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## Sharpening the Lens: Private Sector Involvement in Crime Prevention

Background Paper  
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## I. Introduction

1. The role of the private sector<sup>1</sup> in crime prevention has received increasing attention in recent years. A number of national and international events<sup>2</sup>, seminars, and training courses have highlighted their involvement in and support of crime prevention. Many of these events have focused on private security technologies, on private policing, or on business and NGO engagement in the larger area of corporate social responsibility. They have also tended to focus largely on crime reduction or control measures rather than prevention.
2. ICPC's Fifth Annual Colloquium, taking place on October 27-28<sup>th</sup> in Santiago, Chile and hosted by Chile's Ministry of Interior, will bring together representatives from national, regional and local government, the private sector (eg. insurance companies, media, security industries, chambers of commerce, etc.), the police, NGOs, and academia for the first time to debate and exchange information on three areas of inquiry within the broader theme of- The Roles of the Private Sector in Prevention. These include:
  - Opportunities and challenges of involving members of the private sector in wider crime prevention programmes and strategies.
  - An examination of trends and issues within private security, and implications for strategic and effective partnerships in prevention.
  - The use of security technologies in crime prevention, raising and examining issues of exclusion, privacy, and accountability.
3. These three sub-themes have been selected for the Colloquium, because they are major growth areas attracting a lot of interest internationally, and because some are controversial and raise some important questions regarding 'public' and 'private' roles in prevention, how they are elaborated, how they intersect, and what might be done to enhance greater cooperation.
4. The Colloquium offers an important opportunity to 'sharpen the lens' on private sector involvement in crime prevention, by assessing the contributions and benefits, and examining the limits or potential pitfalls of such involvement. Section one of this background paper outlines some of the key trends and developments relating to private sector involvement in crime prevention. These include:
  - the growing use of public-private partnerships in service provision,
  - the development of specific mechanisms at the national, regional, local and international level to encourage private sector involvement in crime prevention and reduction,
  - increased demand for business crime to be a national priority for government,
  - expansion of private security,
  - proliferation of security technologies and the privatization of public space, and
  - the rise of corporate social responsibility.

Secondly the paper briefly suggests why business should give much greater attention to investing in crime prevention given the impact of crime on business, and communities. Finally, in the third section, the paper outlines ways in which business can contribute their time, expertise and support toward well planned crime prevention, provides some examples of projects and initiatives in countries in the North and South, and identifies some of the challenges in mobilizing and sustaining the support and involvement of the private sector in community safety.

5. There are several challenges in writing a succinct piece that captures the imagination or experience of the variety of stakeholders in crime prevention in different regions of the world:
  - i) in both academic and policymaking arenas, there is very little written on the roles played by the private sector in crime prevention. While some theoretical and empirical attention has been given to the business role in crime reduction (Hardie & Hobbs, 2002, Mawby, 2003, Levi, 2001, Levi et al, 2003), there has been very little focus on the ways business can actively partner with public agencies to address key causes and consequences of crime (Vidaver- Cohen, 1998).
  - ii) much of what is documented in this area overwhelmingly comes from developed countries such as the US, Canada, Australia, and several European countries, in particular the UK, and the Netherlands.
  - iii) there are many different terms used throughout the world to describe this involvement such as public-and private partnerships, business/NGO engagement, social partnering (in Latin America), and corporate social responsibility, which makes comparative analysis difficult.
6. The field is a vast one. Although not subject to discussion here, it is important to note that future discussions of the roles of the private sector in crime prevention must also include an examination of their involvement in urban renewal and revitalization (Schuller, 2001, 2002), community development (Lane & Henry, 2001), comprehensive community initiatives, business improvement (Vindevogel, 2005, Hoyt, 2004) and communication for social change (Peralva & Mace 2002) since all areas have implications for crime prevention. Several of ICPC's recent publications have outlined and discussed the links between these areas and prevention (Sansfaçon, 2004, Barchechat & Sansfaçon, 2003, Hunsley, 2003, Capobianco, 2003).
7. This paper also recognizes that a further 'sharpening or expanding' of the lens on private sector involvement in crime prevention, would benefit from an examination of several other areas that make up the field including: corporate or white collar crime, e-crime and transnational crime, and media (private) and social responsibility.

## II. Developments and Trends

### A. Growing use of public and private partnerships in service provision

8. The traditional model of government agencies administering education, health, social service, security, environment and criminal justice programmes in isolation from each other is giving way to increased collaboration within departments, between agencies, between levels of governments and between public, private, and nonprofit sectors. As governments continue to face more complex problems, and citizens expect more, the way in which government delivers services and results, is changing to a more 'joined-up' and multi-partnership approach. Although some would disagree (Crawford, 1997), this arrangement does not necessarily mean that the State offloads the responsibility for public safety to citizens, but rather, engages other actors such as businesses, local authorities, and community based organizations in local crime prevention efforts (Garland, 1996, 2001). Globalization, the communication revolution brought about by technology, the increased power and significance of the corporate sector worldwide, the shift in the power to the 'market state', and the integration of knowledge-based work, are some of the contributing factors to driving the increased use of public sector networks and partnerships (Kamensky & Burlin, 2004).
9. In crime prevention, in addition to new occupations such as community safety officers and coordinators, and multi agency partnerships, public-private partnerships represent a new form of expertise operating within many regions of the world. However, this development has also produced a series of challenges such as: tensions between State and private interests, lack of consultation with at-risk groups and the community, a predominance of situational crime prevention over other types of prevention, and poorly trained personnel. While a recent review on the effectiveness of public and private partnerships in crime prevention in the European Union has been commissioned by the European Commission<sup>3</sup>, there is very little examination, information exchange, or dialogue among stakeholders across countries of these contemporary developments in the field of crime reduction or prevention.

As business comes to dominate the contemporary institutional landscape around the globe, it is important that business leaders use the many resources at their disposal to reinforce the social infrastructure of the communities in which they operate.  
(Vidaver-Cohen, 1999, p.28)

### B. Emergence of multi-level mechanisms to encourage business involvement in crime prevention and reduction

#### National and Regional Mechanisms

10. Over the past decade, many countries have adopted national strategies on crime prevention that place much greater emphasis on what can be done to prevent crime from occurring before the intervention of the criminal justice system, and to complement the work of the criminal justice system. Such approaches recognize that Governments alone cannot effectively reduce or prevent crime. This includes a focus on what can be done at the local level, closest to the communities where crime takes place, and involve cross-cutting, multi-sectoral integrated policies and intervention, with support from national and sub-regional governments.

11. In addition to recognizing the importance of involving all levels of government, the community and civil society, many national<sup>4</sup> crime prevention policies and programmes from around the world acknowledge the importance, albeit briefly, of involving the private sector in strategic efforts to prevent and reduce crime and insecurity. In some countries, this has led to the development of specific national and regional mechanisms to encourage private sector involvement in various ways (see appendix). Some examples include:

- In the Netherlands, the National Platform for Crime Control, composed of all relevant ministries, police, local authorities, insurance companies, banks, retail trade, and organizations of employers and employees was set up in 1992 to combat crime problems affecting the business sector.
- In South Africa, Business Against Crime (BAC) was set up in 1996, following a government request (under the Presidency of Nelson Mandela) that business play a key role in combating crime in South Africa.
- The Scottish Business Crime Centre (SBCC) was created in 1996 under the Business Crime Reduction Strategy for Scotland, and works to provide practical advice to the business/commercial sectors on how to develop business crime reduction and prevention strategies.
- In Canada, the Business Network on Crime Prevention (BNCP), made up of representatives from Canadian business associations, was created in 1999. It aims to increase, create and develop partnerships among businesses (locally, nationally, internationally), to support social crime prevention measures.

