

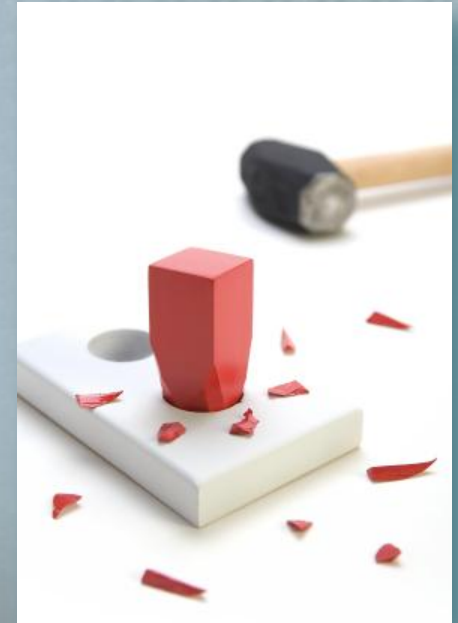


Crime Risk Assessment

Aligning CPTED & situational crime prevention with the new ISO standards for risk assessment & risk management

Why align crime prevention with risk assessment / risk management?

- Provides a structured approach
- Ensures understanding of crime context
- Facilitates defensible decisions
- Delivers reproducible results
 - remember, Consistent is not the same Accurate!



The ISO Standards

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
31000

First edition
2009-11-15

**Risk management — Principles and
guidelines**

Management du risque — Principes et lignes directrices

IEC/ISO 31010

Edition 1.0 2009-11

**INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD**

**NORME
INTERNATIONALE**

Risk management – Risk assessment techniques

Gestion des risques – Techniques d'évaluation des risques

<http://www.iso.org>



Reference number
ISO 31000:2009(E)

© ISO 2009

IEC/ISO 31010:2009



Other/previous standards



CAN/CSA-Q850-97 (Reaffirmed 2002)

**Risk Management:
Guideline for
Decision-Makers**

*A National Standard of
Canada*

<http://www.csa.ca>
<http://www.saiglobal.com>



A few definitions

■ Crime Prevention ...

- The anticipation, recognition and appraisal of a ***crime risk*** and the initiation of some action to remove or reduce it (UK Home Office)

■ Crime Risk ...

- An illegal or socially undesirable event, described in terms of the event and the consequences
- e.g. the risk of injury to community members through assault in the alley



Key points about “crime risk”

- To be effectively assessed it must be clearly defined
- Risk doesn't have to be quantified to be understood, but the level of risk must be able to be interpreted
- Context is critical to identifying and understanding risk



A few definitions

- **Risk Management** includes the application of logical and systematic methods for...
 - communicating and consulting throughout the process
 - establishing the context for identifying, analysing, evaluating and treating risks
 - monitoring & reviewing risks
 - reporting and recoding the results



A few definitions

- **Risk Assessment** is part of Risk Management – it attempts to answer the following fundamental questions...
 - What can happen & why (risk identification)
 - What are the consequences (various contexts)
 - What is the probability of occurrence?
 - What factors mitigate the consequences or reduce the likelihood that a risk will be realised?



