

Universidade de Brasília



Social, Work and Organizational Psychology Graduate Program

The CPTED Inventory for Public Spaces

**Subtheme:
Citizen Participation and Community Cohesion**

Isângelo Senna

Fabio Iglesias

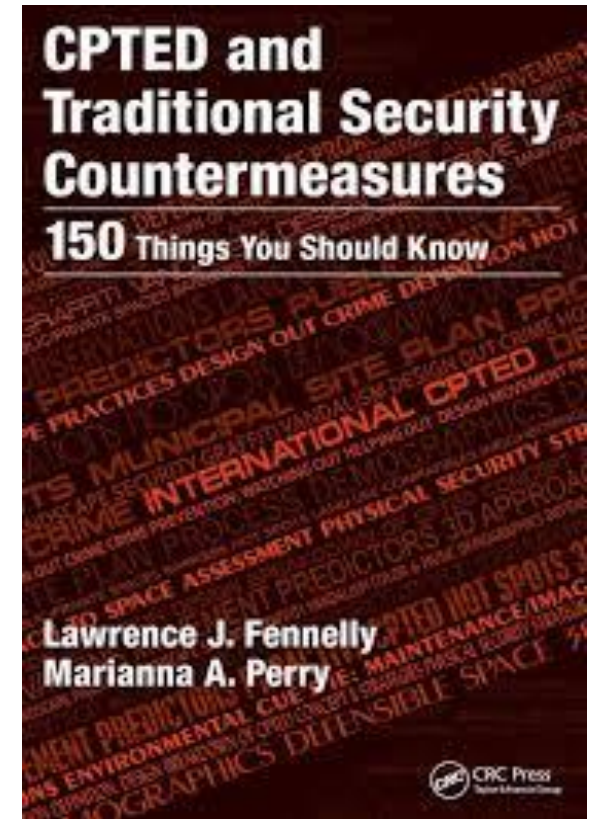
Lucas Heiki Matsunaga

ICA CPTED Conference
Cancun, 29 august 2019

Influência

Challenges of measuring CPTED

CPTED is a great approach to crime prevention. However we know that there are many challenges in measuring it. For example, some publications argue that is very hard to connect CPTED implementations to real changes in crime rates or even to fear of crime decreasing. The core of such a challenging task is the fact that we need better instruments... Strong-based, valid and reliable instruments.



National Institute of Justice

Research in Brief

Jeremy Travis, Director

July 1998

Issues and Findings

Discussed in this Brief: A congressionally mandated evaluation of State and local crime prevention programs funded by the U.S. Department of Justice.

Key issues: What works to prevent crime, especially youth violence? Out of all the hundreds of different strategies used in communities, families, schools, labor markets, places, police, and criminal justice, which ones succeed, and to what extent? What does the scientific evidence suggest about the effectiveness of federally funded crime prevention?

Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising

by Lawrence W. Sherman, Denise C. Gottfredson, Doris L. MacKenzie, John Eck, Peter Reuter, and Shawn D. Bushway

Many crime prevention programs work. Others don't. Most programs have not yet been evaluated with enough scientific evidence to draw conclusions. Enough evidence is available, however, to create provisional lists of what works, what doesn't, and what's promising. Those lists will grow more quickly if the Nation invests more resources in scientific evaluations to hold all crime prevention programs accountable for their results.

These are the major conclusions of a 1997 report to Congress, which was based on a systematic review of more than 500 scientific evaluations of crime prevention practices. This Research in Brief summarizes the research methods and conclusions found in that report.

In 1996, a Federal law required the U.S. Attorney General to provide Congress with an independent review of the

Yesterday, Macarena said that we need to bring forward scientific evidences to our field. It is in line with several publications.

For example: 1) Paul Ekblom from the University of London calls for a deconstruction and a redesign of CPTED language. He also urges for a measuring improvement. Because many people are using CPTED terms, words, concepts without a proper definition. Without a proper use. And, of course we need to improve our measure. We can not develop a check list and simply say that we are measuring CPTED.

2) On the other hand Victoria Gibson and Derek Johnson have been calling for clarification of the terminology and also the framework. For example they argue that we have confuse framework for CPTED; Finally,

3) Danielle Reynald points out explicitly the relevance of approaching Psychometric & analytical concerns. So, we really need better instruments.



European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research
March 2011, Volume 17, Issue 1, pp 7-28 | [Cite as](#)

Deconstructing CPTED... and Reconstructing it for Practice, Knowledge Management and Research

Authors Authors and affiliations

Paul Ekblom ¹
[Email author](#)

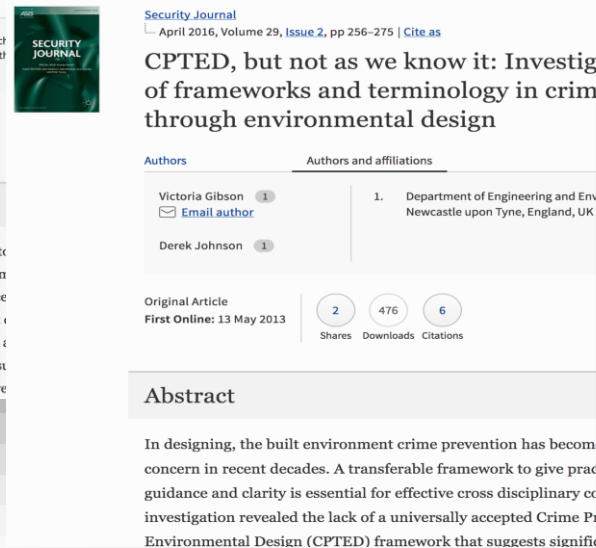
1. Design Against Crime Research Art and Design, University of th