12. A wide range of other national not-for profit organizations, NGOs, and private associations work with all levels of government and industry<sup>5</sup> to prevent and reduce crime (see appendix). Some examples include:

- The National Crime Prevention Council<sup>6</sup>, one of the oldest and largest public-private collaborations in crime prevention in the US. Corporate partners help fulfill the Council's mission through the sponsorship of projects and the development of strategic and innovative programmes.
- Crime Concern<sup>7</sup> in England and Wales, which works with business to achieve its objectives- both to prevent crime in the community, as well as crime against the business community.
- The recently created Dutch Centre for Crime Prevention and Safety (CCV)<sup>8</sup> in the Netherlands, which works to ensure that private partners contribute to crime prevention and safety according to their own responsibilities and capabilities.

The role of government and the non-profit sector is an essential element in bridging the chasm between communities and major institutions/industries. (Maurasse & Jones, 2004, xxii)

### Local Level

13. It is recognized nationally, and internationally that local involvement is a key element of success in the implementation of effective crime prevention. Argentina, Belgium, Chile, France, the Netherlands, Peru, and South Africa have used national initiatives and city safety and security contract mechanisms, to encourage and guide action at the city level. These mechanisms can be used to encourage and help facilitate public-private collaboration in crime prevention. For example, in Sweden, public and private partnerships are often facilitated through local crime prevention boards.

In France, local councils for security and delinquency prevention analyze and coordinate public and private expectations and needs and deliver local prevention initiatives, victims' assistance, alternative measures to legal proceedings and incarceration, and the reintegration of offenders. They oversee the local contracts for security (CLS)<sup>9</sup> which constitute the overall action plans for the tasks formulated in the Councils. Local authorities, departmental and regional councils and private actors can conduct security analyses, draw up contracts and implement action. Furthermore, in 247 cities there are 'contrats de ville' signed by the State, local authorities and their public and private partners. Since the CLS were set up in 1997, new private partners have come on board including representatives from social housing services (private), transport industries, the economic sector and security services.

### International

14. At the international level, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) adopted the UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime in 2002 which emphasize that cooperation/partnerships should be an integral part of effective crime prevention, given the wide-ranging nature of the causes of crime and the skills and responsibilities required to address them. This includes partnerships working across ministries and between authorities, community organizations, non-governmental organizations, the business sector and private citizens.
15. The UN Global Compact, launched in July 2000, seeks to promote responsible corporate citizenship so that business can be part of the solution to the challenges of globalization. It asks companies to embrace, support and enact, within their sphere of influence, a set of core values in the areas of human rights, labor standards, the environment, and anti-corruption. Although no specific references or links are made to crime prevention, those companies who form part of the Global Compact have participated in several voluntary policy dialogues on conflict prevention, partnership and sustainable development which are relevant to public and private collaborations in community safety.
16. While the presence of all these structures is encouraging, some have argued that there has been little recognition among governments, media, the police or the public of the central role businesses play in crime reduction and prevention, especially their role in 'designing out crime' in the good and services they produce<sup>10</sup>.

This raises the following questions:

- Given that there are many national, regional, local and international mechanisms to encourage greater private sector involvement in crime prevention and reduction, how effective have these mechanisms been in harnessing the support of business?
- Can private sector participation be mobilized in the absence of these structures?
- Where companies are mobilized, what is their level of contribution (small, medium, large)? and is this sufficient?
- What are some of the limits to involving the private sector in prevention?

### **C. Increased demand for crimes against business to be a government priority**

17. In countries such as the UK, South Africa, Australia, the US, and the Netherlands, there has been an increase in demand for business crime<sup>11</sup> to be a priority for government.<sup>12</sup> Business themselves recognize the need for safe and vibrant communities in their growth and development, and to ensure sustainable development. While substantial research attention has focused on crimes committed against individuals, less attention has been given to crimes committed against business which includes both individuals (eg. employees and employers) and organizations. However, many recent studies<sup>13</sup>, reports<sup>14</sup> and surveys<sup>15</sup> have helped to bridge this gap and contribute to the knowledge base of crimes committed against business. To some extent, they reveal the financial and psychological costs of crime for business, especially small retail businesses, which are the most vulnerable to victimization (Walker, 1994, Taylor & Mayhew, 2002).

18. Despite the increased demand for crime against business to be a government priority in many countries, and the relatively expanding knowledge base in this area, there are concerns about the willingness and the capacity of companies to share information about perpetrators and victims. However, the issues and challenges related to information sharing in crime prevention are not restricted to the private sector alone. This raises the following issues:

- How might the dictates of commercial considerations and an imperative of confidentiality inhibit open dialogue and sharing of information and problems between businesses?
- How can we ensure that information sharing among businesses about perpetrators does not conflict with national or international civil liberties and or infringe upon human rights?

#### D. Expansion of private security

19. In many regions of the world, the growth of private security in the last three decades has increasingly been the subject of discussion. In Canada and Australia, it is estimated that private security outnumber the public police by 2 to 1, in South Africa by 3 to 1, and in the US by 8 to 1. Although there have been many attempts at definition (George & Button, 2000, Jones & Newburn, 1995, Johnston, 1992, Shearing & Stenning, 1981), there is no common acceptance of what gets counted as 'private security' across countries, let alone within countries, and this continues to be subject to debate across legal, policy-making, and academic circles. For example, some definitions mainly include professions whose function closely resembles that of the public police such as correctional officers and military police, or are restricted to the number of licensed private security employees. These definitions tend to exclude the myriad other bodies and agents which can be classified under private security, such as door watchman, alarm installers, locksmiths, forensic investigators, CCTV systems operators, even vigilante groups who patrol streets, apprehend offenders, and mediate their own justice. Furthermore, some authors have argued that the line between private and public has become increasingly blurred as governments continue to contract public safety services out to private security, and the terminology used to describe private security varies (Button, 2002, Murray & Mckim, 2000).

20. Several issues follow from the expansion of private security, these include: i) how to combat the social exclusion of poorer segments of the population, and subsequent inequities and polarization brought about by the commodification of security practices (Shearing et al, 2005, Grabosky, Hudson, 2003); ii) how to integrate the skills and expertise of the gamut of private security personnel in wider efforts to prevent and reduce crime, and the best avenue to do this<sup>16</sup> (eg. crime prevention, business improvement districts, urban renewal?); iii) what are the appropriate means to regulate the industry, from narrow to wide comprehensive approaches (Holmqvist, 2005, Button, 2002); and iv) the need to ensure the industry's accountability and transparency (Stenning, 2001, Stenning, 2000, Richardson, 2000). The former two issues have escaped both academic and policy making attention. This raises the following questions:

- Private companies in certain parts of the world can be as much a part of the problem as the solution. How do we convince them to be the latter?
- Should private security personnel be involved in community safety initiatives led by local community safety partnerships, if so in what ways?

The advantages of having greater self direction tend to be available primarily to wealthy corporations and their corporate clients. This is something that we value in democracies -- creating greater local control, and creating greater self direction. So we have to be very careful about not reacting simply negatively, as there are many pluses here that should be protected. However, we should also make sure that these pluses operate in a way that doesn't undermine broader values. Poor communities don't get this greater degree of self direction. In many countries, such as South Africa, the wealthy get private security and the poor get the police. One of the greatest challenges is how to achieve greater self direction and autonomy in poor communities, in solving local security problems (Interview with Clifford Shearing, ICPC, 2005).

- Should private security only be called upon in a community safety partnership through the contracting out of services (eg part of an action plan), or should their skills be integrated into an overall crime prevention process (eg: diagnosis of problem, monitoring and evaluation, etc.)?
- Is there a role for corporations, business, or private security in helping poor communities achieve greater self direction beyond the provision of private security measures?

