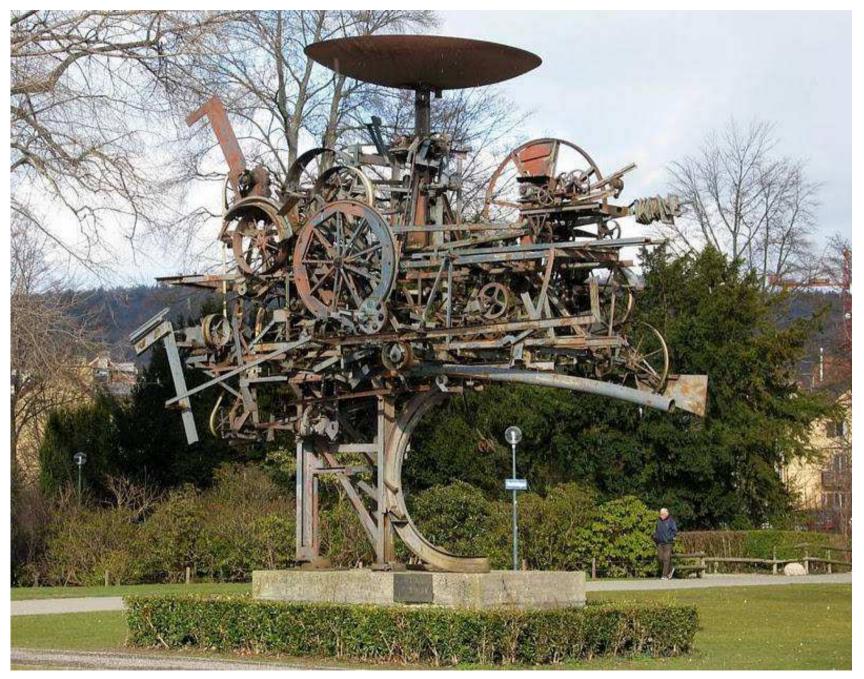
National Community Safety Conference "Challenges & Opportunities – How does Community Safety prepare for the Future?"

17th & 18th September 2013, at Middlesex University

"Some current issues and related suggestions for crime prevention principles and strategies" by Erich Marks

A prevention machine?



London 2013-09-17 www.erich-marks.de

content

10 re-marks by Erich Marks

3 invitations

 EFUS & the 2012 Manifesto (Mark Burton-Page)

Very often our subject is not clear enough: crime prevention, urban safety, urban security, intervention, treatment,?

"Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

World Health Organization - WHO



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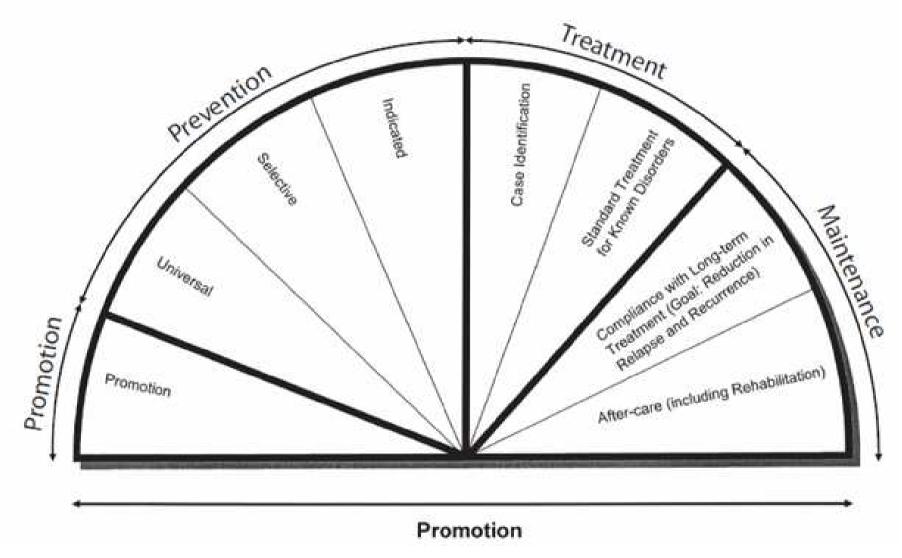
Präventionsmaßnahmen [Bearbeiten]

Zu den Maßnahmen im Besonderen siehe nachstehende Tabelle.

