

# Applied Crime Prevention Case Studies – Crime Prevention Implementation

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## Introduction

Applying crime prevention knowledge and techniques in a real world context can be challenging. Numerous difficulties can emerge that are not always identified in crime prevention texts. The following case studies provide opportunities to work through a series of steps relevant to applied crime prevention work.

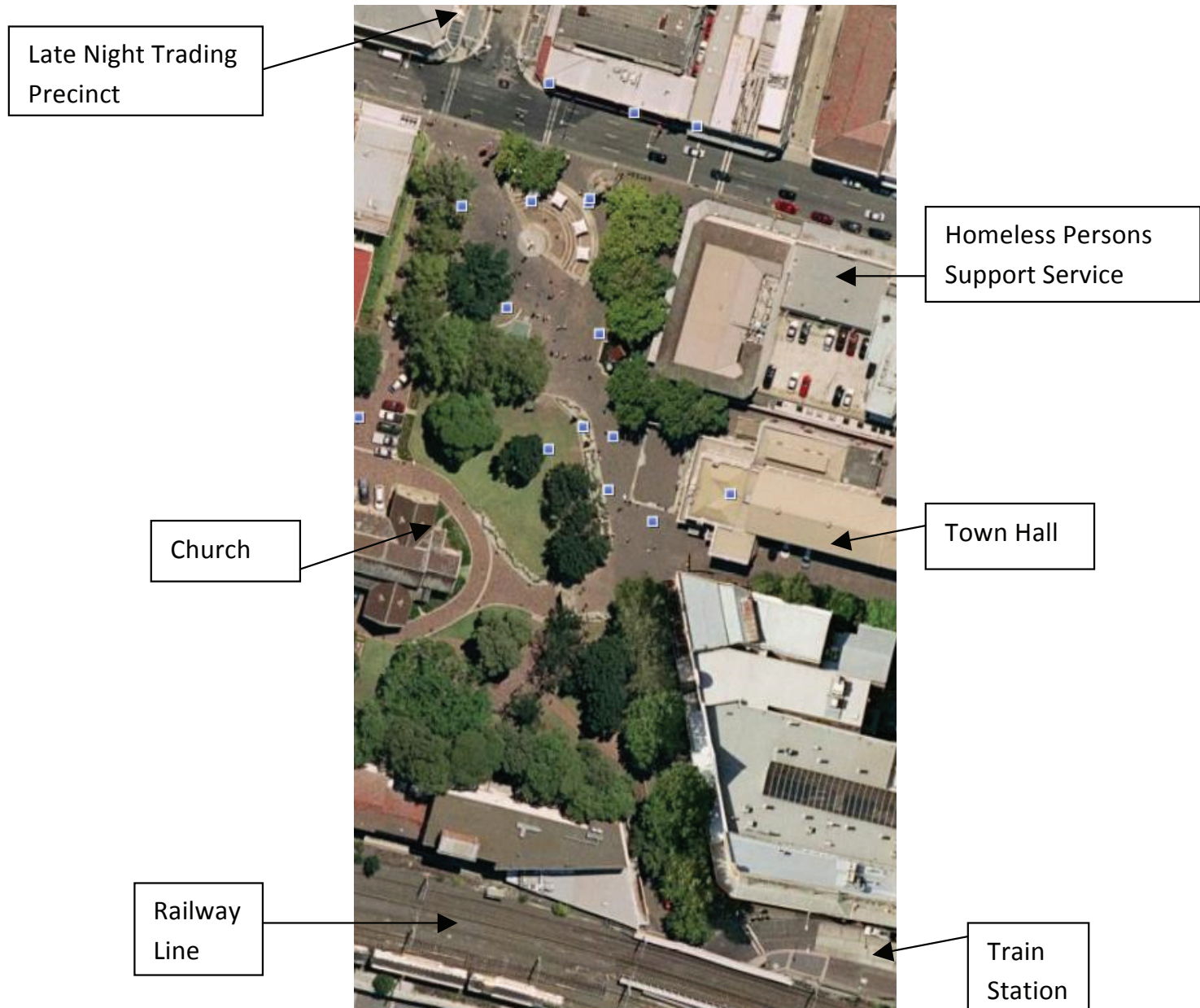
## Implementation

“Implementation weaknesses have dogged crime prevention work. It has proven remarkably difficult to deliver crime prevention initiatives effectively. Implementation has received rather less attention in academic research than the formulation of methods of reducing crime” (Tilley, N. (2009) Crime Prevention, Willan Publishing, page 146).

Many crime prevention practitioners find implementation the hardest part of their role. Implementation can involve numerous agencies, require diverse skills, and demand ongoing commitment. Managing this array of program elements is why many good crime prevention policies and programs fail to deliver the desired results.

### Case Study 1 – Closed Circuit Television

A Council has decided to install closed circuit television (CCTV) in the pedestrian mall. You have been appointed to oversee the installation and operation of the CCTV system.



### Case Study 1 Exercise

1. Develop a project plan for implementing a CCTV system in this pedestrian mall. List all of the key steps that you would undertake in installing and operating a CCTV system in the pedestrian mall.
2. List all of the key stakeholders that you would need to engage in this project.
3. What would be the main cost drivers for this project?
4. What are some of the key risks to the smooth implementation of this project?

### Case Study 2 – Youth Mentoring Project

Research has revealed a high proportion of young people in the local government area (LGA) are engaged in crime. There are very few programs designed to help these young people to associate with non-offending peers or to develop relationships with successful role models. An inter-agency group (comprising youth workers, council, police, and youth corrections personnel) has decided to develop a mentoring program for young people aged between 12 and 15 years of age who are coming to the attention of police for involvement in crime. It is decided that mentors will be matched with young people receiving police cautions as a means of preventing further engagement with crime.



### Case Study 2 Exercise

1. What steps would you undertake to implement a program of this nature? Consider key issues like recruiting, training and supervising mentors; assessing which young people should enter the program; what mentors will do with the young people to help them prevent further offending; and how mentoring relationships will be monitored.
2. What documentation will be required to ensure that this program is implemented consistently?
3. How will you measure the success of this program? Consider key issues like measurement of recidivism; program participation; comparison between those selected suitable and unsuitable for the program; and impact of other interventions.