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Police Crime Prevention Report

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Foreword

As we stand at the brink of a new era in policing, it is important to take stock of the challenges and opportunities that await us in the future.

> " The world is changing rapidly, and law enforcement must adapt to new realities and technologies if it is to effectively protect and serve the public."

This report offers a comprehensive look at the future of policing, exploring trends and innovations that will shape the field in the years to come.

It is my hope that this report will inspire meaningful discussion and reflection among those who are committed to making our communities safer and more equitable. Whether you are a law enforcement professional, a policy maker, or simply a concerned citizen, this report provides valuable insight into the future of policing, with a particular emphasis on the pivotal role of crime prevention in law enforcement.

The World Police Summit is a leading forum for global police and security experts. It offers an inspiring opportunity to promote better policing and explore, discover, and share the latest developments in the field. With six distinct conferences covering Crime Prevention, Forensics Science, Anti-Narcotics, Police Innovation and Resilience, Drones, and K9, the Summit offers a chance to learn best practices from the front line and meet the sector leaders shaping next-generation policing.

As we embark on this exciting journey, let us remain steadfast in our commitment to justice and the principles of fairness, equality, and respect for all. The future of policing holds great promise and with the right leadership, collaboration, and vision, we can create a law enforcement system that is just, effective, and trusted by all.

H.E. LT. GEN. ABDULLAH KHALIFA AL MARRI
Commander-in-Chief
DUBAI POLICE

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Executive Summary

Crime and the fear of crime lower the quality of life for many citizens, particularly the elderly, living in poorer areas damaged by crimes such as arson and vandalism. Crime is already costing communities thousands of millions of dollars per year in insurance company payouts, police courts and correctional costs, and the replacement of buildings and facilities destroyed by crimes. Backlogs plague the courts. In tough economic times, however, governments are unwilling or unable to respond to public concern about rising crime rates by constantly increasing police numbers, spending more money on the courts, passing harsher laws and increasing penalties, or building new goals. In addition, insurance companies are refusing to insure those who do not take some responsibility for protecting their own property.

The lesson is clear: it is too expensive to wait till crimes are committed; crime must

be prevented. The traditional approach to crime prevention has been to try to identify the psychological and social causes of crime and to attempt to remedy these deficiencies by treating the individual offender and/or designing special educational, recreational and employment services for groups regarded as being at risk. The escalating crime rate suggests that this approach is not working.

Digital technology now plays a critical role in policing and security management with policing apps, drones and body-worn cameras potentially being game-changers. Adoption of such technologies is, however, not straightforward and depends upon the buy-in of senior management teams and users. The use of technology has been an important part of

police work, and technological innovation has developed together with the evolution of police practice. Improving effectiveness and efficiency to keep up with growing demand while remaining within tight budgetary constraints is a core driver of this symbiotic relationship. Moreover, the entrepreneurial revolution has increasingly left many organizations involved in policing. They are being scrutinized internally by management systems and internal audits, and externally under the eye of watchdogs, public complaints systems and central auditors. The effect of technological innovation on organizations can vary depending on the nature and the design of the technology and the way in which change is managed.

The impact of information technologies is especially substantial because officers increasingly

cannot complete their tasks without them. There are challenges that many law enforcement organizations will have to overcome before they can fully exploit these new technologies. Forces in many parts of the world are struggling to assemble the expertise and hardware needed to cope with current volumes of digital evidence, let alone the vast quantities that future technologies will generate.

The assumption is that when the response of people on policing is low, the prevention and combating of crimes will be difficult. When there is a failure to prevent, and a crime is committed, communication has an important role to play by bringing the occurrence of a crime and the criminal to the attention of the police.

Introduction and Overview

According to the Community Crime Prevention Guide, crime prevention, in its purest form, looks at people who are not involved in criminal activity and asks, "What can we do to make sure they never come into conflict with the law?" Crime prevention also looks at places and situations which are not yet troubled by much criminal activity and asks, "How can we make sure crime never becomes a significant problem here?"

The perspective or starting point for crime reduction is people, places or situations already known for criminal activity. This can be a group of offenders who have racked up a long record of assaults and robbery. It might be a residential neighborhood that has been plagued by break-ins. It could be a situation, such as out-of-control house parties, where peace is disturbed and underage drinking and sexual exploitation may take place.

Crime reduction starts with assessing the current problem and developing strategies to decrease the amount of criminal activity or minimize the harm it causes. The definition of crime reduction is the attempt to reduce victimization and to deter crime and criminals. It is applied specifically to efforts made by the police and/or citizens to reduce crime, enforce the law, and maintain criminal justice. Simply stated, by avoiding areas that are well known for high criminal activity, an individual is reducing their chances of victimization and, in turn, is taking an active role in crime reduction. It is important to be aware that a crime can occur anywhere at any time.

Primary crime prevention identifies conditions of the physical and social environment that provide opportunities for or precipitate criminal acts. Here, the objective of intervention is to alter those conditions so that crimes cannot occur. This covers myriad approaches to crime prevention which are truly preventative – they work before a crime has been committed. Making a new product inherently secure or providing parenting skills or after-school programs in disadvantaged areas/communities may help prevent crime.

Secondary crime prevention engages in early identification of potential offenders and seeks to intervene in their lives in such a way that they never commit criminal violation. This form of prevention is often directed towards 'at-risk' young people; young people who are showing signs of potential involvement in crime. Adolescents not actively engaged in school (where it is provided), who associate with known offenders, and who use alcohol and other drugs, might be at-risk of involvement in crime. Providing programs to help them before they become entrenched in offending would be a form of secondary crime prevention.

There is conclusive evidence that crime increases when there are more opportunities to offend and falls when the number of opportunities is reduced. This does not mean everyone will commit crime if they believe they can get away with it. Some people will never commit certain crimes, regardless of the situation.

For some people and some crimes however, studies show that the degree of opportunity can make a big difference to the number of offences committed. That means crime can be prevented by removing the opportunity to commit it. Research has shown that this can be achieved by making the surrounding environment less conducive to crime; target hardening; and restricting access to tools and illegal material. There are several examples of how this has worked in practice, and which demonstrate how opportunity has played an important role in the fall in overall crime.

