



AUSTRALIAN CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

A just society through crime prevention

SEPTEMBER 2018 NEWSLETTER



CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

SINCE August 2008 ACPC has published an annual Newsletter. This enables our members and friends to keep in contact on a regular basis and to share details of what they have been doing and provide news and information of past or forthcoming events, projects or initiatives, so as to help each other in endeavouring to reduce crime and enhance community safety.

This 2018 Newsletter contains contributions from many of our members and also from friends from many other parts of the world including the Asia Pacific region but also other places including the USA, Europe and Africa. We are most grateful to all those who have provided reports and photographs and I personally thank all those who have contributed in any way.

As can be seen, many different issues are discussed, and I hope that the readers of the Newsletter will find them interesting, helpful and stimulating.

National Secretary Astrid Macleod and I travelled to the USA and Canada last September and October. We caught up with some old friends and made many new friendships and associations, thereby extending our informal "Network" to the North American region. This Newsletter commences with a report of our visit and who we met and what we discussed.

With best wishes to all.



Peter Norman
ACPC Chairman

REPORT ON VISIT TO THE USA AND CANADA SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 2017

Los Angeles – Kevin Coffey, Travel Safety Advisor



In Los Angeles we met Mr. Kevin Coffey, a former member of the Los Angeles Police Department who is now internationally recognized as an expert and training consultant in crime avoidance tactics. A pioneer in travel crime investigations, he founded the LAPD's Los Angeles International Airport's Crimes Investigations Detail and has been passionate about exposing others in avoiding the pitfalls of travel, street crime, pickpockets, travel scams, as well as largest rising crime in the United States - identity theft. He provides a wealth of information on multiple personal security and traveller safety issues including travel skills for students. Kevin's website is <https://www.kevincoffey.com/>

Los Angeles Police Department

Kevin introduced us to LAPD members Lt Raymond Marquez, Sgt Angelo Castro, and Officers Javier Berrigan and Garrett Stultz, all of the Community Relationship Division, who briefed us on crime prevention and community safety initiatives in the Los Angeles area.



LAPD endeavours to build bridges of goodwill with the Community so that the public regard police officers as friends who they can trust and are there to help them rather than as persons to fear. It provides information and written material on a wide range of crime prevention issues including brochures and booklets to children eg the prevention of bullying, staying safe online, Halloween safety tips, etc.

We also learned of the LAPD Internship Program and POPP (Police Orientation and Development Program) which is a two-year Associate's Degree program recruiting 12th graders and recent high school graduates into classes at the same site where police recruits are trained. Graduates can apply to join the LAPD, and are regularly considered as top choices for employment as parks department employees, private security officers, police aides, detention officers, sheriff's deputies, and more.

The LAPD has a comprehensive website containing crime prevention information including a "Crime Prevention Tip of the Month" and a "Traffic Tip of the Month".

A community program "IWATCH" helps neighbourhoods and the city to stay safe from terrorist activities and citizens are invited to report suspicious behaviours and activities. A website and phone line is available for reporting on such matters. There is also a LA crime stoppers program.

In many places in the USA, Neighbourhood Watch is now undertaken almost exclusively online via *Nextdoor*, the first private social network for neighbourhoods. Like *Facebook* does for friends and relatives, and *Linked In* does for businesses, it facilitates contact within neighbourhoods online and on a smartphone app. Police and fire departments are integrating Nextdoor into their services so they can work with neighbours to create safer neighbourhoods, using the Network to inform neighbours of high-priority alerts or news via text message.

Chicago – Professor Art Lurigio

Professor Art Lurigio is the Associate Dean for Faculty in the College of Arts and Sciences. He is a psychologist and a Professor of Criminal Justice and Psychology. He has a wealth of knowledge and experience researching substance use and crime and the interface between mental health and the criminal justice systems and has published more than 300 books, chapters, articles and technical reports. Professor Lurigio has very kindly contributed an article for this Newsletter.

Washington DC- Professor Frederic Lemieux, George Washington University



Professor Lemieux is the Program Director of Bachelor in Police and Security Studies; Master's in Security and Safety Leadership; Master's in Strategic Cyber Operations and Information Management at the George Washington University. His research has focused on policing, homeland security, and cybersecurity and he is currently conducting studies on cyber defense and intelligence sharing on cyber threats. He has published seven books and various journal articles examining crime control during major disasters, counter-terrorism, intelligence agencies, and police cooperation.

<https://www.thecipherbrief.com/the-problems-with-response-and-prevention>

<https://www.thecipherbrief.com/a-cyber-strategy>

New York – Red Hook Community Court, Brooklyn

We visited the Red Hook Community Justice Centre in Red Hook, Brooklyn, established by the NY based Centre for Court Innovation, meeting director Mr James Brodick, and joined the Presiding Judge Alex Calabrese, for a morning session in his court. The Centre conceives, plans, and operates programs seeking to test new ideas, solve difficult problems, and achieve system change in the justice area.



Red Hook is a small area of western Brooklyn. In 1988, *Life* magazine declared it “the crack capital of America.” Things hit rock bottom in 1992, when a popular elementary school principal was shot and killed while searching for a fourth-grade boy who had left school.

Since it was established in 2000, the Centre has been extremely effective in reducing crime in the neighbourhood of Brooklyn NY. A 2013 evaluation found that adult defendants who went through Red Hook had a 10 percent lower recidivism rate than those who went through traditional courts and the effect was even more pronounced for juveniles, who saw a 20 percent decrease compared to other systems.

It is a community court which tries to determine the underlying problems leading to the defendant's criminal behaviour, whether it be addiction, homelessness, lack of education or something else. It requires defendants to address their problems while at the same time repaying the community they have harmed. A typical sentence can include mandatory drug treatment, job training, adult education classes, community service or a combination. The community benefits directly not only from the mandated community service—such as painting over graffiti and cleaning local parks—but, more importantly, by having a member of the community get to the root of his or her criminal activity and address it.

The Justice Centre is a multi-jurisdictional court because people in Red Hook face a wide range of problems—from quality-of-life crime to domestic violence to substance abuse issues. These problems do not necessarily conform to the jurisdictional boundaries of the court system. A single family could find itself in Criminal Court, Housing Court and Family Court under the traditional court system. At the Red Hook Community Justice Centre, these are combined bringing all such cases into one courtroom with one judge. The goal is to offer, as much as possible, a coordinated approach to people's problems.



Judge Calabrese hears cases that would typically go to three different courts -- civil, juvenile and criminal.

Red Hook today is now a far different place. There's a gleaming 40,000-square-foot Tesla showroom just blocks from the courthouse, the city's only IKEA is nearby. Bike-share stations have sprouted up in front of public housing. Part of that has to do with the same gentrifying forces that have changed much of the rest of Brooklyn in the past 15 years.

Supporters say the court has helped too.

Part of the reason for that success rate rests in Red Hook's basic dedication to treating defendants with dignity. A growing body of research around the notion of "procedural justice," pioneered by Yale psychology professor Tom Tyler, shows that *litigants (including criminal defendants) are more likely to abide by a court's rulings if they think that the process used to reach those rulings is fair -- even when the ruling isn't in their favour.* That certainly seems to be the case at Red Hook. "When offenders were asked to describe in their own words how their experiences at the Justice Center differed from their experiences in other courts," the 2013 NCSC study said, "the word they most frequently chose was 'respectful.'"

Australia has a Community Court in South Yarra, Victoria, and this is featured in an Article by ACPC Executive member Tiffany Kappen later in this newsletter.

Boston- Professor Jack Greene, Northeastern University



Jack R. Greene is Professor Emeritus, previously Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice and the former Dean of the College of Criminal Justice at Northeastern University, where he led academic and research programs focused on matters of criminology and justice policy (1999-2008). Recognized as one of the country's leading scholars in the field of policing, he has published six books, a two-volume Encyclopedia of Police Science, and over 100 research articles, book chapters, research reports and policy papers on matters of policing in the U.S. and internationally. He co-edited, *Criminologists on Terrorism* (Cambridge University Press) with Brian Forst and James Lynch (2011).

Dr. Greene has written widely on matters of police service delivery, community approaches to policing, crime prevention and police management. More recently he has shifted his research focus from community-oriented approaches to crime prevention and law enforcement, to the strategic and practical problems the police encounter in community building, preserving human rights and in taking on a new

security role in an era of terrorism. He now writes on terrorism, human rights and the social and legal complexity of police interventions.

Professor Greene strongly encouraged ACPC to continue publication of the Newsletter which enabled people working at the “coal face” to tell others what they were doing and of its effectiveness.

We discussed general matters of policing with Professor Greene including the use of community policing and the focuses of particular police forces in other countries eg Scotland and Sweden.

Montreal - Justice Michael Stober, Quebec Superior Court.

Justice Stober had recently delivered a significant ruling on the secrecy of police surveillance devices. The ruling raised the important issue as to whether police who advanced their investigations with secret surveillance techniques or the help of telecommunications corporations could prevent those methods from being revealed during prosecutions.

Montreal- International Centre for the Prevention of Crime

We visited the Montreal based ICPC which was founded in 1994. ACPC is a member. ICPC members now include a range of national and sub-regional governments from across the world, as well as a Board of international, regional and national organizations, cities, and a wide variety of non-government organizations and associations concerned with issues of crime prevention and community safety. Its work is also supported by an international Scientific Committee of experts in the field.



We briefed ICPC with a report on the work and activities of ACPC, including the seminars and conferences we have convened and the website we maintain and the Newsletter we publish, and informed it of the wide crime prevention related network we have established in the Asia Pacific region and in other parts of the world including Europe and Africa.

We discussed opportunities which we have to share information in the future, including the contact details of those involved in our network.

We were briefed on various initiatives including the forthcoming 12th International Colloquium titled “Crime Prevention Strategies in the 21st Century: Evolving Practices and Policies”, on the Hub Project, Saskatchewan, (a multi-agency team focused on crime prevention by integrating the activities of various community agencies, including the Police Service, local school boards, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Services). The Hub concept closely resembles Denmark’s SSP project, studied by ACPC during a visit to Copenhagen in 2014. South Australia has a similar program, the Multi Agency Protection Service (MAPS) model, managing domestic violence and related child protection matters



We also discussed the Canadian Centre for Community Engagement and the Prevention of Violence, Project Enact, which has the goal of enhancing Africa's capacity to respond more effectively to transnational organized crime, and the Second Africa Forum for Urban Safety Learning Exchange held in Durban, South Africa.

