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Community engagement and crime prevention in safety planning: The TO-FOR-WITH-BY principle

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- Today's presentation focuses on TO-FOR-WITH-BY principle of SafeGrowth, the safety planning method for neighborhoods
- Today's presentation will cover 3 points:
 - (1) The TO-FOR-WITH-BY principle & why traditional approaches to crime prevention may not bring about the desired results of preventing crime and reducing fear
 - (2) I will introduce the 3rd generation CPTED
 - (3) I will present the overlap between TO-FOR-WITH-BY principle and different generations of CPTED



1) The TO-FOR-WITH-BY Principle

- We could say that crime prevention is traditionally delivered TO & FOR people...In reality police and government rarely prevent crime – they respond to it reactively
- TO & FOR programs: police patrols, calls for service, traffic safety, CPTED (usually 1st Generation strategies); *nbh watch, police-led safety audits (moving closer to with)*
- There are several issues with relying on police and agencies to prevent crime: responses are reactive (whack-a-mole), resources are limited, the police can't be everywhere (nor would we want them to be as this could signify a police state), there's overreliance on formal controls & security mechanisms, such approaches often don't last (sustainability issues), security measures lead to inequality and displacement and disadvantage certain groups of population, and such relying on police and agencies to address crime issues doesn't really address fear of crime. Moreover, we give power to these agencies identify issues and come up with solutions instead of involving those who are actually affected by the issues in their local communities. Thus the public start relying on these agencies to deal with their problems, which creates dependency. In SafeGrowth we say that these strategies **work in the leaves and branches.**



Article

Third-Generation Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

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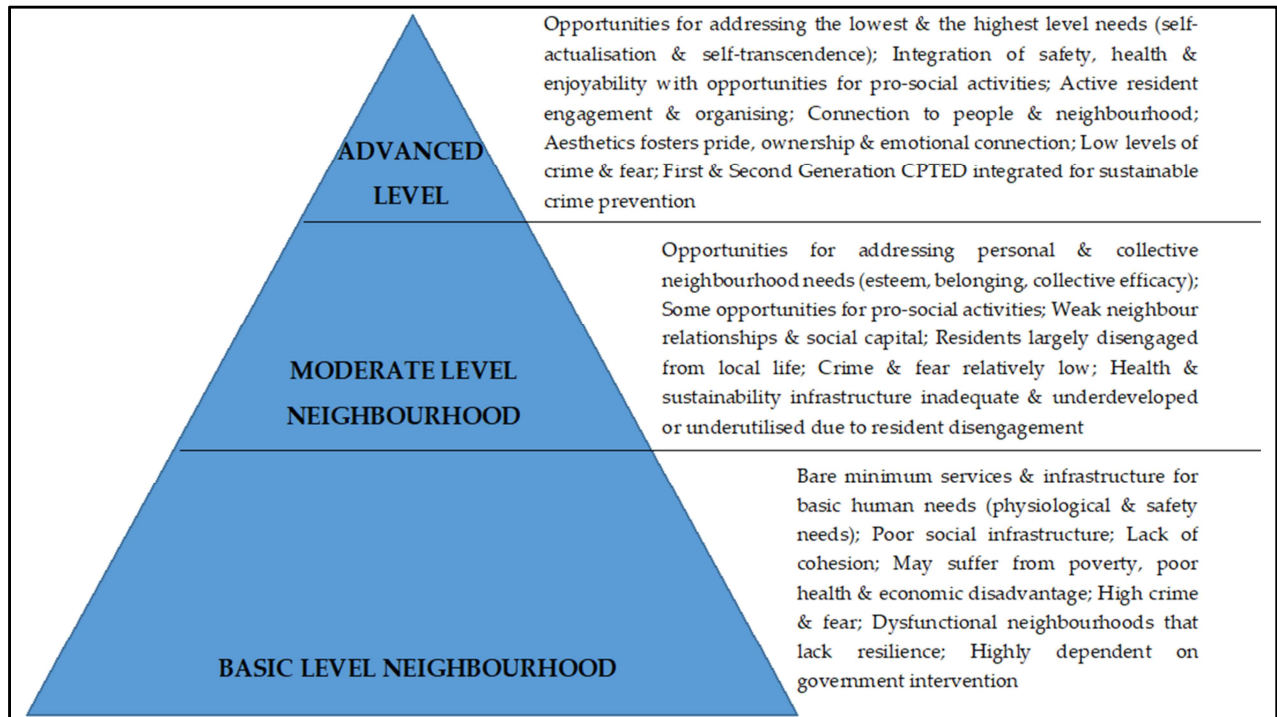
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2) Third Generation CPTED

- The premise of 3rd Generation CPTED: crime prevention can not be seen in isolation from other quality of life/liveability indicators. This is why our recently introduced 3rd Generation CPTED that builds on previous attempts at constructing this theory views CPTED as a holistic and integrated theory of crime prevention that integrates 1st & 2nd Generation CPTED as well as consider individual and collective needs and motivations for higher quality of life espoused by Maslow's hierarchy of needs (theory of human motivation).
- The article is open access and available for download from Social Sciences Journal.



The Neighbourhood Liveability Hierarchy - A more extensive hierarchy diagram from the article (Mihinjac & Saville, 2019, p. 10)

	1 ST GENERATION CPTED/BASIC LEVEL	2 ND GENERATION CPTED/MODERATE LEVEL	3 RD GENERATION CPTED/ADVANCED LEVEL
TO	X	X	X
FOR	X	X	X
WITH		X	X
BY			X

3) Overlap between TO-FOR-WITH-BY Principle and Generations of CPTED

- The diagram shows that when only relying on 1st Generation CPTED strategies we are usually dealing with the neighbourhoods at basic level of liveability as they rely on external agencies to deal with their problems; services such as safety are most commonly delivered in a top-down manner by the police, security professionals and local government (TO-FOR)
- The neighbourhoods at moderate level will often rely on some 2nd Generation CPTED strategies where they will connect with partners to address safety and liveability concerns in a collaborative manner. They likely initiate programs and strategies but will also still rely on outside agencies to address the issues (TO-FOR-WITH)
- At advanced level the residents and local community will be empowered to initiate as well as drive (facilitate) solutions to address safety issues while also collaborating around other liveability concerns (e.g. green environment, health-promoting infrastructure, local economy). They will still rely on external agencies in specific situations, however, they will have a high level of autonomy. Such neighbourhoods incorporate strategies across the whole spectrum of the TO-FOR-WITH-BY principle.

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