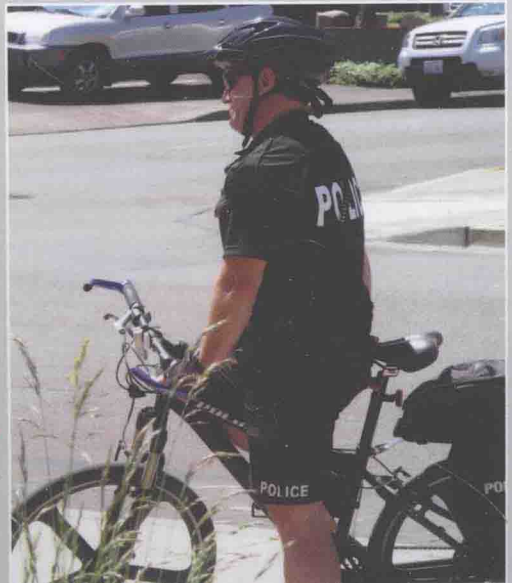


# Crime Prevention

International Perspectives,  
Issues, and Trends



Edited by  
John A. Winterdyk

 CRC Press  
Taylor & Francis Group

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# **Crime Prevention**

International Perspectives,  
Issues, and Trends

*This book is dedicated to those willing to consider exploring and using crime prevention as a primary response model to addressing the complexities of crime and justice. This includes especially my former mentors who introduced me to the principles of crime prevention, my students, and those colleagues who have made the journey a little easier by their interest and intellectual challenges in my learning process.*

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# Foreword

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Prevention is perhaps one of the most difficult goals to achieve regardless of what field it is being attempted in, be it a physical field like engineering or a social one like health. However, for some fields, the idea of prevention is more familiar and its importance is more generally accepted than others.

For example, within engineering, it goes without question that a basic goal for the design and building of a bridge must be that it will be constructed in such a way as to prevent it collapsing under heavy use or in adverse weather conditions such as a flood. To achieve this preventive goal, engineers will study, estimate, and apply optimal strength and usage parameters in order to prevent the risk of an adverse outcome. As users of that bridge, we understand this and, for the most part, accept and trust this advice. More importantly, we expect that these calculations are done carefully and that appropriate preventive/safety measures are in place. In fact, we would be astonished and incensed if the safety of the public was compromised by these preventive measures not being undertaken.

Similarly, we are all familiar with the preventive messages coming from health experts about how to prevent and minimize our exposure to various forms of illness such as infectious diseases like hepatitis or polio, or lifestyle-related disease such as cancer or diabetes arising from obesity, now so common in the developed world. While some types of preventive health messages may often be more contentious or difficult to sell than others (e.g., an effective tobacco smoking cessation message may be more difficult to deliver than a message to promote the breast feeding of newborn children), there is usually a general acceptance of the legitimacy of the basis of the message (i.e., it is based on a scientific evidence) and its objectives are seen as desirable and beneficial from either a personal (e.g., the avoidance of an illness) or a public health/utilitarian perspective (e.g., reduced rates of illness in the community and associated costs), or both.

However, there are several other fields in which the prevention goal remains less well understood or generally accepted. As a result, these still struggle for the sort of political and community legitimacy and traction that some other fields enjoy.

Two quite closely related fields that typically experience this challenge are the prevention of alcohol and other drug-related harm and crime prevention. It has perhaps been my misfortune to have spent my professional

career working in both of these fields. I have seen and worked with these challenges in different and diverse roles as a senior government executive, as an academic and researcher, and as a member of different civil society organizations. This has led me to appreciate that there are dimensions to the achievement of prevention that extend beyond the accumulation of a viable and well-documented scientific evidence base about effective policies, strategies, programs, and practices, as vitally important as these are. Some of these factors include perceptions about the legitimacy of the relevant prevention goal from the perspective of those affected by the problem that is trying to be prevented as well as opportunities for participation and engagement in the development and implementation of any proposed solutions. This is because, to a large extent, the most effective strategies for prevention in both alcohol and other drug and crime prevention fields involve action that will involve some form of redistribution of power among stakeholders and communities affected by the identified problems, once the nature of these problems have been finally agreed upon, of course. Furthermore, the scale and nature of the causes of the observed problems will frequently extend beyond the immediate community or region and across fields ranging from social physical planning processes, to access to and the delivery of human services, and into questions of social and economic equity and the wider physical environment. Inevitably, criminal justice processes end up being identified as just one part of a suite of measures needed to achieve a comprehensive prevention or crime control strategy. Indeed, in many settings, the criminal justice sector may even be part of the problem.