#### **E. Proliferation of security technologies and the privatization of public space**

21. Another major and recent development in the area of private sector involvement in prevention has been the proliferation of private security technologies to protect against loss, and in some instances to assist in crime reduction and prevention. This includes the expansion of the number of networking<sup>17</sup> and sales<sup>18</sup> events concerning the ‘business of prevention’. The speed at which new technological products and services are developed and made available to be bought and sold on the market by the private sector is staggering. Crime mapping, CCTV systems, sophisticated alarm and monitoring systems, pin and chip technologies, online virtual tours of design-out-crime techniques for residences and commercial premises, facial and eye recognition technology, firewalls, and spyware/adware detection software are all examples of technological advances made in recent years to assist in protecting against loss, identifying offenders, and reducing opportunities for crime.
22. Few would disagree that technological advances are needed to respond to some of the more complex crime problems that have emerged, especially in keeping the internet or other electronic messaging systems from becoming an insecure exchange, or a criminalized market. Interest is always peaked on the latest technological devices, gadgets, or services in the crime reduction and prevention field. Questions in the policy and academic arenas are often directed towards ‘will it work?’ and seldom towards whether it is right? (Hudson, 2003). For example, much of this technology has been used to increase the privatization of public space (eg. gated communities) in many regions of the world, often increasing the social exclusion of poorer segments of the population and/or of young people from public places<sup>19</sup> (eg. subway stations, shopping malls). Indeed, much less attention has been given to questioning the long term implications or the *unintended consequences* of these technological advances in crime prevention including: violating human rights (Lucas, 2005, Coleman, 2005, Davies, 1997, Mitchell, 2003), skewing the distribution of criminality- perhaps concentrating it in poorer and more vulnerable communities, and increasing forms of informal, mob or vigilante justice in poorer neighbourhoods in order to protect against violence. Issues surrounding the use of private security technologies in crime prevention can include, but are not restricted to the following: accountability, transparency, ethics, information sharing, and effectiveness. This raises the following questions:
- How can technological developments advance or hinder efforts towards effective crime prevention?
  - Does the use of technology help to increase or reduce fear of crime?

- What are some of the factors which make it more or less likely that crime control or prevention technology will be adopted within and across countries?
- What mechanisms or structures can help to ensure the accountability and transparency of security technologies?

## **E. The Rise of Corporate Social Responsibility**

23. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a fairly recent phenomenon both in social development, and in business organizational culture. While many definitions circulate across the globe,<sup>20</sup> we rely here on one provided by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. CSR refers to ‘the continuing commitment by business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the local community and society at large’.<sup>21</sup>
24. The emergence of the global market, decentralized management and responsibility, moral disaster and scandals (eg. environmental hazards, WTO protests in Seattle, etc.), and increased NGO pressure are some of the factors cited as the driving force of corporate social responsibility on the global landscape (Cragg, 2001, Cohen, 2004). Moreover, the extent to which a company will act in socially responsible ways is influenced by a variety of factors such as the presence of pressure groups, fear of regulation, the desire to be a good citizen, the need to enhance reputation, pressure from investors, and profit and legal requirements. Although primarily profit driven, it would be wrong to conclude that businesses are solely interested in increasing profit as motivation for participating in joint efforts to improve the quality of life of citizens in the community (Hardie & Hobbs, 2002).
25. Several related developments and trends in the CSR arena have emerged including: i) shifts in management education in regions such as Australasia, Latin America and North America<sup>22</sup> which emphasize the value of business partnering with government, NGO’s and civil society organizations towards the democratic pursuit of the common good; ii) an increase in specialized networks and forums which work to enhance the presence, quality and strategic operation and impact of CSR programmes such as: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Europe, Canadian Business for Social Responsibility, Business in the Community London, Empresa Forum on Business and Social Responsibility in the Americas, and CSR Asia; and iii) the proliferation of CSR events<sup>23</sup> which promote, help define, and raise awareness about the opportunities and challenges of CSR programming and its effectiveness. Despite these recent developments and the potential impact that CSR can have on social development, it can be said that the CSR field, including its far reaching networks, currently operates in isolation from the crime prevention field. This is not surprising since socially responsible initiatives within particular industries have also tended to exist separately from one another (Maurasse & Jones, 2004, p.xiv). This raises the following questions:
- What are some of the benefits of CSR (eg. social responsible investing)? How can this be tapped in crime prevention? What are the disadvantages?

- In what ways can crime prevention be incorporated within CSR policies and programmes?
- Should greater links be established between CSR and crime prevention information sharing and exchange networks, if so what are the benefits, and how can this be achieved?

### III. The Impact of crime on business and communities

26. The impact of crime on business and the communities in which they are located can be substantial. Violent crime and the perception of crime can affect a company's ability to attract customers, recruit and retain employees, boost workplace morale and ensure the productivity of its employees, and in some cases, to stay in business (Vidaver-Cohen, 1998). While there has never been a strong research focus on business crime<sup>24</sup> (eg. burglary, shoplifting, internal theft and fraud), and there is very little known about how crime impacts changes in the development and survival of local urban business (Greenbaum & Tita, 2004), recent studies suggest that commercial premises face a greater risk of criminal victimization than individual residences (Walker, 1994, Taylor, 1999, Van Dijk & Terlouw, 1996), that small business enterprises are more likely to experience multiple or chronic victimization (Eckblom & Simon, 1998, British Chamber of Commerce, 1997, Perrone, 2000), that the tourist industry, retail sector and businesses operating in the transport/distribution/storage sector in particular, are severely affected by crime (Worldbank, 2004, Vidaver-Cohen, 1998, Taylor & Mayhew, 2002, BCC, 2004), and that increased violence has the greatest consequences for service related establishments in low income-neighbourhoods<sup>25</sup>.

The Small Business Crime Survey conducted in 1999 by the Australian Institute of Criminology and the Council of Small Business Organizations and funded by the National Crime Prevention Programme, is the largest national survey of small retail business to date in Australia. It provides for the first time information on the financial costs and psychological impact of crime experienced by a sample of 4000 Australian small retail businesses in the country. It estimated that crime costs small business (AUD)\$3.2 billion a year in Australia.

The Business Victimization Survey carried out in 2002 for the first time in Jamaica, involving face to face interviews with 400 Jamaican Firms revealed that tourism, agriculture and financial services were the commercial sectors most affected by crime. About 65 percent of all firms in the sample reported that they had experienced one or more forms of criminal victimization during 2001. Thirty-three percent of all firms were violently victimized (robbery, extortion and protection), 52 percent suffered various forms of theft, 50 percent experienced fraud, and 7 percent other forms of criminal victimization (World Bank 2004, p.129).

The 2004 British Chambers of Commerce Crime Survey<sup>26</sup> of nearly 3000 businesses in Britain found that two-thirds of firms had suffered at least one incident of crime in the previous 12 months. The survey also found crime costs businesses in Britain an average of £8,000 per year.

27. While estimating costs associated with business crime can be difficult, it is clear that the impact and costs of crime committed within and against businesses are not shared by that sector alone. Increased expenditures on the criminal justice system for the taxpayer, higher prices for the consumer, lost revenue for government, higher insurance premiums for clients, increased fear in the community, job losses for employees, increased closures affecting the viability of surrounding businesses, and a decrease in property value of homeowners are all examples of incalculable costs that extend beyond the direct impacts on the property of business owners.

Given the long term consequences of crime on the community and business and the potential high volume and costs of business crime, it is clearly in the interest of the private sector to help build safer communities. Although large, medium and small size businesses are active in community safety partnerships in many regions of the world this work overwhelmingly tends to be ad hoc, short term, and piecemeal, and can be made more strategic and long term (Schuller & Deane, 2000, Hardie & Hobbs, 2002, Vidaver-Cohen, 1998). The next section of the paper briefly outlines ways that businesses can contribute their expertise towards well planned crime prevention, and provides some examples of projects and initiatives from countries in the North and South.

