Garner Clancey

Directeur, CHD Partners, Australie

Garner est directeur de *CHD Partners*, une société fondée en 2005 et engagée dans la prévention de la criminalité. Garner a déjà enseigné la prévention de la criminalité au premier et au deuxième cycle et enseigne actuellement la politique en matière de prévention de la criminalité à l'Université de New South Wales. Garner est membre de plusieurs organismes, notamment du Comité exécutif du Conseil national de prévention du crime de l'Australie, du conseil d'administration du *National Children's and Youth Law Centre* et du *NSW Young Offenders Advisory Committee.* Garner a été conférencier au Congrès mondial de criminologie (à Barcelone en 2008), à la Société de criminologie de la Nouvelle-Zélande et de l'Australie (à Adelaïde en 2007) et lors du colloque annuel du CIPC (à Canberra en 2006).

***

Garner Clancey,

Director, CHD Partners, Australia

Garner is Director of CHD Partners, a company established in 2005 and committed to the prevention of crime. Garner has taught crime prevention subjects at undergraduate and postgraduate level and is currently teaching Crime Prevention Policy at the University of New South Wales. Garner is an Executive Committee member of the Australian Crime Prevention Council, is on the Board of the National Children's and Youth Law Centre and is a member of the NSW Young Offenders Advisory Committee. Garner has presented conference papers at the World Congress of Criminology (Barcelona 2008), the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology (Adelaide, 2007), and ICPC's 6th Annual Colloquium On Crime Prevention (Canberra, 2006).

***

Garner Clancey

Director de CHD Partners, Australia

Garner es Director de CHD Partners, una empresa establecida en el 2005 y comprometida a la prevención de la criminalidad. Garner ha enseñado sobre la prevención del crimen en pregrados y posgrados y actualmente está enseñando las Políticas de Prevención del Delito en la Universidad de New South Wales. Garner es un miembro del Comité Ejecutivo del Consejo Australiano de la Prevención del Crimen, es parte de la Junta Nacional del Centro Legal sobre la Infancia y Juventud y es miembro del Comité Consultativo de Jóvenes Delincuentes de New South Wales. Garner ha presentado sus investigaciones en conferencias como el Congreso Mundial de Criminología (Barcelona 2008), en la Sociedad de Criminología de Australia y Nueva Zelanda (Adelaida, 2007), y en la Conferencia del CIPC (Canberra, 2006)

CHD PARTNERS

Building Crime Prevention Capacity through Education

International Centre for the Prevention of Crime Conference 2009

Garner Clancey and Olivia Kidon

CHD Partners

- Our Values:
  - Use evidence-base
  - Promote participation
  - Build capacity
  - Don't promote fear
  - Consider unintended consequences
- Our Work:
  - Local crime prevention plans
  - Crime risk assessments
  - Community safety audits
  - Security audits
  - Research and evaluation
  - Training
  - Program development

Garner Clancey

- Tertiary qualifications in psychology and criminology
- 10 years NSW public sector (Dept of Juvenile Justice, NSW Police)
- 9 years tertiary teaching – policing, crime prevention, security
- 7 years independent work
- Boards / Committees
  - National Children's and Youth Law Centre
  - Australian Crime Prevention Council
  - Young Offenders Advisory Council

Observations on Crime Prevention Education

- There is a well developed and growing body of literature, but it is not always accessible or well understood
- **Practitioners** - there are limited opportunities for professional development – "of the crime prevention officers completing the questionnaire as part of the training needs assessment exercise most **(about 80%) had had specific crime prevention training of no more than six days**" Cameron, M. and Laycock, G. (2002) Crime Prevention in Australia in Graycar, A. and Grabosky, P. (eds) *The Cambridge Handbook of Australian Criminology*, Cambridge University Press; Cambridge, p 317.
- **Community Members** - crime prevention information is even less accessible to community members. Consequently, 'expert' voices are often privileged, due in part to the limited avenues for local community members to formalise their frequently significant tacit knowledge

