



uOttawa

Ounce of (smart) prevention (delivered) worth a pound of (reactive) enforcement

Irvin Waller, author

Less Law, More Order:

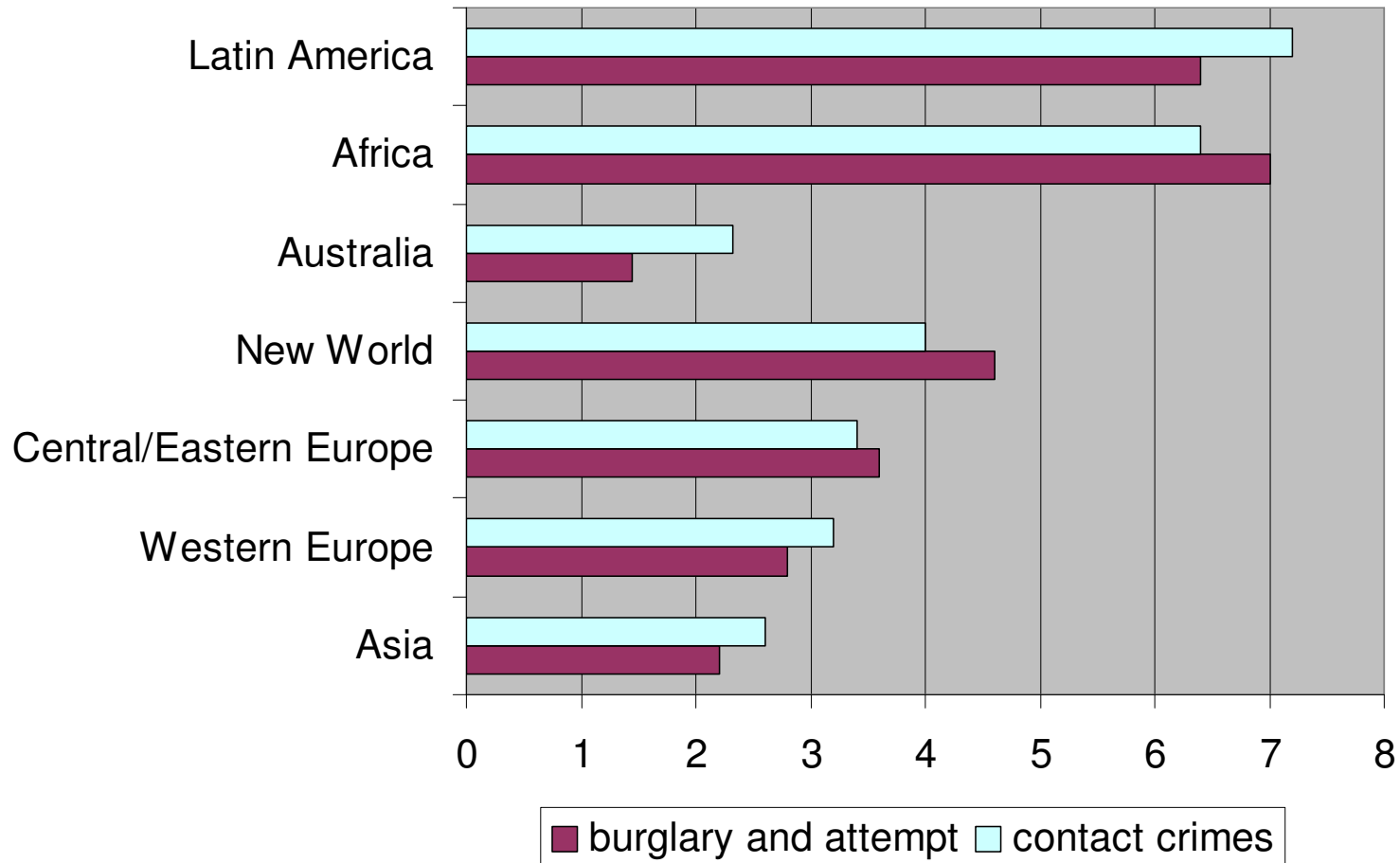
Truth about Reducing Crime

Institut pour la prévention de la criminalité
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www.prevention-crime.ca

