



Home Office

Crime and Policing Knowledge Hub & Vulnerability Hub

The Modern Crime Prevention Strategy

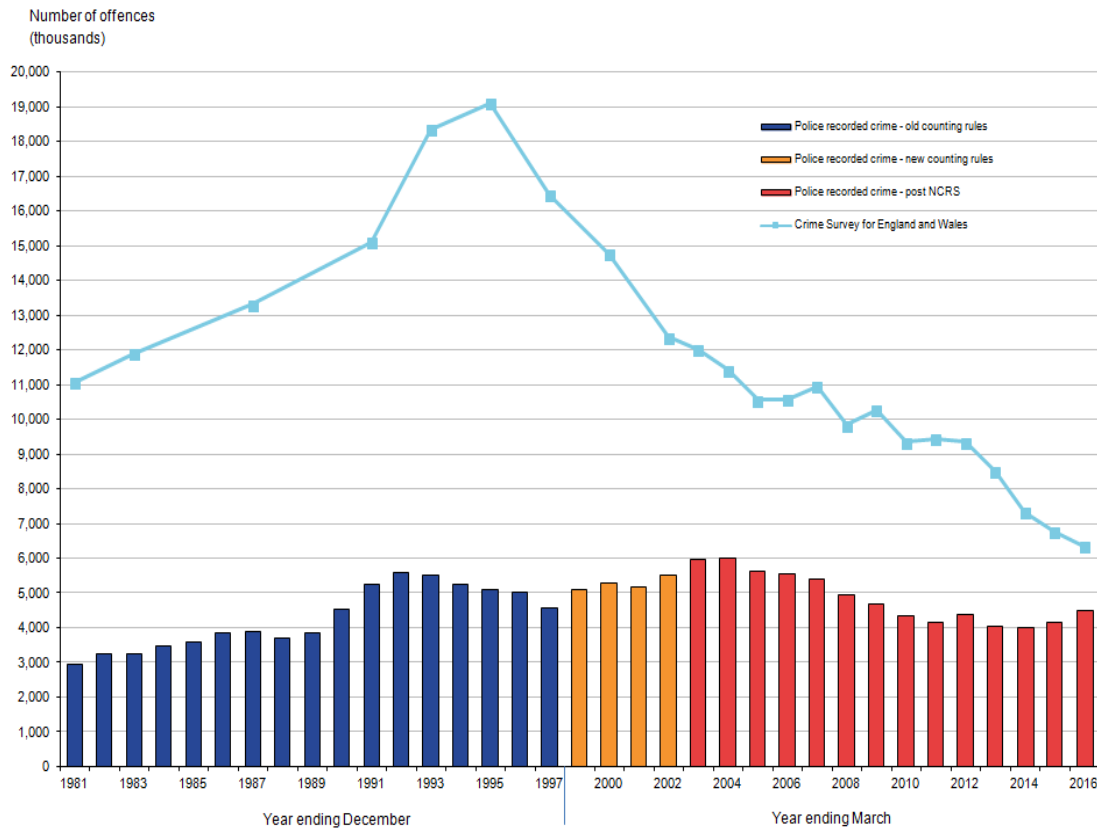
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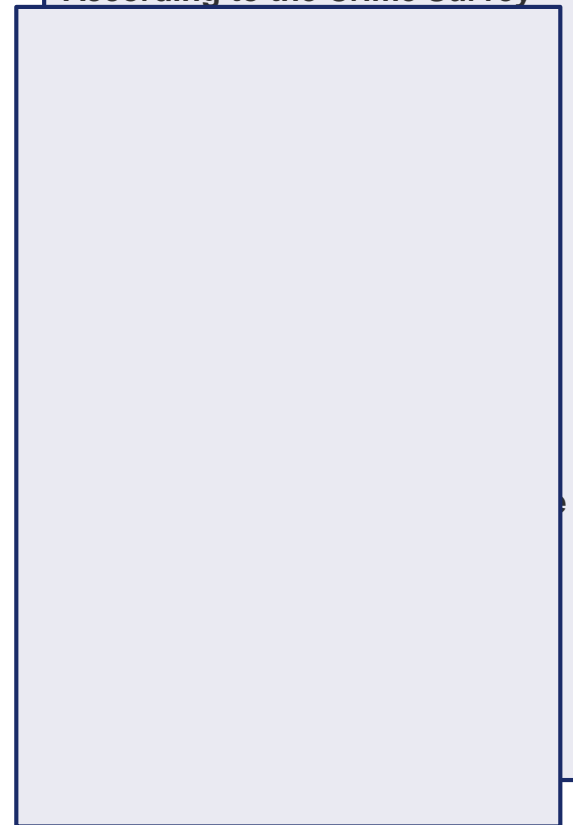
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Crime is falling...



