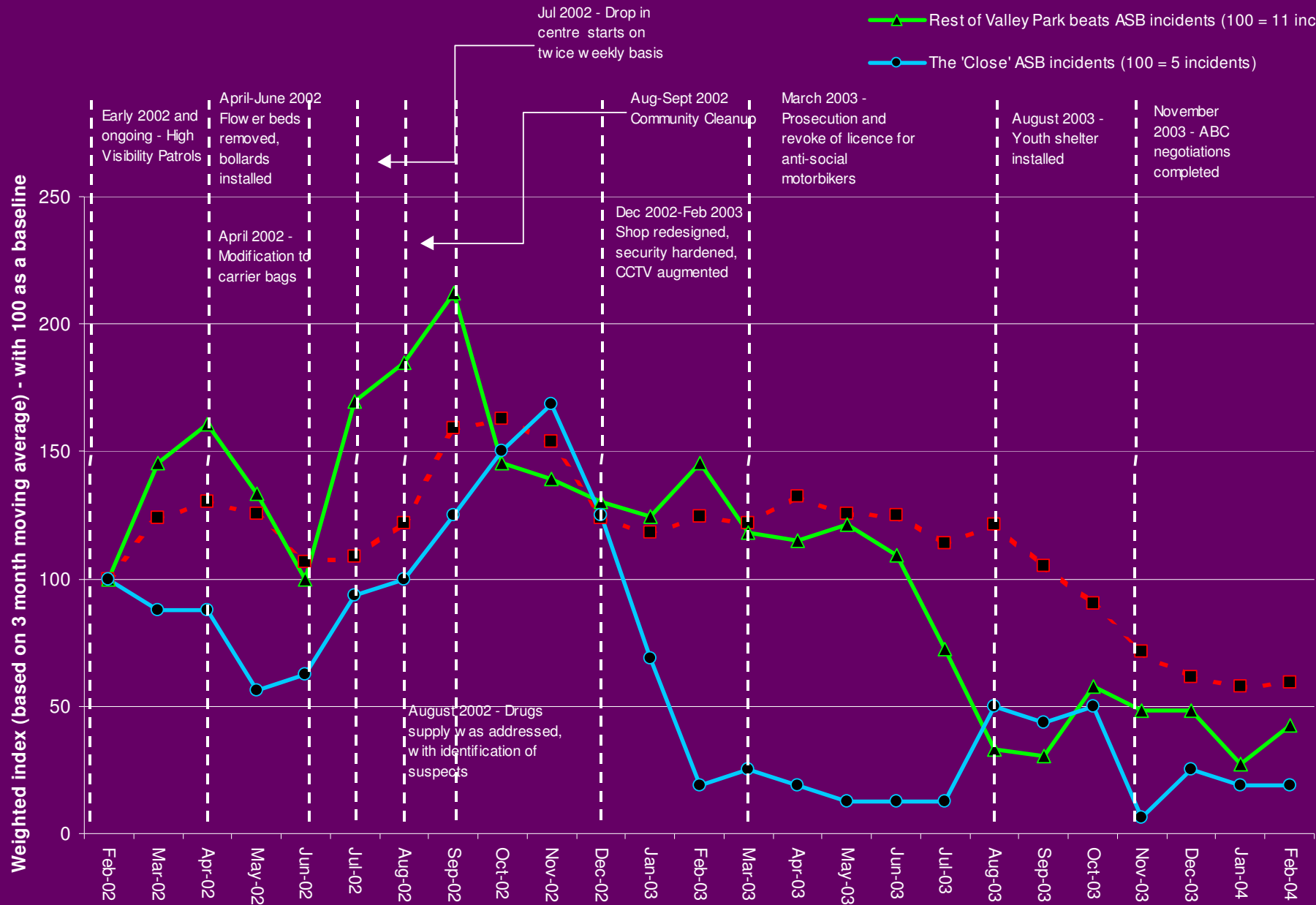
Operation *Moonshine* - <u>Involvement</u>

- *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* - <u>Impact</u>

- **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

Y-axis: Weighted index (based on 3 month moving average) - with 100 as a baseline

Legend:
- Rest of Eastleigh ASB incidents (100 = 73 incidents)
- Rest of Valley Park beats ASB incidents (100 = 11 incidents)
- The 'Close' ASB incidents (100 = 5 incidents)