#### **IV What business can bring to well planned crime prevention**

28. As emphasized in the UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, one of the key principles guiding effective prevention is that strategies should be built on cooperative partnerships between government institutions and ministries, community and non-governmental organizations, the business sector and civil society. Businesses can contribute to a well planned crime strategy by: supporting social crime prevention measures, reducing opportunities for crime through situational and environmental design, helping to strengthen community capacity and helping to prevent recidivism by assisting in the reintegration of offenders.

##### **1. Supporting social and community crime prevention measures**

29. There is strong support internationally for holistic, social development approaches to crime prevention. This approach to crime prevention recognizes the complex social, economic, and cultural processes which contribute to crime and victimization. It focuses on reducing risk factors including: poor living conditions, poverty and unemployment, poor parenting, school drop out, and substance abuse by strengthening the range of personal, social, health and economic factors which protect families, children and young people from becoming involved in crime and victimization. This often involves targeted programmes to reduce the risk of victimization and criminality (eg. vocational training and recreation programmes). It is important to recognize that this approach does not operate in isolation from other types of prevention. For example, it can be combined with measures ensuring the short-term protection of the public (eg. through increasing surveillance to an area). The private sector can help to create and maintain a safe environment by contributing their 'know-how' about the types and extent of crime problems experienced, business management and corporate planning skills, creativity and ingenuity, human resources, and support partnership projects that tackle the root causes of crime. This will help to improve the overall quality of life of residents generally, as well as those who are employed by, or live near local businesses. Such engagement clearly has benefits for the commercial sector itself by helping to reduce the costs of crime, and encouraging greater use of commercial areas.
30. Some examples of the kinds of measures that individual businesses can take to support social crime prevention include: reframing strategy and incentive systems to focus on community concerns; providing leave to employees to volunteer in schools, community based and mentoring programmes; sponsoring professional clubs and job-training programmes; providing financial support to community organizations developing prevention initiatives; developing their own activities or planning events related to prevention (eg. social marketing campaign promoting pro-social values), donating office space and equipment, preparing printed material, etc. As can be seen, the contribution of the private sector is not limited to economic support in this area, and there are a number of examples worldwide which illustrate the range of strategies and practices that large, medium and small businesses can make to well-planned crime prevention in partnership with governments, NGOS, voluntary organizations, civil society organizations and business networks. Some examples are highlighted here.

**Prudential Corporation**, through its businesses in Europe, the US and Asia, provides retail financial products and services and fund management to millions of customers worldwide, and commits its resources, time and support towards a number of community investment initiatives. In the UK, Prudential is one of Crime Concern's founding and longstanding members. Recognizing that crime has a direct impact on everyone, and that effective prevention requires sustained commitment and support, Prudential directs its sponsorship of community issues towards preventive measures which aim to attack the causes of crime. For more than a decade now, Prudential has supported a number of tools and practices that assist young people thought to be at risk of exclusion and offending. Some of these include the development of 'youth action packs' and information sharing events which guided the implementation of over 400 Youth Crime Prevention Panels. Largely based in schools across England and Wales, the 'Prudential 4 Youth' programme involves working with groups of young people in schools close to Prudential's shopping centres, to address issues of crime and anti-social behaviour which they have identified as being important to them.

**Business Against Crime**, South Africa, manages Tissa Thuto -a school-based crime prevention programme for pupils, teachers, parents and communities. It combines the expertise of police, education, community police forums, and organizations specializing in sports, mediation and conflict resolution, peer counseling, trauma and abuse, and victim issues. Each partner provides its specific skills-training, resources and modules. The Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR), for example, trains parents, teachers and school governors in trauma management, provides peer counseling, and helps develop school safety teams. The project structure includes conflict resolution, trauma management, school safety committees, HIV/AIDS sexuality, leadership, resourcing and management, teacher empowerment and mentorship programmes. Some outcomes of the programme include improved parent-teacher-child relations, better teacher support, and a swifter response to children's needs. To date, Tissa Thuto has been implemented in 500 schools in three provinces (BAC 2003).

Developed by a Swedish insurance company in the early 1990's in Norway, the Nightravens programme involves volunteer adults who are seen as attractive role models by children and youth in their community. In many communities they (Nightravens) work in cooperation with voluntary organizations, local authorities and the police service. The main aim of the programme is to increase a sense of security, particularly for children and teenagers, and thus indirectly prevent violence vandalism and petty crime, simply through being visible- by moving around in public places at times and places which benefit youth. It is important to point out that nightravens are not security guards, and do not intervene in disturbances should they arise, but observe and provide help if needed by children or youth. Nightravens are offered courses on the ethics, skills, and knowledge which will help guide them in their work on the street, and are also given information on social and educational services, and police prevention programmes in their neighbourhood. The programme is funded by local business, the Nightravens Council, and **Vesta Insurance**. In 2004, there were over 370 nightraven groups operating in Norway, and approximately 300,000 volunteers are, or have participated in this programme.

The **National Roads and Motorists Association** (NRMA), Australia's largest general insurance company started in 1925, as a motor vehicle insurer in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. For 75 years, NRMA has been actively involved in a wide variety of community programmes and projects. Given NRMA's focus on car and domestic home insurance, it became involved in car theft and household burglary prevention strategies. While NRMA's initial involvement in crime prevention centered around applying its corporate planning techniques to situational prevention measures (eg. locking up cars and homes, installing alarms, neighbourhood watch schemes, etc), in time the association recognized the limits of using that approach alone, and shifted some of its attention, time and resources towards measures that addressed the social factors that cause crime. This can be seen in NRMA's wide involvement and support of the Residents in Safer Environments (RISE), a community based initiative aimed at increasing educational and recreational opportunities for children and young adults. It promoted inclusion and the capacity of local people to deal with social problems in the Fairfield Local Government Area<sup>27</sup>. NRMA has also launched a community help grants programme<sup>28</sup> (Miller & Brown 1992, Lane & Henry 2001).

The **San Romanoway Revitalization Association** based in Toronto, Canada works with all three levels of government to combat some of the social causes of crime in the local area. For example, one of the ways to address some of the challenges in the San Romanoway community such as its high youth population combined with limited employment and recreational opportunities for youth, and large immigrant population, was to launch the Cultural Social Enrichment Programme in July 2002. SRA received funding of (CAD) \$300 000, over the course of three years from the Business Action Program (BAP) of Canada's National Crime Prevention Strategy. The programme was administered by the Business Network on Crime Prevention. The project enlists support from all sectors of society, takes a collaborative approach to community safety that includes environmental design principles like improved outdoor lighting and landscaping, with strategies that address crime prevention through social development, such as after school programming.

The private sector has helped the SRA develop a strong support network and highlight the positive things happening in the community through neighbourhood revitalization. They have helped construct a neighbourhood playground (Home Depot), 2) expanded SRA's office space, contributed to renovations, and 3) provided job opportunities for high school drop outs or those previously involved with the criminal justice system. For example, one of their partners from the labour sector committed (CAD) \$75, 000 to hire and train youth in the construction industry. Rogers Cable donated computers and Internet access for a computer centre, Tennis Canada refinished the run down tennis court and the Ontario Tennis Association provides free tennis instruction during the summer months. There has been a lot of momentum built around sustaining efforts to reduce incidents related to crime.

31. While such involvement is encouraging, activities that address the social causes of crime have more difficulty in gaining private sector support than other crime prevention measures. Some of the reasons may include, but are not restricted to the following:
  - i. Corporate cultures which are grounded in firm targets and visible solutions may not be easily reconcilable with social development projects whose benefits may be unclear, difficult to measure, or long term.