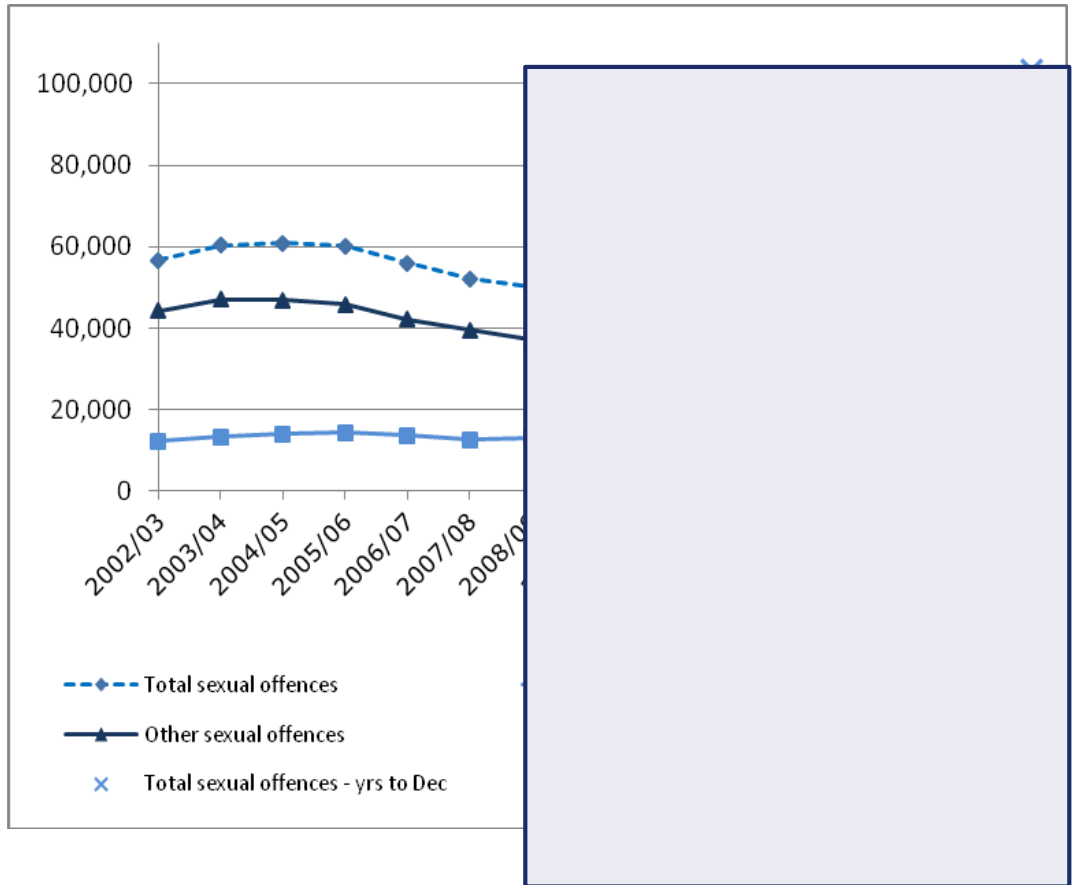
According to the Crime Survey





Crime is also changing...

