

Center for Problem-Oriented Policing

Situational Crime Prevention Or **Problem-Oriented Situational Interventions**

POP and SCP - SIMILARITIES

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

Crime Prevention

Intervening in the causal chain of *opportunity* to prevent crime from occurring





The English Heritage

■ 1748, Judge Henry Fielding and the Bow Street runners

Jonathan Wild story and Fieldings' failures

 Modern Police created in London (1829) under Sir
 Robert Peel (1788-1850) (father of modern policing)







Sir Robert Peel's Nine Principles for Modern Policing

- 1) The basic mission for which the police exist is to <u>prevent crime</u> and disorder.
- 2) The ability of the police to perform their duties is <u>dependent upon public approval</u> of police actions.
- 3) Police must secure the <u>willing cooperation</u> of the public in voluntary observance of the law to be able to secure and maintain the respect of the law.



Sir Robert Peel's Nine Principles for Modern Policing

- 4) The degree of cooperation of the public that can be secured <u>diminishes</u> proportionally to the necessity of the <u>use of force</u>.
- 5) Police seek and preserve public favor not by catering public opinion, but by constantly demonstrating <u>absolute impartial service</u> to the law.



Sir Robert Peel's Nine Principles for Modern Policing

6) Police use physical force only to the extent necessary to secure observance of the law or to restore order only when exercise of persuasion, advice and warning is found to be insufficient.



Sir Robert Peel's Nine Principles for Modern Policing

- 7) Police at all times should maintain a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition; the <u>Police are the public and the public are the</u> <u>police</u>. The police being only full time individuals charged with the duties that are incumbent on all of the citizens.
- 8) Police should always direct their action strictly towards their functions and <u>never appear to usurp the</u> <u>powers of the judiciary</u>.



Sir Robert Peel's Nine Principles for Modern Policing

9) The test of police efficiency is the <u>absence of</u> <u>crime and disorder</u>, <u>not</u> the visible evidence of police action in dealing with it





Crime Prevention Model

- Prevention vs. Control
- Medical model approach to crime

Disease prevention

- 1) Primary-vaccinations
- 2) Secondary- screening tests
- 3) Tertiary- direct treatment

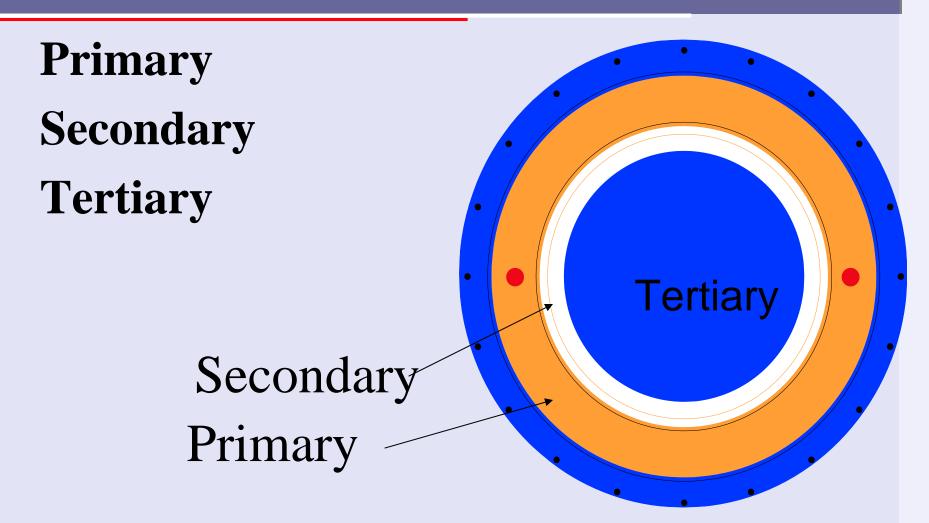
Suicides in Britain: The British Gas Suicide Story and Its Criminological Implications. Ronald V. Clarke and Pat Mayhew. *Crime and Justice*, Vol. 10, (1988), pp. 79-116 (article consists of 38 pages) Published by: <u>The University of Chicago Press</u>