Annapolis Royal Nova Scotia – Provincial Court

We attended the morning's hearings of the Provincial Court of Nova Scotia in Annapolis Royal.

The Nova Scotia Criminal Justice Transformation Group is an action group working toward transformational change in the criminal justice system in Nova Scotia.

Lunenburg Nova Scotia- Meeting with Deputy Mayor Peter Mosher

We met Deputy Mayor Peter Mosher and told him of ACPC's work. The Lunenburg County Crime Prevention Association, founded in January 2012, consists of volunteers who work together with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to create safer communities through education, awareness, and a reduction in crime. It achieves this mission through partnership with the police, the public, private and corporate sectors and all levels of government.

Halifax Nova Scotia- meeting with Professor Tim Stretton

We met Professor Tim Stretton who teaches legal history at St Mary's University. Tim is formerly from Adelaide.

REPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA

NEWS FROM DR ISABELLE BARTKOWIAK-THÉRON

In 2017, the ACPC partnered with the Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement studies and welcomed Ms Emma Kiis, as part of the internship program within the Criminology Masters program at Aalborg University, Denmark. Ms Kiis arrived in mid-September to take up a Research Internship under the supervision of Dr Isabelle Bartkowiak-Théron, and with general guidance and support from TILES and the Australian Crime Prevention Council (ACPC). In addition to taking part in research activities focussing on law enforcement and public health at TILES, Ms Kiis will help develop some resources for the ACPC on the topic of the role of police in crime prevention. This includes:

- a paper on the School, Social Services and Police initiative in Denmark (SSP), a prevention-focused initiative looking at law enforcement and public health collaboration (which will be made available via the ACPC and TILES websites)
 - an annotated bibliography on crime prevention and policing (which will be made available via the ACPC website)
 - some administration components of the projects run by TILES in law enforcement and public health (<http://www.utas.edu.au/tiles/research/research-themes/law-enforcement-and-public-health>)
- Ms Kiis was based on the Sandy Bay Campus, and her internship program lasted until Christmas 2017. The ACPC and TILES were delighted to have Ms Kiis with us, and thank her for her contributions to our shared resources.
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News from Dr Isabelle Bartkowiak-Théron and Leigh Garrett

The ACPC is in the process of drafting position papers about the most important concepts in crime prevention. These position papers, complete with references, will be peer-reviewed, subject to executive approval, and made available on the ACPC website, and will consist of definitional briefing notes that can help in the discussion and location of crime prevention initiatives across the larger conceptual and practice landscape of problem-solving initiatives across Australasia. The first position papers will focus on crime prevention, and early intervention. Suggestions for other topics can forward to Dr Bartkowiak-Théron and Leigh Garrett, who are in charge of this initiate for the ACPC.

Dr. Isabelle Bartkowiak-Théron

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NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH AUSTRALASIA (AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND)



Maria Bennett,
CEO, Neighbourhood Watch Australia

Neighbourhood Watch Australasia (NHW) is the overarching organisational body, embracing all Neighbourhood Watch (NHW) programs in Australia and the Neighbourhood Support program of New Zealand. Our goal is to create safer, connected and more inclusive communities. We do this by formulating strategies and activities that encourage community participation, building safe and confident communities to reduce the fear of crime and increase feelings of safety in the community.

NHW is a community based crime prevention program which aims to improve the quality of life within neighbourhoods by minimising preventable crime and promoting closer community ties. The program relies on the community and the Police working together in partnership to achieve these outcomes.

One of the aims of NHW is to build better and more inclusive relationships with the people who live around us, especially the elderly and vulnerable. Neighbours are important, because good relationships with others can and does change communities. Social connection also makes us feel better. It helps prevent loneliness, isolation and depression.

NHW is a positive link between communities and the Police. Whereby communities feel that they are empowered to take action and have some control and ownership of what happens in their streets and neighbourhoods. This collective efficacy is strengthened by many of the NHW programs such as 'Getting to know your neighbour' that builds connectivity and trust amongst neighbours. Strengthening these relationships is likely to provide the basis of working together in an informal way to achieve some of the desired crime prevention outcomes by simply watching out for each other.

NHWA is made up of thousands of dedicated volunteers. The value of the time and effort of these amazing people is immeasurable. They are the frontline of NHW, the eyes and ears of the community. They work tirelessly in the area of crime prevention, working closely with police and aligned with policing objectives and strategies, implementing activities that reduce the risk of crimes occurring and the potential harmful effects that crime has in our society.



NHW plays a very important role in the community and as a 'grass roots' organisation has a great deal of interaction with people in major cities, regional centres, and rural and remote areas of Australia and New Zealand. Communities are becoming more security conscious and NHWA has a very significant contribution to make. As CEO of NHWA I work with a wide variety of stakeholders that together bring about safer, more connected and inclusive communities.

Some of our recent activities... 2017 wrapped up with the NHW Queensland (NHWQ) conference in October. It was inspiring to watch the NHWQ Awards presented to so many dedicated Police Officers who work with NHW, often in their own time, putting great initiatives in place with their local NHW groups. "Diversity Is Our Strength" was the theme for the NHWQ conference and what a great theme it is for all of NHW. Diversity - the power of many. Many people, many cultures, many languages, many ideas! A diverse group of people with a common belief in the good that being involved in NHW brings.



We also presented our annual NHWA awards. The NHWA Police Commissioners Award was given to Senior Constable Amanda Dohrman from Queensland for her 11 years of service to her NHW group in Bundaberg, where she has served as NHW Liaison Officer, Assistant Area coordinator, newsletter editor, Secretary, Treasurer and guest presenter at conferences and meetings.



The NHWA Malcolm Grant OAM Volunteer Member of the Year Award was given to Gailene Miller for 30 years service to NHWA. As a founding member of NHW Riverview, Gailene has held numerous positions in the group's committee, from writing newsletters and delivery person to Zone Coordinator and Treasurer.

These are just two of the thousands of volunteers who give their hard work, dedication and commitment to NHW, forming the backbone of the organisation and making a tangible difference in their communities.

Our goals for 2018 are focused around the continuation of our five Federal Government funded projects.

1. Community Funding Program

This program funds small projects within NHW groups across Australia. The February funding round received 67 applications, with 35 successful applicants receiving full or partial funding of over \$45 000. Projects included: one way number plate screw installation days, cuppa with a cop, social media training to name a few. We look forward to seeing many beneficial outcomes from our successful recipients.

2. Diagrammatic Brochures Project

We've been working in conjunction with multi-cultural teams from within Police departments, local governments/councils and migrant settlement organisations from across Australia to create, design and deliver some great resources for our culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) community members. We often don't realise how many people in our communities don't speak English as their first language, and these communities deserve equal access to personal and public safety information and strategies. There are currently four diagrammatic brochures that have been produced, focusing on Personal safety, Vehicle Safety, Home Security and Family Violence, with two additional brochures planned to be developed in this series. Through visual learning, the basic ideals and values of NHW are portrayed to ensure that the Australian principles of keeping yourself, your family and your belongings safe are shared with people newly arrived in Australia.

3. Remote and Vulnerable Communities Program

Our main focus has been on engaging with remote indigenous communities in Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory, working in partnership with existing organisations, schools, community leaders and elders to identify community challenges and creating sustainable and strategic solutions. This program empowers community members to take a shared responsibility with police to address local crime and community safety issues. Whilst acknowledging variances across communities, the structure is built on an engagement model that focuses on localised problem solving, through education and awareness and builds community capacity and capability.

On a recent working trip to Gunbalanya in Arnhem Land Northern Territory, we were fortunate enough to be invited to speak with the seniors class at the Secondary School. During the meeting Paul Keightley a Northern Territory Community Engagement Police Officer spoke about the role of NHW in local communities where he grew up and where he worked; Bernie Durkin the President of NHTWA spoke about Respect - respect for your body, the food you eat, making good choices, respect for your family and elders and respect for your community; and NHTWA CEO Maria Bennett spoke about the different stages of our lives from childhood to adulthood and the importance of school and education and how that gives us good options for our future - work, careers and the roles we have in communities.



Hira Morgan senior teacher of the Gunbalanya Secondary School said "The visit sparked a concern for safety on our roads and around our homes in Community. As part of our Well-Being session 'Keeping Ourselves Safe' we have looked at how to keep ourselves safe as well as looking out for the safety of others. Students were given different scenarios of situations and asked how they would/should react". Students participated in creating posters for the Australian Emergency number. These activities and outcomes display the heart of our Remote

and Vulnerable Communities Program – creating partnerships between NHWA and existing communities with a desire to develop safer living and community practices.

This project includes creating a NHWA Indigenous book resource called "Children come to school", this resource will be used to educate children within indigenous communities about the benefits of attending school, education, personal and public safety strategies and practices.

4. Repository of Information Project

The repository of information is a dynamic project that allows all jurisdictions to access ideas and projects previously conducted to prevent crime. It is a combined learning library that ensures valuable resources and information are readily available to all jurisdictions, providing instant access to ideas and problem-solving strategies that combat crime and increases personal and public safety that have been found to be effective in other locations.

5. Community Safety Training Days

Community Training provides opportunities for NHW members and the public to be exposed to relevant information around localised community safety and crime prevention initiatives. These opportunities, offered free of charge to all member jurisdictions, provide an opportunity to learn from the experiences of others, and have been held in Darwin, Sydney, Canberra, Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast. The next two training days will be held in Alice Springs and Townsville.

In addition to these five main projects, NHWA also continues to support existing groups through supplying a suite of resources including signage, brochures, posters, banners, newsletters, magazines, training discs, all which have been prepared to enhance project delivery within member jurisdictions. We continuously promote growth and long-term sustainability of our organisation.

Overarching all of NHWA activities and projects is the relationship between NHW members and policing organisations. The future of effective and beneficial crime prevention lies within the effective partnerships between the two as we work together to achieve common goals and create safer, inclusive and more resilient communities.

NHW brings together like-minded people, resources and organisations to grow stronger well connected communities.

Responsibility for NHW is about *everyone*. *Every* person, in *every* community.

Working with individuals, families, neighbourhoods, communities and businesses.

Then we can all live in communities that are welcoming, kind, supportive and safe.

I feel very privileged to be involved in this great organisation with so many like-minded and dedicated people.

Let's take action. Let's take ownership. And number one - let's stay safe.