Crime prevention is an effective approach to reducing crime. It is internationally recognized as an important component of a national approach to building viable communities. Evidence from several countries shows that implementing and sustaining effective and efficient crime prevention programs can contribute significantly to the achievement of safe and secure societies by reducing the level of crime. Well-planned interventions

> **Community safety and security is a prerequisite for sound economic growth through continuing business investment as well as community well-being and cohesion.**

can prevent crime and victimization, promote community safety and make a significant contribution to the sustainable development of vibrant communities.

Crime prevention can reduce the long-term costs associated with the criminal justice system and the costs of crime, both economic and social, and can achieve a significant return on investment in terms of savings in justice, welfare, health care, and the protection of social and human capital. A safe and secure society is an important foundation for the delivery of other key services. Community safety and security is a prerequisite for sound economic growth through continuing business investment as well as community well-being and cohesion. International experience has shown that effective crime prevention can both maintain and reinforce the social cohesion of communities and assist them to act collectively to improve their quality of life.

As the techniques and effectiveness of crime prevention continue to improve, there is an international trend towards a comprehensive approach to crime prevention. There's also a growing recognition of the characteristics of effective programs that must be adapted

to specific circumstances. The use of a knowledge-based approach to developing policies and programs, particularly in terms of using reliable evidence about both crime problems and effective responses, has markedly improved, but there is still room to do better. The prevention of crime requires individuals, communities, businesses, non-government organizations and all levels of government to work together in a coordinated way to develop and implement effective strategies to address the short and longer-term causes of crime.

Crime prevention includes strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes. These measures can be implemented

by individuals, communities, businesses, nongovernment organizations and all levels of government, to target the various individual, social, and environmental factors that increase the risk of crime, disorder and victimization.

Strategies include those that modify the physical environment to reduce the opportunities for crime to occur (environmental approaches), and those that address the underlying social and economic causes of crime and limit the supply of motivated offenders (social and structural approaches). Crime prevention may have a universal focus—strengthening institutions that support civil society or addressing aspects of the broader physical or social environment that may lead to crime (primary prevention). It can be targeted at high-risk settings or be directed at the early identification and subsequent intervention in

the lives of people or groups at risk of engaging in criminal activity or becoming victims of crime (secondary prevention). It can also be targeted at the prevention of recidivism among those people who have already engaged in offending behavior (tertiary prevention).

A comprehensive crime prevention strategy will incorporate all three approaches. Other sectors—health, education, housing, and human services—can deliver a range of actions which may not have the prevention of crime as their primary goal, but will have an impact on crime levels, especially in the long term. While this activity does not necessarily fall within a strict definition of crime prevention, it is important that the potential crime prevention benefits of the policies and programs delivered in these sectors are identified, acknowledged and, wherever possible, enhanced.

Crime Prevention Conference

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The Crime Prevention Conference provided a high-level platform to examine the immediate priorities facing police forces and law enforcement agencies in the wake of shifting crime forms, the availability and access to sophisticated technologies, and altering criminal motives.

Convening international police chiefs, government leaders, policymakers, banking and cybersecurity professionals, the conference facilitated the development of future-ready strategies to enhance public safety.

NUMBER OF DELEGATES	NUMBER OF SESSIONS	NUMBER OF SPEAKERS
948	10	21

Tracks Include

❙ Crime and Criminal Justice
❙ Financial Crime & Anti-Money Laundering
❙ Cybercrime

Speakers Included

JÜRGEN STOCK
Secretary General
INTERPOL

CHADY EL-KHOURY
Deputy Chief
FINANCIAL INTEGRITY UNIT INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

JOHN LETTENEY
President
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

ADRIAN SEARLE
Director
NATIONAL ECONOMIC CRIME CENTRE

KEECHANT SEWELL
Commissioner
NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRAIG JONES
Director
CYBERCRIME INTERPOL

JEVON MCSKIMMING
Deputy Commissioner
STRATEGY AND SERVICE NEW ZEALAND POLICE

JAMES H. SMITH III
Special Agent in Charge
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

> **"** The 2nd edition of the World Police Summit was a testament of the UAE's commitment to working with the global community for a safer world. The insights and networking opportunities gained during the Summit are hard to match and highly recommended for law enforcement officers, security experts, and regulators"

MOHAMMED JANAHI
Financial Sector Expert
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Crime Prevention and Policing

The police function is much broader than just crime control. In addition to dealing with such better-known crimes as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and theft—which only comprise about 10% of all police business—police are routinely expected to deal with other offenses such as drug dealing and prostitution; nuisances such as excessive noise and panhandling; and such safety hazards as traffic crashes and crowd control, to name but a few. By some counts, police routinely deal with hundreds of types of public safety problems, each one different from another, each calling for different and multifaceted responses.

Police objectives include the following:

1. **Prevent** and control conduct threatening to life and property, including serious crime

2. **Aid** crime victims and protect people in danger of physical harm

3. **Protect** constitutional guarantees, such as the right of free speech and assembly

4. **Facilitate** the movement of people and vehicles

5. **Help** those who cannot care for themselves, including the intoxicated, the addicted, the mentally ill, the physically disabled, the old, and the young

6. **Resolve** conflict between individuals, between groups, or between citizens and their government

7. **Identify** problems that have the potential for becoming more serious for individuals, the police, or the government

8. **Create** and maintain a feeling of community security

The police function's complexity may well frustrate some citizens—as well as some police and government officials—who desire simple and straightforward police action, but it is a fact of life in a democracy. The reasons why police might not be able to take certain popularly supported actions might be because police simultaneously are obliged to try to achieve other objectives.

Police departments have primarily concentrated their crime prevention efforts in two areas: patrol and criminal investigation. Patrol programs emphasize police visibility on the street. Criminal investigation divisions primarily investigate crimes after they occur and, based on information developed in the investigative process, attempt to solve crimes by apprehending criminals. The efficiency of both patrol and criminal investigation strategies, however, has been questioned in several experimental evaluations.