Tabelle nach Meier ^[2]	universelle oder soziale bzw. primäre Prävention	selektive oder situative bzw. sekundäre Prävention	indizierte bzw. tertiäre Prävention
Täter- bezogene Prävention	 Drogenprävention Sport gegen Gewalt - Kampagnen Kontrolle des Betäubungsmittelzugangs Kontrolle des Zugangs zu gewaltverherrlichenden Medien 	Maßnahmen der polizeilichen Gefahrenabwehr Beratungsstellen wie z. B. Suchtberatung	Ehescheidung (siehe Diskussion) Entziehung des Sorgerechts Verhängung und Vollstreckung von Strafe Straffälligenhilfe Therapieangebote Jugendstationen
Situations- bezogene Prävention	 Gezielte Stadtplanung: Sanierung von Slums, Reduktion von Uniformität etc. Kontrolle des Zugangs zu Waffen Kriminalitätsbekämpfung im unbaren Zahlungsverkehr durch Nutzung nichtpolizeilicher Organisationen (KUNO) 	technische Hilfsmittel wie Lenkradschlösser, Wegfahrsperren, Alarmanlagen Videoüberwachung an Brennpunkten wie Bahnhöfe oder Banken private Wachdienste nachbarschaftliche Wachsamkeit ("Neighbourhood watch")	Beschlagnahmung von Drogen, Diebesgut etc. Entziehung der Konzession Einziehung der Tatwerkzeuge
Opfer- bezogene Prävention	Selbstverteidigungs- und Selbstbehauptungskurse für Frauen Sexuelle Aufklärung	Anleitung zur Selbsthilfe Personenschutz Beschusshemmende Westen Frauen-Nachttaxi	Opferschutz Frauenhäuser Notruf für vergewaltigte Frauen Unterbringung in einer Pflegefamilie

	Universal	Selective	Indicated
Environmental	Making behaviours illegal; tax policy for smoking, junk food, alcohol; minimum unit pricing for alcohol; gun controls	Reducing alcohol retail outlet density in high risk neighbourhoods;	legislation to prevent violent individuals from obtaining firearms
Developmental	Parenting programmes; classroom behaviour management programmes; social / life skills programmes	Home visiting programmes for at-risk new mothers; Family / parenting programmes with high risk family groups	Multi-systemic therapy for individuals with serious antisocial or criminal behaviour
Cognitive	Advertising / information campaigns; school-based knowledge and awareness curricula	Screening and brief intervention programmes; social normative feedback with higher risk groups	Substantive cognitive or motivational interventions with problem behaving individuals

Report des Institute of Medicine / National Research Council (USA) 1994 "Promoting Health" und 2009: "Preventing Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Disorders Among Young People: Progress and Possibilities"



<u>Institute of Medicine of the National Academies, USA (IOM)</u>

Very often our subject is not clear enough: crime prevention, urban safety, urban security, intervention, treatment,?

Suggestion:

Precise definitions and wordings are very helpful, not only for planning, communication and evaluation.

In practice, policy and science, multidisciplinary cooperation is still underdeveloped

- Practical crime prevention is not sufficiently embedded in a <u>multidisciplinary</u> <u>prevention network</u>, which would / should include the prevention of addiction, social work, health care, etc.;
- Crime prevention research is not sufficiently embedded in a multidisciplinary (new) "prevention science", which would / should include criminology, public health science, victimology, sociology, education, psychology, economics, etc.;
- **Whole of Governance Approach** is still not developed;
- Crime prevention policy is not sufficiently embedded in a permanent effort **to coordinate the actions of different political departments** the classical suggestion remains to be followed: "A good social policy is the best criminal policy" (Franz von Liszt, 1905); Richard Wilkinson/Kate Pickett: The Spirit Level: Why More Equal Societies Almost Always Do Better, London 2009, (www.equalitytrust.org.uk).