Our Response

CHD PARTNERS Crime Prevention Fact Sheet Series

Five Reasons Not to Rely on the Criminal Justice System Alone to Prevent Crime

Developed by Garner Clancey

1 Many crimes are never reported to police, so the police and other criminal justice agencies will never investigate the matters, punish the offenders or support the victims. The following data shows the low level of reporting to police for some offences (especially those against the person):

- Only about **one in three assaults, attempted burglaries and robberies** of the person are ever **reported to the police**[1]
- Even fewer sexual assaults are reported to police, with data from victim surveys suggesting that **only 15 to 20 per cent of sexual assaults are reported to police**[2]

2 When crimes are reported to police, few are 'cleared'. An offence is generally cleared when criminal proceedings are commenced against an alleged offender. The following shows the clear-up rates for particular offences in Australia:
"More than:

- 79% of robbery cases
- 59% of extortion cases
- 62% of sexual assault cases

remain unsolved 30 days after they have been reported"
This means that even when offences are reported to police, the likelihood commenced against an alleged offender is reasonably low.

3 Even when criminal proceedings are commenced, it is not guaranteed that The table below illustrates the attrition within the criminal justice system fr incarcerated:[4]

Offences Committed
Offences Reported
Offences Recorded
Offences Cleared Up
Offences Resulting in a Caution or Conviction
Offences Resulting in a Conviction
Offences Resulting in a Custodial Sentence

It is clear – not all offences are reported to police; of those that are reporte of those offences that are recorded and investigated, not all are solved [or in an offender being punished.

[1] Australian Bureau of Statistics (2007) Crime and Safety NSW, Australian Bureau of Statistics, A
[2] Ollifson, K., Jonas, C. and Korabelnikoff, V. (2006) 'What caused the decrease in sexual assau Crime and Justice, No. 125, BOCSAR, Sydney.
[3] Weatherburn, D. (2004) Law and Order in Australia: Rhetoric and Reality, Federation Press, An
[4] Home Office 1999 as cited in Johnston, L. and Shearing, C. (2003) Governing Security: Explo

www.chdpartners.com.au

CHD PARTNERS Crime Prevention Fact Sheet Series

A Model for Prioritising Crime Prevention Problems

Developed by Garner Clancey October 2007

Local crime prevention planning requires decisions to be made about which crimes will receive attention. Limited capacity, limited resources and competing priorities necessitate such decisions.

Prioritising crime problems generates a myriad of technical and political questions. Sifting through available crime data will not necessarily determine which crimes should be favoured over others. Complex questions about the relative harms associated with particular offences; fluctuating crime trends; crime reporting anomalies; and competing perspectives within a locality all complicate the processes associated with prioritising crime problems.

In response to the challenges associated with these processes, the following model has been developed. The model attempts to provide a framework for how decisions will be made in the context of local crime prevention planning. While aspects of the model are specific to New South Wales, the general concepts are applicable elsewhere.

Step 1: Assemble BOCSAR and police crime data. Review this data across the LGA and identify the most voluminous offences.

Volume Crime Priorities:
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

er of incidents for the key crime
1 by the 'Dark Figure Multiplier'. This
ven out the picture for crimes with low
ross calculation goes some way to
f crime in the LGA.

incidents generated in Step 2 by the
hile limited, this step helps to provide
al total costs of crime. While all of
me by the local council, it does help to
f the costs of crime.

and police data to identify those
sing. Give greater weighting to those
increasing over a five-year period, by
through 3). Include offences which
ntly in 4) and 5).