Challenge 1

High rates of violent victimization



Challenge 2

Limited capacity of policing

What will NOT work in rich countries will work LESS:

1. lack of training, salaries, control of corruption and respect for people, victims and human rights
2. policing and criminal justice is inherently limited
 - Increasing budgets even by large amounts
 - worse these will take scarce financial resources away from public health nurses, teachers and youth workers all of which can significantly reduce crime and victimisation
 - Continuing the standard models of policing
 - patrols, response to calls for service and investigation, all of which will become less and less effective in reducing crime as fewer:
 - victims report their victimisation to the police
 - offences known to the police result in an offender being identified
3. popular American programs do not work
 - such as neighbourhood watch (burglary style), boot camps, scared straight and drug resistance education (DARE), which have been shown not to be effective in reducing crime

Prestigious agencies endorse clear evidence on what reduces crime and victimization

- United Nations
 - World Health Organization, 2002, 2004
 - Guidelines on Crime Prevention, 1996, 2002
 - Habitat – Safer Cities, 1996-
- Authoritative Sources
 - National Research Council, 1998-2005 (USA)
 - British Inspectorate of Police, 1998 (UK)
 - Home Office and Treasury, 1997 (UK)
 - Report to US Congress, 1997 (USA)
 - Safety and Security, 1997 (South Africa)
 - Audit Commission, 1996 (UK)

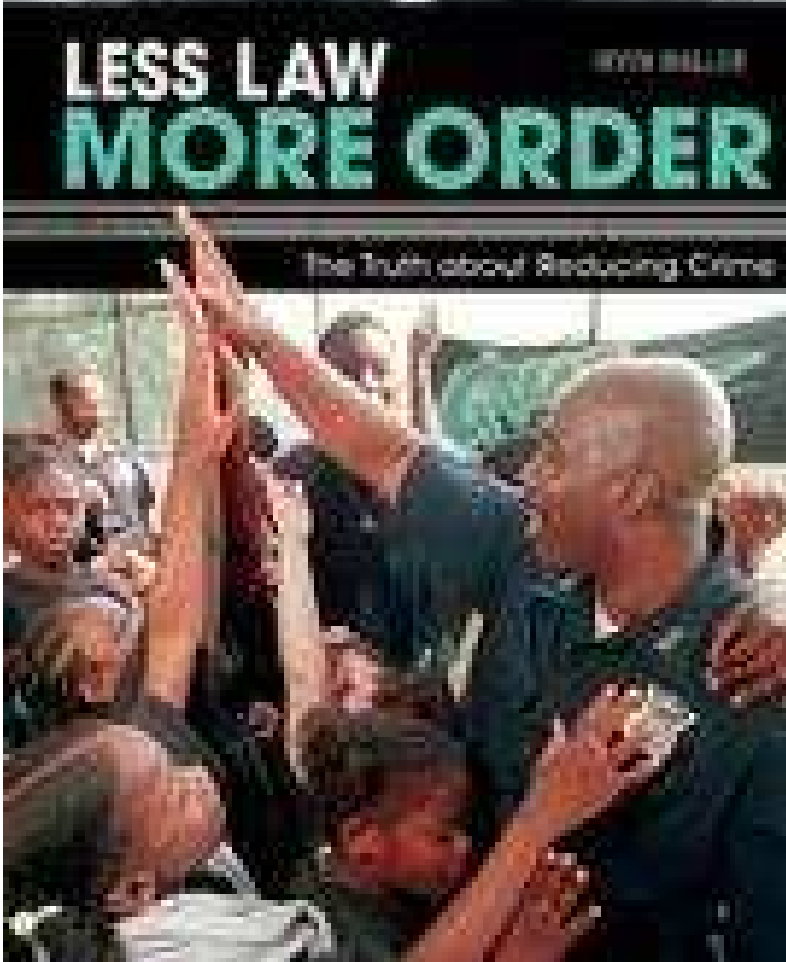
**Evidence on violence prevention supports
secondary prevention and integrated delivery
(to avoid last resort law and order)**