NEWS FROM CARSAFE

Carsafe is the Australian National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council. Mr Ray Carroll, the Director of NMVTRC, is an Executive member of ACPC

Details of Carsafe activities can be found at <https://carsafe.com.au/publications>

REPORT ON THE AUSTRALIAN VEHICLE CRIME CONFERENCE, APRIL 2017

The Australian Vehicle Crime Conference was held from April 4 to 6 2017 at the RACV City Club, hosted by the NMVTRC in conjunction with Victoria Police and The International Association of Auto Theft Investigators (IAATI), and sponsored by RACV.



The conference provided an excellent forum for sharing knowledge and expertise in the field of vehicle crime prevention, bringing together more than 240 representatives from policing and law enforcement, crime prevention, academia, general insurance, motor trades, local government and community sectors to review current national and local strategic and operational responses to vehicle crime.

The conference program was based around three key themes, *Diverting Young offenders*, presented by Detective Chief Inspector Paul Betts of the West Midlands Police whom spoke on how in the mid-2000s the United Kingdom had introduced a coordinated multi-agency approach to the delivery of youth justice services, (noting that Victoria Police was pursuing a similar approach), *Disrupting the vehicle laundering and separated parks markets*, presented by Geoff Gwilym, the Executive Director of the VACC, and *Building stakeholder and community capacity and promoting innovation*, presented by Brian Negus, the RACV's General Manager of Public Policy. Mr Robert McDonald, the Secretary-General of RCAR called on car makers to maintain a process of continuous improvement in respect of attack testing and looking for weaknesses in their systems.

A full list of speakers, presentations and a comprehensive conference summary can be downloaded from <https://carsafe.com.au/conference>

AIM FOR THE STARS

For the past 5 years NMVTRC has biannually published the *CARS Theft Risk Rating*, which provides a five star rating system that shows the theft risk of vehicles in Australia - the more stars the lower the risk. The ratings are based on car theft rates making it a useful tool when buying a used car.

Using these and other ratings it is now possible to choose a vehicle that will provide higher safety protection to its driver and other road users and also a low risk of vehicle theft. Consumers are encouraged to consider

choosing vehicles which score highest on at least two of the ratings. To view the full report, visit carsafe.com.au/star-rating.

See the NMVTRC's quarterly Single issue in brief Newsletter. February 2018, at Carsafe's website.

PROFESSOR DAVID KENNEDY AND RACHEL LOCKE VISIT AUSTRALIA



ACPC Vice President Garner Clancey

Professor David Kennedy (Director of the National Network for Safe Communities based at John Jay College, New York) and Rachel Locke (Director of International Interventions at the National Network for Safe Communities) recently visited Australia. During numerous events at Sydney University at RMIT, David and Rachel shared insights from their violence prevention work in numerous cities in the US and now internationally. In particular, they highlighted the importance of the following:

1. Focus on the very small number of offenders responsible for disproportionate amounts of violence
2. Look for group and collective dynamics, which often involves mapping criminal networks and groups
3. Create certainty through clear law enforcement approaches that target the small number of serious repeat violent offenders
4. Provide clear information to offenders about risk, which often involves explaining the legal sanctions that will be applied in the context of ongoing violence
5. Mobilise the moral voice of the community by bringing appropriate community leaders together with offenders
6. Offer support and outreach to provide pathways out of violence
7. Communicate with offenders face-to-face so they know what will happen if they continue to participate in violent crime
8. Keep your promises (to enforce the law, to provide support, etc)

More information about the important work of the National Network for Safe Communities can be found at: <https://nnscommunities.org/>. These approaches have now been used in various contexts, including to prevent group gun violence, to disrupt drug markets, to prevent intimate partner violence and to prevention violence in prisons.

This visit was made possible through funding from the University of Sydney Law School, the Sydney Institute of Criminology, the Australian Institute of Criminology, the US Studies Centre, and the Victorian Department of Justice and Regulation.

This photo was taken at an event hosted by the US Studies Centre on Wednesday 18 April 2018. Professor Kennedy and Rachel Locke are in conversation with Dr David Smith (US Studies Centre).



COMMUNITY JUSTICE PROVING ITSELF AT THE NEIGHBOURHOOD JUSTICE CENTRE

Tiffany Kappen, Criminologist and ACPC Executive member



Courtyard space at the Neighbourhood Justice Centre
Photo from the Neighbourhood Justice Centre website

The Neighbourhood Justice Centre (NJC) has been serving the City of Yarra for 11 years, since the opening in February 2007. The NJC is the first community court in Australia and is located in Collingwood, an inner city suburb of Melbourne. Collingwood and the surrounding suburbs are amongst a thriving area, with numerous cafes, restaurants, vintage stores and music based nightlife. In the 2006 census the City of Yarra was home to 69,330 people, 10 years later the 2016 census found the population had grown to almost 87,000. The City of Yarra is a very multicultural area with a large proportion of residents from Vietnam, England, New Zealand, China, Greece and Ethiopia. While the area is thriving now it was not always like this. There have been and still are to an extent great struggles with regard to disadvantage and high crime rates. In the early to mid 2000's crime rates in the City of Yarra were reaching very high levels, with some crimes being double the state's average. The most common crimes included assault, robbery, theft and illicit drugs. Due to these high statistics the state government believed that the area needed something in order to reduce crime and increase socioeconomic levels. The suburb of Collingwood in the City of Yarra was therefore chosen as the ideal location for the implementation of a new state government initiative, a neighbourhood justice centre.

The NJC is not your typical court or legal centre, rather it addresses justice with a whole new focus on tackling crime and disadvantage, that results in benefits for the entire community. The NJC uses a therapeutic and restorative justice approach, which aims "to provide new and innovative ways of dealing with crime and other forms of social disorder, disadvantage and conflict in the local area" (Victorian Government Department of Justice 2010). The court is only for people who live in the City of Yarra, are homeless or are Aboriginal and have a strong connection with the area. The NJC was modelled on the Red Hook Community Justice Centre in Brooklyn, New York. The Red Hook Centre was established in 2000 due to the high levels of crime and disadvantage, largely related to drugs. The Red Hook Centre focuses on improving quality of life and reducing crime by understanding the underlying reasons, which have led people to break the law. These reasons varied anywhere from lack of education, to drug addiction and domestic violence. The three main areas of focus for Red Hook to achieve its goals are deterrence, intervention and legitimacy. A number of programs are in place to deter offenders from committing further crimes, as well as youth and community outreach programs to deter others in the Red Hook neighbourhood. Intervention is used primarily for juveniles but also for a small population of adult defendants to participate in drug abuse treatment and other voluntary social services. And lastly legitimacy, this is an essential focus to ensure everyone is experiencing procedural justice, that is, people feel represented and treated fairly and are therefore more likely to obey the law and to further strengthen community bonds.

Red Hook has proven to be a fantastic success in all its areas. Three out of four offenders have received help through social services instead of spending time in jail or receiving fines. Jail is used predominantly as a secondary sanction for those who fail to meet their social or community order. Research has also shown that there is a twenty per cent decrease in recidivism rates for juvenile offenders compared to the downtown mainstream court over a two-year period. Furthermore there was a ten per cent decline in recidivism for adult

offenders. A further study looked into community perception of the justice centre and found that people felt “the judge and court staff were ... respectful and genuinely concerned about defendants’ well-being” (Lee et al. 2013). Countries throughout the world are looking at the success of Red Hook and experimenting in their homeland to improve justice in their country. Australia is just one of the many countries throughout the world who have been watching the Red Hook initiative and are now embarking on restorative and therapeutic justice methods of their own.

Following the success of Red Hook the NJC was born in Collingwood. The NJC’s attention is on the root causes of destructive and criminal behaviour by addressing issues of social disadvantage (to tackle crime once it has occurred and also to work on crime prevention strategies). The overall goal of the NJC is to tackle local crime, improve safety and increase confidence in and access to the justice system. The NJC is not just about punishing those who have committed crimes, it is about creating partnerships and problem solving to reduce crime and reoffending in its area. While the NJC was modelled on the Red Hook centre, community justice cannot be understood as a blanket model. Each community and neighbourhood is unique and therefore community justice must reflect this. So those involved with the planning and implementation of the NJC had to keep these differences in mind. The goals of the NJC and Red Hood reflect the key themes in community justice, however the methods to achieve them are what vary from place to place.



The front of the Neighbourhood Justice Centre in Collingwood

Photo from the Neighbourhood Justice Centre website

The NJC’s goals are 1) to prevent and reduce criminal and other harmful behaviour in the Yarra community, 2) to increase confidence in and access to the justice system for the Yarra community and 3) to strengthen the NJC community justice model and facilitate the transfer of its practices to other courts and communities. The NJC has a therapeutic and restorative approach to justice delivery using a multi-jurisdictional court, this court includes a Magistrates court, children’s court, victims of crime assistance tribunal and the Victorian civil and administrative tribunal all in the same room. This type of court means the magistrate, David Fanning has a wealth of knowledge covering all areas of criminal and civil disputes in the City of Yarra, his in depth knowledge helps inform crime prevention work in the area and achieve better outcomes for the offender and the community as a whole. Having just one magistrate means closer and more professional relationships can be made, not just between the court staff and the magistrate but also with the offenders. A follow up review is required at the NJC, where the offender reports back on his or her progress, during these reviews the magistrate is present and sits at the table, with everyone else (there is no hierarchy and everyone is at the same level). Research has found that the “magistrate’s proximity to the offender helps create the sense that the magistrate is supportive of the offender and is just another participant (no more or less powerful than any others) in the process.” (Victorian Government Department of Justice 2010).

To further assist offenders and the Yarra community the NJC also has a number of programs and professionals working to create a ‘one stop shop’. The NJC has problem solving services, mediation, victims’ support, mental health, drug and alcohol treatment, counselling, housing support, employment and training support, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander support services and legal advice. Community correctional services are also available which focus on rehabilitating offenders and diverting low-risk offender away from prison, to reduce the cycle of re-offending. The NJC provides easy access to these extremely important resources for the entire community. These services are paramount for people living in the area that may be struggling and leaning towards crime, as a way out. This means that anyone in the City of Yarra can go to the NJC to receive help in numerous areas all in the one place, the centre is not just for people who have broken the law, it is for the entire community.

So how has the NJC succeeded so far? ... Since the opening 11 years ago research has illustrated that there has been a 31 per cent decline in total crime in the Yarra area, specifically related to a large decline in property theft (Ross 2015).