One major thesis here is that behavior analysis evaluation strategies can be applied to guide police departments in the development of more effective crime prevention programs.

The behavior analysis model relies on continuous evaluation of programs as they are implemented. Evaluation strategies are incorporated in all program plans, and the evaluative information is used for continuous modification and refinement of the program. Because of the requirement for regular evaluation, the assessment strategies of behavior analysis have been designed to be relatively unobtrusive and inexpensive. Random assignment of subjects and control groups is seldom used. Instead, the collection of baseline data and the evaluation of treatments with individual analysis designs are the strategies of preference.

The Future of Crime Prevention

New technological innovations have been developed to prevent crime and to improve the performance of the police, but we know remarkably little about how and why certain innovations are adopted, and the consequences—both intended and unintended—of technology-driven solutions to the problem of crime. The below research around the intended and unintended impact of each form of new technology on crime prevention and police performance discusses three key issues, including: militarization of crime prevention and policing, coercive vs. non-coercive technology, and public vs. private sector control over crime prevention and policing. These issues are raised by both proponents and critics of what has come to be known as the second technology revolution.

Several commentators have argued that we are in the beginning stages of a second technological revolution, which will once again dramatically change police organization and administration (Chan, 2001; Stroshine, 2005; Harris, 2007). A recent review of the use of information technologies by law enforcement agencies highlighted the role of the Federal government in funding these new technology innovations. Between 1995 and 2002, Goff and McEwen (2008: 8) noted that the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program gave grants that "helped more than 4,500 law enforcement agencies acquire and implement technology

in support of efficient police operations. The grants totaled more than 1.3 billion and funded crime fighting technologies that helped redeploy the equivalent of more than 42,000 full-time law enforcement professionals into community policing activities".

While the specific types of technologies acquired in this program varied from agency to agency, the most acquired technologies were mobile data centers (MDCs) or laptops, followed by automated field reporting systems (AFRS), record management systems (RMS), personal computers, computer-aided dispatch (CAD) systems, and automated fingerprint identification systems (AFIS). Of course, these technology expenditures only

tell part of the technology implementation story. In a recent review, Hummer (2007) has documented the acquisition of a wide range of additional hard technology innovations during the last two decades, including new weapons, less-than-lethal force technologies, body armor, CCTV systems, gunshot location technology, and new patrol car technology. If this investment in new technology does result in fundamental changes in the way we prevent crime and/or respond to crime, then perhaps the second technology revolution is here. However, there are critical questions that need to be considered about the design, development, implementation, and impact of crime prevention and police technology innovations.

The future of advanced policing techniques includes encryption, artificial intelligence, and cryptocurrency, but will present new challenges in combating organized crime. Organized crime groups increasingly use social media platforms and the dark web to communicate, recruit, and carry out criminal activities. Globalization and the growth of international trade will create more opportunities for organized crime groups to engage in transnational criminal activities, such as drug trafficking and human smuggling. Climate change and natural disasters may create new opportunities for organized crime groups to exploit vulnerable populations and engage in environmental crimes, such as illegal logging and wildlife trafficking.

Hard vs. Soft Technology Innovations

Innovations in criminal justice technology can be divided into two broad categories: hard technology (hardware or materials) and soft technology (computer software, information systems).

Hard Technology Innovations

Hard technology innovations include new materials, devices, and equipment that can be used to either commit crime or prevent and control crime. An initial distinction can be made between criminal justice innovations that have a hard material base as against a less tangible information soft base (even if in practice these are often interwoven). We increasingly see hard technologies intended to prevent crime – the ubiquitous CCTV cameras, metal detectors in schools, baggage screening at airports, bullet proof teller windows at banks, and security systems at homes and businesses. Personal protection devices (tasers, mace, lifeline/ emergency call mechanisms) and ignition interlock systems with alcohol-sensor devices are also used to prevent an individual from starting a car while intoxicated. We can also identify hard technology innovations being used by police, including new weapons, less than lethal force devices, new technology-enhanced patrol cars, and new police protective gear.

Soft Technology Innovations

Soft technologies involve the strategic use of information to prevent crime (e.g. the development of risk assessment, and threat assessment instruments) and to improve the performance of the police (e.g. predictive policing technology, and recording/video streaming capabilities in police vehicles). Soft technology innovations include new software programs, classification systems, crime analysis techniques, and data sharing/system integration techniques. Table 1 highlights the types of hard and soft technology innovations in crime prevention, and policing (adapted from Byrne & Rebovich, 2007).

Although this listing of new hard and soft technologies is not meant to be exhaustive, we suspect that it captures the range of technological innovations currently being applied in police settings, both in this country and abroad.


	Hard Technology Innovations	Soft Technology Innovations
CRIME PREVENTION	• CCTV • Street lighting • Citizen protection devices (e.g. mace, tasers) • Metal detectors • Ignition interlock systems (drunk drivers)	• Threat assessment instruments • Risk assessment instruments • Bullying ID protocol • Sex offender registration • Risk assessment prior to involuntary civil commitment • Profiling potential offenders • Facial recognition software used in conjunction with CCTV
POLICE	• Improved police protection devices (helmets, vests, cars, buildings) • Improved/new weapons • Less than lethal force (mobile/riot control) • Computers in squad cars • Hands free patrol car control (Project 54) • Offender and citizen IDs via biometrics/fingerprints • Mobile data centers • Video in patrol cars	• Crime mapping (hot spots) • Crime analysis (e.g. COMPSTAT) • Criminal history data systems enhancement • Info sharing within CJS and private sector • New technologies to monitor communications (phone, mail, internet) to/from targeted individuals • Amber alerts • Creation of watch lists of potential violent offenders • Gunshot location devices

New Technology of Crime Prevention

Crime prevention is a concept that has been applied in several different ways to the problem of crime: it has been used to refer to both activities (e.g., crime prevention programs and/or strategies) and outcomes (e.g. lower levels of crime in communities and/or lower levels of offending/re-offending by individuals). In the name of crime prevention, researchers have examined the role and influence of informal social control mechanisms and formal social control mechanisms including the deterrent effects of police, courts, and corrections). They focused on the role of shame, belief systems and religion, and the influence of family, peers, school, work, and the community through mechanisms such as attachment, commitment, and involvement. In addition, crime prevention strategies have been targeted on different levels of prevention (primary, secondary, tertiary) and on the need for individual (private actions), parochial (group actions by neighborhood residents), and public actions (decisions to call the police) to prevent crime.