- ii. Long term support of social crime prevention programmes may be hampered by a company's economic situation (eg. financial losses, company mergers), emphasis placed on competing programmes areas (eg. environment), staff turnover (eg. loss of a champion or leader committed to prevention), and time constraints (eg. hectic schedules may not be reconcilable with the time required to participate in community meetings or roundtable discussions on crime problems in the neighbourhood).
- iii. In those instances where corporations do offer community safety grants, these are often restricted to first time recipients, limited to 1-3 year terms, and focused on a particular theme or priority.
- iv. While sponsorship and donations may offer some support towards social crime prevention activities, alternative marketing/advertising budgets that could provide a more stable funding base may be difficult to access as marketing departments may not see much potential or gain from investing in high crime areas.

32. Furthermore, power-sharing, building trust, the exclusion of civil society, and different organizational cultures are some of the challenges to strategic partnerships for effective crime prevention involving the private sector, local authorities, the police and other stakeholders (Calhoun, 1998, Glazer, 2004, Maurasse & Jones, 2004, Kamensky & Burlin, 2004, Rupesh et al 2003, ICPC, 2002). This raises the following questions:

The entire field of institutions grappling with social responsibility and community partnerships must confront their willingness to shift the power balance and actually change as institutions (Maurasse & Jones, 2004, xvii).

- Is the time needed to establish trust among partners reconcilable with the demands for short term results from local community safety strategies?
- What can be done to encourage greater private sector involvement in social crime prevention measures?
- In what ways can different business sectors, such as retail, transport, utilities, leisure and tourism, building and construction, and agriculture incorporate crime prevention within business culture and operation?
- What are the ways of ensuring the participation of hard-to-reach populations in discussion and action in creating safer communities?
- Are there limits to who governments, institutions and community organization should partner with?

## 2. Reducing opportunities for crime through situational crime prevention and environmental design

33. Another way that companies can contribute to well planned crime prevention is by reducing opportunities for crime through situational crime prevention<sup>29</sup> and environmental design<sup>30</sup>. This contribution is of enormous potential since the products and services that companies provide can often generate significant opportunities for crime. Given their creativity, knowledge and expertise, they are both strategically and best placed to design out crime through a product (eg. car immobilizers) or service (eg. automated security questions regarding credit card enquiries) that they sell. There are already numerous examples worldwide of good practice in this area,<sup>31</sup> such as those situational measures undertaken by Australia's National Motor Theft Reduction Council.

**Australia's National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council (NMVTRC)** is an independent, incorporated not-for-profit association and is a joint initiative between all Australian governments and the insurance industry. The NMTVRC began operation in 1999 for a five year term, which was recently extended to continue until 2006. The NMVTRC seeks to lower Australia's high level of vehicle theft in order to benefit the economic and social well-being of the country. The organizational aims are to: reduce the cost of vehicle theft with countermeasures that impede the activities of organized criminals, and reduce the cost of vehicle theft with strategies to reduce the opportunistic theft of older vehicles for joyriding, transport, or to commit other crimes. They work to implement a range of theft reduction techniques including increasing the flow of police and registration information nationally, leading young offenders away from vehicle theft, and closing the loopholes that professional thieves exploit.

34. Businesses can be instrumental in designing out crime in their own products and services, but also in their neighbourhood (eg. assisting in park clean-ups, participating in business watch and neighbourhood watch programmes, conducting safety audits in and around business premises). However, there are several concerns raised in response to this approach such as i) too great an emphasis on this approach may benefit wealthier residents and business community but deflect crime to other neighbourhoods, without addressing the factors leading to offending, ii) small business which may often be vulnerable to crime may not be able to afford the latest technology to protect against loss or victimization, and iii) the 'effectiveness' of situational measures in reducing crime is often subject to debate. Despite these concerns, more work needs to be done to tap the full potential of companies' contribution to crime reduction within this area, since many companies may still try to 'pass the buck' on to insurance companies, and in some countries, this contribution is neglected in public policy (Hardie & Hobbs, 2002).

### 3. Helping to strengthen community capacity

35. As part of the community, business is as much affected by social cohesion, stability and prosperity as it is to economic decline and social decay. Alongside national and subregional governments and donor organizations, the private sector can contribute to well planned crime prevention by helping to strengthen community capacity. Implementing and sustaining strategies and programmes require both sufficient investment in programmes and resources beyond pilot initiatives and the embedding of strategies within existing local government practices.
36. The private sector can bring its creativity, skills, resources and support to assist in the development of crime prevention strategies, management and data collection systems, project implementation, monitoring and evaluation and communication tools. Examples include:
- Bringing managerial expertise and technical skills to the design, organization and costing of community safety plans, and cost-benefit analysis.
  - Providing office space for neighbourhood information sessions which aim to identify problems and solutions.
  - Sponsoring neighbourhood events which celebrate diversity and foster community cohesion.
  - Increasing diversity in the workplace as part of larger social integration policies<sup>32</sup>. France, the UK, and the Netherlands have implemented such policies, where the private sector works to combat systemic discrimination within the workplace against minorities.
  - Co-developing, supporting, and allocating resources towards training seminars and information exchanges which detail how crime prevention can be a sound investment for business, showcase good practice, and celebrate private sector involvement in this area.
  - Collaborating in the development of tools (see South African Toolkit on next page) which assist the needs of community safety practitioners and the business community.
  - Encouraging greater strategic involvement of business as a stakeholder in effective community safety partnerships through business networks, associations, or Chambers of Commerce.

An innovative Local Crime Prevention Toolkit<sup>33</sup> was developed in South Africa in response to a growing demand at local government level for tools to support the implementation of effective crime prevention strategies. It aims to help local stakeholders identify the right functionaries to involve in the process - and to assist in the process itself - with a step-by-step guide to establishing and maintaining local crime prevention partnerships. It is very attractive, fun and user friendly – and comes in a large tin box complete with a magnetic board and magnets representing key local institutions, a jigsaw puzzle, guidance booklets and resource materials on a range of local prevention issues, and a series of templates for strategic planning, project planning, communications and monitoring. These are available on CD for users to adapt and apply to their own local conditions and needs. There are also tools for crime mapping and the mobilization of sectors such as schools. Ongoing development will see it expand in the future to incorporate a tool for integrated budgeting, and a more detailed safety audit at the local level. The toolkit is a partnership initiative led by the CSIR Crime Prevention Centre with the NGO UMAC, the South African Police Service and Business Against Crime.

37. More attention could be given to building the capacity of local businesses and their employees as practitioners in the field, by developing guides and toolkits which outline their roles in local community safety initiatives (see Canadian and UK examples below) or help to integrate prevention within their job tasks<sup>34</sup>, providing training through seminars or workshops on crime-related themes, inviting those responsible for in-house security to ‘information and innovation exchanges’ with other stakeholders in community safety, and developing tools which assist the private sector in combating workplace violence, sexual harassment, business and retail related crime, or some of the recent high-tech crimes occurring in the contemporary period such as, identity theft, phishing, fraud, etc. Some examples include:

- In Canada, the National Crime Prevention Strategy through its Business Action Programme supported the development of the toolkit “Prevention: A sound investment program”, soon to be launched in September 2005. This multimedia toolkit aims to build the capacity of business to help prevent their own losses due to crime, while simultaneously attempting to incite them to contribute to developmental social crime prevention initiatives in their respective communities [www.prevention.gc.ca](http://www.prevention.gc.ca)
- In the UK, the Home Office Crime Reduction Centre produced the Business and Retail Crime Toolkit which is designed to provide the business sector, individuals, and organizations with tools and information to help reduce business and retail crime, develop effective solutions to local problems, and support the development of good practice and promising initiatives that tackle business crime. Crime Concern produced a guide entitled ‘Making the difference. The Business Contribution to Safer Communities,’ which details the various ways businesses are helping Crime Concern tackle the root causes of crime in towns and cities, build safer neighbourhoods, manage crime risk in business, and support practical action with young people. Furthermore, the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro) recently developed a series on the business contribution to crime prevention (Schuller, 2001, Schuller & Deane, 2001, Schuller, 2002) ([www.nacro.org.uk](http://www.nacro.org.uk)).