According to a 2011 evaluation study by the Victorian Auditor General's Office the NJC has "showed positive indications of reducing reoffending". The study also stated that the NJC is illustrating a positive impact on the local community and its clients, emphasising that the use of crime prevention initiatives and a community justice approach are proving to be a great success in the area.

A major source of increasing recidivism rates is the number of non-violent offenders being sent to prison. Prison is known as the school of crime and a revolving door, where offenders go in and come out with more criminal connections and knowledge of criminal activities. In order to reduce the recidivism rate the NJC prioritise community orders over prison sentences for appropriate non-violent crimes. Therefore there has been an increase in the number of community orders given out in the City of Yarra for the benefit of the offender and the community. Community orders are a more successful way of rehabilitating offenders because they have the opportunity to help better themselves and the community they have harmed. This is achieved through education programs, drug and alcohol treatment and community service work. The NJC found in a 2010 evaluation that offenders were 14 per cent less likely to offend compared to offenders going through the normal court system.

Further success can be seen through the drop in unemployment in the area since the opening, suggesting locals are accessing the services provided to find work or get the support they need to keep their employment. The NJC works with the Brotherhood of St Laurence to provide support and training for locals because they understand that gaining and maintaining employment is the most successful tool in overcoming disadvantage.

Nevertheless there is a huge challenge when evaluating community courts such as the NJC and Red Hook because it is difficult to say definitively that the decrease in crime rates or unemployment are solely due to the community court and nothing else. Due to this challenge the evaluation process of the NJC needs to continue while the NJC grows before it can be evaluated more precisely. Overall however the NJC is showing great potential, achieving significant improvements in community order compliance, recidivism and providing help for locals in a number of areas.

'The Neighbourhood Justice Centre is about doing justice locally and finding lasting solutions that strengthen the City of Yarra'

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REDUCING RECIDIVISM

Louise Kelly



Louise Kelly is an Engagement, Development & Innovation Consultant at OARS Community Transitions South Australia.

This allows her to be a force for change, development and innovation, focusing on Justice and Rehabilitation. She has a keen interest and passion for reducing recidivism and reintegrating offenders back into the community, and thus preventing further victims of crime.

Louise was awarded a Churchill Fellowship in 2016 during which she researched these topics, visiting Singapore, Scotland, Canada and the United States.

Her report can be found

<https://www.churchilltrust.com.au/fellows/detail/4139/Louise+Kelly>

Have a read and share with your friends.

THE OUTCARE RECONNECT PROGRAM



ACPC WA Executive member Paul McMullan

The Outcare Reconnect Youth Program facilitated by Case Manager Claire McDonnell and John Auffray and co-ordinated by Lorraine Gill and Executive Manager Dawn Smith, is a service delivery program that works with youth at risk between the ages of 12 to 18 years old.

Reconnect aims to address the criminogenic needs of each young offender involved in the youth justice system. The Reconnect team provide case management 6 months pre-release and up to 18 months post-release from Banksia Hill Detention Centre. Reconnect supports youth that are at risk in the community as well as young people in detention. Case managers support youth to reintegrate into the community upon release from Banksia Hill Detention Centre. Reconnect may assist in areas such as finding accommodation and employment, access to education and training, family relations, community engagement and proof of identity documentation. Reconnect also currently runs two main programs within the service delivery role. These programs adopt a therapeutic approach to rehabilitation and explore alternatives to risk-taking behaviour.

The Outcare Art Therapy program is facilitated by Reconnect Case Managers at the Banksia Hill Detention Centre. In this program, visual art is used as a platform for discussion. The program runs once a week and features a new therapeutic topic at each. The Art Therapy program facilitates two sessions in the Intensive Supervision Unit and one session in the female unit at the Detention Centre. "Our program encourages young people to explore topics that are self-reflective and in a supportive environment. Topics can range from emotions and anger management, to mindfulness and letting go of difficult thoughts and feelings." Said Claire McDonnell, Reconnect Case Manager.

Since the program first commenced in July 2017, the response and engagement from detainees has been a great success. “We’ve seen positive outcomes for clients that have taken part in the program. The art therapy approach has encouraged them to want to make positive changes and become contributing members of society.” Said John Auffray, Reconnect Case Manager.

The Reconnect team also facilitates the Outcare Adventure Therapy Camp at Fairbridge Village in Pinjarra (WA). This program delivers a 4-day and 3-night camp for youth at risk in the first week of every school holiday term. During the camp, participants engage in a range of recreational activities. These activities include rock climbing, giant swing, swimming, orienteering, abseiling, archery, flying fox, low ropes, high ropes, and a range of team sports (from basketball to AFL). “The main purpose of the activities we do is to promote alternatives to risk-taking behaviours and develop teamwork, self-confidence and independent living skills.” Said John Auffray. “We also aim to develop every day life skills, encouraging the kids to work together as a team to complete tasks in a household environment.” Participants prepare dinner with staff, wash and clean up, make beds and maintain basic hygiene and cleanliness at the camp.

“The camp builds upon positive skills that are easily transferable in the community and provide young people with a sense of great accomplishment.” Said Claire McDonnell. “Clients involved in our program often tell us that they don’t want to reoffend and end up behind bars as an adult.” Reconnect client Owen expressed, “I don’t want to do crime anymore – I want to do what’s right. I want my family to be proud of me.”

The Outcare Reconnect Program is a well-developed service delivery program that has an extensive positive impact on youth that have experienced contact with the justice system. The Reconnect team has dedicated and passionate Case Managers that aim to improve the lives of young offenders and divert them from a path of recidivism to a better life and vision for a brighter future.

PROTECTION FROM CYBERCRIME



Ray Anderson, ACPC Executive member

In an insightful brief, Ray Andersson of the NT offers the ACPC some views on how to protect oneself from cybercrime. His piece, 'Crime Prevention in offers some advice for the protection of businesses and home computer users, by combing through the various elements one navigates when online:

- Operating systems, Web browsers and Email
- Passwords
- Security softwares

He then goes onto how to protecting personal information, indicating various ways to exercise caution when sharing personal information, in cases such as online shopping and billing, sending and receiving emails, using social media, and using VPNs.

His article concludes on how individual users of technology can play their part in cybercrime prevention, before providing a list of useful international websites dedicated to online crime prevention.

You can find Ray Anderson's article on the ACPC website.

http://acpc.org.au/images/articles/Crime_Prevention_in_Cyberspace.pdf

THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF TERRORISM



Michael O'Connell,

Former Commissioner of Victims' Rights, South Australia

The needs of victims of terrorism are similar to those of other victims of crime. The impact of terrorism, however, in a physical, psychological and financial sense may be greater. Terrorism seriously jeopardises human rights; causes great harm to victims; challenges available victim support capacities. Terrorism also often results in cross-border victimisation (and secondary victimisation), complicating the provision of assistance.

Victims of terrorism may feel they are victims of armed conflict or of war, rather than victims of crime. Like victims of other violent crime, victims of terrorism need immediate emergency assistance and psychological first aid. They might later need interventions to help them cope – to help them shift from being victims to becoming

survivors. While studies show that victims of crime have diverse needs, they also show that victim assistance programmes do not necessarily match their needs.

Australia has six state and 2 mainland territory schemes to financially assist victims of crime. These cover victims of violent crime, which includes criminal mass violence or terrorism. It also has a federal financial assistance scheme for our citizens who become victims of terrorism overseas. Whether victims of terrorism can be readily access these schemes when they have need is unclear. Furthermore, the London terrorist incident that unfortunately resulted in the death of two Australian citizens highlighted that the financial assistance immediately available varies by the place of residence of the victim, despite being victims of the same type of crime. The readiness of authorities to respond also differs.

Financial assistance should be fair, appropriate and timely as well as readily accessible. Moreover, it should be equitable.

All states and territories also have counselling schemes for victims of terrorism. Whether these could cope with victim demand if, for instance, a significant incident of mass violence happened in Australia is untested. Imagine if those who planned to bring down an aeroplane with hundreds of passengers over Australia had been successful - could Australia's victim support services meet the sudden influx of bereaved families and other victims. Also, could agencies such as the police respect victims' rights, such as the right to be kept informed and to be consulted on key decisions. Access to justice is crucial.

Some have assumed that state and territory disaster plans are adequate, yet overseas experience challenges such assumption.

Australia should have a consistent and comprehensive approach for the assistance to victims of terrorism (including psycho-social assistance (both immediate and ongoing), access to justice, and financial assistance or compensation) whether it happens in Australia or elsewhere. Victim assistance should be well co-ordinated. Authorities should co-operate throughout Australia.

Recognising the impact of terrorism on victims, their families and others as well as noting their needs, it is imperative that we have standards and practices to prevent possible problems and that tackle inequalities that may occur because of the diversity of victim assistance programmes throughout Australia.

REPORTS FROM OVERSEAS

CRIME AND CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES IN MALAYSIA



Tan Sri Lee Lam Thye,
Senior Vice Chairman of MCPF MALAYSIA

Crime and criminal activities have become an issue of major concern to all Malaysians.

Incidents of property and violent crimes such as gang robberies, rape and murders must be viewed with utmost

seriousness not only by the government, our law enforcement agencies, and the judiciary but also by our COMMUNITIES as a whole.

Hardly a day passes without a crime being committed. And with economic uncertainties, the aggravating drug problem and the influx of illegal immigrants, crime will continue to occur despite the intensification of efforts by the relevant authorities to fight crime.

The MCPF wishes to accord recognition to the Police in its recent success to reduce street crime rate by 35% and the general index crime by 15% under its NKRA.

Despite its success the Police should relentlessly pursue its anti-crime agenda and put in greater efforts to fight and prevent crime.

The occurrence of crime is a reminder that the people must never take their safety and security for granted. Malaysians and others should always be conscious of the need to be vigilant and help participate in crime prevention efforts.

Every sound-minded and rational Malaysian cannot be unconcerned about the spate of violent crimes that have occurred.

Every time when a brutal crime occurs there is public outrage followed by the pointing of fingers and the shifting of blame and responsibility.

The question is are we doing enough as a government, as a community and as a family institution to address the issues and the causes of crime.

Fighting crime is essential, finding out its root cause is important and adopting measures to prevent crimes is even more crucial.

Root Causes of Crime

The MCPF is of the view that drug addiction is one of the major causes of many petty crimes, snatch thefts, house break-ins etc.

Unless there is success in addressing the issue of drug abuse, many drug-related crimes will continue to occur. Unless we can help to provide employment opportunities to rehabilitated drug addicts they will go back to crime out of desperation.