Hard Technology Crime Prevention Innovations
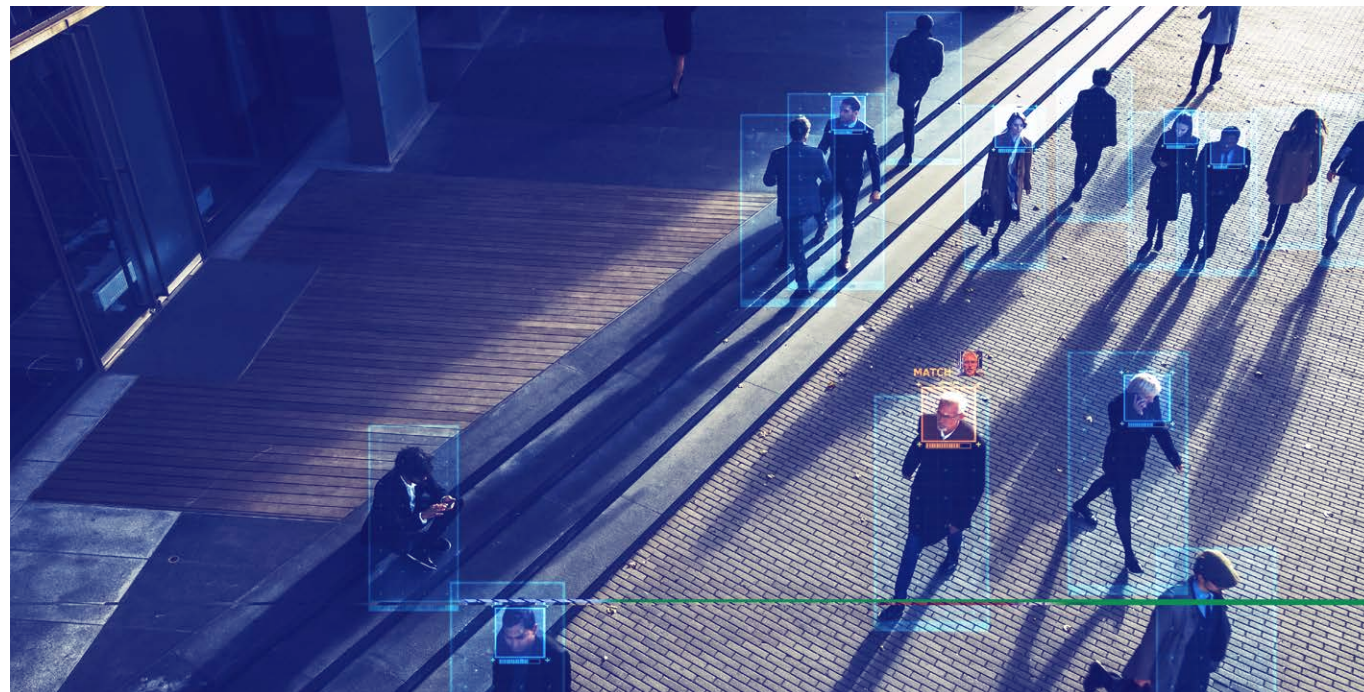
CCTV surveillance systems are constantly being upgraded to include new soft technology features. In several cities (e.g. Boston, Newark), the addition of gunshot location technology allows rapid deployment of emergency medical personnel, and police, to the locations where gunshots are identified (Mazerolle, et.al., 1998). Shentzhen, China is currently testing a 200,000 camera CCTV system with the capability of alerting police when inordinate numbers of individuals cluster at one location. In addition, software has been developed utilizing China's national identification data base and facial recognition software that will allow the police to identify individuals under video surveillance. In China, over 3.4 billion dollars were spent in 2006 alone on the development and implementation of CCTV systems (Klein, 2008).

There are only two hard technology crime prevention innovations that have known effects on crime: closed circuit television cameras (CCTV) and improved street lighting. For the other types of hard technology we describe, the necessary research is either inconclusive (see the recent review on the impact of metal detectors on school violence by Hertz and Simon, 2011) or has not been conducted. To identify the crime prevention effects of CCTV and street lighting, Welsh and Farrington (2007) conducted a systematic review of the research on both forms of hard technology, which they have continually updated (Welsh and Farrington, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2007).

Soft Technology Crime Prevention Innovations

A wide range of new soft technology innovations have been developed in recent years and used as a crime prevention tool. Recent technology innovations include the latest generation of offender risk classification tools, the emergence of threat assessment protocols, bullying identification tools, software programs developed to prevent identity theft, and to protect data privacy, new tools for monitoring the location and movement of at-risk populations, such as mentally ill offenders and sex offenders, and most recently, new

assessment tools designed to identify individuals who are likely homicide offenders (or victims) within a specified timeframe.

I. The United States (US) has invested considerable resources in the soft technology of crime prevention. For example, they monitor the location and movement of the approximately 800,000 registered sex offenders in the US using a national sex offender registration system with the capability to provide community notification for any newly arriving sex offender, and law enforcement notification for sex offenders who fail to register or who violate location restrictions. The risk of recidivism among this group of offenders will typically be classified (high, moderate, low) based on the completion of one of the myriads of risk assessment tools that have been introduced in recent years.

II. A second area of heavy financial investment is risk assessment. The management of the 7.5 million offenders currently under correctional control in the US relies on the use of actuarially based risk classification systems (Pattavina & Taxman, 2007; Byrne & Pattavina, 2007). The prevention of crimes committed by offenders when they leave prison, or when placed on parole, has received considerable attention and financial support in recent years.