Article
First Online: 15 December 2010

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Abstract

This paper describes the latest stage of an ongoing attempt to concepts and actions and link them more closely to developn crime science. The concept of territoriality, for example, is ce CPTED. Yet territoriality is only vaguely defined within that concepts such as activity support and target hardening; and and overlap. The paper attempts a remedy by developing a st the core concepts to various frameworks and discourses deve



Security Journal
April 2016, Volume 29, Issue 2, pp 256-275 | [Cite as](#)

CPTED, but not as we know it: Investigating the conflict of frameworks and terminology in crime prevention through environmental design

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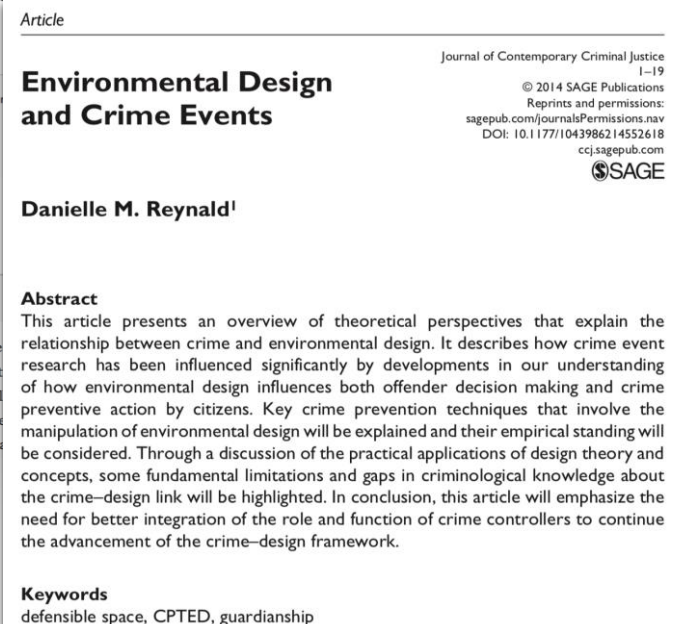
Derek Johnson ¹

Original Article
First Online: 13 May 2013

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Abstract

In designing, the built environment crime prevention has become concern in recent decades. A transferable framework to give pract guidance and clarity is essential for effective cross disciplinary col investigation revealed the lack of a universally accepted Crime Pre Environmental Design (CPTED) framework that suggests signific



Article

Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice
1-19
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DOI: 10.1177/1043986214552618
ccj.sagepub.com

Environmental Design and Crime Events

Danielle M. Reynald¹

Abstract

This article presents an overview of theoretical perspectives that explain the relationship between crime and environmental design. It describes how crime event research has been influenced significantly by developments in our understanding of how environmental design influences both offender decision making and crime preventive action by citizens. Key crime prevention techniques that involve the manipulation of environmental design will be explained and their empirical standing will be considered. Through a discussion of the practical applications of design theory and concepts, some fundamental limitations and gaps in criminological knowledge about the crime-design link will be highlighted. In conclusion, this article will emphasize the need for better integration of the role and function of crime controllers to continue the advancement of the crime-design framework.

Keywords

defensible space, CPTED, guardianship

Why another CPTED inventory?

Many available inventories, but...

Usually, limited psychometric properties

Rely on a single method & small samples

Non-operationalized variables (e.g. "comfort")

Poor theoretical background

Anecdotal evidence, vague terminology, confusing words

Very context-dependent

Limited ecological validity & comparisons

Abstract

Despite the existence of many CPTED instruments, they often lack psychometrical properties or are not user-friendly. The CPTED Inventory for Public Spaces (CPTED-IPS) was developed as a valid and reliable post-occupational instrument to assess factors influencing criminal behavior and fear of crime. Items were first based on a systematic review of the CPTED literature and the authors' 23 years of experience with law enforcement in Brazil. Twelve experts with different backgrounds provided evidence for content validity (general Kappa = 0.51; $p < .001$) and evaluated items according CPTED strategies. CPTED-IPS was then tested by 24 research assistants in parks, campi parking lots, and plazas. Then it was used by a total of 104 Captains mainly of the Federal District Military Police to evaluate 13 public spaces. The final version comprises 58 items in total, categorized in seven dimensions: Lighting; Space Maintenance; Wayfinding; Natural Surveillance; Territoriality; Geographical Juxtaposition; and Emergencies and Accidents. CPTED-IPS is capable of making easier analyses and interventions, both in safe and unsafe environments, while also serving as common language for the very diverse public safety organizations' actors. Finally, items of the CPTED IPS can be adapted to different audiences, contexts, and even forms of application, including other countries.