ISO 31010

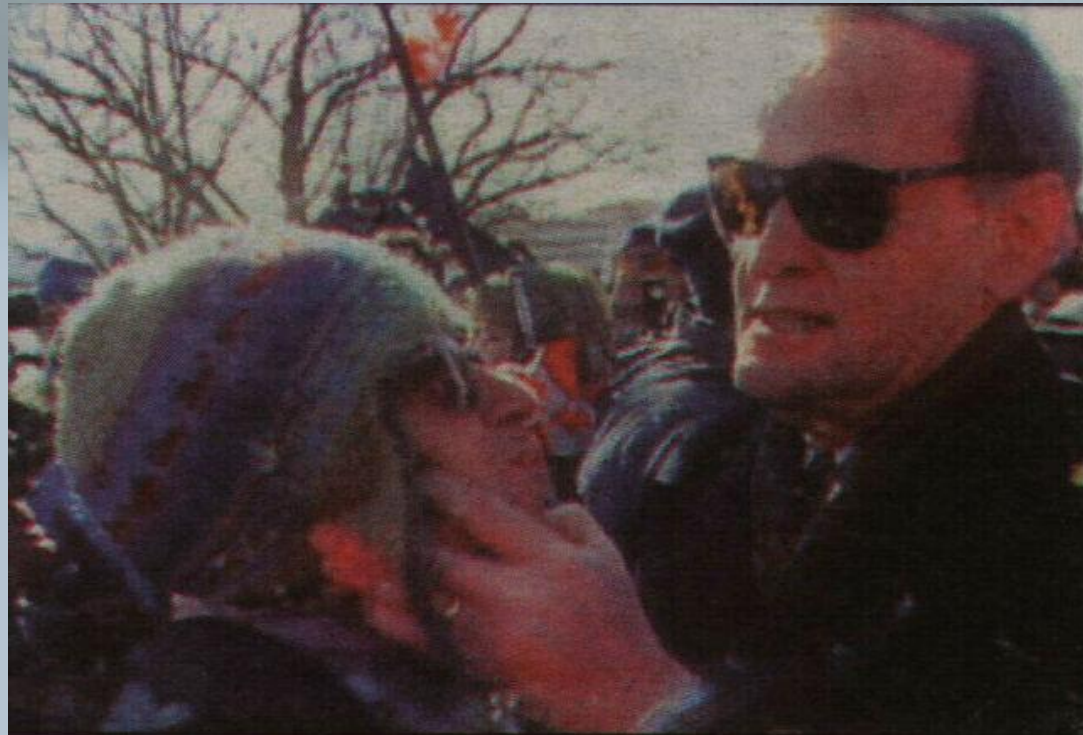
Approaches to crime prevention

- Victim Focused



Approaches to crime prevention

- Victim Focused
- Offender Focused



Approaches to crime prevention

- Victim Focused
- Offender Focused
- Community Focused



Approaches to crime prevention

- Victim Focused prevention
- Offender Focused prevention
- Community Focused prevention
- Situation / Environment Focused

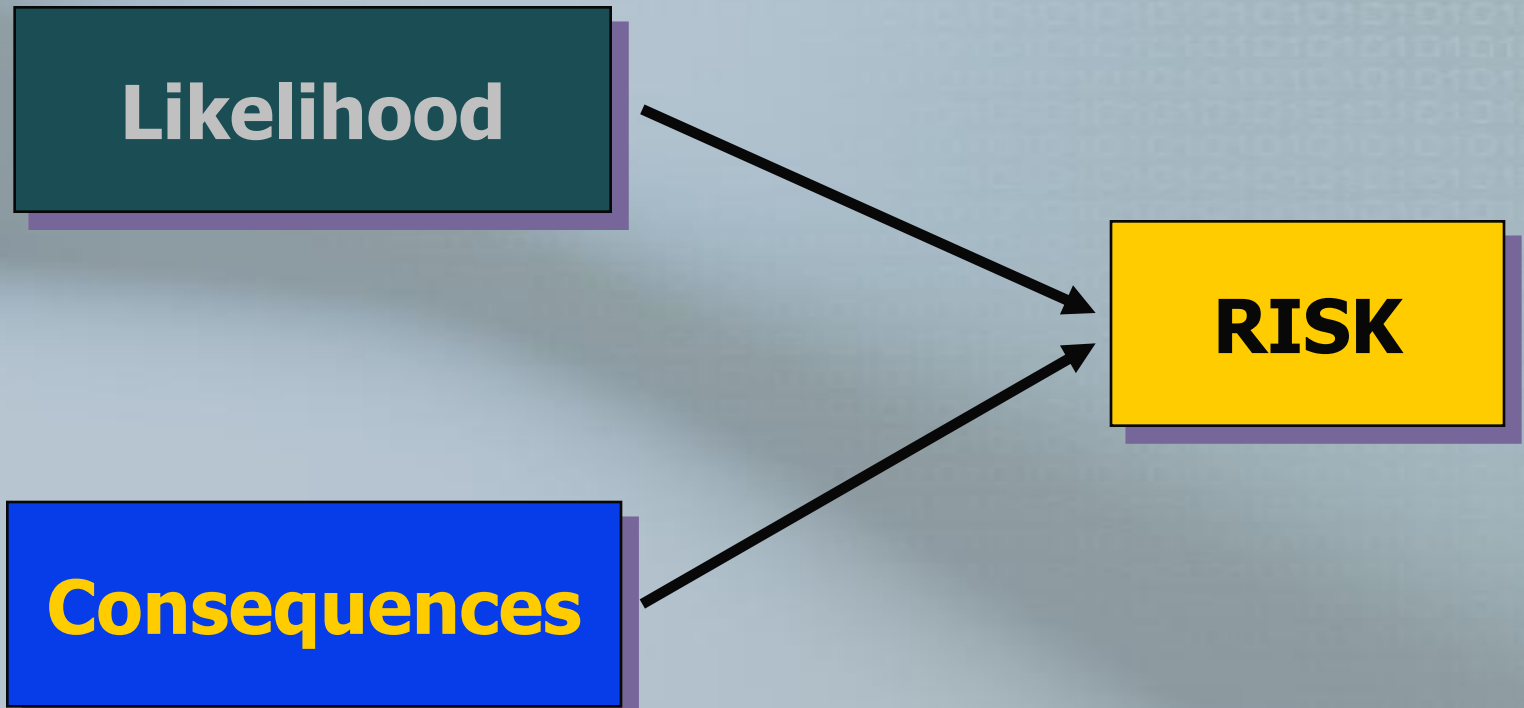
What are the consequences?

What makes it more likely?

What mitigates the risk?