	All Methods	By Gas	Percentage by Gas
1958	5298	2637	50
1960	5112	2499	49
1962	5588	2469	44
1964	5566	2088	37
1966	4994	1593	32
1968	4584	988	22
1970	3940	511	13
1972	3770	197	5
1974	3899	50	1
1976	3816	14	0.4

Opportunities – 4 years of data

	Handgun Murders	Rate per 1 million
United	46,553	40.15
States		
England	57	0.23
& Wales		

3 Stages of Defense



Three zones of protection (physical)

Using business analogy

- 1. Primary: perimeter areas
- 2. Secondary: the building itself
- 3. Tertiary: interior of the facility





Primary Crime Prevention

Environmental criminologyOpportunity-reducing measures

Architectural design (CPTED)

Create defensible spaceCan we create 'territoriality'???

Secondary Prevention

Early identification of potential offenders

Decentralized, micro-level identification of problems and interventions

Manipulating immediate environments

Tertiary Prevention

- Offenses have already occurred
- Formal CJ system is now involved (Failure?)
- Specific Deterrence
- Incapacitation
- Rehabilitation & Treatment

Two ways to prevent crime

1. Change people's criminal motivations

2. Reduce opportunities for crime

Focus of New Crime Theories

Crime, not criminality

Events, not dispositions

Near, not distant causes of crime

How crime occurs, not why it happens

Analyzing criminal events

3 basic theories

- 1) Rational choice (Cornish & Clarke)
- 2) Routine Activities (Cohen & Felson)
- 3) Environmental criminology (Brantinghams)

(1) Rational Choice

MAJOR PREMISE

Hedonism among situational factors

Practical Limits of Deterrence

Penalties often learned well *after* arrest

Underestimate risk of being caught
Clearance rates are generally low
Criminals easily replaced

From Deterrence to Rational Choice

Deterrence theory focuses on the impact of *punishment* on criminal choices

Rational choice theory focuses on the impact of *opportunity* on criminal choices

(2) <u>Routine Activities Theory</u>: The Interaction of Three Factors

Lack of capable guardians

Police officers – Security guard
Homeowners
Security systems

CRIME

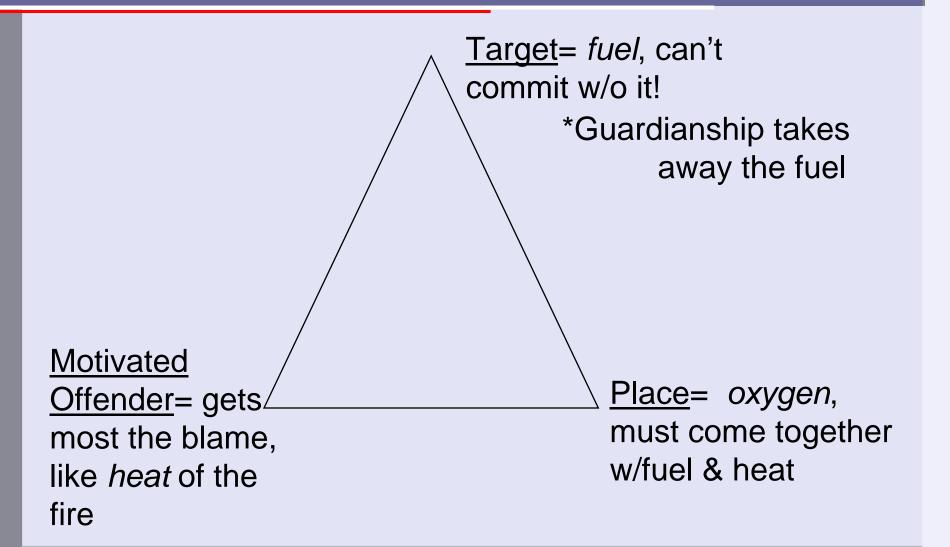
Motivated offenders

- •Teenage boys
- Unemployed
- Addict population

Suitable targets

- Unlocked homes
- •Expensive cars
- Easily transportable goods

(2) Routine Activities Theory



(3) Environmental Criminology

- Opportunity makes the thief (Step 9)
- DO NOT be offender focused
- Impossible mandate if the police focus on offenders
 - Use SCP / POP TOOLS to impact spatial opportunities
 - High percentage of crime concentrated in small number of places

Jellystone Park (Warrens, Wisconsin)

Theoretical Implications

If 'opportunity' is true.....