- In the Netherlands, the National Platform for Crime Control Foundation developed a guide which aims to facilitate collaboration among public and private partners on crime prevention at the regional level. Its objectives are to bring together partners to discuss and tackle crime-related issues; to stimulate local crime-prevention initiatives; to help platforms set up their activities; and to provide practical tips for burgeoning regional platforms.
- In Australia, the Australian National Crime Prevention Program (NCP) launched an information kit "to prevent and respond to identity theft". Some of the main partners involved included: The Australian Institute of Criminology, Australian Federal Police, Australian Crime Commission, Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, and Centrelink. State, Territorial and international governments, and business and finance sectors. The kit contains information on the estimated costs of identity fraud, ways to identify how you might be vulnerable, and describes how to avoid becoming an identity theft victim ([www.ncp.gov.au](http://www.ncp.gov.au))
- In the US, the National Crime Prevention Council, with the financial support of Medeco, a market leader in locks and locking systems for security, safety, and control developed the guide 'United for a Stronger America, A Safe Workplace is Everybody's Business'. NCPC also offers an online strategies database containing information on 500+ programmes and practices. It includes a section on Business/Community Partnership Strategies gives examples of diverse ways to harness the involvement of the private sector in crime prevention, including community economic development planning, CPTED strategies for Business Improvement Districts, and youth employment strategies ([www.ncpc.org](http://www.ncpc.org)).
- In Latin America, while not specifically addressed to crime prevention stakeholders, this innovative case study collection 'Social Partnering in Latin America', draws lessons from 24 cases of cross-sector partnerships involving business towards social development goals. It analyzes how businesses and non profit organizations are creating partnerships that move beyond traditional corporate philanthropy and details why and how such social partnering occurs. The book offers an interesting framework for those interested in understanding cross-sector collaborations and identifying motivations for social partnering in improving social conditions across Latin America.

#### **4. Helping to prevent recidivism by assisting in the reintegration of offenders**

38. Another type of business involvement in prevention is company employment of ex-offenders. Evidence suggests that those ex-offenders who are able to gain and maintain employment after their release are less likely to re-offend than those who remain unemployed<sup>35</sup>. Although there are a number of different factors which can affect recidivism rates, employment has been identified as the single most important factor in reducing re-offending (Nacro, 1999), and it is here where the private sector can undoubtedly assist other stakeholders (eg. government, voluntary organizations and NGOs, the community, etc) in helping to break the cycle of crime. Some of the longer term benefits to be gained from involving the private sector in this area include: an enhanced reputation for a firm which is perceived by the public as a positive role model, an improved business environment resulting from lower levels of crime in an area, and a sense of satisfaction from employees and management in contributing to the common good (Hardie & Hobbs, 2002, p.29).
39. While there are a number of concerns which companies may have in employing ex-offenders including: fear of negative publicity or victimization, internal staff relations, or suitability of ex-offenders for work, work is being done to ease anxiety among prospective employers, and reduce some of the barriers to the employment of ex-offenders. In countries such as France, Australia, Canada, the US, and the UK, there are a number of joint initiatives taking place at the local level which involve companies working with voluntary organizations and NGOs in this area. A number of tools have also been developed to assist companies in the employment of ex-offenders. For example, some countries have developed guidelines which offer detailed guidance to employers on developing sound recruitment policies of ex-offenders (Nacro 2003, HBI & CDC 1999) and there are a number of good practice guides on the employment of people with criminal records (Nacro, 2003, HR Connected Limited, 2001, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2002, Solomon et al, 2004).
40. However, despite the long term benefits to be gained from greater involvement of the private sector in joint efforts to reintegrate offenders into the community, there is insufficient attention given to helping ex-offenders retain the jobs they once held, and more work needs to be done to assist ex-offenders in gaining valuable employment as opposed to short term or dead-end employment. The trend of mass incarceration in many countries across the globe makes this need ever more apparent.

## Conclusion

41. This paper has outlined several emerging trends and developments in the area of private sector involvement in prevention, identified some of the key issues raised by these developments, and suggested some of the ways that business can contribute to a well planned crime prevention strategy. In doing so, the paper has sought to bring to the fore an important and strategic actor in crime prevention, which for the most part has remained unexamined, unclear, taken-for-granted, and in some instances, misunderstood, or excluded from community safety partnerships. This has led to isolated action on the part of the business community, often piecemeal, ad hoc, or fragmented and suspicion about the motives of the business sector, while business concerns about the impact of crime have often been ignored. The creation of national, regional, local and international mechanisms, contribute to involving business towards crime prevention and reduction, but in what ways? under what circumstances? for whose benefit? and at what cost?

42. The costs of crime to business are not assumed by businesses alone, yet are economic arguments emphasizing the 'business case' the only ones to consider? How does the community benefit from public-private collaborations? Furthermore, few can deny the presence of increasing private security, the proliferation of security technologies and the privatization of public space, and the unintended consequences, and controversial issues that each raises. Difficult discussions are inevitable, but very much needed to confront some of the complex issues raised by these contemporary developments. The governance of safety and security has now long escaped the sole control of the State. The business community is involved, and has a role to play. Increased information sharing and exchange, and further research within and across countries, would help to inform discussion and debate in this emerging area of interest.

While it is important than ever for internal movements within industries to emerge and challenge their respective fields to play a greater role in improving society, it is equally important to create forums through which cooperation and dialogue across sectors can develop. Without a holistic approach that can transcend these fields, creating a common good is difficult to do (Maurasse & Jones, 2004, p. xiv).

**Appendix-Some examples of National Structures which help support and mobilize businesses towards crime reduction and prevention**

Country and Name	Year Established	Approach	Structure and Composition	Objectives/Priorities
<p>United States National Crime Prevention Council</p>	<p>Early 80's.</p>	<p>Situational crime prevention  Crime prevention through social development</p>	<p>National Crime Prevention Council was created as a nonprofit organization to manage the McGruff Campaign and coordinate activities of the Crime Prevention Coalition. It marks the largest Public-Private Collaboration in Crime Prevention in the US.  Corporate partners of the NCPC fulfill their mission through the sponsorship of projects and the development of strategic and innovative programs.</p>	<p>Some of their main goals for 2001-2010 are to  Develop and promote programs and policies that enable communities and families to create healthy and safe environments for children (ages 0-12).  Engage youth (ages 13-18) in building safe homes, schools, and communities through crime, violence and drug abuse prevention efforts.  Enable individual adults to apply their skills and energies to crime prevention in their homes, neighborhoods, workplaces, and communities.  Promote comprehensive, community-wide, locally created initiatives that use collaboration and problem solving to prevent crime and enhance residents' sense of security and well being.</p>
<p>England &amp; Wales Crime Concern</p>	<p>Set up in 1988 with the help of the Home Office as an independent, national crime reduction organisation and registered charity.</p>	<p>Situational crime prevention  Crime prevention through social development</p>	<p>Crime Concern is an independent, not-for-profit organization and registered charity. Corporate Membership provides sponsorship towards crime reduction and prevention initiatives.</p>	<p>The need for business sector participation was quickly recognized as a key to achievement of Crime Concern's objectives both to prevent crime in the community as well as crime against the business community. Crime Concern's work with business, aims to provide both strategic advice and practical guidelines for managing crime as a business risk.</p>