Crime
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

es a crime ranking for each of the
er 3000 people. This is based on the
people) and enables comparisons to
view the BOCSAR LGA rankings and
r which the LGA appears in the top

LGA R
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

www.chdpartners.com.au

CHD PARTNERS Crime Prevention Fact Sheet Series

The Ingredients of Crime

Prepared by Garner Clancey

(Information for this Fact Sheet, including this diagram, has been adapted from Felson, M (2002) **Crime in Everyday Life**, 3rd Edition, Sage Publications, Thousand Oaks)

For an offence to take place there must be the coming together of particular ingredients in time and place. These ingredients of crime include:

- **A Motivated Offender** – there must be a motivated offender for a crime to take pace. The motivated offender moves in and observes a suitable target.
- **A Suitable Target** – a suitable target could include a person, an item (including drugs, cars, mobile phones, etc.) or structure (fence, rail car, bridge, etc.). The motivated, rational offender decides whether there are risks involved in committing the offence.
- **Absence of Capable Guardians** – a motivated offender will offend against a suitable target in the absence of capable guardians. The loss of milk and bread home delivery personnel, ticket conductors and non-working parents, for example, have reduced the number of capable guardians in our communities and neighbourhoods. Security guards and rangers have in some instances, assumed the 'eyes and ears' role once played by these local people.
- **Presence of Props and an Audience** – the risk of crime is accelerated by the presence of props (i.e. weapons, spray paint, screw drivers) and an audience. An audience can goad a motivated offender to steal, assault, rob and damage property.
- **Presence of Camouflage** – the presence of camouflage can increase the likelihood of an offence occurring. Hiding spots, sheltered locations and poorly lit spaces will increase the chances of offending.

By removing these key ingredients, crime can be prevented. Providing better guardianship, stemming the supply of motivated offenders and protecting or removing targets will all help to prevent crime.

www.chdpartners.com.au

CHD PARTNERS Young People and Crime Fact Sheet Series

Working with Young Offenders – Psycho-Social Functioning Model

Developed by Rohan Lulham and Garner Clancey
January 2008

Young people involved in crime will often have experienced difficult, chaotic home lives. The absence of appropriate role models and boundaries results in many young offenders having limited insight into their behaviour and the consequences of their behaviour on others. As a result, how young offenders think and act in social situations is often quite different from their non-offending peers – in their upbringing they have not learnt many of the beliefs and skills that most of us take for granted. For professionals working with young offenders, it is important to have a framework to guide and shape interventions that will address this aspect of young offenders' functioning.

The psycho-social functioning model is a particularly effective model on which to base interventions that help young people to better understand their own behaviour. This model breaks down behaviour into preceding elements, such as beliefs, triggers, thoughts, feelings and actions. The diagram below depicts this model and provides a brief description of each component and the potential ways that each component might contribute to offending.[1]

Process And Examples	Description
BELIEFS Examples: 'everyone has insurance', 'if somone puts you down you have to hit back', 'I can't control myself'	**Beliefs - Attitudes and Values** Beliefs are the values and attitudes we have about ourselves, other people and the world. Many high risk offenders will have anti-social beliefs that serve to validate their offending behaviour. Beliefs influence what events trigger our emotions, and how we behave. Many high risk offenders will not be familiar with having more positive beliefs about themselves (self esteem) and others, and also the influence of negative beliefs on their behaviour.
TRIGGERS Examples: A car with a window down, an argument with parents or partner, being geed up by peers	**Trigger Events and High Risk Situations** These are events or situations that trigger thoughts and emotional reactions in people. The beliefs we have and past habits will make some events more likely to be triggers. Often high risk offenders will [not know the types of events that put them at risk of offending, or how to manage these events when they occur.
THOUGHTS Examples: 'they left the window down', 'no-one cares about me', ' they think I'm soft', 'this is the last time I'll do it',	**Thoughts and Self Talk** After an event we interpret events through our thoughts. Also called "self talk", what a young person says to themselves after something happens will influence the way they feel, and react to an event. Young people often believe they can't change the way they think – but in reality with practice most people can change how they think. Habits are basically patterns of thinking and behaving– to break a habit young people need to change the way they think.

