



United Nations

A/CONF.187/13/Add.6

~~CEWIE~~

**Tenth
United Nations Congress
on the Prevention of Crime
and the Treatment of
Offenders**

Distr.: General
10 April 2000

English only

Vienna, 10 – 17 April 2000

Agenda item 5

**Effective crime prevention: keeping pace with new
Developments**

**Community Involvement in Crime Prevention; Abstract of
Research Paper commissioned by the UK Home Office, Paul
Ekblom (UK)**

Statements submitted by experts*

Note by the Secretariat

1. In its resolution 53/110 of 9 December 1998, the General Assembly emphasized the importance of the workshops to be held within the framework of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and invited Member States, non-governmental organizations and other relevant entities to support financially, organizationally and technically the preparations for the workshops, including the preparation and circulation of relevant background material.
2. In its resolution 54/125 of 17 December 1999, the General Assembly encouraged Governments to make preparations for the Tenth Congress, including by establishing national preparatory committees, with a view to contributing to a focused and productive discussion of the topics and to participating actively in the organization of and follow-up to the workshops, the submission of national position papers on different agenda items and the encouragement of contributions from the academic community and relevant scientific institutions. In the same resolution, the Assembly called upon the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations bodies and institutes and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate effectively in the Tenth Congress and to contribute to the formulation of regional and international measures aimed at preventing crime and ensuring justice.
3. Pursuant to rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders (A/CONF.187/2), written statements related to the work of the Congress submitted by the designated representatives, individual experts or observers are to be distributed by the secretariat to all delegations in the quantities and in the languages in which the statements are made available to the secretariat for distribution, provided that a statement submitted on behalf of a non-governmental organization is on a subject in which it has a special competence.

* The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



Home Office

BUILDING A SAFE, JUST
AND TOLERANT SOCIETY

10th United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Abstracts of research papers commissioned by UK Home Office

2. Community involvement in crime prevention

Home Office
Research, Development and Statistics Directorate
Policing and Reducing Crime Unit
4th Floor, Clive House
London SW1H 9HD
Telephone: +44 (0)207 271 8225
Facsimile: +44 (0)207 271 8344
www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm
www.homeoffice.gov.uk/prghome.htm

10th United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
Technical workshop: Community involvement in crime prevention

Abstracts of relevant research papers commissioned by the UK Home Office

Nick Tilley (1992). **Safer Cities and Community Safety Strategies.** *Police Research Group – Crime Detection and Prevention Series Paper 38.* London: Home Office. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/prgpubs/fcpu38.pdf>

This paper describes the development of community safety strategies in the first 16 Safer Cities projects. It charts mid-term progress in corporate strategy development; identifies obstacles; and highlights potential points of leverage available to aid strategy development. It identifies 5 phases in the 'life cycle' of externally-initiated partnership projects like Safer Cities.

Tim Read and Dick Oldfield (1995). **Local Crime Analysis.** *Police Research Group – Crime Detection and Prevention Series Paper 65.* London: Home Office. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/prgpubs/fcdps65.pdf>

This paper aims to provide the police with guidance on the forms of analysis which are relevant to the local treatment of high volume crime, in terms of crime patterns, trends, clusters and series. It considers analysis in relation to specific areas of police work including crime prevention, repeat victimisation and problem-oriented policing. It also covers practical issues to be considered before undertaking local crime analysis.

Mark Little and Lorraine Gelsthorpe (1994). **Inter-Agency Crime Prevention Papers.** *Police Research Group – Crime Detection and Prevention Series Papers 52 and 53, and supplementary paper.* London: Home Office. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/prgpubs/fcpu52.pdf>
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/prgpubs/fcpu53.pdf>
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/prgpubs/scpu52.pdf>

These linked papers cover various aspects of partnership working, based on a study of a wide range of inter-agency groups in England & Wales. Topics and contexts considered include: the structures for the delivery of local crime prevention; forms of leadership; the structure of local government; demographic or economic factors such as poverty or unemployment; the presence of significant ethnic minority populations; and crime rates. Emerging themes covered: the background to local crime prevention activities; the structure and forms of participation in the work; targeting and the development of crime prevention measures; the quality of cooperation among participants and others; and factors facilitating or impeding the development and implementation of partnership crime prevention in local areas.

Cressida Bridgeman (1996). **Crime Risk Management: Making it Work.** *Police Research Group – Crime Detection and Prevention Series Paper 70.* London: Home Office. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/prgpubs/fcdps70.pdf>

This report describes a risk-management approach to crime, developed by the local government of Wigan in

partnership with the local police. This involves working strategically with other agencies to identify solutions to local problems making substantial demands on police and borough resources. Small task groups analyse and address specific issues, crimes or problem locations. Significant reductions in crime, and in demands on resources were achieved. Case studies are presented on School Watch, Local Government depot and vehicle security; and a Central Watch Station monitoring fire and intruder alarms and CCTV in local government premises.

Mike Sutton (1996). **Implementing Crime Prevention Schemes in a multi-agency Setting: Aspects of Process in the Safer Cities Programme.** *Home Office Research Study 160.* London: Home Office.

An assessment of targeting crime problems, selection of preventive methods and implementation of preventive schemes from Phase 1 of the Safer Cities Programme in England & Wales.

Michael Hough & Nick Tilley (1998). **Getting the Grease to the Squeak: Research lessons for crime prevention.** *Police Research Group – Crime Detection and Prevention Series Paper 85.* London: Home Office.