<p>The Netherlands: <b>National Platform for Crime Control</b></p>	<p>Set up in 1992, the National Platform for Crime Control (NPC) is a public private collaboration</p>	<p>Situational crime prevention  Crime prevention through social development</p>	<p>All relevant ministries are represented in the platform, as well as the police, the public prosecutions department, and local authorities. Other members include: insurance companies, banks, retail trade, and organizations of employers and employees.</p>	<p>Main Objective: combat crime problems affecting the business sector. The goals of the Platform include: analyzing crime trends, setting joint policy priorities, initiating joint programmes which tackle these areas, and improving security, and law enforcement in relation to crimes against business.</p>
<p>South Africa: <b>Business Against Crime (BAC)</b></p>	<p>Set up in 1996, following a request made by government (under the Presidency of Nelson Mandela) that business play a key role in combating crime in South Africa.</p>	<p>Situational Crime Prevention  Crime prevention through social development.</p>		<p>BAC's main objective is to make South Africa a safer place to live, work, and do business in partnership with government and citizens.</p>
<p>Scotland: <b>Scottish Business Crime Centre</b></p>	<p>Created in 1996 under the Business Crime Reduction Strategy for Scotland.</p>	<p>Primarily situational crime prevention</p>	<p>The SBCC is a non-profit company that works within a tripartite relationship between the Association of Chief Police Officers Scotland, the Scottish Executive, and the business community in Scotland.</p>	<p>Aims to provide practical advice to the business/commercial sectors on how to develop business crime reduction and prevention strategies.</p>
<p>United Kingdom: <b>Crime Concern</b></p>	<p>Set up in 1988 with the help of the Home Office as a national crime reduction organization and registered charity.</p>	<p>Situational crime prevention  Crime prevention through social development</p>	<p>Crime Concern is an independent, not-for-profit organization and registered charity.</p>	<p>The need for business sector participation was quickly recognized as a key to achievement of Crime Concern's objectives both to prevent crime in the community as well as crime against the business community.</p> <p>Crime Concern's work with business, aims to provide both strategic advice and practical guidelines for managing crime as a business risk.</p>

Canada: <b>Business Network on Crime Prevention</b>	1999	Crime prevention through Social development	The Business Network on Crime Prevention (BNCP) is made up of representatives from Canadian business associations and is a key element of the Business Action Program on Crime Prevention (BAPCP).	The goals of BNCP are: to create and develop partnerships among business (locally, nationally, internationally), promote business as part of the community and leaders in the community, and encourage all individuals to share responsibility for making communities safe and preventing crime.
Australia: <b>National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council (NMVTRC)</b>	Began operation in 1999 for a five year term, which was recently extended to continue until 2006.		The NMVTRC is an independent, incorporated not-for-profit association, working under the aegis of the Australian and New Zealand Crime Prevention Ministerial Forum and the Insurance Council of Australia. It is a joint initiative between all Australian governments and the insurance industry.	The organizational aims of the NMVTRC are to:  reduce the cost of vehicle theft with countermeasures that impede the activities of organized criminals, and  reduce the cost of vehicle theft with strategies to reduce the opportunistic theft of older vehicles for joyriding, transport, or to commit other crimes.
England & Wales <b>Network of Business Crime Reduction Advisers (BCRAs)</b>	Created in 2003 as part of the strategy, <i>Developing Crime Reduction Advice and Support Services for Businesses</i> . Advisors have been appointed in each of the 10 regional Government Offices.	Primarily situational crime prevention	BCRAs are employed through the Government Offices, working closely with their Regional Director to offer help and support to businesses in support of national crime reduction priorities.	BCRA <sup>36</sup> 's aim to provide the essential link between neighbouring business and local Crime Reduction Agencies. Part of their responsibility focuses on the development and implementation of a regional strategy to deal with local Business Crime problems.
The Netherlands: <b>Dutch Centre for Crime Prevention and Safety (CCV)</b>	The Dutch Council of Ministers agreed to the setting up of a Centre for Crime Prevention in March 2004.	Situational crime prevention  Some activities signaling crime prevention through social development	The CCV is an initiative of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations and is the result of the Government's Safety Programme.	The CCV aims to: Gather information and disseminate best practices on tackling crime problems and insecurity at the local level and in specific areas of corporate industry.

<p>con't...</p> <p>The Netherlands:  <b>Dutch Centre for  Crime Prevention  and Safety (CCV)</b></p>			<p>When the CCV was set up, it was decided that it would be a private foundation. This was based on the premise that authorities and private partners would each contribute to crime prevention and safety according to their own responsibilities and capabilities.</p>	<p>Highlight trends, developments and problems in practice and setting the agenda.  Provide consultation on promoting the quality label for secure entrepreneurship, the certification for the Police Secured Housing Label and the certification mark for going out safely, tackling commercial robbery, the local safety policy, and tackling violence on the streets.  Support and facilitate existing networks, such as in the area of integrity and shoplifting;  Develop policy instruments and quality control to ensure coordination.</p>
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## Notes

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<sup>1</sup> We rely here on a broad definition of the private sector, recognizing that there are many variations across countries. The private sector is made up of a number of different business types, ranging from small local businesses to multinational corporations. Sectors can include but are not reduced to the following list: Insurance, Landlords, Retail, Service, Leisure and Tourism, Agriculture, Building and Construction, Financial Services, Utilities and Media.

<sup>2</sup> Some examples include: The International Conference on Democratic Horizons in Security Sector: Turkey and the European Security Sector Governance Experience” Hosted by the Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (February 2005)- Ankara, Turkey; The Future of Policing: Exploring the Extended Police Family, hosted by Perpetuity Inc in association with the Security Industry Association, (March 2005)- England & Wales; Corporate responsibility - why it’s important for Australian business (March 2005)- Australia; ASIS International European Security Conference (April 2005)-Copenhagen Denmark, Business/NGO Partnerships and Engagement: How to make sure that everyone gets what they want, organized by Ethical Corporation (February 2005)- London, England, (May 2005)- Washington, DC.; the Tremblant Forum on Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability (September 2005)- Quebec, Canada; The European Seminar: Public-Private Partnerships in Prevention (2002), The Hague.

<sup>3</sup> Tender N° JAI/D4/2004/03 Study: Review of effective public-private partnerships on crime prevention in the European Union December 2004. European Commission.

<sup>4</sup> See for example: South Africa’s National Crime Prevention Strategy (1996), Canada’s National Crime Prevention Strategy (1998), Sweden’s National Programme for Crime Prevention (1997) Chile’s Comuna Segura Programme (2000), and Hungary’s National Strategy for Social Crime Prevention (2003).

<sup>5</sup> Examples include banking, insurance, retail, entertainment and media, private security, in addition to chambers of commerce, private foundations and associations.

<sup>6</sup> NCPC was created in the early 80s as a nonprofit organization to manage the McGruff Campaign and coordinate activities of the Crime Prevention Coalition.

<sup>7</sup> Set up with the assistance of the Home Office in 1988 as an independent, national crime reduction organisation and registered charity.

<sup>8</sup> Set up in March 2004 as a private foundation, the CCV is an initiative of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations and is the result of the Government's Safety Programme.

<sup>9</sup> There are over 600 signed local contracts for security in France.

<sup>10</sup> See Hardie, J, and Hobbs., B. (2002), Levi, M., Morgan, J., Burrows, J (2003). National Platform for Crime Control Foundation A Guide to Setting up a Regional Platform for Crime Control, The Netherlands. Government and business sector strength in numbers.

<sup>11</sup> Crime committed against business, employers, and employees. It includes many crime and disorder types: shoplifting, assault at work, poor business practice and white collar crime.

