

*WELCOME TO*

# **SITUATIONAL AND PREVENTION CRIME.....**

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# SITUATIONAL AND PREVENTION CRIME[SCP]



- Situational crime prevention Situational crime prevention focuses on target hardening and target removal of objects making it more difficult for the offender to commit criminal offences.
- Example: To ensure employees wages are sent into bank accounts, eliminating the risk of robbery of payroll or of employees who would have otherwise been paid in cash.
- Target hardening- to make crimes more difficult to commit- physical security measures such as burglar alarms, car locks, and property marking
- None of these methods completely reduce the risks but make the crime more complex and/or lengthy to commit- increasing the possibility of the offender being caught or giving up on the crime.



## **SCP FOCUSES ON OPPORTUNITY REDUCING PROCESSES**

- Are aimed at particular forms of crime;
- Entail the management, creation or manipulation of the immediate environment in as organised and permanent a manner as possible; and
- Result in crime being more difficult and risky or less rewarding and justifiable.
- Theory behind SCP concentrates on the creation of safety mechanisms that assist in protecting people.
- By making criminals feel they may be unable to commit crimes or would be in a situation where they may be caught or detected

- Which will result in them being unwilling to commit crimes where such mechanisms are in place
- The logic behind this is based on the concept of rational choice
- That every criminal will assess the situation of a potential crime, weigh up how much they may gain, balance it against how much they may lose and the probability of failing, and then act accordingly.
- One example of SCP in practice is automated traffic enforcement.
- Automated traffic enforcement systems (ATES) use automated cameras on the roads to catch drivers who are speeding and those who run red lights.



# PREVENTION METHODS

- Enhance capacity for collecting data on violence.
- Promote primary prevention responses.
- Strengthen responses for victims of violence.
- Integrate violence prevention into social and educational policies, and thereby promote gender and social equality.
- Define priorities for, and support research on, the causes, consequences, costs and prevention of violence.
- Create, implement and monitor a national action plan for violence prevention.



- Promote primary prevention responses.
- Strengthen responses for victims of violence.
- Integrate violence prevention into social and educational policies, and thereby promote gender and social equality.
- Increase collaboration and exchange of information on violence prevention.
- Promote and monitor adherence to international treaties, laws and other mechanisms to protect human rights.
- Seek practical, internationally agreed responses to the global drugs and global arms trade.



**THANK  
YOU....**