III. A third area of soft technology innovation related to crime prevention that has received considerable attention – and funding – post 9/11 is threat assessment. In less than a decade, an industry has been created based on a simple notion: it is possible to identify the threat (i.e. probability) of a terrorist attack and/or a serious violent event occurring at one of the following sites: airports, nuclear power plants, schools, train stations, government buildings, and private

companies. In conjunction with threat assessment is vulnerability assessment: what can and should we be doing to prevent this threat from being realized? The average cost of these assessments varies from vendor to vendor and from site to site; one recent report indicated that an individual school threat/vulnerability assessment can cost between $25,000 and $50,000, with colleges costing considerably more.

IV. A fourth area where information technology has been utilized to prevent crime is using newly developed computer software and creation of devices to monitor individual transactions and communications, on the cell phone, over the internet, and on various web-based social media sites (Saghoian, 2011). This new technology has changed the way police investigate financial crimes, drug crimes, internet-related human trafficking, and sex crimes. In a recent review of electronic surveillance by policing agencies in the US, Soghoian (2011) found that there has been a recent movement away from surveillance practices for which there are specific reporting requirements such as wiretaps, roving intercept orders, pen registers, and trap and trace devices and emergency voluntary disclosures) and toward surveillance methods that do not have reporting requirements, such as requests to view "stored communications and subscriber records. This includes stored emails, instant messages, web browsing history, search engine records, as well as documents stored in the cloud" (Soghoian, 2011:20).

Innovations in Criminal Justice Technology

The ideas offered regarding rational policy development in schools of public administration suggest that research and evaluation should determine policy. In the field of criminal justice, there has been a recent emphasis on the importance of conducting quality evaluation research, and to develop new programs – and remodel existing ones – based on evidence-based practice (Welsh & Farrington, 2006; Braga, 2010).

In the US, the pressure to innovate is not related to an objectively worsening crime problem (perceptions are of course another matter).

There is a long-term downward trend in crime, with violent crime rates down over 20% since 1995 and the overall crime rate is back to where it was in 1970. However, more likely factors are declines in several measure of effectiveness. For example, police clearance rates for homicide have dropped from over 90% in the late 1960s to 60% today, with similar precipitous drops for other categories of violent crime. Over the last two decades, courts developed reforms to address long standing problems of race and class bias such as actuarial-based pretrial and sentencing decision-making tools (e.g. sentencing guidelines).

Technology and Crime Prevention

Law enforcement agencies have always been early adopters of technology. In the late 1990s, for example, digital cameras were installed on roads to detect traffic regulation violations, notably speeding. More recently police body worn cameras have been introduced in many different countries. In the US, police forces are rolling out 50,000, in the United Kingdom (UK) its around 17,000 and in Australia more than 10,000 have been deployed since 2015, according to a report in the New Scientist.

Academics at the University of Cambridge have found that police wearing body-cameras received 93% fewer complaints from the public. This has been put down to the camera increasing accountability on both sides. It is an example of how technology can make a difference in modern policing.

At the same time, crime is changing in the digital age. The police must deal with new and
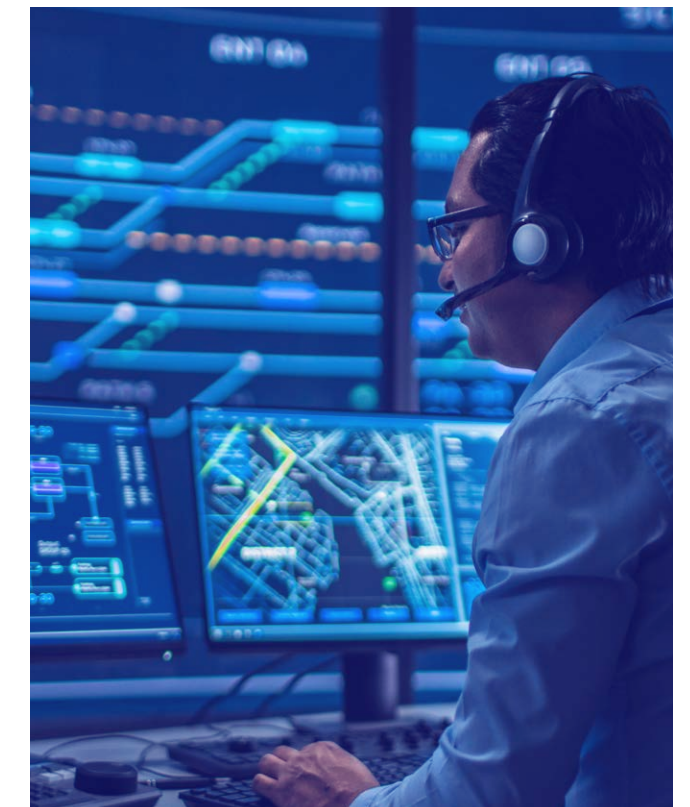
emerging cybercrimes, whilst still addressing crimes such as disturbances, shoplifting and domestic violence.

Predictive Policy: Preventing Crime with Data and Analytics

Crime prevention, defined as efforts to restrict crime from occurring, is generally considered to encompass three pillars:

i. Primary prevention strategies attempt to minimize the risk factors associated with criminal behavior. These programs, often housed in schools and community centers, are intended to improve the health and well-being of children and young adults.

ii. Criminal justice strategies address known offenders; juvenile correctional facilities and prison rehabilitation aim to prevent convicted criminals from offending again

iii. Law enforcement strategies focus on decreasing the probability that crime occurs in a particular area. This is achieved by reducing the opportunity for criminal acts and increasing the risk of arrest. Predictive analytics is one law enforcement strategy to accomplish this form of prevention. By compiling and analyzing data from multiple sources, predictive methods identify patterns and generate recommendations about where crimes are likely to occur.