Less Law, More Order
The Truth about Reducing Crime

Irvin Waller

www.greenwood.com

www.amazon.com



Waller (2006), Less Law, More Order

www.prevention-crime.ca

Law and order is tough on

- Public who are victimized by violence
 - A billion adults are victims of violence and property crime
 - 100 million adults are victims of sexual assault
- Young disadvantaged men who are
 - More often victims of violence and of destructive driving
 - More often incarcerated
- Victims who suffer loss and trauma with few rights
- Taxpayers who pay for what
 - is not cost effective
 - Pre-empts funds from what works

**Tertiary prevention:
Reduction of
repeat offending**

**Secondary prevention:
Pre-crime prevention targeted to
persons and victims at risk**

**Primary prevention:
Universal social, educational and economic policies**

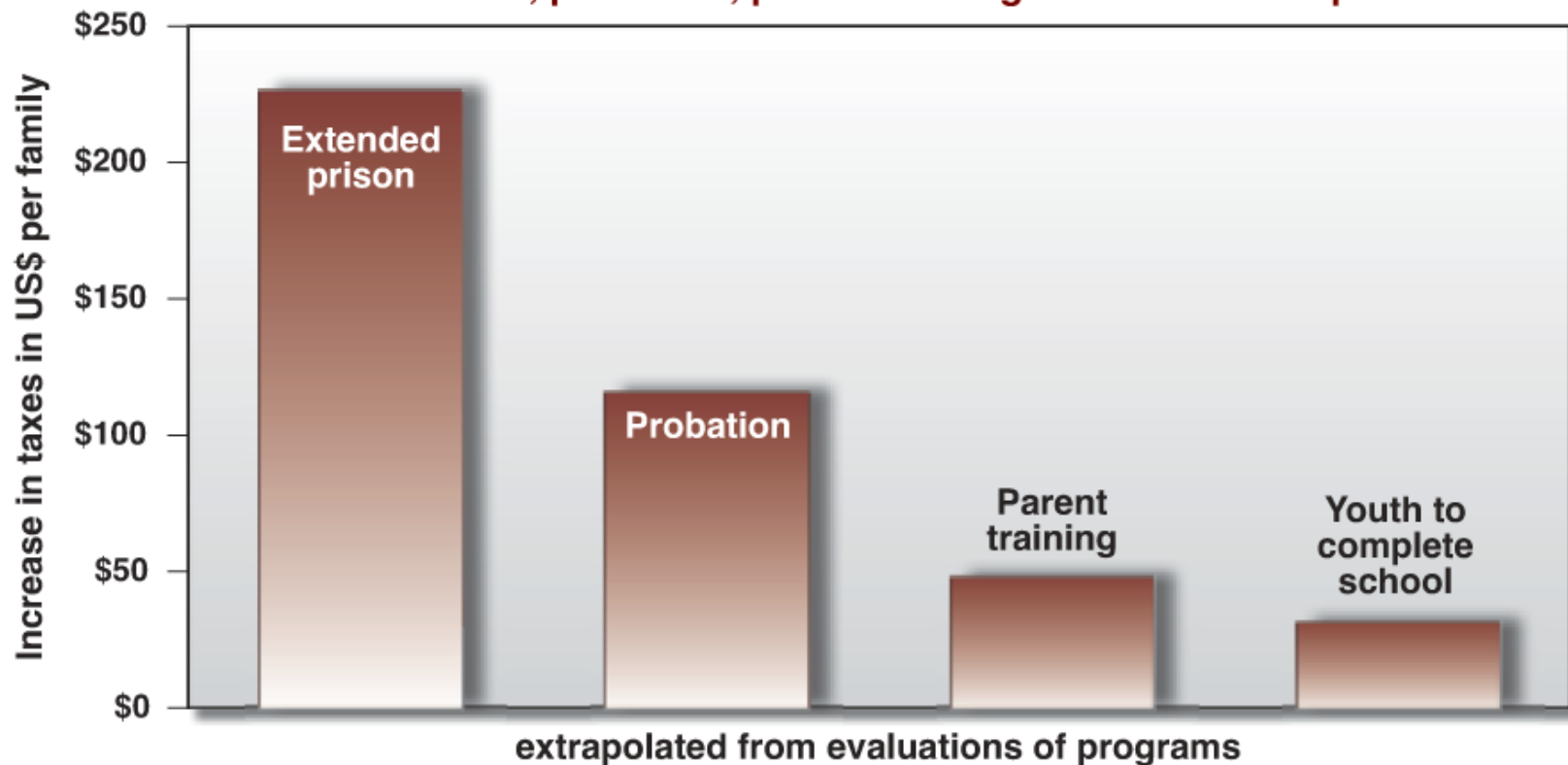
Invest in programs that help disadvantaged kids