This is where the value of this collection extends well beyond its deceptively modest title of *Crime Prevention: International Perspectives, Issues, and Trends*. Most reviews of current knowledge about crime prevention tend to limit themselves to specific areas or topics of crime prevention research, policy, and practice without providing an adequate understanding of the extremely broad range of inputs, processes, and associated outcomes that are really a part of the modern approach to crime prevention safety. Furthermore, other reviews frequently overlook the fact that what we understand as current good practice in crime prevention has developed from the way that we have incorporated effective processes for learning from the successes, and failures, of earlier crime prevention efforts. Too often this very important task of reflecting, learning, and building on past experience is referred to merely as “building the evidence base” when in fact it is the much more complex task of building and applying a proper understanding how what was done to achieve a particular result was, at least in part, a product of the context and time within which the crime prevention effort was undertaken.

Effective crime prevention is not just the successful implementation of a set of projects to address a series of current problems. Rather, it is a continuous process that needs to be dynamically planned, implemented, and

appropriately supported over time with an understanding that the issues to be addressed tomorrow and into the future will not be the same as today's problems, assuming of course that the current prevention effort has been effective. It is one of the great strengths of this current volume that its essays provide us with the insight and skills to be better able to achieve this goal. They show us that our current successes in preventing crime and assisting to improve overall community safety did not come out of nowhere.

Furthermore, as we have learned more about how to undertake effective crime prevention, we have also come to learn about what can go wrong and where future threats can be found. For example, while one chapter clearly explains how we need to think about future threats in terms of vectors that are not currently factored into our planning and development processes, such as the potential impact of global climate change on both the immediate and underlying causes of crime including access to basic resources like housing and employment as well as its effect on migration and social dislocation, another chapter demonstrates how we have frequently failed to give adequate consideration to the governance and administrative requirements for sustaining crime prevention effort. Each of these themes addresses issues that frequently lie outside the normal planning parameters for prevention of crime policy makers. They also highlight the importance of engaging with those who may be seen as unconventional stakeholders in the crime prevention enterprise, as well as potentially influential partners and collaborators. This is well illustrated by the essays that seek to refocus our process for engagement with the business sector, as well as rethinking the role of civil society and the place of "victims" within the matrix of action that produces effective crime prevention.

Finally, what this volume does so well is to help us to understand, develop, and work with an agenda for the prevention of crime that is sophisticated yet accessible at the same time; evidence based but also responsive and engaging for stakeholders; as well as being transparent and legitimate in a way that builds appropriate governance structures for sustainable implementation. It also demonstrates the breadth and range of issues that need to be considered to be parts of the crime prevention agenda while at the same time making it clear that the science of crime prevention is a well-developed and comprehensive set of tools that can be legitimately applied to problems as diverse as the effects of climate change on global populations, violence against women and children, as well as specific socially marginalized groups in communities, transnational organized crime, local corruption, and the resurgence of forms of fraud newly enabled through social media and personal technology.

In other words, this book shows that contemporary crime prevention really is as sophisticated as any form of rocket science. But at the same time, contemporary crime prevention is highly participatory and accessible and is capable of being responsive to a rapidly changing crime environment and



community needs and expectations. The lessons from this book go a long way to equipping us with the tools for achieving the political and community traction and legitimacy necessary for crime prevention to be effective and sustainable over time.

**Professor Peter Homel, PSM**  
*Griffith Criminology Institute*  
*Griffith University, Australia*

**Peter Homel, PSM**, is a widely published internationally recognized expert on crime prevention policy and program design, implementation, management, and evaluation. He has particular experience in the translation of evidence and research into sustainable practice.

He is currently a professor at the Griffith Criminology Institute at Griffith University in Australia. Previously, he was principal criminologist (Crime Prevention) at the Australian Institute of Criminology. Before that, he was the first director of the Crime Prevention Division within the New South Wales (NSW) Attorney General's Department and the deputy director of the Drug Alcohol Directorate at NSW Health.

He has worked extensively with government and nongovernment agencies for almost 40 years and continues to work closely with international bodies including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the UN-Habitat program. He is currently an executive board member of the Australian Crime Prevention Council and the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime.

Over the past two decades, he has evaluated major national crime prevention programs in Australia, the United Kingdom, and Canada, and has been assisting with the development of new programs in SE Asia and the Middle East.

In 2000, he was awarded the Public Service Medal (PSM) for outstanding public service and innovation in the field of crime prevention. In 1997, he undertook a Fulbright Professional Award at the RAND Corporation in California.