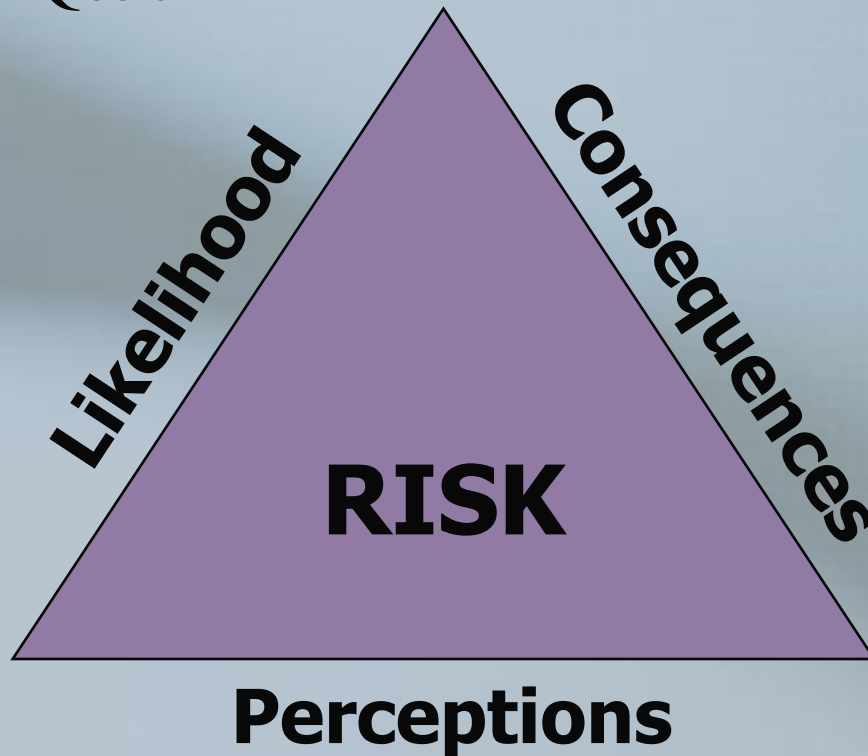


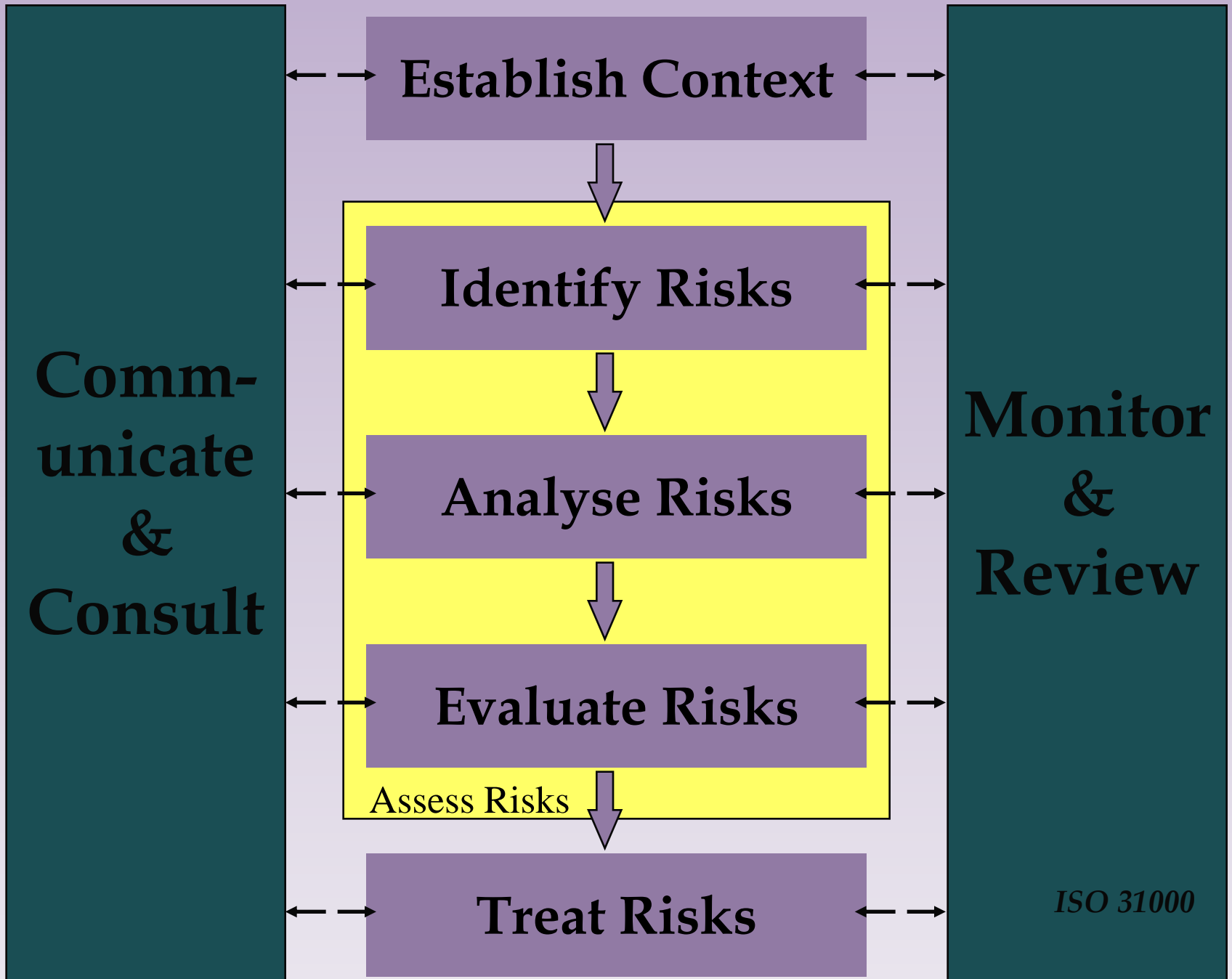
Two (2) essential elements



... but really 3 dimensions

Q850





Establish Context

Identify Risks

Analyse Risks

Evaluate Risks

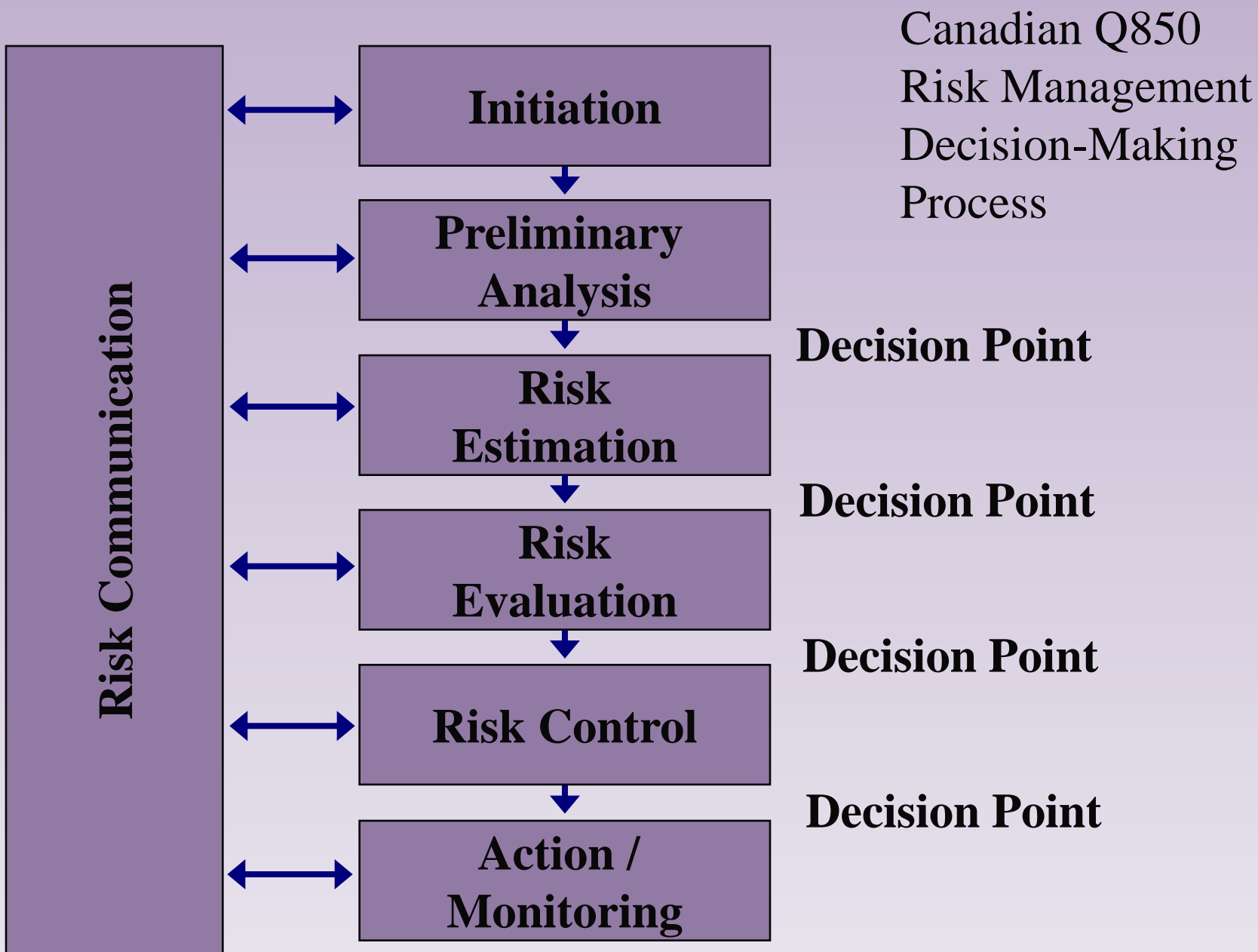
Assess Risks

Treat Risks

**Comm-
unicate
&
Consult**

**Monitor
&
Review**

ISO 31000



Alignment with CPTED & Situational Crime Prevention

- Need to achieve specific outcomes...
e.g.
 - improved quality of life,
 - enhanced use of space,
 - lower crime risk, etc.
- Need to understand factors that run contrary to required outcomes
- Need to identify & implement appropriate strategies