- Increase the training given to youth to
 - use non-violent ways of resolving conflicts (through programs such as the ‘Fourth R’ and ‘Roots of Empathy’)
- Multiply what works that target factors leading to crime, such as those that:
 - Provide enriched services to youth at risk of social problems by increasing their inclusion, involvement in pro-social activities and job training
 - Provide well being through sports and strengthen life skills and chances of graduating from school
 - Enhance support (such as family support and enriched home visiting) to disadvantaged mothers who are at risk of not providing consistent caring for their young children
- Pay to Keep Kids from Crime, Not behind Bars

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Over reliance on penalties and prisons will reduce crime but at excessive cost to taxpayers and futures of young men

To achieve a 10% reduction in crime, what increase in taxes is needed using incarceration, probation, parent training and school completion?



Source: ICPC. Digest II, 1999

Partnerships recommended internationally - Violence against women

Preventing *violence against women* by investing in promising strategies and evaluating outcomes

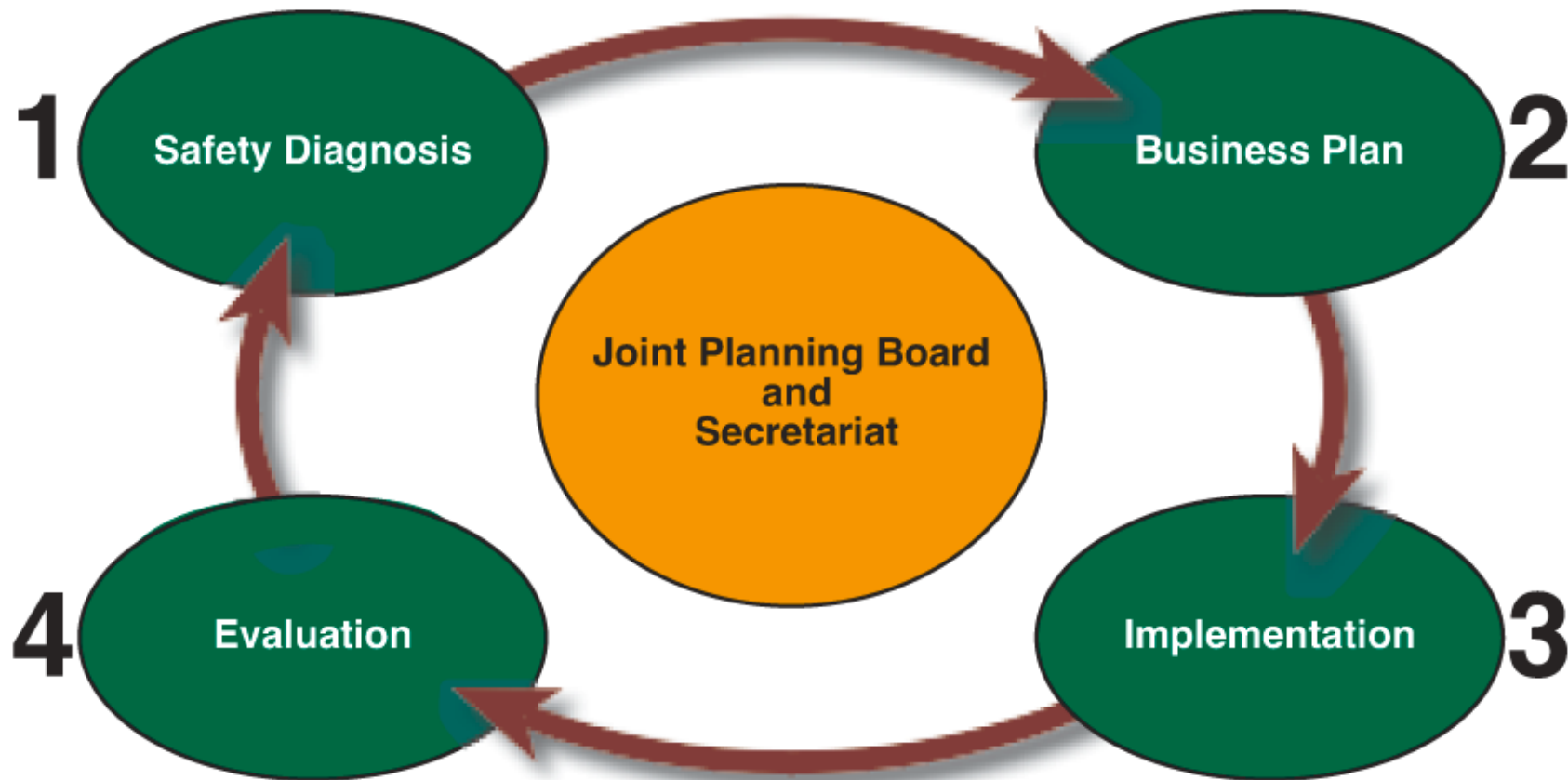
- Tackling risk factors in school-aged youth, for example by:
 - Addressing bullying in school and dating and peer violence by promoting healthy relationships
 - The Fourth R and Roots of Empathy
- Integrated multi-agency response involving social services, law enforcement, community agencies and courts
 - A strong coordinated community response enhances the ability of the CJS to respond effectively
 - One-stop centres
- High-level leadership and commitment
 - National leadership – White ribbon campaign
 - Strong societal message endorsing anti-violence norms, expands public awareness

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UN Guidelines for Crime Prevention (ECOSOC, 2002)

- Crimes can be prevented without any overall increase in costs and with substantial collateral benefits
- **Governments at all levels are responsible to:**
 - Establish centres to spearhead and sustain crime prevention
 - Organize schools, families, policing, justice, private sector and others to tackle the multiple causes of crime
 - Use proven strategies
 - Invest in training for prevention workers
 - Engage the public

