

6TH INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CONFERENCE ON LOCAL SAFETY AND SECURITY



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SLOVENIAN RESEARCH AGENCY

SITUATIONAL PREVENTION – APPROACH TO CRIME CONTROL IN THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

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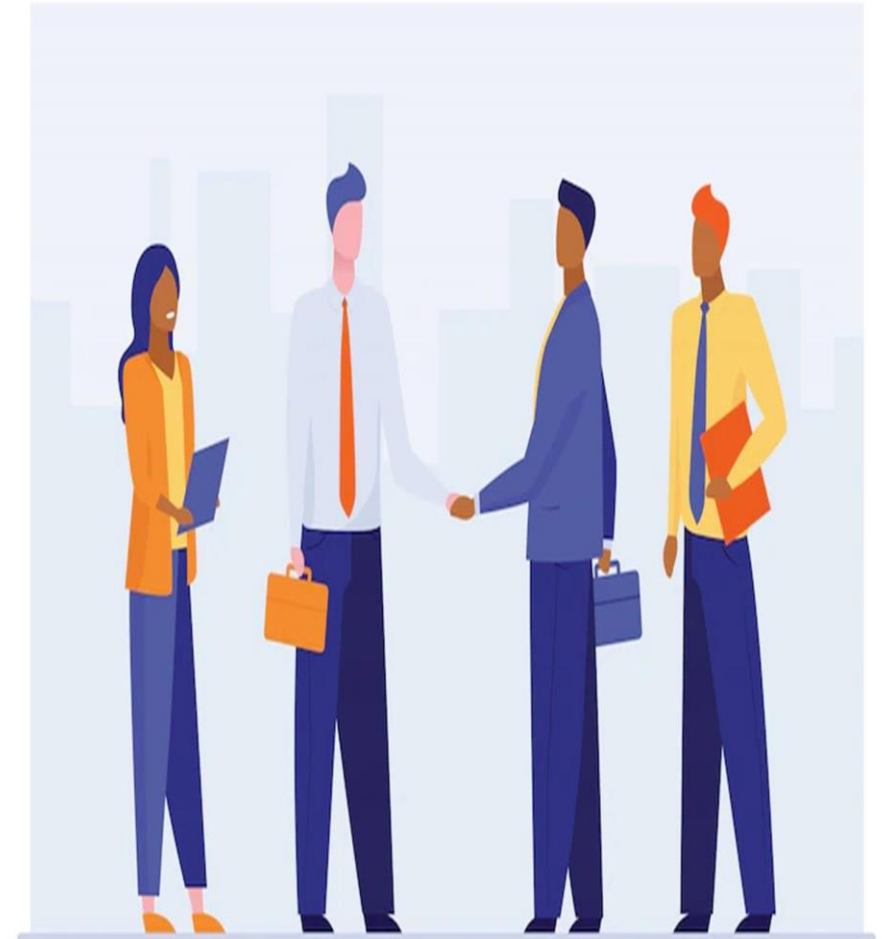
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Introduction

Situational crime prevention is an approach to crime prevention which seeks to reduce opportunities for specific categories of crime by increasing the associated risks and difficulties and reducing the rewards.

It is a multiple-stage process built upon a theoretical framework, striving to explain where, when and how crime incidents occur.

Based on the analysis of the incidence and distribution of a given crime problem, the SCP approach, identifies risk factors, formulates and implements appropriate solutions, and evaluates the results.



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The concept of crime and its relation to related concepts

DELINQUENCY – A crime committed by a minor

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR – It is a board term and consists of behavioral disorders, aggressive behavior and delinquency

BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS – Aggression towards people and animals, destruction of property, deception and theft, serious violation of the rules



03

Situational and other forms of prevention

1. **LEGAL PREVENTION** – Regulation and application of laws achieving general preventive and special preventive effects with direct and indirect effects.
2. **PREVENTION IN THE COMMUNITY** – Interventions that act on social conditions and institutions of importance for the commission of the crime, and therefore prevention in the community.

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3. DEVELOPMENTAL PREVENTION –Influence on factors that have a positive or negative effect on the development and life course of an individual. The main source of knowledge on which modern developmental prevention is based is the result of longitudinal and experimental studies. Based on longitudinal studies, key predictors of delinquent and criminal behavior have been identified, which can be classified into three basic categories: individual characteristics, family characteristics, characteristics of the social environment. Experimental studies have enabled an understanding of the mechanism of action of certain factors, but also the effects of changes in certain factors in preventing delinquent behavior. The most important developmental preventive interventions are: cognitive stimulation programs for preschoolers, social skills improvement programs, parental education, parental skills training, school training for parents and teachers, programs for the prevention of peer violence and more.

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4. SITUATIONAL PREVENTION – The situational approach is particularly popular due to the fact that it does not necessarily rely on the instruments of state policy and the judiciary. Situational prevention treats a wide range of forms of crime, from child sexual abuse to terrorism. The first experiment of situational character was the introduction of mandatory locking of the steering wheel of cars in the UK and Germany against car theft. Nowadays, the following situational interventions have been recognized as the most influential: application of regulations, video surveillance and citizen patrols. The most obvious advantages of situational crime prevention are: simplicity of application, economy, transparency of the effects of the application of situational interventions, dynamism, sensitivity to changes, focus on context and problem, inclusion of modern technologies in crime prevention planning and others.

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Application of situational prevention



- IN SCHOOLS

- IN JAIL

- IN A PUBLIC PLACE

04

1. Situational prevention in schools

Schools represent a context in which the safety of students, teachers or third parties can potentially be violated.