Multidisciplinary Prevention-Research

www.preventionresearch.org

www.euspr.org





...by work sharing & collaboration!



London 2013-09-17 www.erich-marks.de 13

In practice, policy and science, multidisciplinary cooperation is still underdeveloped

Suggestion:

For any discipline and for any level of government, crime prevention should nowadays be a primary subject of shared attention and multidisciplinary cooperation

The existing prevention knowledge is hardly in action

- A lot of crime prevention standards, memoranda and findings, e.g. those by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS), International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC), Violence Prevention Alliance of the World Health Organization (VPA/WHO), Beccaria-Standards, European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN), <u>UNHABITAT,</u> Communities That Care (CTC), etc. are not sufficiently publicized;
- We are not yet successfully moving knowledge into action;
- At any level, **existing tools, standards and guidelines** are not sufficiently used.

<u>Beccaria – Standards</u>

- 1. Description of the problem
- 2. Analysis of the conditions leading to the emergence of the problem
- 3. Determination of prevention targets, project targets and targeted groups
- 4. Determination of the interventions intended to achieve the targets
- 5. Design and execution of the project
- 6. Review of the project's implementation and achievement of objectives (evaluation)
- 7. Conclusion and documentation



www.beccaria-standards.net

الكيفية النوعية في الوقاية من الجرائم وفقاً لمعايير بكاريا

贝卡利亚是犯罪预防措施中的质量标准

Kakvoća u prevenciji kriminala – norme programa Beccaria

Qualität in der Kriminalprävention Beccaria-Standards

Beccaria-Standards for ensuring quality in crime prevention projects

Standards Beccaria pour l'assurance-qualité de projets de prévention du crime

बेकारियाए-टैंडडींध्अनुसारध्अपराध्यनिरोधनक्ररनेर्फोकवालीटी

Qualità nelle prevenzione del crimine Standard Beccaria

犯罪防止活動におけるクォリティ ベッカリア・スタンダード

범죄 예방의 품질보증을 위한 베카리아 기준

Qualidade na prevenção criminal - Normas de Beccaria

Качество предупреждения преступности по стандартам «Беккариа»

La calidad en la prevención de la delincuencia. Estándares Beccaria

Kvalitetssäkring för brottsprevention Beccaria-standarder

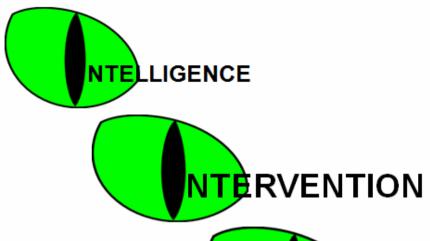
Suç Önleme Çalışmalarında Kalite Beccaria Standartları

prozatim: Beccariovy Normy k zajištění kvality projektů na prevenci proti kriminalitě

ideiglenes: Beccaria Szabványok a bűnmegelőzési projektek minőségbiztosításához

pirminis vertimas: BECCARIA - SEPTYNI ŽINGSNIAI Į SĖKMINGĄ NUSIKALTIMŲ PREVENCIJOS PROJEKTA

tymczasowy: Standardy Beccaria dla zapewnienia jakości projektów prewencji kryminalnej



The Five Is The tasks of the Preventive Process







© Prof. Paul Ekblom, Design Against Crime, London

London 2013-09-17

www.criminologysymposium.com



Symposium website »

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Home / The Stockholm Prize in Criminology

The Stockholm Prize in Criminology

Professor David Farrington has been awarded the 2013 Stockholm Prize in Criminology.

The 2013 Stockholm Prize in Criminology was awarded to the winner in a ceremony at the Stockholm City Hall on June 11. The award ceremony was followed by a gala dinner.