Predictive Methodologies

There are three categories of analysis techniques that police departments use to predict crime:

i. Analysis of space
ii. Analysis of time and space
iii. Analysis of social networks

Analysis of Space

One of the original uses of crime mapping is the identification of criminal hot spots, namely areas in which there is a greater likelihood of crime than in the surrounding areas. In a retrospective context, hot spot detection has increased our understanding of the characteristics associated with high crime areas, such as transportation routes, entertainment establishments, and a high population density. In terms of predictive policing, hot spot detection can inform short-term decision-making about resource allocation and long-term policies related to crime reduction. It is important to keep in mind that a hot spot is a perceptual construct. Because geographical space is inherently continuous, the placement of a boundary to delineate a hot spot is somewhat arwbitrary. The final location, size, and shape of a hot spot are influenced by judgments made by the analysts, such as:

• Which criminal incidents are included in the analysis?
• Whether the hot spots are determined by the concentration—or clustering—of past criminal incidents, environmental characteristics associated with crime, or both
• The amount of time captured by the analysis (e.g., one year of crime data vs. five years of crime data)
• The weighting scheme applied to past criminal incidents

Analysis of time and space

Various statistical methods to analyze clustering are all aimed at identifying areas with high crime levels. In a forecasting context, clustering methods detect locations or areas where crime is likely to occur based on where crime has occurred in the past and, in the case of risk-terrain modeling, environmental characteristics. These methods, however, do not take advantage of temporal patterns in crime. Although some clustering algorithms weight recent events more heavily in generating forecasts, they do not illustrate how the incidence of crime changes over time.

CrimeStat III, a software program developed by sociologist Ned Levine and the National Institute of Justice, allows users to analyze both the spatial and temporal components of crime patterns. If the analyst is interested in a descriptive summary of a sequence of events, they can compute a spatial-temporal moving

> **Through SNA, police can identify individuals that are central to criminal organizations, such as gangs and drug networks, and develop effective interdiction strategies.**

average (STMA). An STMA permits examination of the path a criminal has taken. It is calculated using the average time and location for a subset of incidents. For each incident, the averages are calculated using the incidents that occurred just before and just after. A subset generally includes three, five, or seven incidents. The resulting map includes a line through the incidents, which marks that "average" path taken by the offender.

Analysis of social networks

The chief purpose of the previous two categories of methods discussed is the targeting of geographic locations in which to focus time and resources. Social network analysis (SNA) is a third category of methods on the cutting edge of crime analysis, but it is primarily used to detect persons of interest, as opposed to locations of interest. Through SNA, police can identify individuals that are central to criminal organizations, such as gangs and drug networks, and develop effective interdiction strategies.

The relevance of social networks to criminological analysis is well-established. Organized crime, such as drug trafficking, gang violence, and serial robbery, requires the creation and maintenance of various relationships. A drug-dealing network, for example, may include suppliers, distributors, smugglers, buyers, and money-launderers. Further, criminal networks are embedded in the social context in which they operate; they are nourished by, and victimize, members of the community, including family, friends, and retailers. SNA is a tool police agency can use to map these numerous interpersonal connections and mine them for actionable information.

The Use of AI in Crime Prevention
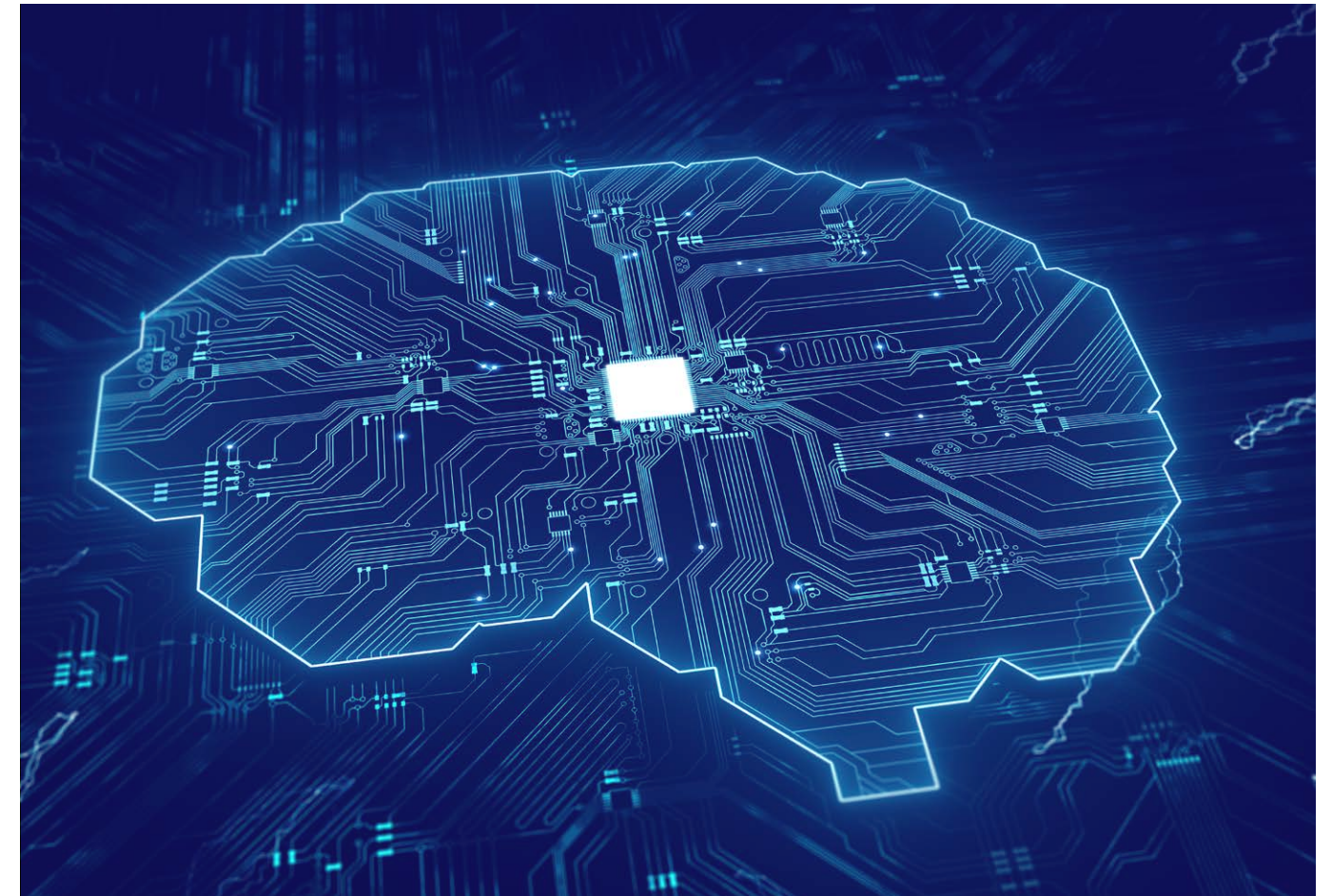
AI is increasingly being used successfully by law enforcement for high-impact crime prevention measures. New technologies allow overworked and understaffed law enforcement agencies to gather, process, analyze, and highlight relevant data for investigators of all types of crime. This includes AI solutions for gathering and interpreting connections and patterns in financial records, geospatial imagery, surveillance camera footage, social media data, public records, news feeds, and many other open and proprietary sources.