- *movement of students in groups,
- *wearing alarm bracelets,
- *natural supervision,
- *wearing of school uniforms,
- *teachers on duty,
- *engagement of school police,
- *introduction of alarm systems

2. Situational prevention in jail

The situational approach is recognized in prisons as an integral part of the already applied practice. Namely, certain techniques that are recommended in the situational approach to crime control, such as formal, natural surveillance, entrance/exit control, and others, have been applied since the beginning of the prison until today.

-Example: „Anti-Bullying Strategy”

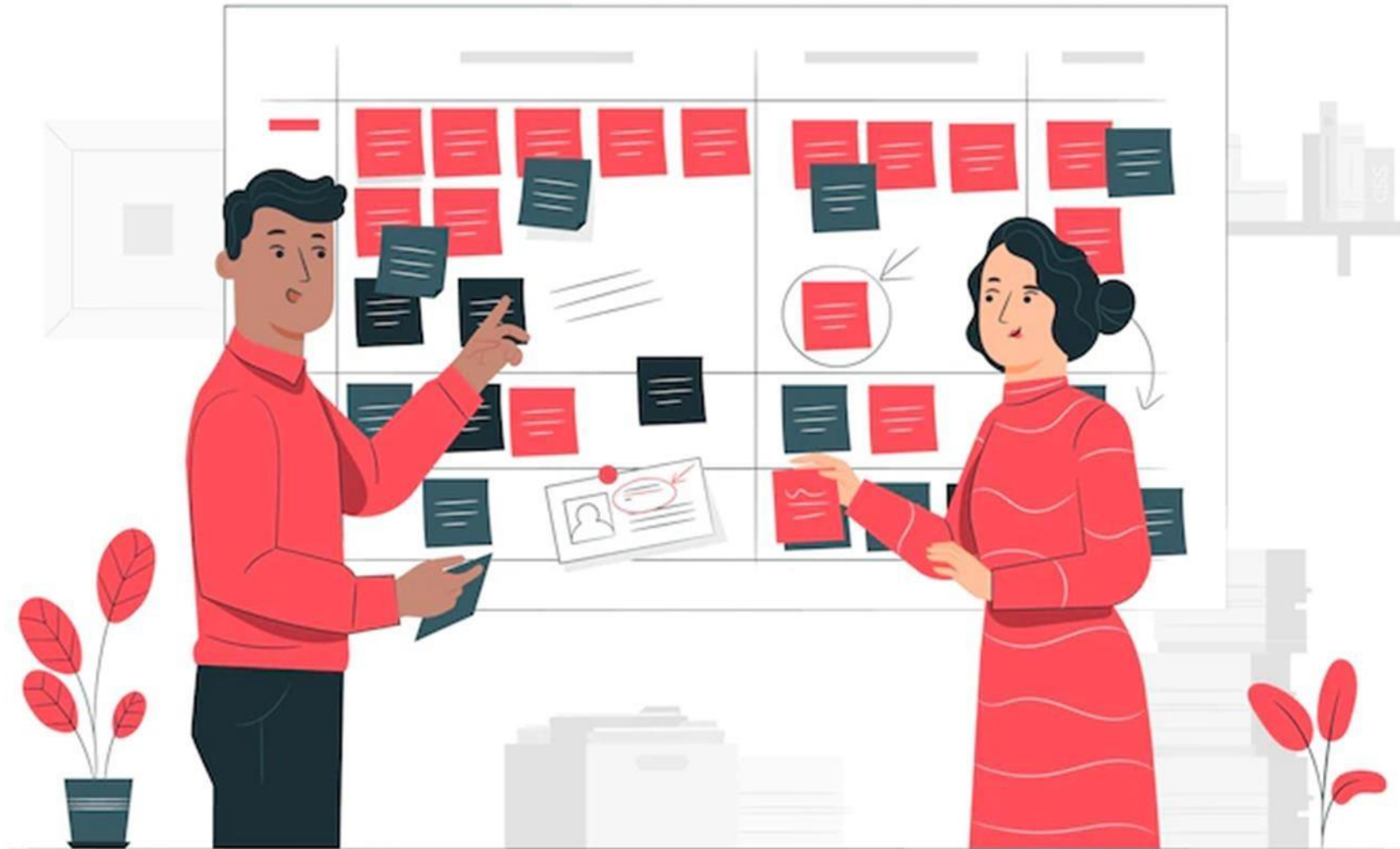
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3. Situational prevention in a public place

There are three types of surveillance in public space: formal, natural and secondary surveillance. The most important measures of formal supervision are: the presence of police officers or security services, video surveillance and an alarm system. Secondary supervision is performed, for example, by workers in parking lots, drivers or conductors in public transport and other employees who, in addition to their work, also supervise the space. Natural supervision includes street lighting, environmental design, internal control within the work organization, encouraging self-protection of workers and others.

05

Conclusion



CONCLUSION

The existing evidence of the effectiveness of situational crime prevention which draws upon four decades of empirical evaluation research, suggests that this approach has much to offer. The situational approach to crime prevention, which seeks to eliminate the opportunities of crime in the immediate environments where incidents occur, has achieved a great success and arguably offers a more expedient method to reduce crime compared to traditional crime control mechanisms which focus on individual offender dispositions. This approach, similar to epidemiology in the health sciences, holds the promise of advancing current policies and practices for prevention of crime and disorder problems. Just as immunization measures seek to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, the CP approach seeks to deploy opportunity-reducing techniques before large-scale crime problems arise. Collaborative efforts between government and private organizations and communities open new possibilities for the promotion and utilization of the situational crime prevention framework to reduce the harms incurred by crime.

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION
Your support is truly appreciated!



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