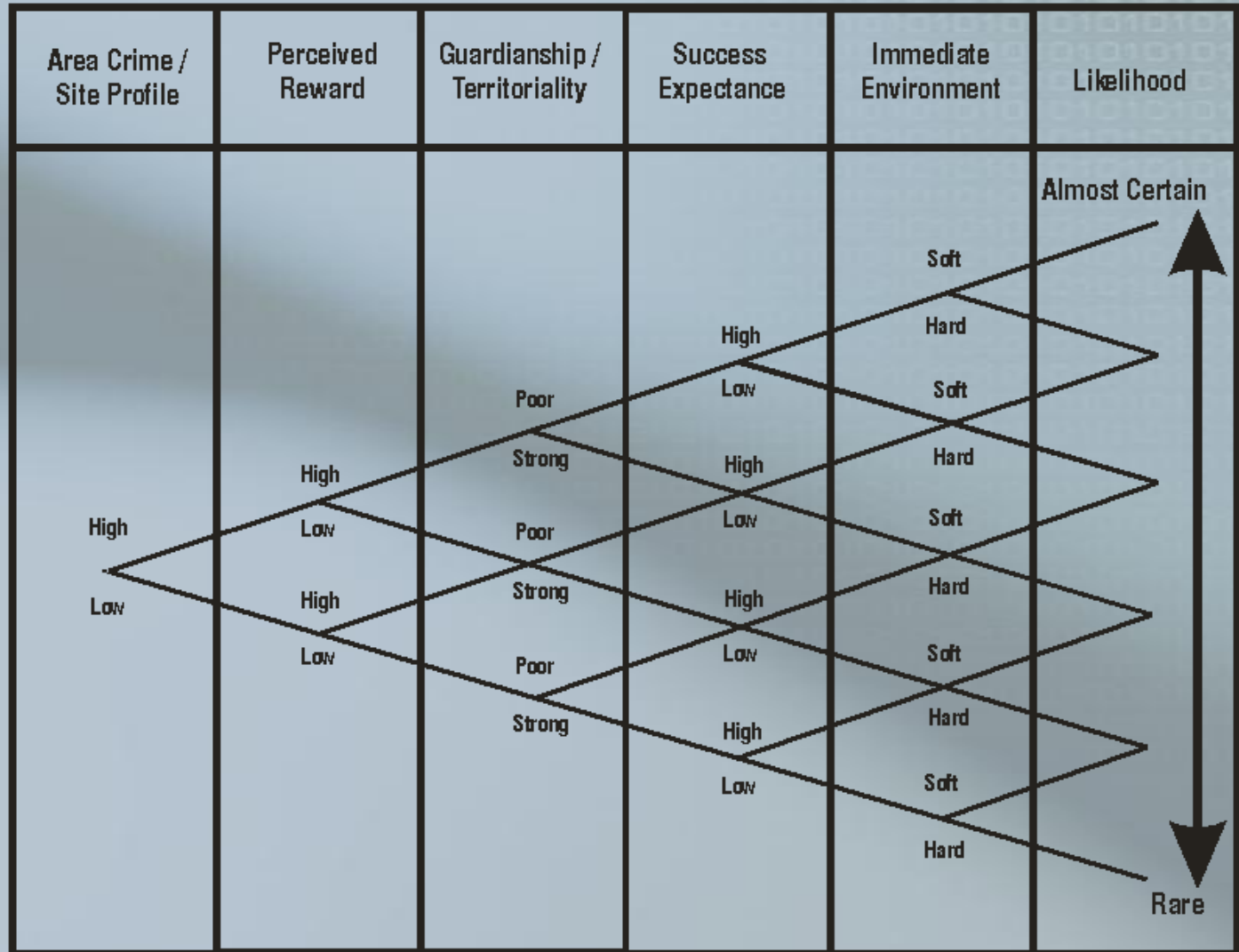


Alignment with CPTED & Situational Crime Prevention

- You need to be able to describe risks accurately in order to analyse / assess... but,
- You don't need to analyse / assess every possible risk
- Useful to draw up a matrix with key stakeholder issues / possible risk events associated with those issues / consequence considerations



CPTED & other CP theories...