## Some Relevant Publications

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# Acknowledgment

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Most of us are well familiar with the ancient African proverb: “It takes a village to raise a child.” Well, a parallel analogy can be said about the preparation of this book. Although I will shamelessly lay claim to the concept of this book, its genesis lies in the teaching and inspirations of some of my undergraduate and graduate mentors who planted the seeds and encouraged me (and my fellow classmates) to challenge the status quo of crime control, treatment, suppression, and punitive intervention that seemed to dominate criminal justice policy during my formative education in criminology during the 1980s. Furthermore, the actualization of this book would not have come to fruition were it not for the collective contribution of all those who not only contributed to this book but a number of whom also shared their thoughts about the framework and content for the book. Without this community of dedicated and scholarly feedback, I would still be on a “Walkabout” trying to figure out what and how to bring the book to life.

In addition to the “global village” of contributors, I am/was particularly blessed to have the unwavering support from former CRC Senior Acquisition Editor Carolyn Spence. Not only did she embrace the initial proposal for the book, she provided her professional support and insight into some key elements of the book as well. To the “community village” of other CRC staff who helped chaperone such initiatives to completion, I am also deeply indebted. You are a brilliant team to work with.

Finally, there are the more intimate members in the “global village”—my family. Again, as John Donne wrote in 1624: “no man is an island, entire of itself; every man is part of a continent.” I have admittedly spent a disproportionate amount of my adult life pursuing my passion for learning and academia. However, without the unwavering support of my partner in life and happiness—Rose—I would never have been able to accomplish a fraction of what I’ve done. Yet, she also ensured with measured patience that I make time for that which is more important—family. I have been blessed during the preparation of this book to see my small intimate village of four (which includes our two sons) grow—we became first-time grandparents and are thrilled that our intimate village will grow and thrive to contribute to the global village.

Since I started this Acknowledgment with a quote, I would like to end it with yet another equally eloquent quote (paraphrased) that indirectly speaks

to the power and underlying message throughout this book: “We can start building a good community when once we decide that we can and must all be a good neighbors.”

As much as this book is the ensemble of many people helping directly and indirectly to seeing this anthology come to life, I remain the sole bearer of any limitations that one might find in these pages and collectively share any of its accolades with those who were instrumental in informing both the content and creation of this book.

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## About the Editor

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**Dr. John A. Winterdyk** has published extensively in the areas of criminology theory, youth at risk, corrections, and criminal justice-related issues, including articles in the *Canadian Journal of Criminal Justice* and *Criminal Justice Review*, among others. He gained his PhD from Simon Fraser University and has recently returned to Mount Royal University (MRU) after time spent in Germany as a Visiting Scholar at the Max Planck Institute in Freiburg. He has published a number of books, including a recently edited book entitled *Border Security in the Al-Qaeda Era*, co-edited with Kelly Sundberg (MRU), as well as editing a book on human trafficking with Philip Reichel (University of Northern Colorado) and Benjamin Perrin (University of British Columbia). He is also working on a fourth edition of a textbook on youth justice. He recently completed a book entitled *Inequality, Diversity and Canadian Justice* (Nelson) with Doug King. Dr. Winterdyk's current research interests include Canadian border security, in particular looking at the effect the establishment of the Canada Border Services Agency has on the Canadian public's perception of border security. Dr. Winterdyk recently completed a cross-national research project looking at combating human trafficking with scholars from Canada, the United States, and Austria, funded through the National Institute of Justice, and taken part in studies on identity theft (the first of its kind in Canada) and on mass marketing fraud. Dr. Winterdyk recently served as guest editor for a special issue on genocide for the *International Criminal Review* as well as a co-guest editor (with Philip Reichel) of the *European Journal of Criminology*, which looks at human trafficking. His research projects include human trafficking, fear of crime, border security, and prison gangs. In January 2010, Dr. Winterdyk became the director of the Centre for Criminology and Justice Research Project's pilot study, *Human Trafficking: Formalizing a Localized Response*.

Since graduating from Simon Fraser University (PhD in criminology, 1988), John has taught in the Department of Economics, Justice, and Policy Studies at Mount Royal University (MRU, Calgary, Alberta). In addition to his position at MRU, John has held adjunct positions at St. Thomas University (Fredericton, New Brunswick), the Polytechnic of Namibia (Windhoek, Namibia), and the University of Regina (Canada). John is the former and founding director for the Centre of Criminology and Justice Research at MRU and 2009 recipient of the Distinguished Scholarship award. He has

published extensively in the areas of youth justice, human trafficking, international criminal justice, and criminological theory.