To my mind the course of all our social ills lies in the fact that there is serious moral degradation affecting our younger generation coupled with the lack of parenting skills and guidance to enable our children to tread on the right path.

The nation's rapid economic and technological development is not matched by moral and human development. No one can deny the importance of ICT in this information age but at the same time we need to realize the necessity to promote the development of morals and values which are essential to make Malaysia a fully developed nation.

Economic and technological development must not be at the expense of moral and human development which is crucially needed to enable us to cope with the many social maladies besetting our society.

The easy availability of pornographic materials is I believe one of the main factors for the increase in sexual crimes. Pornographic materials through pirated VCDs sold cheaply everywhere is not the only problem. There

is also the addiction to cybersex, sex aids, pornographic websites etc leading to the corruption of young minds and also marital woes.

There is also the problem of ecstasy pills and other stimulants easily available at entertainment spots which has gone unabated.

As the largest NGO in the country involved in crime education and prevention, the MCPF is equally concerned and we share the sentiments that have been expressed by several quarters. While we agree that more could be done by the various authorities to combat crime what is equally important is also for the public to prepare themselves to play a bigger role in crime prevention.

What MCPF hopes to see is for Malaysians to develop an anti-crime culture and make crime prevention a way of life.

Unless one is prepared to adopt an anti-crime culture and make safety a way of life, the fight against crime and criminals will not be effective and enduring. These are issues which we have to ponder over in dealing with the recent spate of violent crimes and tackling the social ills in our society.

Tackling Crime from various fronts

We need to tackle the problems concerned from various fronts.

On the Educational front we need continuous awareness programmes to reach out to all strata of society and educate our youths and teenagers to keep away from social ills. Schools need to tighten discipline with the help of teachers, parents and the authorities concerned.

Parents must never abdicate their responsibility in the upbringing of their children. Parents need to always think about their children, their safety outside their homes and schools. Parents cannot be unconcerned about the problems of growing up children and must play their role to guide their children to grow up as good and useful individuals.

The Government must go all out to enforce the laws in the interest of law and order and crime prevention. The laws must not only be enforced but it must be done without fear or favour.

If an increase in crime rate is part of the price of progress, then we will have to nip this negative aspect of development. Our prime concern is with regard to the emergence of many social ills afflicting our youths and teenagers.



Parents cannot be unconcerned about such unhealthy development and must play their role to guide their children to grow up as good and healthy individuals.

Being aware of your personal safety and security is not only confined to the physical aspect alone, it also concerns the cyberspace, as we live in a world where information and communication technologies are transforming at a speed we cannot keep up with. There is a serious cause for concern with the rise in cyber crime, where we could fall prey to identity theft and fraud, among a host of other things.

CRIME PREVENTION IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC - PAST AND PRESENT



Jakub Holas

Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Prague, Czech Republic

Introduction

After World War II, prevention began to be seen as one of the key tools for controlling crime in Western and Northern Europe, as well as the United States. However, the situation was quite different in countries behind the Iron Curtain, dominated by Communist ideology. At first, the officially promulgated theory was that crime would slowly disappear in the "classless" society; therefore criminology was not developed as a scientific discipline at all. Yet it soon became clear that this theory did not apply, and Communist totalitarian countries began to regulate crime through high police numbers and strong police powers (including secret police and an army of collaborators among the masses). The isolation resulting from almost impenetrable borders also prevented the infiltration of criminal influences from abroad and the high degree of control exercised by the state vis-à-vis its citizens greatly hampered the legalisation and use of the proceeds of crime.

After the fall of Communist Party hegemony at the end of 1989, criminal statistics quickly began to rise sharply. Society began showing signs of anomie, the prestige of the police was at an all-time low, the process of privatising state property began, and a wealth of legal and illegal opportunities for enrichment emerged. The fight against rising crime soon became a topic of concern for both the government and the public.

In the early 1990s, there was already a need to implement preventive practices in the fight against crime in the Czech Republic, but there was no practical experience with the creation of a state-guaranteed system of preventive programmes. To this end, an interdepartmental body - the National Committee for Crime Prevention (hereinafter NCCP) was set up at the beginning of 1994, to be coordinated by the Ministry of the Interior. Its members were selected ministries, the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office, the Police Presidium, the Government Commissions on Drugs and Minorities, and from the beginning, the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention.

The focus of NCCP activity was to develop a crime prevention policy at interdepartmental level and its concretisation at local level. The main aim of interdepartmental cooperation was to establish a comprehensive system of crime prevention in the Czech Republic based on preventive ministerial programmes, crime prevention programmes at municipal level, and the activity of the Czech Police, non-government non-profit organisations and business entities.

Building a system of prevention

It soon became clear that the focus of planned crime prevention programmes must lie on the cities that are facing crime and other antisocial phenomena. The main task of the NCCP was therefore to support the development of quality crime prevention programmes organised at local level. These programmes were to be developed with a view to the security needs of citizens and local communities. Preventive municipal programmes include a social and situational aspect, dealing with risk individuals, social groups, local communities, victims of crime, criminogenic situations and measures against individual types of crime at a practical level.

A state subsidy system was set up in 1996 to support cities with a high level of crime and other risk phenomena, administered by a specialised department of the Ministry of the Interior under the management of the NCCP, which was responsible for creating a unified concept and methodology for the programme. From the beginning, a condition for the receipt of a subsidy has been the development of a quality crime prevention programme (approved by the municipal council), the management of the programme and the city's financial participation in the implementation of the programme amounting to at least 10%.

The basis for the preparation of crime prevention programmes in each city was an analysis of the security situation. This analysis includes an analysis of police crime statistics, a social and demographic analysis of the city (especially in relation to criminal risk groups), mapping the activities of state administration, municipal bodies, the police, NGOs and other organisations active in social and situational crime prevention, as well as a sociological survey of citizens' sense of security.

Criminological research in the field of crime prevention

The advantage of the mass implementation of a crime prevention system in all regions most affected by crime across the country was the opportunity for uniform research in this area. Studies, including questionnaire

surveys, were designed and developed in close cooperation with experts from the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, which made it possible to compare the results of security surveys between different cities.

The main objectives of these studies was: to identify the degree of concern regarding crime in the context of other social problems; to analyse the fear of crime on an emotional level based on the fear of individual crimes; to assess citizens' sense of safety on the street and at home at night; to identify locations that people see as crime dangerous; to determine the degree and typology of victimisation of the analysed groups. In follow-up studies, other issues related to crime prevention were investigated, both nationally and regionally, including in addition to those already mentioned: the types of measures citizens use to reduce the risk of victimisation or its consequences; preferences for different types of crime prevention programmes at local level; knowledge of specific crime prevention projects in the locality and readiness to engage in them as a volunteer; assessing the work of the police and other players in the field of crime prevention, etc.

In the first year, 9 large cities joined the state-funded programme, which expanded to cities with more than 10,000 inhabitants in 1998, increasing the number to 43 cities. In 2001, it was in 84 cities. After approximately ten years of operation, the crime prevention system was partially adapted by introducing an intermediate element - regions (Czech Republic is divided into 14 regions). System is now divided into three levels - national, regional and municipal. The coordinating role for activities at all levels was performed by the National Committee for Crime Prevention, while regions play a coordinating and methodical role in relation to municipalities in their territory. The municipal level consists of large cities (over 25,000 inhabitants), which have the opportunity to draw funds for the prevention of crime directly if they meet set conditions.

In terms of social crime prevention, priority was given to preventing juvenile crime, drug-related crime and recidivism. Support has most often been provided to leisure facilities for children and youth (building sporting facilities, youth clubs, supporting the activities of special-interest organisations, etc.). A special area was crisis intervention and assistance to the victims of crime.

In the area of situational crime prevention, the prevention of property crime such as car theft and stealing property from cars, offences committed in public areas and shoplifting has been a long-term priority. Situational prevention projects, above all, represent the establishment of CCTV monitoring systems, whose operation city officials hoped would have a rapid preventive effect in places with a high risk of crime.

Problems and perspectives

However, the establishment of a crime prevention system in the Czech Republic has been accompanied by certain problems. The main one being the ensuring of crime prevention projects' sustainability as a result of decreasing funds allocated to the prevention of crime in the state budget. At present, cities are unable to raise the necessary funds themselves given that funds for crime prevention are still considered somewhat above standard in terms of the city budget (in the competition of other expenditures). The problem is also a lack of readiness by responsible staff to prepare crime prevention programmes based on analytical data and criminological surveys. Prevention managers are often people who, in addition to this activity, hold another position in the city's administration and cannot therefore devote their full attention to preventive activities. This agenda has also frequently been entrusted to municipal police directors, thereby combining preventive and repressive activity in one person.

Another problem is the slow transformation of the concept of policing among police officers. The police primarily focus on detecting and investigating reported crimes. Activities such as counselling, communication with the public, and preventive activities among children and adolescents are considered extra work that delays them from their primary task - in the opinion of most police officers.

In the academic community, there are occasional voices that feel it would be beneficial to have a special law on crime prevention. Thus, preventive work would be resistant to changes in political leadership at state and local levels. However, this idea seems politically unfeasible.

A positive aspect in recent years is that thanks to the Czech Republic's membership in the European Union some projects can be funded from the European Union's social funds for employment development. Examples include the programmes "Caretaker – Prevention Worker" (implemented in large, problematic residential blocks) or the "Crime Prevention Assistant" (mainly working in ethnically polarised areas).

The national system of crime prevention in the Czech Republic is based on the main document, Crime Prevention Strategy, which is always prepared for a five-year period. This document sets priorities for preventive action. The current Strategy highlights among other things security issues relating to the cyber space, the increasing indebtedness of specific population groups and the security of soft targets.

NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH IN ESTONIA.



Tiina Ristmäe
NGO Estonian Neighbourhood Watch

Estonia is a small (with the population of 1,3 million people) Nordic country, located by the Baltic Sea. Since regaining its independence during the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, there have been turbulent times, but now we enjoy quite stable and peaceful life.



Safety has always been important subject for Estonians. Although in the last 5-6 years the general crime rate has been falling continuously, it hasn't always been like this.

In 1999 the Estonian Police implemented a reform, which among other changes also reduced dramatically the number of police officers. The people's fear of crime and desire to protect themselves was very high, so they started to search for options on how to deal with the situation. There was a small initiators group consisting of citizens, officials from the local governments, police and Ministry of Justice, who had heard about neighbourhood watch success and decided that it is worth for trying it out in Estonia. Estonian Neighbourhood Watch Association (ENHWA) was founded on 5th of May 2000.