- ONS victim surveys suggest overall prevalence of domestic and sexual abuse (of adults) is falling
- But reporting of offences to the police has risen dramatically (see right)
- Reporting of fraud and cyber crime has more than tripled since 2010, to over 600,000 offences a year
- Experimental CSEW data suggest actual prevalence could be in the region of 6.8m crimes a year – 3.8m frauds and 2m cyber crimes
- Adults aged aged 45-54 are the most likely victims





Crime prevention needs to change with it

- Crime prevention has certainly had an impact on overall crime levels since 1995, but still very focussed on ‘traditional’ crime types
- Now need to apply lessons from last twenty years and expand focus to include ‘hidden’ crimes like domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation, slavery
- At the same time, we should update our approach because fraud and cyber crime mean different kinds of offenders - often operating from outside the country - targeting different kinds of victim

What has worked so far?

- Improving security, particularly car and home security – and targeted crime prevention advice
- Reducing the number of heroin and crack users through drug treatment
- Better management of the night-time economy
- CCTV and improvements in forensic technology
- Focus on hotspot policing and neighbourhood problem-solving
- Introducing Chip and PIN
- Multiagency working – e.g. managing prolific offenders



The strategy focusses on six drivers of crime



Opportunity

- Reducing opportunities to commit crime online, to commit CSE and domestic abuse, designing out crime and banning zombie knives



Character

- Working with partners to build positive characteristics and resilience in young people, young people at risk and older offenders



Effectiveness of CJS

- Making the CJS a more effective deterrent to potential offenders, building law enforcement capacity and capability, updating police/court powers



Profit

- Attacking criminal business models, including through the Joint Fraud Taskforce, money-laundering action plan, Modern Slavery Act



Drugs

- Outlining the evidence and signalling the forthcoming Drug Strategy



Alcohol

- Outlining a new approach based on better local intelligence, effective local partnerships and giving police and local authorities the right powers



The strategy also highlights the role of data and technology in crime prevention

- **Data and data analytics** – outlines how data analytics can drive hotspot or predictive policing, identify vulnerable individuals and spot suspicious patterns of activity
- **Making best use of existing technology** – the Home Office, police forces and private sector partners are working together on, for example, digital investigation and intelligence, mobile technology, digital video and forensics
- **Horizon scanning** – monitoring the development of new technologies and sharing assessments of potential crime risks with industry (i.e. to ‘design out’) and partners. Examples – 3D and 4D printing, Bitcoin, drones, the ‘Internet of things’



Crime prevention - local policing, partnerships and collaboration

- **Changing crime means a fundamental shift in crime prevention**
- **A new beat: what visibility means in the new crime environment.** We need to update our understanding of what visibility means beyond the traditional Neighbourhood model.
- **Wrapping around high harm communities or cohorts: from partnership to service integration and joint commissioning.** Forces are seeing partnership working as key to problem-solving across the piece, and most acutely for vulnerable individuals, communities and cohorts.
- **Mapping the demand: the potential of predictive analytics in policing.** Better use of data can allow us to have a depth understanding of where, when and why demand on the police is being generated and how to target interventions and resources more effectively.



Crime prevention – local policing, partnerships and collaboration

- **Sustainable demand management: prevention (or early intervention) is better than cure.** In spite of the need to sustainably manage down demand, it can be challenging to prioritise prevention and/or early intervention in a resource constrained environment, particularly given the difficulties of evidencing success.
- **The police are the public and the public are the police: mobilising community assets.** Use of specials and volunteers could play a critical part in the future workforce.
- **The Golden thread.** Link from the national, to the regional, to the local.
- **Capabilities.** Consideration of whether the front line are sufficiently equipped to identify and address key issues.