A detailed and systematic summary of the principles of crime prevention, written for an audience of practitioners. (not available electronically)

Michael Hough and Nick Tilley (1998). **Auditing Crime and Disorder: Guidance for Local Partnerships.** *Police Research Group – Crime Detection and Prevention Series Paper 91.* London: Home Office. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/prgpubs/fcdps91.pdf>

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires local councils, police and other agencies in England & Wales, in partnership, to: conduct and publish an audit of local crime and disorder problems; consult locally on the basis of the audit; set and publish objectives and targets for the reduction of crime and disorder; monitor progress; and repeat the process every three years. This paper presents the guidance on how to develop, implement and monitor local crime and disorder strategies, drawing heavily on research and practitioner experience of effective crime prevention practice. Wider guidance on the structure of partnerships, information exchange between partners, and training is at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/cdact/cdaguid.htm>

Trevor Bennett and Linda Durie (1999). **Preventing Residential Burglary in Cambridge: From Crime Audits to Targeted Strategies.** *Police Research Series Paper 108.* London: Home Office.

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/prgpubs/fprs108.pdf>

A description of the Domestic Burglary Task Force in Cambridge, established to examine the nature of the problem and design and implement initiatives to prevent it. The report provides a candid account of the issues involved in implementing and evaluating the strategies.

Adrian Leigh, Gary Mundy and Rachel Tuffin (1999). **Best Value Policing: Making Preparations.** *Police Research Series Paper 116.* London: Home Office.

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/prgpubs/fprs116.pdf>

Best Value is a statutory duty, from April 2000, on local authorities, fire and police authorities in England & Wales. It aims both to engender closer links between their work and the priorities of local communities, and to encourage continuous improvements in local service delivery. Authorities must review all their services every 5 years: challenging whether each service is needed in the first place; consulting on its provision; comparing it with other providers' services; and examining competitive alternatives. This report examines the preparations being made by police for Best Value; the models and techniques under consideration; the relationships between police authorities and police forces; and the early lessons emerging from forces and authorities most advanced in their preparations.

Nick Tilley, Ken Pease, Mike Hough and Rick Brown (1999). **Burglary Prevention: Early Lessons from the Crime Reduction Programme.** *Crime Reduction Research Series Paper 1.* London: Home Office.

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/prgpubs/crrburg1.pdf>

Based on early findings from the Burglary Reduction Initiative of the Crime Reduction Programme launched in 1998, this report describes practical lessons gleaned from helping local crime and disorder partnerships to refine their approaches to tackling their burglary problems. Further information on the Crime Reduction Programme is at

http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crimprev/cr_index.htm and the wider Crime Reduction Strategy is at

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crimprev/crssummary.htm>.

Home Office (1999). **Statutory Partnerships: Pathfinder Sites Report.** London: Home Office.

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/cdact/pathfind.htm>

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires local authorities and the police, with other key agencies and the community, to work together at district level to develop and implement strategies for reducing crime and disorder in their area. This publication is the first of a series which supports the continuing development of partnership working under the Act, in particular through the visiting of a set of 'Pathfinder' sites by a team of practitioners seconded to the Home Office. It is not a

guidance manual, but presents many useful and practical examples from each of the Pathfinder sites, reflecting their experiences in implementing the community safety provisions of the Act.

Paul Ekblom (2000, in press). **The Conjunction Of Criminal Opportunity - A Tool for Clear, 'Joined-Up' Thinking About Community Safety and Crime Reduction.** Chapter in Pease, K., Ballintyne, S. and McLaren, V., eds., *Key Issues in Crime Prevention, Crime Reduction and Community Safety.* [provisional title] Institute for Public Policy Research.

This paper presents the detailed ideas behind a multi-purpose conceptual toolkit based on a complete map of the immediate causes of criminal events. The toolkit aims, among other things, to sharpen thinking about crime reduction policy and practice, draw together situational and offender-oriented approaches, aid problem-oriented action, and supply a framework for CR training and support through organising knowledge bases of 'what works'.

See also

Central Research Unit (1995). **The Safer Cities Programme in Scotland Overview Report.** *Edinburgh: The Scottish Office.*

Results of the evaluation of the Safer Cities Programme in Scotland. A wider picture of the partnership approach in Scotland is at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/library2/doc01/scis-00.htm>

Audit Commission (1999). **Safety in Numbers: Promoting Community Safety.** London: Audit Commission.

<http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/ac2/NR/LocalA/comsaf.htm>

Community safety is a major public concern affecting most people's lives in some way. With the Crime and Disorder Act, it is now a top priority for local government and other public agencies. This report tracks the development of the Act, with recommendations for government on providing sufficient central support and advice for local partnerships on local delivery. Highlighting best practice, it suggests how all the agencies involved can improve joint working to tackle the problem.

Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (2000). **Partnerships in Community Safety: an Evaluation of Phase 2 of the Safer Cities Programme.**

<http://www.regeneration.detr.gov.uk/rs/02900/index.htm>

A summary report describing the implementation and impact of the second phase of the Safer Cities Programme in England & Wales, involving over 1,400 schemes set up by community safety projects in 29 cities.

This archiving project is a collaborative effort between United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and American Society of Criminology, Division of International Criminology. Any comments or questions should be directed to Cindy J. Smith at CJSmithphd@comcast.net or Emil Wandzilak at emil.wandzilak@unodc.org.