The Estonian neighbourhood watch (NHW) model was developed following the UK's example. Over the time and influenced by local conditions the model has changed and achieved the necessary essence which works well in Estonia.

Estonian neighbourhood watch special features

NHW main principle is **“if you see something special - you react!”** There are several ways how one can react to a suspicious situation, also there are some assumptions, which are important for action.

Main preconditions of the NHW activities are that people know each other and also have the contact data of their neighbours. It gives the possibility to notice suspicious activity and contact the neighbour(s) if necessary. So every NHW district starts with collecting the neighbours contact data (name, address, phone numbers, e-mail, car information), usually it is done in the first meeting, where neighbours also have a possibility to get to know each other. Each participant confirms with his/her signature that they agree to using this data in the NHW activities. Later this data will be updated at least once a year, but usually after a new member joins or when somebody leaves the NHW sector.

The members of NHW district choose a leader, who will represent them in the co-operation agreement, in NHW meetings and will be a contact person for other institutions. One obligation of NHW district leader is also to keep the data of NHW members up to date.

Neighbourhood watch co-operation agreement

After the contact data of the NHW members is gathered, the next step will be signing the contract. It is co-operation contract between four parties - NHW district, the police, the local government and the ENHWA. The contract is a joint agreement stating that all parties make an effort to create more safety in this area, working in close co-operation. The contract is signed by the highest positions of the parties – NHW district leader (elected by the members of the NHW district), the mayor, the head of the police in current district and the managing director of the ENHWA.



The process of contract signing has great importance to people who start with NHW. They will see that their activity is noticed and recognised at the highest level of authorities and of course it is a good opportunity to discuss the possible solutions to the problems, which the NHW district might have.

After the agreement

After the contract signing the members of NHW district will receive a folder, where we put different kind of advice-leaflets and information booklets about safety, of course there is contact data of their neighbours (the document with important numbers) and some information about our co-operation partners in the field of safety business. All the information will be forwarded to the NHW district members digitally as well.

The neighbourhood watch district receives signs from the ENHWA, those are signs for strangers that people living in this area are observant and will react, if they see anything suspicious.

There is a symbolic fee for joining NHW in Estonia. Every household has to pay 1,00 € membership fee per year.



Everyday life in one neighbourhood district

As mentioned before, the main principle of NHW is that if you see something suspicious, you do react. But how does one know, how to react? How does one know, when one should do something – call the neighbour, police or local government? These are the typical questions from new members of NHW.

To answer those questions and give basic information about safety, a training is organised in every new NHW district. This meeting, where all the members of the NHW sector are invited, is usually held shortly after the agreement signing. ENHWA, the police and local government are sending their representatives to the meeting to share information and answer the questions. If the neighbours weren't familiar with each other earlier, this meeting gives everyone a good opportunity to get to know each other.

Being a neighbourhood watch member should be integrated in one's everyday life. Actually there are not many extra duties or obligations for NHW member. The NHW district leader is a contact person for other co-operation agreement parties and if there are some meetings or roundtables, this person is invited to represent the NHW sector. Once a year the ENHWA organises a general meeting, where all the NHW sector leaders are invited. This is a meeting to develop the Association and to discuss the future activities.

Neighbourhood watch impact

Neighbourhood watch has been practiced in Estonia already 18 years. The members usually feel and notice the results of their activity but what is the overall impact? Is NHW an effective method in reducing fear of crime and preventing crimes?

Over the years we have had several different methods to measure the impact of NHW. We have had surveys implemented by the Estonian biggest university – University of Tartu. Since we receive funding from the state budget, our activities are measured also by the neutral research enterprise. Police has made statistic and compared different areas and also many students have chosen NHW as their research topic at the Estonian Academy of Security Sciences.

There are controversial research results about the effectiveness of NHW from different countries worldwide: there are studies, which show that this method is effective and then there are studies which prove the opposite. The different sources in Estonia show that NHW:

- Increases the feeling of safety;
- Reduces fear of crime;
- Improves the co-operation with the police;
- Improves the relations between neighbours;
- Increases the knowledge about how to increase safety.



Difficulties in implementing the neighbourhood watch

The text above can lead to an impression that NHW is the magical key and solution for every problem. But the crime still exists, people become victims and that happens also in NHW sectors. To talk about the difficulties in implementing NHW in Estonia, we should start with Estonians' values, attitudes, history, traditions and nature. We are coming from a society, where everything was organised and people should not or actually were not allowed to intervene into the functioning of society. Now there are already decades of different society organisation in Estonia, but still there are many, who think that somebody else is responsible for arranging the person's life, actions and safety included. They say that we have police, safety companies – they work towards safety, why is there any need for neighbourhood watch?

One problem, that we have noticed, is passiveness and ignorance. It concerns the values – what is important and how one tries to live one's life. We can notice it in everyday life – in traffic, in relations, at work. It is hard to break this attitude and it can also break the positive enthusiasm of others. But here it is possible to draw a parallel with school atmosphere – if in the classroom the majority has positive attitude towards learning, the important values are friendship, helpful and empathic relations, then the whole class has a positive atmosphere. In society as general the same is true, so the solutions in this case would be to create more positive examples to follow.

The NGO

In many countries police is helping citizens to start with NHW. In Estonia we have a neutral organisation, responsible for developing and implementing NHW. There are several reasons for that, mostly there was a need of an independent organisation, which was not closely related to police system.

The main task of the NGO is of course promoting NHW, but over the years we have grown and developed to an influential organisation, having its role in developing the strategic documents in the field of community policing and other internal security matters. Our activities are partially financed from the state budget.



Conclusion

They say that Estonians are big individualists, who tend to favour rather being alone than working in a group. Our experience shows that at first it is hard to start, but with a good leadership and common goals it is possible to achieve nice and effective co-operation. We have managed to involve over 12 000 households into NHW, people's interest towards NHW is fluctuating, but it is always present.

The society is in continuous change, so we do have to change accordingly. How to use the advanced technology for facilitating the communication between neighbours and police? How are the new data protection laws influencing our activities? How to get people's attention in the overload of the information? These and other challenges keep us busy and we have to figure out, how to take the best of these changes.

For more information about Estonian neighbourhood watch please contact:

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THE FALLEN LEADERS: WHAT WENT WRONG WITH INDONESIAN REGIONAL LEADERSHIP?



Hendi Yogi Prabowo

Since the year 2018 started corruption has made headlines across Indonesia. This is particularly due to a number of new corruption cases involving public officials. At least seven heads of regions (six regents and a governor) were recently named corruption suspects by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). This is somewhat concerning as at least four of them are contenders in the upcoming regional elections which begs the question regarding the quality of leadership in Indonesian regions.

Historically speaking, since the fall of the New Order regime in 1998 followed by the decentralization reform in 2001, the Indonesian Civil Service had gone through some major changes. For example, with the elimination of strict hierarchical relationship

between central and regional governments, regional heads at provincial and district levels are now answering to regional legislative bodies. However, evidence suggests that the increasing number of elections as a result of the decentralization system had put enormous financial pressure on the competing parties especially during the election time. Any contender who wishes to compete in an election must first gather enough financial resources to fund his campaigns to win votes. Many anti-corruption experts believe that such fierce competition creates pressure for the contenders to unlawfully obtain and use financial resources to secure their victories. For example, as stated in the media, in relation to the recent naming of several heads of regions as corruption suspects by the KPK there have been indications that at least some of the proceeds from their offences will be used in the upcoming regional elections.

Regional elections are a gateway to power. Once elected into office a person will have an access to the region's (and some state's) resources. Also, with his position a head of region can influence his people and in some occasions can even enforce his will over others. Studies suggest that the risk of corruption in a country is largely influenced by the characteristics of the leaders in power. For example, some anti-corruption experts argue that a leader's so-called "misguided entrepreneurial spirit" may cause him to be willing to take the risk of accepting bribes when presented with the opportunity to do so. Based on the KPK's statistics from 2004 to 2017 around 25% of corruption offenders are working in private sector who, in the cases of bribery, for example, are willing to pay the right price to corrupt public officials to get things done or to get things done faster. For morally unstable heads of regions this group of people represents an opportunity to advance their personal goals such as accumulating wealth from their positions.

It is interesting to see that from various studies on corruption it appears that the temptation of power can be so overwhelming that it may change a leader's moral orientation even if he was formerly known to be outwardly honest and accountable. Studies suggest there are numerous factors that may influence a public official's moral orientation among which are the socio-cultural factors.

According to social psychologist Geert Hofstede, an important dimension in a nation's culture is the so called "power distance", essentially related to how people expect and accept the fact that power is distributed unequally in their country. According to a research carried out by Geert Hofstede, Gert Jan Hofstede, Michael Minkov and their research teams, with a Power Distance Index (PDI) of 78 Indonesia is considered a high power distance country. This suggests that Indonesians generally accept that some people are just vastly more powerful than others without the need for further justification. The research also concluded that Indonesia, with the individualism score of 14, is a collectivistic society where generally social framework is strongly defined for people to be part of and to behave accordingly. Within a collectivistic society people value loyalty very highly and group members are expected to look after one another.

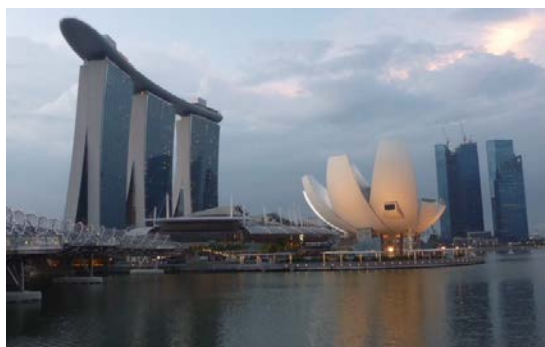
Being a high power distance collectivistic society presents its own set of challenges for Indonesia and corruption is one them. Many believe that the high power distance is closely associated with cultural endorsement of self-serving local leaders who often behave like "small kings". For example, one of the recently named suspects, the regent of Ngada regency once known for his bold act sending his officials to block the runway and stop a plane from landing just because he could not get a ticket for the flight. Mixed with the existing collectivism people's loyalty to such leadership figures may become problematic as evidenced by, for example, how they still view leaders who have been named corruption suspects as the "chosen ones".