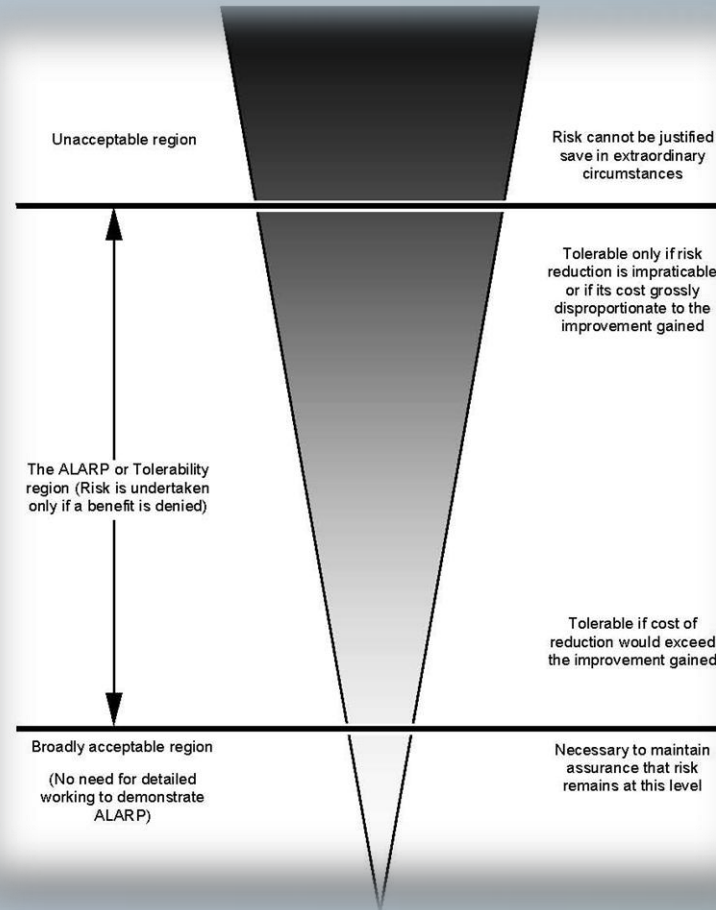


Describing Risk

Risk		Potential Consequences				
		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Likelihood	Rare	Low	Low	Moderate	High	High
	Unlikely	Low	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
	Possible	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Extreme
	Likely	Moderate	High	High	Extreme	Extreme
	Almost Certain	High	High	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme



ISO 31010 ALARP Diagram

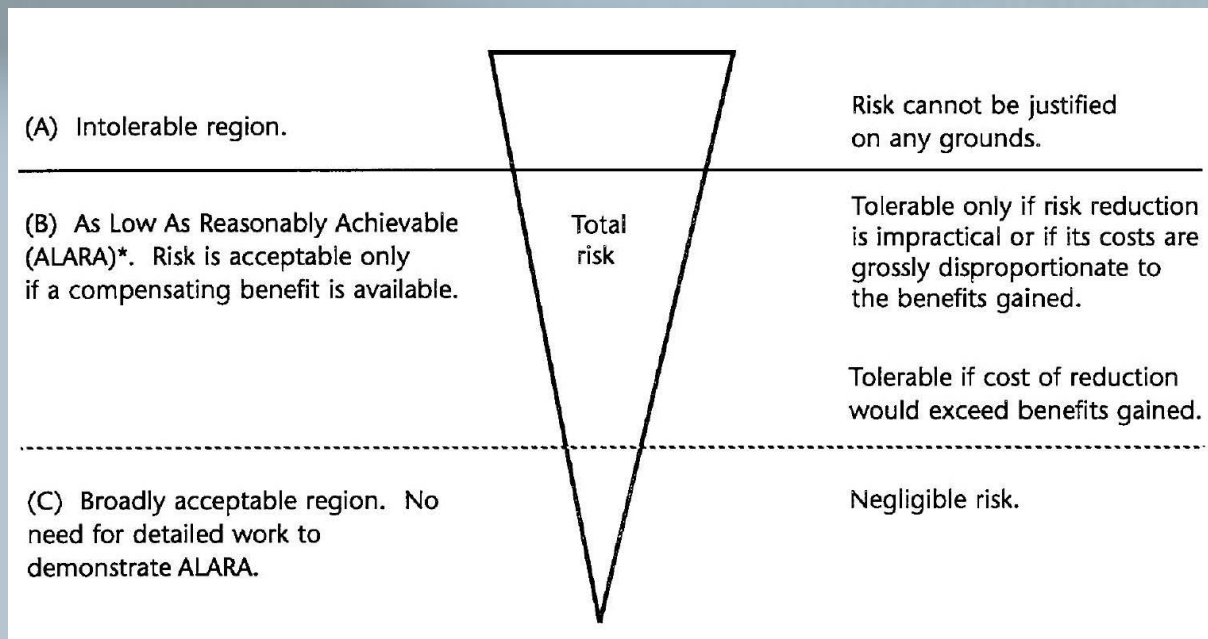


ALARP = as low as reasonably practicable



Q850 Risk Evaluation

- Estimate and integrate benefits and costs
- Assess stakeholder acceptance of risk