Multi-sector governance to tackle multiple risk factors



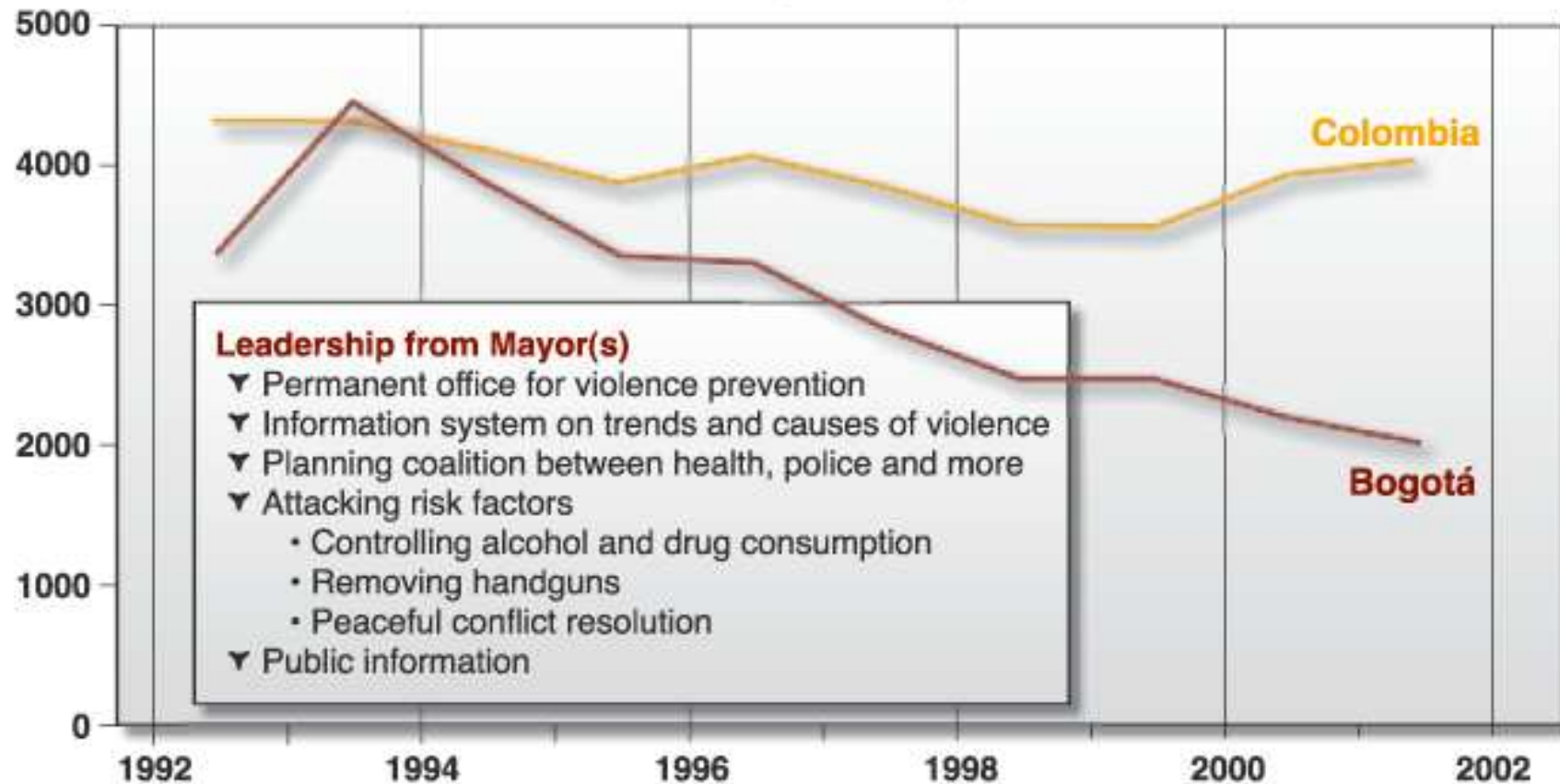
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Safer cities

Municipal safety and crime reduction strategies

- **establish a crime prevention board or coalition involving sectors such as education, health, housing, child protection and policing**
- **coordinate the development and implementation of a strategic planning process that analyses local crime problems, develops solutions, implements programs and evaluates progress**
- **coordinate the implementation of effective local solutions, including guiding federal and state/provincial programs**
- **encourage local partnerships to solve crime problems**

Trends in rates of homicide for Bogotá compared to 13.5% of national rate



Source: Personal communication with Acero Velasquez, City Hall Bogotá

Smart partnerships between pre-crime prevention services, police, engaged parents/citizens

- **Sustain and multiply partnerships, such as those focusing on:**
 - Violence against women and children
 - High crime neighborhoods
 - High volume crimes such as assault and robbery
 - Alcohol and drug abuse
- **Strengthen the capacity of these partnerships to:**
 - Analyse the evidence on crime problems
 - Focus on outcomes and evaluate results