With everything that has been going on in the country in particular related to the rampaging corruption what we really need is to start nurturing ethical leadership that can overcome various cultural roots of corruption. According to the World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2018 corruption is still part of major risks faced

by countries all around the world and is generally perceived as reflecting governments' inability to govern a nation. Therefore, according to the 2018 Edelman Trust Barometer Report, eradicating corruption is essential in building people's trust in governments. When it comes to eradicating corruption each country has its own set of cultural problems which needs to be properly addressed in order to reduce the risk of corruption. In a collectivistic society like Indonesia just as in many other Asian countries the role of ethical leaders is pivotal in building ethical culture within their societies. An ethical leader must be able and willing to set a good example by always behaving ethically through interpersonal relationships with his followers. This way the high power distance as well as collectivistic natures of Indonesian people can be turned from a liability to an asset for sake corruption eradication.

Writer is the director of the Centre for Forensic Accounting Studies at the Islamic University of Indonesia. He obtained his Masters and PhD in forensic accounting from the University of Wollongong Australia.

“THE OSTRICH, THE AH LONG, THE CON WOMAN, AND THE CREEPY GUY: THE STORY OF CRIME PREVENTION IN SINGAPORE”



AN EXTRACT of an article by Susan Sim, member of the National Crime Prevention Council and Majeed Khader, Chief Psychologist of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Director of the Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre, and Deputy Director of the Police Psychological Services Division.

If they won't listen, try making them laugh

Drawing on 15 years of educating the public about scams, the National Crime Prevention Council worked with the Singapore Police on an anti-scam publicity blitz in early 2013 when the crime rates came down but the amount of money lost to phone scams remained “high and significant”. PSAs covering Internet love, online purchase, cyber extortion and lucky draw scams blanketed the island – on public transport, in hawker centres, on lift doors and at community roadshows.

Perhaps because the PSAs made more people realise they had been conned, the number of cases reported to the police rose and the monetary value of the losses continued to mount. The NCPC decided to try something different – humour. A local production house was commissioned to create a quirky video called “Criminal Watch”, a comedy skit highlighting the “top 10 criminals in Singapore”, including scammers. It quickly went viral following its launch in November 2013, and has now been seen by more than 2.5 million people.



The success of Criminal Watch – it was viewed more than 1 million times within the first six months – led the NCPC to commission another comedy skit: “Criminal Watch 2: You Got Scammed”. Launched at the NCPC's Annual Appreciation Dinner in July 2014, the video drew on the modus operandi used by six conmen to cheat their victims, featuring cases such as Internet Love, Online Purchase, Kidnap, Impersonation, Lottery and money laundering scams.

It was a bold move for the NCPC, as the skit was somewhat risqué. In a press release, NCPC Chairman Tan Kian Hoon explained: “NCPC's programmes and strategies evolve in tandem with social changes. It is important that our crime prevention messages are current and effectively disseminated. Given the popularity of social media today, we hope to leverage on “Criminal Watch 2 – The Musical” to raise public awareness of the various scams out there, and remind Singaporeans to be vigilant and guard against these common scams.”

In November 2014, scams officially became the number 1 crime concern of the NCPC as it launched its first nation-wide anti-scam campaign with the police. The www.scamalert.sg website was also created to allow members of the public to share their personal experiences with scam artists. As it gained popularity, it was revamped in 2016 to showcase information on the latest scams and to allow members of the public to conduct keyword searches to look for certain usernames, mobile phone numbers and bank account numbers that might have been used in previous scams. This feature allows potential victims to verify possible fraud before committing to any payments. Many stories posted on the site now contain the lament that the writer might not have become a victim if he or she had first checked the Scam Alert! website. The site has since seen the number of visitors double from 154,000 in 2015 to more than 321,000 in 2016.

With this new publicity blitz, a series of scam prevention commercials and animated videos were also rolled out on both Facebook and YouTube over the next two years as educational resources for members of the public to learn how scams work.



Visit ScamAlert.sg to see the latest posters and videos

NEWS FROM VIETNAM :POLICE TO FOCUS ON SYNTHETIC DRUGS, SMUGGLING



Lieutenant General Đỗ Kim Tuyền

Lieutenant General Đỗ Kim Tuyền, Deputy Director of Vietnam's General Police Department, recently told the media that the community played a central role in reducing the number of drug addicts.

He said that the biggest challenge was the huge number of drug addicts across the country - upwards of 210,000 known addicts and likely an unknown number of other addicts who had dodged official surveys. Another challenge was the rampant use of synthetic drugs in Việt Nam. The United Nations had warned that synthetic drugs were hard to control and this was known from first-hand experience of the police.

Drug-related crimes were getting increasingly sophisticated, more organised, and more audacious – criminals were ready to use violence against law enforcement officers.

The work of the police, as high risk as it already was, had been getting more and more dangerous, bloodshed was no longer a rare occurrence. The best example was the recent busting of a drug ring with police being forced to use guns against the criminals who had violently resisted.

Reducing demand was one of three “reductions” contained in Prime Minister Nguyễn Xuân Phúc’s directive regarding drug control, the other two being “reducing supply” and “reducing consequences.”

Reducing demand was achieved by combined efforts to prevent new drug use, detoxification and rehabilitation of drug addicts, as well as disrupting supply. Over time, the police had gained a lot of experience and lessons in drug detoxification, namely that the involvement of local authorities and the community held the key to success. No matter what methods or measures were used to help addicts overcome their drug dependency, they would return home, and this was where it was determined whether they would relapse. The community had to be

able to monitor their rehabilitation process, but at the same time, try to remove the stigma against former addicts and to create favourable conditions for them to fully rejoin society through good and honest labour that can ensure their livelihood.

Lieutenant General Tuyền believed that with current policies regarding detoxification methods and post-detoxification management, the negative trend could be reversed and this would help a great deal in combatting crime in general.

The Government has tasked the Ministry of Labour, Invalids, and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Public Security, and other concerned agencies to work on a drug detoxification scheme.

See <http://vietnamnews.vn/opinion/378592/police-to-focus-on-synthetic-drugs-smuggling.html>

THEORIES AND RISK OF CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION



Arthur J. Lurigio, Ph.D.

Professor of Criminal Justice, Criminology, and Psychology

Loyola University Chicago, USA

A summary by Tiffany Kappen, B.A. M.Crim, Criminologist of Arthur J Lurigio's (2018) article *Theories and Risk of Criminal Victimization*.

In *Theories and Risk of Criminal Victimization*, Arthur J Lurigio discusses numerous factors connected to criminal and violent victimisation. These factors are demographic characteristics such as age, gender, race and ethnicity, income and residence. These aspects are important in the analysis of victimisation because they affect an individual's vulnerability to violent crime. In Lurigio's article he discusses theories of victimisation and outlines that many have been criticised for victim blaming due to the focus on victim participation.

Demographic characteristics play an important role in how we conduct ourselves in our daily lives. They influence the way we look at the world and how we react in different situations. Some demographics we can control however many we cannot, such as age, gender and ethnicity. Demographics are essential when analysing victimisation because they can impact the risk of victimisation.

Lurigio uses the Bureau of Justice Statistics to state that age and criminal victimisation have a strong inverse relationship. Young people aged between 16 and 24 are outlined to be most at risk of violent crime victimisation, such as robbery and aggravated assault. Age also plays a role in homicide statistics where "more than one-third of homicide victim and nearly one-half of homicide perpetrators are younger than age 25" (Lurigio 2018, p1). Even though homicide rates have declined this age group is still at the highest risk.

As many will know race and ethnicity play a huge role in crime and victimisation, especially in America where the black community are widely over-represented in the justice system. Lurigio uses a number of statistics to represent the difference in representation of Black, White and Hispanic people in America. "Blacks have been consistently over-represented as both homicide victims and homicide offenders, with victimization rates six times higher and offending rates eight times higher than those of whites" (Lurigio 2018, p2). An uncomfortable statistic

Lurigio highlights is that Black men are more likely to die as a result of homicide than from America's leading cause of death, heart disease.

Another demographic characteristics we do not have control over is our gender. If you are born a man you are at a higher risk of becoming both an offender and a victim. Lurigio states that men are responsible for more than seventy per cent of crimes and the rate of men involved in homicide is much higher than women. Lurigio however briefly highlights the impact of domestic violence, intimate partner violence and sex-related murder where women disproportionately fall victim.

On the other hand income is a demographic characteristic that can be changed however it can be harder for some to make changes to impact their income. Poverty is a large risk factor when it comes to victimisation and offending. Poverty creates a lot of stress, particularly on families trying to provide for their children, this stress Lurigio states increases the risk of intimate partner violence. Lurigio uses statistics from a number of resources to highlight the risks of victimisation depending on levels of income. "People living at or below the federal poverty level for households were more than twice as likely to be a victim of violent crime as those living in the highest-income-bracket households" (Lurigio 2018, p3). Location is also an important factor Lurigio discusses, studies show that violent crimes are more likely to occur in metropolitan areas, and in the south of the USA rather than the north-eastern regions. Location and income are strongly connected aspects, which impact someone's risk of victimisation. For example a person living on or below the poverty line is more likely to be living in a less desirable location, which can further increase their risk of victimisation or offending.

Theories of victimisation explore the idea that individuals' characteristics and motivations can impact their risk of becoming a victim to violent crime. Lurigio emphasises that these theories suggest that the victim has a shared responsibility with the offender and hence they have been heavily criticised. Early foundation theories of victimisation "identified victim characteristics that might increase a person's risk of victimisation... or even contribute to or precipitate the victimisation" (Tobolowsky 2000 cited by Lurigio 2018, p4). Mendelsohn, an early theorist, created three classes of victimisation, the innocent victim, the victim who is as guilty as the offender and the victim who is guiltier than the offender. Lurigio discusses how Mendelsohn's theories resulted in subsequent studies by other theorists such as Wolfgang who found that patterns in criminal homicide matched Mendelsohn's classes of victimisation. Lurigio (2018, p4) highlights that Wolfgang went so far as to say "some homicide victims were actually suicidal and provoked their killers in order to fulfil a death wish". Although Lurigio does not delve any further into Wolfgang's rather confronting theory, he analyses other research, which shows an individuals behaviour is more likely to result in victimisation. This behaviour could include being the first to exert physical force or using insulting language to provoke the potential offender.