One of the most useful applications of AI for preventing and lowering crime is in resource allocation. Since virtually all law enforcement agencies are challenged by shortages of personnel, and funds, the value and importance

of resource allocations and deployments plays a vital role in crime prevention. Sophisticated algorithms have been demonstrably proven to have rapid, high-impact success in helping criminal justice organizations better understand the "who, what, when, where, how, and why" of crime in their jurisdictions. AI can determine and identify relevant patterns of crime that can best be addressed through adjustment in resource allocations such as timing of police car patrols, walking patrols, security guards, physical barriers, alarms, or the response times of emergency services and first responders. Patterns may reflect seasonal, geographical, or demographic trends that are rapidly identified from all-source intelligence analysis powered by AI, in ways that cannot be obtained from traditional analytic means.

Another application of AI for crime prevention analyzes metadata to examine the efficacy of crime prevention efforts. Various campaigns have been conducted globally to combat a host of illegal activities, including serious violent crimes and the trafficking of humans, drugs, and weapons. Given the range, scope, and sheer number of crime prevention programs, determining which efforts work best is a major challenge. The application of sophisticated and well-designed algorithms has helped researchers comb through these mountains of data to get accurate indications of the utility and impact of various crime prevention programs. This type of insight is critical for leveraging AI for optimal crime prevention strategies. The challenge is ensuring ethical use and preventing misuse of AI technology and the solution is to develop clear guidelines and protocols for AI implementation, with continuous monitoring and evaluation to maintain transparency and public trust.

Global Crime Trends 2022

Organized Crime

- Organized crime was among the top ten crime trends most frequently perceived to pose a 'high' or 'very high' threat by all member countries
- Organized crime groups and criminal networks appear to be as resourceful and resilient as ever, having proven their ability to rapidly adapt and seize new opportunities

Illicit Trafficking

- The illicit production and distribution of synthetic drugs and cannabis trafficking were the drug-related offences most frequently perceived to pose a 'high' or 'very high' threat by member countries
- Human trafficking and migrant smuggling, which affect every region of the world, are likely the most pervasive global criminal markets
- As geopolitical instability, climate change, and the post-pandemic recession continue to impact migration flows, demands for smuggling services are likely to increase, leaving many more at risk of falling victim to trafficking

Financial Crime and Corruption

- Member countries most frequently indicated money laundering and financial fraud among financial crime trends as representing a 'high' or 'very high' threat
- As rates of digitalization have rapidly accelerated, particularly during the pandemic, online social engineering for the purpose of financial fraud, victim manipulation and impersonation scams are increasing significantly
- While complex to investigate, corruption is one of the most significant enablers of organized crimes in all regions of the world

Cybercrimes

- Ransomware, phishing, online scams, and computer intrusion (i.e. hacking) are the cybercrime trends which member countries most frequently perceive as posing 'high' or 'very high' threats globally
- Online child sexual exploitation and abuse (OCSEA) was ranked among the top ten crime trends perceived to pose a 'high' or 'very high' threat by member countries and 62% of member countries strongly expected these crimes to 'increase' or 'significantly increase' in the future

Regional Crime Trends Key Findings

i. African Region Trends

Illicit Trafficking

- The illicit trafficking of cannabis and synthetic drugs, counterfeit medicines and consumable goods, as well as illicit firearms are the criminal commodity markets, which member countries from the region most frequently indicated as representing a 'high' or 'very high' threat
- Human trafficking and migrant smuggling were also crime trends which member countries in the region frequently indicated as posing a 'high' or 'very high' threat, with high expectations of these crimes escalating in the future
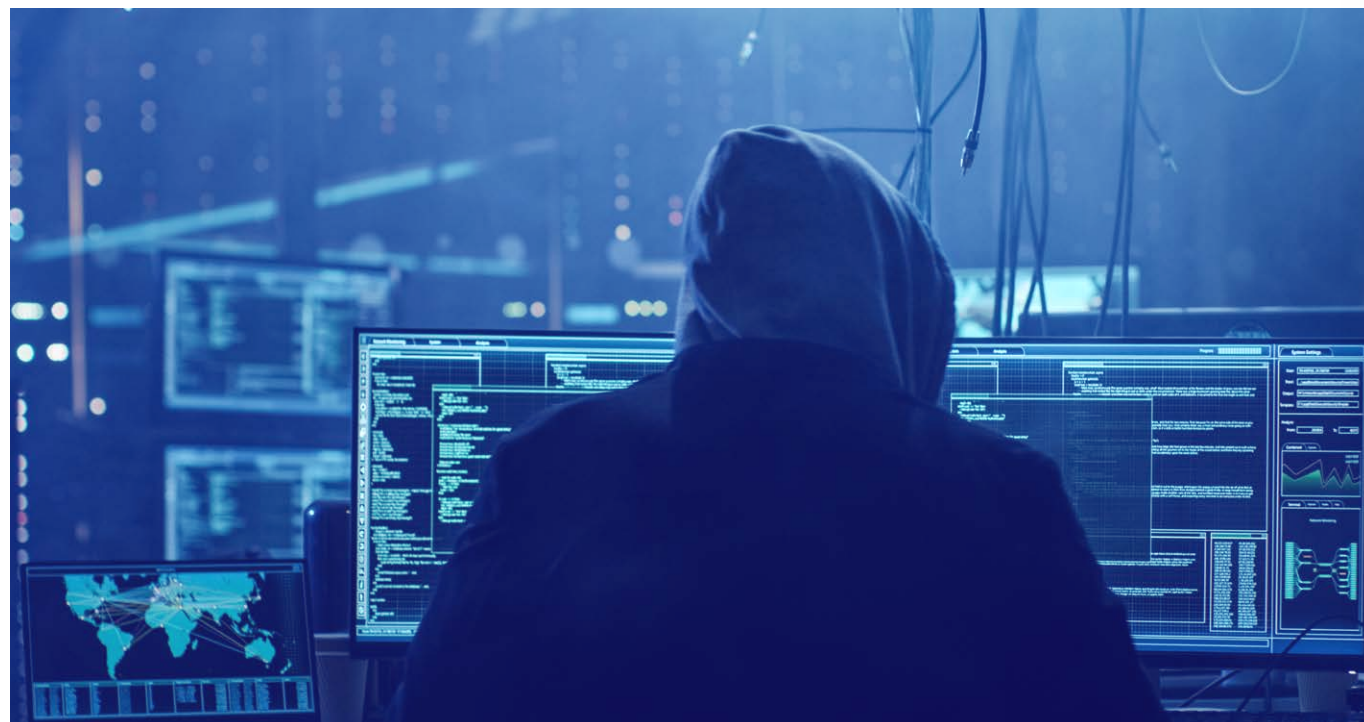
Organized Crime