[1] This model draws from Priegrove, P. (1993). 'A relapse prevention approach to reducing aggressive behaviour', in S.A. Gerull and W. Lucas (Eds.) **Serious violent offenders: Sentencing, psychiatry and law reform**. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology.

www.chdpartners.com.au 1

CHD PARTNERS Shopping Centre Fact Sheet Series

Preventing Conflict with Young People – The CHD Partners Model

Developed by Garner Clancey and Michael Huggett July 2007

It is not uncommon for shopping centre security guards and young people to occasionally end up in some form of conflict. Irrespective of the reason for the conflict or who is responsible, it is in everyone's best interest if conflict can be prevented, or managed effectively when it does arise.

Through working with shopping centre security personnel, we have developed a model for preventing conflict with young people. This model is depicted below.

e levels:
ieve that conflict with young people (and other shopping centre patrons) can often
revention of conflict is aided by a well-designed shopping centre that is free of
isible damage and the presence of available weapons. Clear policies and procedures
well understood by all security personnel. Personnel should be regularly drilled in
rocedures to ensure that all staff are operationally ready. Scenario rehearsals to test
kills in applying policies and procedures will help improve consistency across team
nce individual performance. Adopting a problem-solving approach will also aid
include looking outside the shopping centre to build relationships with youth workers,
ocal groups. Through the development of these networks, it is possible to develop
oung people and community organisations, enabling potential future problems to be
ussed and managed.

www.chdpartners.com.au 1

CHD PARTNERS Contributing to a safer community

Our Response

- Build capacity through:
  - Development of in excess of 35 fact sheets
  - Development of a Crime Prevention Practitioner's Network
  - Coordination of regular seminars
  - Development of an Induction Package for Local Crime Prevention Committees
  - Development of a Community Safety Audit Manual
  - Development of An Integrated Model of Crime Prevention and an associated manual
  - Development of an Offence Briefing Series
  - Crime prevention videos - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k5MdnRrEUzg
- All of these resources are freely available and all seminars have been provided free of charge to hundreds of practitioners
- To augment these resources we have developed a series of teaching materials

Education and Teaching Resources

- Interactive rather didactic
- Reflect adult learning principles – see, listen, read, reflect, discuss, do, apply
- Reduce jargon where possible
- Expect low literacy, which also assists in translating materials
- Cascading levels of complexity with engagement primary aim through to competency as tertiary aim

The Criminal Mind Series

An Integrated Approach to Crime Prevention

(First Generation) CPTED Principles

CHD PARTNERS

Natural Surveillance

Developed by Garner Clancey

Promoting natural surveillance is one way of increasing the risks of offending and is a key pillar of crime prevention through environmental design. The following images provide some examples of ways to promote natural surveillance.

The reflective glass of this corner office also acts as a mirror. Not only does the reflective glass promote surveillance, but the large office windows ensure natural surveillance of the commuters.

This convex mirror promotes visibility for drivers and pedestrians alike.

This gilled door enables sight out into the street as a person leaves their home.

The use of glass in this building promotes natural surveillance. The permeable fence adds to the opportunities for passive surveillance as staff go about their business.

These city bikes promote surveillance as people leave their cars and use the bikes to cycle around the city. Not only are people enjoying recreation, they also promote surveillance.

Mixed land use promotes activity through greater periods of the day. Cafes and restaurants draw people into areas and can provide a steady flow of 'eyes on the street'.

This park makes use of low shrubs to promote sightlines through the area.

Low shrubs and the absence of low foliage ensure that these offices look out onto neighbouring walk ways.

This new residential complex has been built to such a height that it provides comprehensive surveillance of this commuter car park.

This bus stop is easily seen through, enhancing the ability of motorists and pedestrians to observe people moving through this area.

This townhouse frontage promotes no surveillance.