Lurigio goes on to explain the lifestyle exposure theory, which ultimately states that a persons' lifestyle will affect their vulnerability. For example you enjoy going out to bars at night, but you drink to much and become intoxicated and you end up going home alone, this results in higher risk of assault, armed robbery or other violent crimes. Another example is a young male who frequents bars and nightclubs is more likely to become a victim to assault than a young dad, who spends his evenings with his family in their suburban home. Other lifestyle choices, that increase risk of victimisation, are having a relationship with drugs, alcohol, or criminal groups.

Closely linked to the lifestyle exposure theory is routine activities theory here Lurigio illustrates three components, which increase the likelihood of victimisation. 1) Having a motivated offender 2) having a suitable/attractive target and 3) the absence of a guardian or having the opportunity present itself. These three components Lurigio states make a “perfect storm for victimization”. Furthermore Lurigio discusses Fattah’s theory of victimisation, which assimilates with both lifestyle exposure theory and the routine activities theory. Additional theories examined in Lurigio’s article look at victim accountability, such as blameworthiness and shared responsibility. Social disorganisation theory also suggests the victim has part responsibility due to their surroundings. For example someone living in a disorganised neighbourhood or a neighbourhood where social control has failed is at higher risk of becoming a victim but also more likely to participate in illegal activities in order to get by or fit in. Lurigio links this theory to the social network theory, which stresses that relationships play an integral role in the risk of victimisation. “Victims of violent crime and violent offenders often live in the same social and physical environments and have similar backgrounds and proclivities” (Lurigio 2018, p,8). Lurigio uses the example that the majority of homicide cases are committed by someone the victim knew. Lurigio concludes his article by analysing the criticisms that surround many of these victimisation theories. Victim participation theories, such as the early theories and lifestyle exposure theory but specifically routine activities theory assume that the victim is responsible for their victimisation due to their behaviours. Critics have argued that these theories are a form of radical victim blaming, which serve no purpose other than to cause further suffering for the victim and moves the attention off the real issues of crime and violence. Victim blaming can rationalise the criminal act and therefore make the crime less severe. Overall Lurigio’s article examines a number of important aspects contributing to victimisation, and the theories that exist to understand victimisation.

To read Arthur Lurigio’s full article please visit the Australian Crime Prevention Council Website:
http://acpc.org.au/images/articles/Risk_of_Criminal_Victimization.pdf

Arthur J. Lurigio, a psychologist, is Senior Associate Dean for Faculty in the College of Arts and Sciences, and a Professor of Criminal Justice and Criminology and of Psychology at Loyola University Chicago. He is also a member of the Graduate Faculty and Director of the Center for the Advancement of Research, Training, and Education (CARTE) at Loyola University Chicago. In 2003, Dr. Lurigio was named a faculty scholar, the highest honor bestowed on senior faculty at Loyola. In 2013, he was named a Master Researcher by the College of Arts and Sciences at Loyola in recognition of continued scholarly productivity. In praise of the overall outstanding contributions of his research to practices in the fields of psychology and criminal justice, Dr. Lurigio was conferred with the University of Cincinnati Award in 1996; the Hans W. Mattick Award in 2003; the Champion for Recovery Award: Excellence in Research Award in 2009; the University of Illinois: Distinguished Contributions to Criminal Justice Research and Practice Award in 2010; and the American Psychological Association Distinguished Career Award in 2010. He is the immediate past president of the Illinois Academy of Criminology. Dr. Lurigio's research is focused primarily in the areas of offender substance use and other psychiatric disorders and their co-occurrence; drug treatment services; mental disorders, violence, and crime; community corrections; police community relations; criminal victimization; and victim services

LOCAL COMMUNITIES IMPACT AND INVOLVEMENT IN ECOCIDE PREVENTION.



A Report by Brilliant Chibura, Zimbabwe



Wildlife conservation areas and game farms have notably been intruded by some negative aspects of human settlement occurring in the vicinity. Subsequently, existence of humans in wildlife home ranges and territories has been cradle to not only conflicts with animals but crimes against the environment at large, such as: deforestation, pollution and poaching. Megaherbivores such as elephants, hippopotamus and buffaloes have frequently been persecuted and killed owing to the massive damage they inflict on human crop fields. On the other hand, vulnerable and endangered species such as lions and pythons have been victims to the same friction with humans due to

their predation on livestock and poultry. Poverty and hunger, mainly caused by unemployment has been a common excuse echoed by most convicted villagers to justify illegal hunting. Their recurrent excuse to poaching is the need for meat to feed their families. It is vital to take into consideration the fact that human intrusion into wildlife natural living spaces is realistically inevitable. However, involving these communities in conservation awareness programs has a positive impact in fighting environmental crime.



The Southern Carmine is a Safari and tour operating company in Zimbabwe pioneering initiatives within rural communities near wildlife areas, to promote a crime free coexistence of humans and wildlife. These initiatives are anchored on the principle of direct participation and involvement of such villagers in sustainable tourism to prevent environmental crimes. We facilitate volunteers from across the globe to interact with local decision makers within these communities to share their expertise through eco-tourism. Some of these initiatives include assisting villagers with agricultural expertise in horticulture and poultry farming as a tool to aid self-sustenance and conservation education in local villages and schools respectively.

On the 31st of March 2018, The Southern Carmine conducted a conservation awareness workshop in Hwange Zimbabwe. This was aimed to equip prospective guides with field expertise and nurture them into ambassadors to environmental crime prevention.





“Throughout recorded history, tourism has impacted in some way on everything on everyone that it touched. Ideally, these impacts should have been positive, both in terms of benefits to destination areas and their residents. These positive impacts should include results such as improvements in local economic conditions, social and cultural understanding and protected environmental resources. In theory, the benefits of tourism should produce benefits far in excess of their costs.” (Theobald 1994)

ICPC NEWS

News from the International Centre on the Prevention of the Prevention of Crime The ICPC has a new Director General: Ms. Ann Champoux



The International centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) is pleased to announce the appointment of Ms. Ann Champoux as ICPC's new Director General.

Ms. Champoux is an Assistant Deputy Minister to the Quebec Culture and Communications Department and she holds a BA in History from the University of Montreal. With almost 30 years of experience in Management and Communications, in both the private sector and within government organizations, State-owned enterprises, and federal and provincial cultural ministries, she is a high-level Manager.

The ICPC team would like to welcome their new Director General and wishes to thank the Quebec Culture and Communications Department which is offering to the ICPC the services of an experienced Manager of the highest quality.

A Message by Daniel Cauchy, former Director General of ICPC



Friends, colleagues and partners,
After more than 29 years working at the Sûreté du Québec, I decided to retire in March, which de facto put an end to my service loan to the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC). This exciting challenge offered to me has been very enriching on so many levels, particularly the human aspect. I am extremely pleased to have had the opportunity to rebuild a high-level team and, with it, to restore financial health and energize and expand its excellent network.

None of this would have been possible, of course, without the support of the ICPC Board of Directors, but also, and most importantly, from Kassa Bourne, Serges Bruneau and Margaret Shaw who supported me during these five years of intensive work. The future seems equally interesting with the vision of the Director of research and programmes, my excellent partner Pablo Madriaza, and the new Executive Director, Ann Champoux, with whom I was able to make a short transition in this wonderful world and who I am sure will take the Centre even further.

As for me, the retirement will be shorter than expected because I am joining (part-time) the team of the National Police School of Quebec (ENPQ) as a Management Consultant. I thought it would take some time for me to start working again, but it only lasted a few weeks.

My cell phone number remains the same, here is my personal email if you want to contact me in the future: daniel.cauchy@hotmail.com.

Long live our friendship! Long live ICPC!

ICPC's 12th Colloquium Crime Prevention Strategies in the 21st Century: Evolving Practices and Policies



From November 6 to 8, 2017, the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) held its 12th International Colloquium. Consequent to its mission to promote crime prevention as a way to ensure community safety and overall increased quality of life for all, the ICPC has hosted Colloquiums of this sort every two years in several countries such as Australia, Norway, Mexico, Chile, South Africa and Italy among others. ICPC's Colloquiums offer a space for debate and dialogue between international experts, fostering innovative ideas and the formation of partnerships that will increase the effects of crime prevention as a tool for social improvement.

The 12th Colloquium was held under the theme "Crime Prevention Strategies in the 21st Century: Evolving Practices and Policies". As such, it focused on the evolution of the role of crime prevention actors as well as the challenges related to coordination and collaboration between governments. This theme allowed the Colloquium's participants to share their perspectives on important subjects such as issues that affect crime prevention around the world, financial challenges in the field, or the need for strategies that are adapted to local urban settings.



Some of the speakers' presentations are available in the following link (please note that the presentations are in their original language): <http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/en/welcome/publications-events/article/12eme-colloque-du-cipc-strategies-de-prevention-de-la-criminalite-au-21eme-siecle-evoluti.html>.



For more information about our mission and activities, please visit our website:
www.cipc-icpc.org

AIC NEWS

NEWS FROM THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY



PREVENT CRIME AND SAVE MONEY

A Paper "Prevent crime and save money: Return-on-investment models in Australia" written by Jessica Heerde, John W Toumbourou, Sheryl A Hemphill, Ha Le, Todd I Herrenkohl & Richard F Catalano has recently been published by the Australian Institute of Criminology ISSN: 0817-8542

Finding effective ways to prevent crime is important. A project was designed to demonstrate the feasibility of combining data from a 12-year Australian longitudinal study with prevention strategy investment data in order to estimate potential returns, including a reduction in intimate partner violence and prison entry.

The project investigated the return on investment achievable in Victoria with a \$150 million investment in a mix of six evidence based prevention strategies.

The study estimated that the 10-year lag effect of investing an extra \$150 million was a five percent reduction in incarceration and a four percent reduction in cases of intimate partner violence involving physical force. The net return from the \$150 million investment in prevention was conservatively estimated at \$191 million. It appears feasible and cost-effective to prevent intimate partner violence, while also reducing incarceration rates.

The full paper can be downloaded from <https://aic.gov.au/publications/tandi/tandi545>

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

The University of New England School of Law and UNE Criminology is holding a conference on Rural Crime and the Law on the 29th and 30th November 2018. The aim of the conference is to examine the efficacy of current laws and policy relating to rural crime and the criminal justice response to identify what works and what does not, where the gaps exist between the law and community expectations and seek ways to improve practice by all stakeholders in rural Australia.

More details are available on the conference web site <https://www.une.edu.au/rural-law-conference>

THE AUSTRALIAN CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

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