The prize office is as of summer 2012 under the auspicies of Stockholm University. Please see the Stockholm University website & for more information.



Professor David Farrington, winner of the 2013 Stockholm Prize in Criminology

The existing prevention knowledge is hardly in action

Suggestion:

Prevention knowledge must be better disseminated, especially to the responsible decission-makers at all levels and via the internet.



Modern criminal policy is still not sufficiently guided by current experiences of crime prevention in practice, policy and science

- a kind of <u>"Morbus punitivum"</u> is a common disease;
- security, safety and crime prevention are usually not discussed as a holistic issue;
- mediation, reconciliation, victim assistance, restorative justice, and parallel justice are still not adequately discussed, developed and implemented;
- Pillarisation versus/and networking.

Modern criminal policy is still not sufficiently guided by current experiences of crime prevention in practice, policy and science

Suggestion:

It is an exhausting but necessary way to change from "more of the same" and "fight against crime" to crime prevention as an individual and societal attitude.

New risks and types of crime are perceived too late

- The focus of crime-prevention activities continues to be on the areas of mass, violent and youth crime; however, other areas such as economic crime are increasing in significance;
- Living in the Anthropocene, an era in which for the first time man transforms his environment on a global scale, we still have not developed a necessary new general preventive attitude;
- In the economic world, we know a lot about Business Continuity

 Management, but we are still not good enough in Societal Continuity

 Management. Crime prevention up to now has made too little a

 contribution to a kind of "Societal Continuity Management".

New risks and types of crime are perceived too late

Suggestion:

We must not lose sight of the fact that our current global problems require a new and fundamental focus on prevention. We therefore need new goals, priorities and strategies in prevention generally and crime prevention specifically.

Exchange of knowledge, discourses and benchmarking are not sufficiently widespread

- <u>Concepts</u> at local, regional, national and global levels <u>are poorly</u> <u>networked</u>;
- If we only knew what we know about crime prevention; concepts, project reports and evaluations must be published more widely and discussed on the internet;
- International data banks on best practice projects and evidence based programs are not sufficiently known and not sufficiently used up to now;
- The <u>adaption</u> of evidence based prevention programs is still not sufficiently widespread.

Some relevant international crime prevention data banks:

- 1. www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints
- (Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence, University of Colorado Boulder)
- 2. www.campbellcollaboration.org

(The Campbell Collaboration, Oslo)

3. www.preventviolence.info

(Violence Prevention Alliance / WHO)

4. www.gruene-liste-praevention.de

(Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony, Germany)

5. www.eucpn.org

(European Crime Prevention Network, Belgium)

6. www.dartington.org.uk/projects

(Blueprints for Europe, social research unit, UK)

7. www.emcdda.europa.eu/best-practice

(Best practice portal, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Portugal)

Exchange of knowledge, discourses and benchmarking are not sufficiently widespread

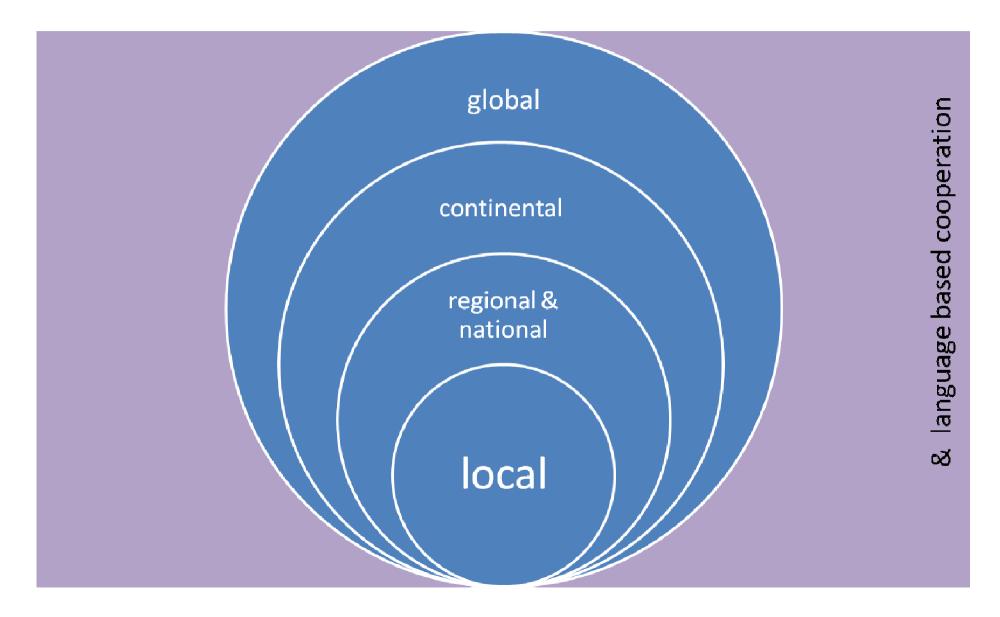
Suggestion:

Responsible persons at all levels should promote evidence based strategies of crime prevention. In case of doubt it is better to adapt a program already evaluated than to design a new one.

The interaction between various levels are often affected by "top down" versus "bottom up"

- The development from "think globally and act locally" to a new orientation towards "think globally and act locally, think globally and act nationally as well as think globally and act globally" is not sufficiently accepted;
- <u>the division of work</u> between the principal levels of crime prevention (urban level, regional level, national level, continental level, international level) is very often not defined, balanced and organized;
- political leaders at all levels up to now are <u>not sufficiently active in</u> <u>initiatives for long term visions</u>, for better information and more motivation;

levels of cooperation



The interaction between various levels are often affected by "top down" versus "bottom up"

Suggestion:

The principle of subsidiary is a good model for the interaction between the local, regional and national levels.

Sufficient resources are rarely provided for effective, long-term and sustainable prevention strategies

- the <u>positive cost-benefit-analysis</u> and the knowledge about the return on crime prevention investments are not sufficiently used and often apparently not compatible with short term legislative periods;
- crime prevention can be more successful if there is good management and adequate funding and personell activities in the broad field of (crime) prevention are still too rarely evaluated;
- budgets for (crime) prevention are quite too low.

www.thesroinetwork.org

SROI is based on seven principles:

Involve stakeholders

Understand the way in which the organisation creates change through a dialogue with stakeholders



2. Understand what changes

Acknowledge and articulate all the values, objectives and stakeholders of the organisation before agreeing which aspects of the organisation are to be included in the scope; and determine what must be included in the account in order that stakeholders can make reasonable decisions

3. Value the things that matter

Use financial proxies for indicators in order to include the values of those excluded from markets in same terms as used in markets

4. Only include what is material

Articulate clearly how activities create change and evaluate this through the evidence gathered

5. Do not over-claim

Make comparisons of performance and impact using appropriate benchmarks, targets and external standards.

6. Be transparent

Demonstrate the basis on which the findings may be considered accurate and honest; and showing that they will be reported to and discussed with stakeholders

7. Verify the result

Ensure appropriate independent verification of the account

Sufficient resources are rarely provided for effective, long-term and sustainable prevention strategies