ALARA = as low as reasonably acceptable



Q850

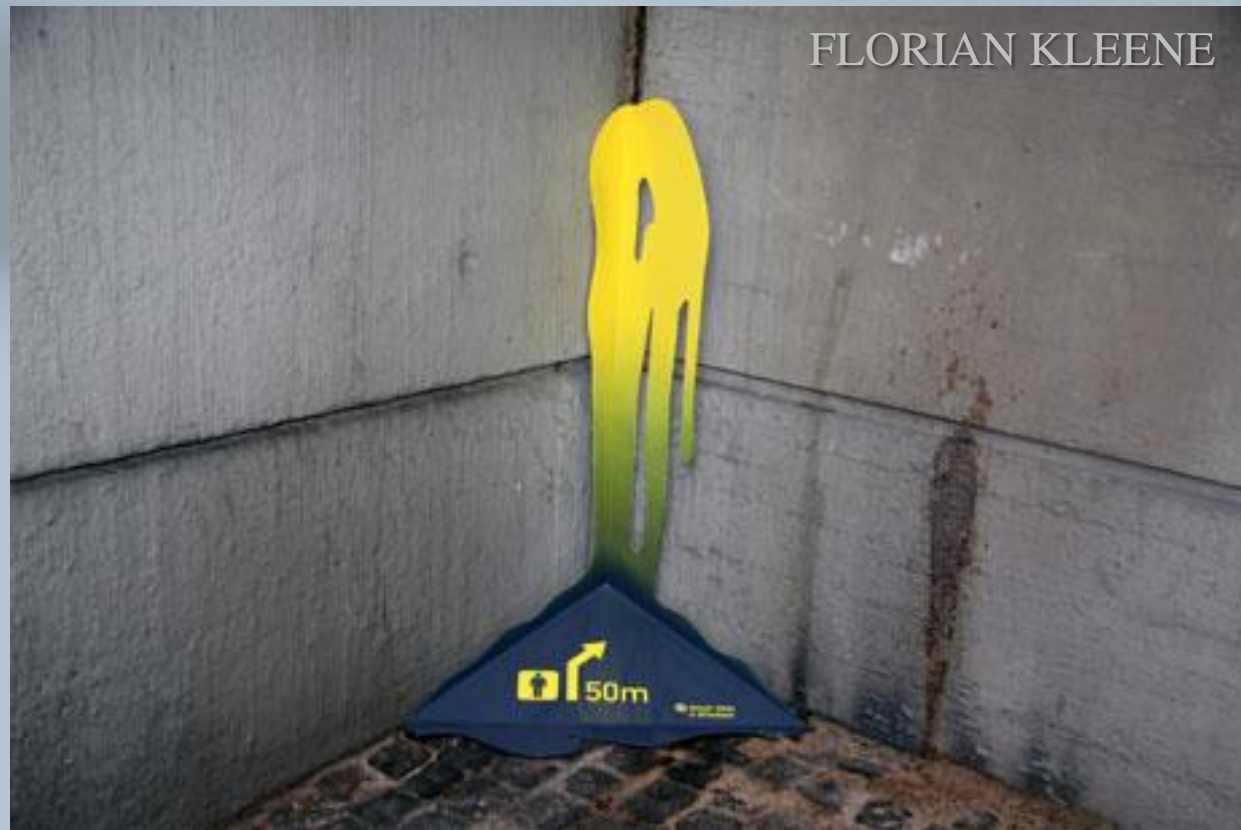
Feasibility test for strategies

- Is the strategy...
 - Philosophically compatible
 - Operationally appropriate
 - Fiscally responsible



The 100% rule...

Just because a strategy isn't 100% effective, it doesn't mean it shouldn't be used