To date, he has authored/edited nearly 30 textbooks and is currently working on a number of projects including an international handbook on human trafficking, an introductory Canadian criminology textbook, and a monograph that will profile the “pioneers” of Canadian criminology and criminal justice. In addition to his numerous peer-reviewed articles, John was served as special guest editor for five different peer-reviewed journals (themes: genocide, human trafficking, human rights, terrorism, and crime prevention). Current areas of research include comparative criminology/criminal justice, restorative justice, corrections, crime prevention, and trafficking in persons. John also serves on a number of provincial, national, and international boards. In his free time, John is an avid cyclist.

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## About the Contributors

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**Matjaž Ambrož, PhD**, is an associate professor of criminal law (Faculty of Law, University of Ljubljana) and a researcher at the Ljubljana Institute of Criminology, where he currently leads a research project on criminal offenses of school workers. He has been a visiting research fellow at Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law (Freiburg, Germany) in 2003, 2007, and 2015. He has recently published a monograph, *Perpetration and Participation in Criminal Law* (2014), and coauthored a monograph, *Brain in the Dock: Neuroscience, Criminal Law and Criminology* (2015). His current research interests include substantive criminal law, sociology of criminal law, theories on justifying legal punishment, implementation of penal sanctions, and crime prevention. E-mail: matjaz.ambroz@pf.uni-lj.si

**Mike B. Beke** is a consultant working for the firm Blomeyer & Sanz. His principal research area relates to justice and home affairs in the EU in which he specialized in anti-corruption and good governance studies. Mike conducted impact assessments and policy evaluations for the EU institutions, in particular for the European Parliament Committees on Budgetary Control and on Organised Crime, Corruption and Money Laundering, on topics ranging from tax fraud, corruption in public procurement, to administrative law. Currently, he is a member of the European Commission's network of local correspondents on corruption, established to periodically analyze the Spanish state of play in anti-corruption activities. In 2012, before working at Blomeyer & Sanz, Mike worked on corruption research for Transparency International Spain and EU governance for the Centre for European Policy Studies in Brussels.

**Dr. Gisela Bichler** is a professor of Criminal Justice at California State University, San Bernardino, and director of the Center for Criminal Justice Research. Dr. Bichler regularly works with a range of criminal justice agencies, community groups, and city governments to develop solutions to local crime and public safety issues that remove the opportunity for crime by invoking stronger place management and adopting a range of crime-control strategies based on the situational crime prevention framework. Her current research examines the structure of illicit networks associated with criminal enterprise groups, transnational illicit markets, terrorism, and gang violence. Recent publications have appeared in the *Journal of Research in Crime*



*and Delinquency, Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management, Global Crime, Crime and Delinquency, Security Journal, Crime Patterns and Analysis, and Psychological Reports.*

**Melanie Burton** is currently a PhD candidate in the Faculty of Law at the University of New South Wales in Sydney Australia. She also works as a research assistant on various projects for the Gendered Violence Research Network and the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences at the University of New South Wales. Melanie has a background of study and practice in clinical psychology, completing her Master of Psychology and Postgraduate Diploma in Clinical Psychology at the University of Otago in Dunedin, New Zealand, in 2010. Her current research interests are on sexual and gendered violence with a specific focus on child sexual offenders and offenses.

**Jesse Cale** is a senior lecturer in Criminology in the School of Social Sciences at the University of New South Wales (UNSW) in Sydney Australia. He received his PhD in Criminology from Simon Fraser University in 2010 and has also worked as a research and policy analyst for the provincial government of British Columbia, Canada. Before commencing at UNSW, he was a research fellow in the Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice, and Governance at Griffith University (Brisbane, Australia). His main areas of research are sexual offenders and offenses, developmental and life-course criminology, victimization and victimology, and crime prevention and social policy. His studies have been published in various journals including *Aggression and Violent Behavior, Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, Criminal Justice and Behavior, Homicide Studies, Journal of Criminal Justice, Psychology Crime and Law, and Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment.*

**Dr. Irwin M. Cohen** has been a faculty member of criminology and criminal justice in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of the Fraser Valley in Abbotsford, British Columbia, since 2003; was the director of the School from 2010 to 2013; and is currently the RCMP Research Chair for Crime Reduction and the director of the Centre for Public Safety and Criminal Justice Research. Dr. Cohen has taught a wide range of undergraduate and graduate courses. Dr. Cohen has also published many scholarly articles and book chapters, delivered many lectures, conference papers, and workshops, and written policy reports on a wide range of topics including terrorism, youth justice issues, policing, public policy, and aboriginal issues.

**Dr. Raymond R. Corrado** is a professor in the School of Criminology at Simon Fraser University and was an associate faculty member in the Psychology Department and the Faculty of Health Sciences. He is a visiting fellow at Clare Hall College and the Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, and