Crime rates may change without changes in the social conditions that *motivate* crime

#2 Hot spot intersection



#2 Hot Spot Bus Stop Location



#2 Hot Spot Bus Location



TWENTY FIVE TECHNIQUES OF SITUATIONAL PREVENTION

Increase the Effort	Increase the Risks	Reduce the Rewards	Reduce Provocations	Remove Excuses
Harden Targets Steering column locks and immobilisers Anti-robbery screens Tamper-proof packaging 	Extend guardianship • Take routine precautions: go out in group at night, leave signs of occupancy, carry phone • "Coccoon" neighborhood watch	Conceal targets Off-street parking Gender-neutral phone directories Unmarked bullion trucks 	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 Removable car radio Women's refuges Pre-paid cards for pay phones 	 Avoid disputes Separate enclosures for rival soccer fans Reduce crowding in pubs Fixed cab fares 	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 • Street closures • Separate bathrooms for women • Disperse pubs	Utilize place managers • CCTV for double-deck buses • Two clerks for convenience stores • Reward vigilance	Disrupt markets Monitor pawn shops Controls on classified ads. License street vendors 	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- Target stores

Deflect Offenders – MSU football

Control Tools/WeaponsDisable cell phones, Federal gun laws

Increase the Risks

Extend guardianshipNAD

Assist natural surveillance

Reduce AnonymityMore important than severity of punishment

Utilize place managersScrap dealers

Reduce the Rewards

- Remove targetsCash in robberies
- Identify propertyMetal theft
- Disrupt markets (market reduction approaches)
- Deny benefits
 - Speed bumps, ink tags

Reduce the Provocations

Reduce frustrations and stress

Appleton, WI school

Avoid disputesPub crawls, fixed taxi rates

Neutralize peer pressureMeth ads

Discourage imitationNY subway graffiti

Remove the Excuses

Set Rules

hotel registration

Alert conscienceshoplifting ramifications

Assist compliancepublic bathrooms, garbage cans

Control drugs and alcoholbar breathalyzers

Collective Efficacy



Residential Stability

STABLITY

- -3.16475 -1.52159
- -1.52158 -0.59718
- -0.59717 0.07028
 - 0.07029 0.67239
 - 0.67240 1.63719

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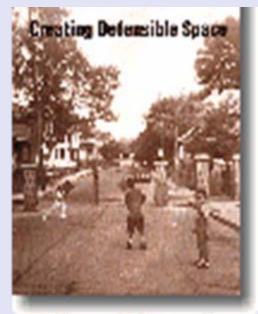
Measure of Association (Step 33)

Incident	Odds Ratio
Alcohol	(2 yrs) 1.229 – (6 yrs) 9.693
Armed Robbery	(2 yrs) 1.244 – (6 yrs) 8.769
Domestic Abuse	(2 yrs) 1.266 – (6 yrs) 8.425
Narcotics	(2 yrs) 1.404 – (6 yrs) 11.631
Obstruction	(2 yrs) 1.333 – (6 yrs) 9.205
Weapons	(2 yrs) 1.203 – (6 yrs) 7.899
Total Crime	(2 yrs) 1.305 – (6 yrs) 10.454

Defensible Space

Oscar Newman- 1972

- Brownsville & Van Dyke housing projects
- Elements
- 1) Territoriality
- 2) Natural Surveillance
- 3) Image







The Author

POP start-up: bars

Get officers asking questions!

- What are the worst bars and what are the crimes in and around those bars?
- Where do local people get drunk and why?
- Which bars have no crime and may help neighborhoods? Why?

POP start-up: parks

Get officers asking questions!

- Which parks are facilitating crime?
- Why? How? When?
- What is crime like near the park?
- Which park has a lot of women and children and less crime? What is the design of that park?

POP start-up: B & E

Get officers asking questions!

- Break down the information
- What type of structures are broken into day/night/weekdays/ weekends, etc.
- What percentage are repeat victims? You may need to ask for this data directly?

Situational Interventions for addressing problems

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