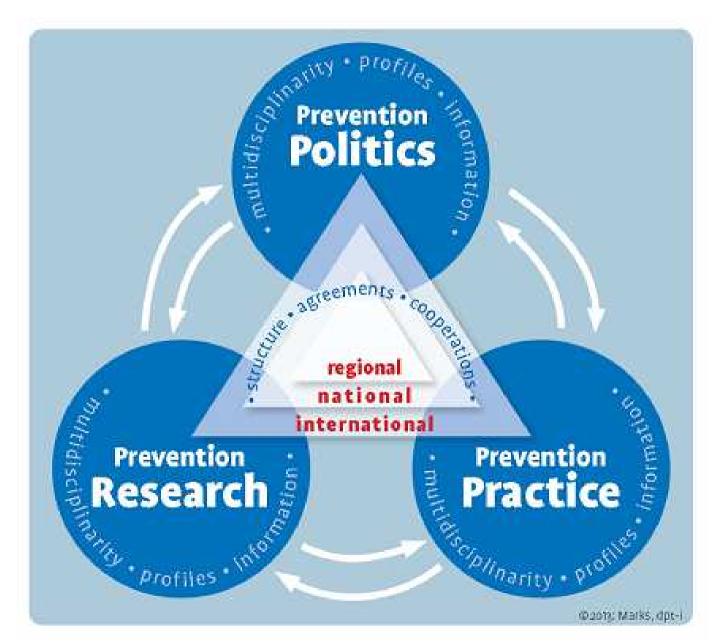
Suggestion:

As a specific NGO combining the urban, the national and the European / international level, EFUS should be more active in the future in realizing and promoting the evaluation of crime prevention and prevention research.



Prevention is dangerous in impulse, by chance & as short-term action

Shared Attention ...



Global Implementation Initiative (GII)

www.globalimplementation.org

"No matter how strong the science behind evidence-based interventions is, people and communities cannot benefit from interventions they don't receive or from those that are implemented haphazardly.

In order to be effective, evidence-based interventions require sound implementation methods. " (GII, 2013)

www.cevi.org.uk



The Colebrooke Centre for evidence and implementation

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Closing the implementation gap

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What we do

Projects

How we work

Our people

Learning events

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UK Implementation Network

News

New project working with Family Links

The Colebrooks Centre has begun an 18month project for Family Links, to support
further research and development of the

Helping what works to work better

Welcome to the website of The Colebrooke Centre for Evidence and Implementation. The Centre was set up to contribute to the work of building and developing effective services for children and families by applying insights and practical tools from the emerging field of implementation science and practice. Our website is under development so please revisit us again to learn how we are growing.

The Colebrooke Centre is part of a new generation of not-for-profit organisations across the world, working to improve results in the field of child and family health and social care.

- We believe that high quality implementation is the key to better results, and that high quality implementation is evidenceinformed
- We are committed to using knowledge from science and practice to strengthen the design and delivery of services in ways that improve and preserve their effectiveness
- We aim to harness the **insights and tools** generated in recent years by the movement towards evidence-based practice for the benefit of the **widest possible** group of services and interventions
- We are creating an **agile and flexible** organisational structure and building on the skills and know-how of an experienced group of associates and partners who have longstanding commitments to better child and family services. Their expertise ranges across policy, practice, research, knowledge utilisation and organisational development



Download our information brochure as a pdf

Prevention is dangerous in impulse, by chance & as short-term action

Suggestion:

Crime prevention must be an explicit long-term and sustainable oriented collaboration of the three main working fields "prevention politics", "prevention research" and "prevention practice"

Do we have a general orientation?

45

warning ...



Washington D.C. 2054

Steven Spielberg (2002)

"If you want to build a ship, don't drum up people to collect wood and don't assign them tasks and work, but rather teach them to long for the endless immensity of the sea."

Antoine de Saint-Exupery (1900 -1944)

A dream you dream alone is only a dream.

A dream you dream together is reality.

Yoko Ono & John Lennon

Do we have a general orientation?

Suggestion:

More and more, prevention must become an attitude.

content

10 Re-Marks by Erich Marks

3 invitations

EFUS & the 2012 Manifesto
 (Mark Burton-Page)

www.beccaria-portal.org





Anual International Forum on Crime Prevention

 Within the annual German Congress on Crime Prevention (GCOCP), the biggest event in the field of crime prevention in Europe

Invitation to the 19. GCOCP and the 8. AIF:
 Karlsruhe, 12. + 13. May 2014



Invitation for

more influence by UK-Cities

in the European Forum for Urban Security.

Further UK member-cities are more than welcome.

content

10 Re-Marks by Erich Marks

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