This small neighbourhood shopping area is obscured by foliage. This is potentially both bad for business and for crime.

www.chdpartners.com.au

CHD PARTNERS

Access Control and Territorial Reinforcement

Developed by Garner Clancey

Controlling people's access to certain facilities and places can help reduce the incidence of crime. However, access control will not be desirable in all locations.

Territorial reinforcement occurs when there is a sense of ownership or proprietorship over an area. Clear demarcations between public and private space send cues to users of an area. Land that has ambiguous ownership is often the site of illegal dumping and other crimes because there is no obvious capable guardianship.

Bollards can restrict vehicular traffic in an area.

Fences and signage prevent or restrict access.

Signage alerts transitions from public to private space.

The garden in this photo establishes a clear boundary to this private property and it also acts to deter graffiti.

Entry phones restrict and control access to residential complexes.

Swipe cards and biometric security systems routinely prevent access to secure areas.

This entrance clearly denotes movement from the footpath to the park. The fence, bollards and sandstone encased garden bed provide a clear edge to the park and separate different features of the park.

The shared cycle and pathway are clearly separated from the residential complex. The line of trees, the garden bed, the raised garden and then the fence line show transitions from public to private space.

The use of colour in this area highlights different paths and different functions. The raised balconies also limit natural ladders, but provide some surveillance over the park.

The clearly defined paths through this site encourage movement along the designated pathways.

This small area is a site of frequent dumping. It is not immediately apparent what purpose this area provides or who is responsible for its upkeep.

Access control measures are frequently undermined by users of the area (i.e. staff / residents).

www.chdpartners.com.au

CHD PARTNERS

Space Management

Developed by Garner Clancey

Well maintained, vibrant and active locations will often be perceived to be safer and have lower crime rates than areas that are poorly maintained. The ongoing management of a space sends cues about guardianship and who are legitimate users. Consequently, space management is an important feature of crime prevention through environmental design.

Communicating about acceptable behavioural standards can be a way of promoting particular behaviour and managing a space. Some methods promote positive images, while others are more legalistic.

Murals and artwork add to the feel of an area. Murals can also be used to prevent graffiti. These two images show both permanent (left image) and temporary (right image) murals. These murals / artwork draw people into these locations and give a positive feel to the area.

Left: Providing facilities to properly secure bicycles can promote movement through an area. In this case, there are no facilities and the positive benefits of cycling are negated by the prohibition of securing your bike to the fence.

Far Left: Cultural icons and images can also create a positive sense of place for communities.

The use of climbing vines and murals serves to protect this site from graffiti.

Well maintained garden beds and civic places promote a sense of guardianship in an area.

Street performers can establish a pleasant mood within public places.

Markets and street fairs can activate areas and promote a sense of community culture.

Playgrounds and other activity generators can promote surveillance, enable connections amongst residents and can influence the behaviour of people in the vicinity.

Street art can add to the atmosphere of an area and draw people into particular locations.

www.chdpartners.com.au

CHD PARTNERS Contributing to a safer community

Considering Differential Impacts

URBAN VILLAGES

SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION

NEW URBANISM

FORTIFICATION

NATURAL SURVEILLANCE

PERMEABLE LAYOUTS

DEFENSIBLE SPACE

GATED COMMUNITIES

Outcomes of Education

- Not rigorously evaluated, but have received very positive feedback –
  - "FAB. Interesting, useful, immediately applicable"
  - "Most engaging training I've done in last five years"
  - "Thoroughly enjoyed. Well presented and highly enlightening"
  - "Absolutely awesome. I am very keen on pursuing more training and exploring the issues practically"
  - "Excellent. Comprehensive, balanced and participatory"
  - "Most enjoyable training I've been to in awhile. Well done"
- Anecdotally, training challenges 'punitive populism' and common sense understanding of law and order
- Need to independently evaluate resources and outcomes. Promising results suggest that crime prevention educational materials are necessary to build capacity of practitioners and community members to effectively prevent crime

CHD PARTNERS

Thank You

Contact details -

garner@chdpartners.com.au
+61425231825