<sup>12</sup> In December 2002, the Home Office launched a public consultation on business related crime that sought the views of business and other interested organizations on ways to maintain effective partnerships and reduce opportunities from crime against business, and to enhance the contribution that businesses could make to crime reduction in England and Wales. Report available at: [www.homeoffice.gov.uk](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk)

<sup>13</sup> See Mawby, RI. (2003), Institute of Security Studies (2001). Business confidence in crime in South Africa. Perrone, S. (2000), Brunt, P. and Hambly, Z. (1999) Tourism and Crime: A Review -Crime Prevention and Community Safety: An International Journal. Vol. 1(2). Gill, M. (1998). The victimization of business: indicators of risk and the direction of future research. International review of Criminology. Mirrlees- Black C & Ross A. (1995). Crime against manufacturing premises in 1993, Research Findings no. 27. London Home Office Research and Statistics Department, McDevit OJ, Pattavina A, Milano R & Pierce G (1991). The impact of crime on small business viability. Washington DC: US Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice. Also, in December 2002, the Home Office launched a public consultation on business related crime that sought the views of business and other interested organizations on ways to maintain effective partnerships and reduce opportunities from crime against business, and to enhance the contribution that businesses could make to crime reduction in England and Wales. Report available at: [www.homeoffice.gov.uk](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk)

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<sup>14</sup> See Australian Institute of Criminology (2004), Levi et al (2002), Kathuria, S., Oberai, R (2004). Impact of Crime on Business and the Investment Climate in Jamaica World Bank Seminar. Available at: [www.web.worldbank.org](http://www.web.worldbank.org)

<sup>15</sup> See for example : Home Office's Commercial Victimization Survey, annual surveys by the British Retail Consortium (BRC), Scottish Business Crime Survey, National Survey on Business Victimization (Australia 1992, 1999), Business Victimization Survey Jamaica (2002).

<sup>16</sup> See Franck Vindevogel's discussion on Business Improvement Districts (2005) and Nina Schuller's discussion on Business contribution in Urban Renewal (Schuller & Deane 2001, Schuller 2001).

<sup>17</sup> Examples include: Crime Free Conference, Albuquerque, New Mexico (August 7-9, 2006), Smart and Safe Fairs organized by the Center City District in Philadelphia,

<sup>18</sup> See for example: Safety & Security Asia Expo (Nov 9-11, 2005), ISC Expo West April 2006, organized by the Security Industry Association, Virginia, US.

<sup>19</sup> See: White, R. (1998) Public Spaces for Young People - A Guide to Creative Projects and Positive Strategies. Canberra: Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department.

<sup>20</sup> See: Cragg, W Prosperity and Business Ethics — The Case for Corporate Social Responsibility in the Americas, The Canadian Foundation for the Americas (FOCAL): Available at [www.focal.ca](http://www.focal.ca).

<sup>21</sup> CSR definition provided by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development in its publication Corporate social responsibility: making good business sense. Written by: Richard Holme Rio Tinto, and Phil Watts Royal Dutch/Shell Group, 2000. Available at: [www.wbcsd.org/web/publications/csr2000.pdf](http://www.wbcsd.org/web/publications/csr2000.pdf)

<sup>22</sup> See for example: The University of Waikato Management School in New Zealand which announced its intention in 2002 to make sustainability the core focus of its teaching and research, the Social Enterprise Network (SEKN) composed of a group of leading business schools in Latin America and the Harvard Business School which works to advance in Latin America the frontiers of knowledge and practice in social enterprise through collaborative research, shared learning, case based teaching and the strengthening of management education institutions' capacities to serve their communities, and the Centre for Innovation in Social Responsibility (CISR) at Columbia University which seeks to improve the impact and significance of social responsibility efforts among various institutions and industries. .

<sup>23</sup> Some examples include: Inter-American Conference on Corporate Social Responsibility, Santiago, Chile (September 2005), The Tremblant Forum on Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability, Mont Tremblant, Quebec (September 2005), Limits to Corporate Social Responsibility– the road ahead?, Copenhagen, Denmark (June 2005), Corporate responsibility - why it's important for Australian business (March 2005).

<sup>24</sup> For the purposes of this paper we rely on Nacro's wide definition of business crime (Schuller & Deane, 2001) which includes crimes against business, against employers, by individual employees, deliberately committed by business against the public, and generated by poor business practice associated with other risk factors (eg. unregulated handling of suspect goods by secondhand shops or alcohol related violence in town centres.

<sup>25</sup> See Greenbaum, R., Tita, G. (2004)

<sup>26</sup> A Crime Against Business Survey by the British Chambers of Commerce in association with Microsoft. Available at: [www.chamberonline.co.uk/policy/issues/businesscrime/crimereport.pdf](http://www.chamberonline.co.uk/policy/issues/businesscrime/crimereport.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> For more information on project RISE see Miller, M. & Brown, D. (1992) Community Involvement in Community Safety Programs, AIC Conference Proceedings, and Lane, M. & Henry, K. (2001). Community development, crime and violence: a case study. Community Development Journal Vol 36 (3), p.212-222

<sup>28</sup> In 2004, NRMA launched its Communityhelp Grants program which helps to support community organisations that are committed to making the community safer, particularly in the areas of crime and injury prevention, emergency services and the environment. For more information: [www.nrma.com.au](http://www.nrma.com.au)

<sup>29</sup> This approach to crime prevention is based on the assumption that much crime is opportunistic, and that offenders can be deterred if the risks involved are greater than they are prepared to accept. It involves the management, design or alteration of the immediate environment in as systematic and a permanent way as possible, so as to reduce the opportunities for crime and increase the risks for potential offenders.

<sup>30</sup> CPTED is a branch of situational crime prevention. It is based on the assumption that the physical environment can be managed or altered to reduce the incidence and fear of crime.

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For example, redesigning public spaces such as parks, gardens, subway entrances, and walkways in housing estates can help to improve visibility, increase surveillance, or remove obstacles which offer shelter to potential offenders.

<sup>31</sup> See: Proceedings from the Seminar Public-Private Partnership 16 and 17 December 2002 ([http://www.coess.org/documents/seminar\\_public-private\\_partnership.pdf](http://www.coess.org/documents/seminar_public-private_partnership.pdf)), The Hague.

See the following documents and compendiums: Hardie, J. & Hobbs, B. (2002). ICPC (1999) 100 Crime Prevention Programs to Inspire Action Across the World : [www.crime-prevention-intl.org](http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org);

Bässmann, J. (Ed.) (2004). Crime Prevention in Germany: Selected Examples of Projects in the 'Infopool Prevention' Database. Wiesbaden: Bundeskriminalamt.

[http://www.kriminalpraevention.de/download/Crime\\_Prevention\\_in\\_Germany.pdf](http://www.kriminalpraevention.de/download/Crime_Prevention_in_Germany.pdf); National Crime Prevention Council (2002) 150 Tested Strategies to Prevent Crime from Small Cities, Counties and Rural Communities – A Resource for Municipal Agencies and Community Groups. Washington, DC. [www.ncpc.org](http://www.ncpc.org)

<sup>32</sup> See Wyevekens, Anne (2004). Social Magistracy and civic community. Paper prepared for the conference 'Professional between Policy and People' Amsterdam/Utrecht 7-8 October 2004.

<sup>33</sup> For more information contact Barbara Holtmann at the CSIR Crime Prevention Centre, Pretoria South Africa: [bholtmann@csir.co.za](mailto:bholtmann@csir.co.za)

<sup>34</sup> For example, through the use of its local community security committees, the coastal village Chilca, Peru has arranged a partnership with a local taxi company to allow citizens to report crime via the taxi company's radio system. In the province of Quebec, Canada, the programme Taxi Plus educates taxi drivers on the key role they can play in ensuring women's safety, such as responding to the needs of women in difficulty on the street, and driving them to a place of safety if necessary ([www.prevention.gc.ca](http://www.prevention.gc.ca)).

<sup>35</sup> See for example: Unemployment and Young Offenders in Northern Ireland, Nacro, 1981, Running a resettlement project for young offenders: Key findings from Nacro's On-Side project, Nacro. (2003).

<sup>35</sup> Each BCRA carried out a mapping exercise of all existing activities around business related crime. This exercise enabled BCRA's to formulate a regional picture. In June 2004, the BCRA's submitted a 3-year strategy focusing on reducing crimes against the business sector and improving awareness on business crime. All 10 strategies were analyzed and pulled together to develop a national picture.

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