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World Report on Health and Violence: Implementation

1. Data –
 - Victimization surveys (see Argentina), Crime Mapping - More on family violence
2. Researching violence (*add training and education*)
 - Major studies - More on family *and coaching/training*
3. Primary prevention (*add secondary prevention*)
 - Peer mediation, *partnership police-community agencies, crime prevention thru social development, situational CP*
4. Social and gender equality
 - school priorities, family law, police-court - ...
5. Support for victims
 - Victim assistance, good samaritan – More norms/training for police and lawyers, all women's police stations
6. National plan of action (*add local government plans*)
 - local government CS – More crime reduction agency, mainstream into police, schools ...

Action Plan for Crime reduction and safe communities

- **Develop and implement an action plan to reduce victimizations, based on a three year cycle that builds on the following steps:**
 - 1. Analyse the distribution and causes of crime across the province, including gaps in services – privilege mapping**
 - 2. Involve key sectors, such as education, youth services, housing and law enforcement, in identifying joint milestones, priorities and measurable goals such as reductions in victimization and fear;**
 - 3. Develop and sustain promising pre-crime prevention programs that are targeted to risk factors associated with victimization and offending;**
 - 4. Assess changes in social development and other primary prevention policies in order to recommend improvements**
 - 5. Monitor and evaluate progress in achievement of milestones and goals.**

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Safer South Africa

1. **Create President's Council on Public Safety and Crime Prevention**
 - in the President's Office to spearhead South Africa's efforts to combat and prevent crime;
2. **strengthen and upgrade the police service**
 - with the organisational, human and financial resources to respond to crime and collaborate with the agencies who can reduce crime;
3. **Focus and rationalize the criminal justice system**
 - to meet priority goals for crime reduction, including establishing an information management system;
4. **Respect the human rights and needs of victims and witnesses of crime;**
5. **Focus on children and youth**
 - by confronting the culture of violence and addressing the causes of violent crime by mobilizing national agencies such as welfare, housing and education
6. **Empower cities and local authorities**
 - to prevent crime by providing the technical and financial resources to enable them to assess and address the causes of crime in their neighbourhoods;
7. **Design out crime**
 - , by limiting the availability of guns, registering motor vehicle parts, and acting to protect citizens organized crime and money

Sustaining safe communities and crime reduction

- **Institutionalise political leadership**
- **Establish a small crime prevention responsibility centre**
 - With an advisory board
 - With a secretariat with links to the spectrum of ministries
- **Ensure sustained funds to:**
 - Support innovation and maintenance of municipal strategies, partnerships, and targeted programs
 - Develop better training, standards and data (victimization, integrated and mapped crime and social data, surveys of youth offending),
- **Create legislation to maintain the responsibility centre and its activities at the highest level of government.**

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Meet needs of victims of violence

- Police
 - All female police stations
 - Victim assistance procedures
- Emergency and community health
 - Injury and PTSD and reduce violence of revenge
- Community courts such as Gaçaça
 - Seek truth, Restitution, Retribution
- Civil party to criminal process with right to remedy to protect:
 - Right to be heard, restitution, protection

Safer Middle and Lower Income Country

- 1. Presidential Plan on Public Safety**
 - **Lead shift to public safety from over-reliance on enforcement**
 - **Invest in training, management data and indicators such as victim surveys**
- 2. Target services to children and youth most at risk**
- 3. Prevent violence against women**
- 4. Empower cities and local authorities to plan and deliver**
- 5. Strengthen and upgrade the police and criminal justice**
- 6. Meet needs of victims and respect their human rights**
- 7. Limit access to facilitators, such as guns, alcohol, and unregistered cars and parts**

Mission:

Institute for Prevention of Crime

To reduce crime and help victims by getting knowledge used

Goals

1. Strengthen and disseminate research, knowledge and evaluation
2. Collaborate with all orders of government and civil society to get knowledge used
 - National working group
 - Provincial governments
 - Network of major cities
3. Promote graduate and advanced learning

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