Annotations:
- Early 2002 and ongoing - High Visibility Patrols
- April-June 2002 Flower beds removed, bollards installed
- April 2002 - Modification to carrier bags
- Jul 2002 - Drop in centre starts on twice weekly basis
- August 2002 - Drugs supply was addressed, with identification of suspects
- Aug-Sept 2002 Community Cleanup
- Dec 2002-Feb 2003 Shop redesigned, security hardened, CCTV augmented
- March 2003 - Prosecution and revoke of licence for anti-social motorbikers
- August 2003 - Youth shelter installed
- November 2003 - ABC negotiations completed

X-axis: Feb-02, Mar-02, Apr-02, May-02, Jun-02, Jul-02, Aug-02, Sep-02, Oct-02, Nov-02, Dec-02, Jan-03, Feb-03, Mar-03, Apr-03, May-03, Jun-03, Jul-03, Aug-03, Sep-03, Oct-03, Nov-03, Dec-03, Jan-04, Feb-04
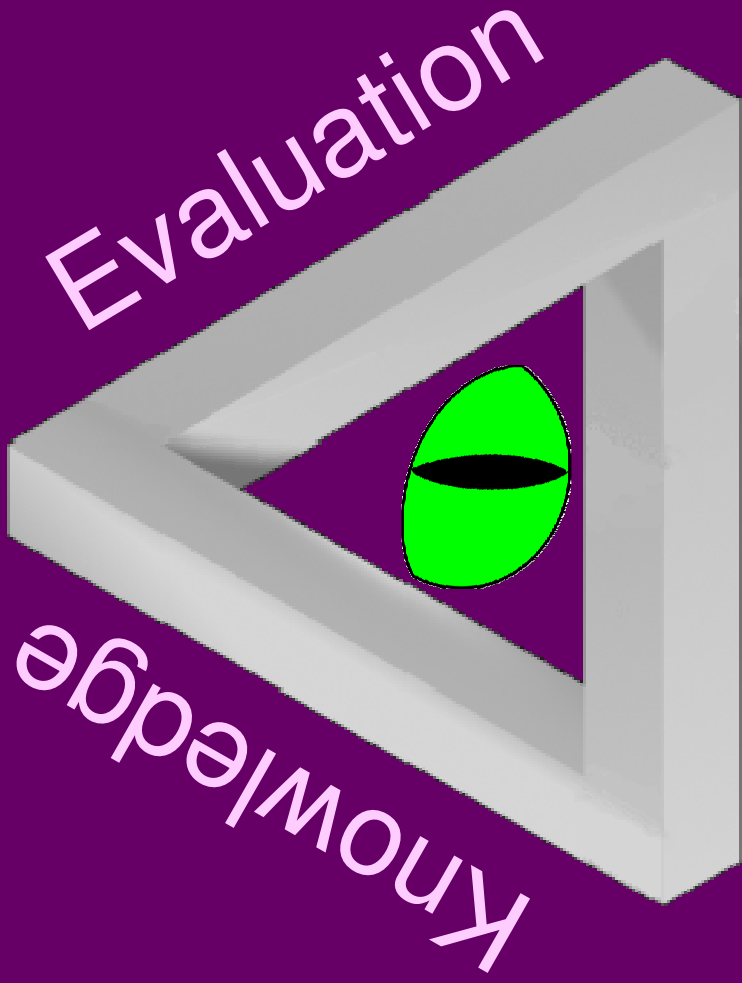
Wider uses
for 5Is project information

Beyond capturing good practice examples:

- **Synthesis/testing of principles and theories**

- **Failure-mode analysis at each 'I'**

- **Toolkits and training**

- **Supporting gap analyses for research, and strategic overviews for policy and delivery**

- **<u>Prospective</u> business-planning/appraising tool, for project development and implementation - 'playback' as well as 'record' - obvious link with Beccaria**

The Question of Simplicity

- **Simplicity preferred, but…**
- **Crime prevention complex.**
- **Philosophy - high investment ▸ high yield**
- **Language needs to be sophisticated, but communicable**
- **5Is tackles this by operating at 3 levels:**
  - **Message**
  - **Map**
  - **Methodology**
- **Best if learned as primary schema for prevention**
- **Retrieval/ access problem**