<http://www.hfg-offenbach.de>

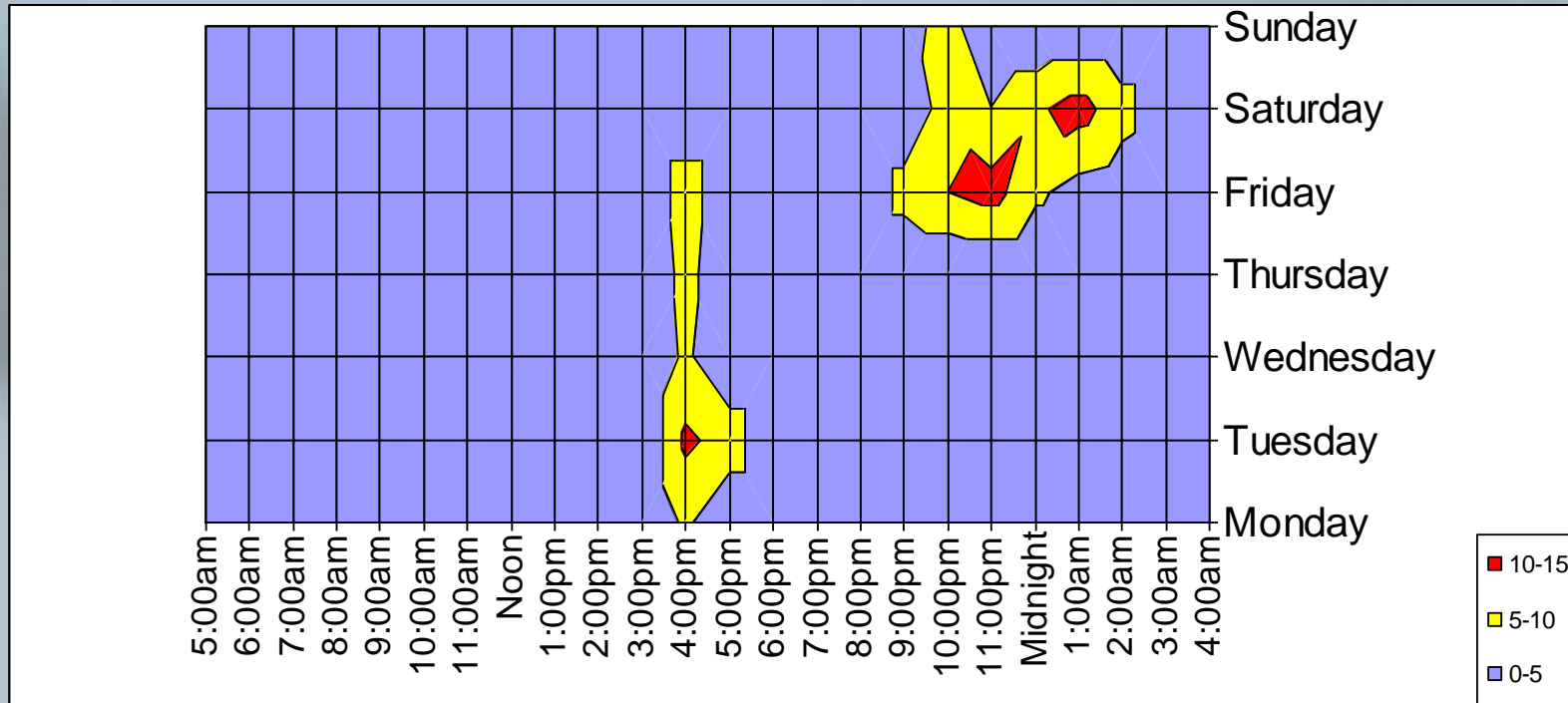


Aligning CPTED with structured risk management...

- Allows you to do desk-top validation of effectiveness
 - Likelihood before = x
 - Range of Consequences before = a, b, c
 - Risk level before = y
 - ... *apply strategy* ...
 - Likelihood after = n
 - Range of Consequences after = a, b, c
 - Risk level after = z



The key to assessment is data

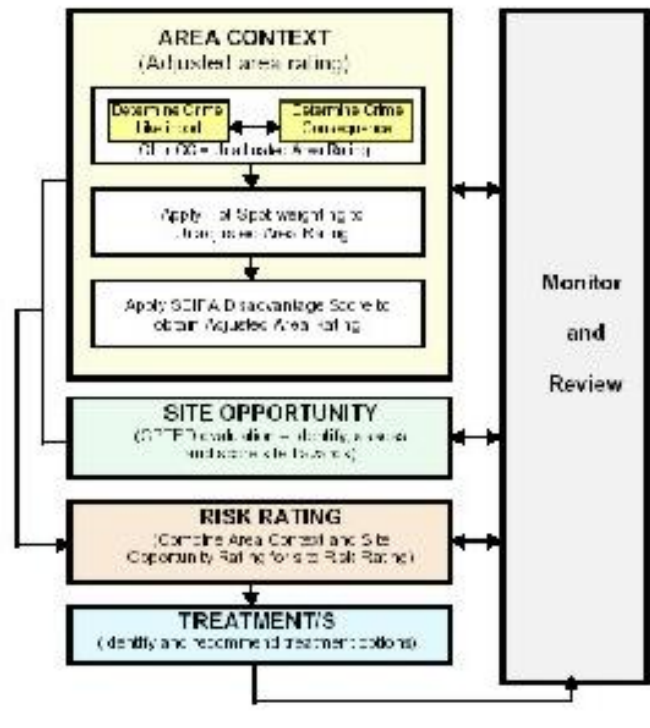


... on what are you basing your assessments?

Models in use...

NSW Safer by Design

CPTED crime risk evaluation
and treatment process



Model

Risk =

Site Opportunity x
Area Context

Area Context =

Consequences x
Crime Expectation



Models in use...

Attractiveness		Opportunity				
		Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Reward	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Low
	Moderate	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High
	High	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
	Very High	Very Low	Low	High	Very High	Very High

Likelihood		Base Crime Weighting				
		Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Attractiveness	Very Low	Rare	Rare	Rare	Rare	Rare
	Low	Rare	Rare	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely
	Moderate	Rare	Unlikely	Possible	Possible	Likely
	High	Rare	Unlikely	Possible	Likely	Almost Certain
	Very High	Rare	Unlikely	Likely	Almost Certain	Almost Certain



...but don't forget about perceptions

- Stakeholder perceptions are influenced by:-
 - Degree of personal control over risk event
 - Potential catastrophic consequences
 - Level of "dread" regarding consequences
 - (Any) Benefits associated with risk
 - Degree to which exposure is voluntary
 - Degree of familiarity with risk event



Conclusions

- ISO 31000 provides a structured / defensible approach
- ISO 31010 includes a wide range of risk assessment tools & techniques
- Alignment with ISO standards delivers accuracy & reliability
- Alignment with ISO standards enhances credibility of assessments



just remember...

if you lock the barn after the horse has bolted...



all you will be protecting is horse shoes

... understand your crime risks in the true sense of the term and you will reap the benefits