- Ranked fourth among the crime trends most frequently perceived to pose a 'high' or 'very high' threat by member countries in the region
- Organized crime in the region is likely fueled by vulnerabilities linked to conflict, instability, and corruption, in conjunction with ample criminal opportunities (i.e. the presence of natural resources, minerals, timber, wildlife, etc.)

Financial Crime and Corruption

- Member countries from the region most frequently indicated financial fraud as the financial crime trend perceived to represent a 'high' or 'very high' threat in the region
- Having rapidly emerged as a global leader in mobile banking, this sector is a particularly vulnerable target for financial crime

Cybercrime

- Digitalization has quickly advanced in the financial sector in the region with sharp increases in the number of online banking scams, including banking and credit card fraud Subsequently, phishing and online scams were the crime trends most frequently perceived by member countries in the region as posing a 'high' or 'very high' threat

- Digital extortion (i.e. blackmailing), BEC, ransomware and botnets also represent major cybercrime trends in the region

ii. Americas and the Caribbean Regional Trends

Organized Crime

- Organized crime ranked fifth among the crime trends most frequently perceived to represent a 'high' or 'very high' threat to member countries from the region

- Criminal networks and mafia-style criminal groups are present and represent an

important driving force of organized crime in the region, with state actors and corruption likely playing a fundamental role in facilitating organized crime

Illicit Trafficking

- Member countries in the region most frequently indicated illicit firearms trafficking as the crime trend perceived to pose a 'high' or 'very high' threat

- The illicit production and distribution of cocaine was the drug-related trend most frequently perceived to pose a 'high' or 'very high' threat by member countries from the region

- Human trafficking and migrant smuggling also represent pervasive criminal markets throughout the entire region

Financial Crime and Corruption

- Member countries from the region most frequently indicated money laundering as the financial crime trend perceived to represent a 'high' or 'very high' threat

- Money laundering, although a crime unto

itself, is a critical crime-enabler, and financial institutions in the region have likely played a central role in laundering illicit proceeds which sustain and empower organized crime

Cybercrime

- Ransomware was the cybercrime trend most perceived by member countries to represent a 'high' or 'very high' cybercrime threat. Member countries also indicated high expectations for most cybercrime trends to escalate in the next three to five years.

- OCSEA ranked third among the top ten crime trends which member countries from the region perceived as posing a 'high' or 'very high' threat

iii. Asia and Pacific Regional Trends

Illicit Trafficking

- Synthetic drugs and heroin were the drug-related trends most commonly perceived to represent a 'high' or 'very high' threat

by member countries in the region. The production and trafficking of these illicit substances dominate illicit markets particularly in the East and Southeast Asian sub-regions.

- Human trafficking and migrant smuggling both represent pervasive criminal markets throughout the region

- Environmental crimes, including trafficking in wildlife, fisheries, and forestry crimes represent important illicit economies in some sub-regions, particularly in South and Southeast Asia

Organized Crime

- The dynamics of organized crime vary greatly from one part of the region to another. Organized crime groups appear to be more pervasive and active on the Asian continent than in Oceania.

- Organized crime groups based in the region have a global reach, notably, collaborating with criminal networks throughout the Middle East and Africa to traffic, inter alia, drugs, illicit goods, and wildlife derivatives

Financial Crime and Corruption

- Financial fraud was the crime trend most frequently indicated as posing a 'high' or 'very high' threat by member countries in the region, while money laundering ranked third among all crime trends
- The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the digitalization of the services and behaviors of private citizens, governments, and businesses in the region. Therefore, financial crime and fraud, largely cyber-enabled, have escalated and are expected to continue to escalate.

Cybercrime

- Among the top ten crime trends most frequently perceived to represent a 'high' or 'very high' threat by member countries in the region were ransomware, phishing, online scams, computer intrusion, and business email compromise (BEC). Ransomware was also the crime trend that most countries in the region expect to 'increase' or 'increase significantly' in the future.
- Available information suggests that the production of OCSEA materials targeting children from the region is on the rise, particularly in response to demand for these materials outside the region

iv. European Regional Trends

Organized Crime

- Organized crime was among the top ten crime trends most frequently perceived as posing a 'high' or 'very high' threat by member countries in the region
- Organized crime in Europe is likely growing more violent. Corruption, the use of legitimate businesses, and technology are also critical facilitators of organized crime across the European region.

Financial Crime and Corruption

- Money laundering ranked second among the crime trends most frequently indicated by member countries in the region as posing a 'high' or 'very high' threat, with financial fraud also ranking very high

- The use of online tools by criminals to perpetrate financial fraud schemes has also rapidly expanded, particularly during the pandemic

Cybercrime

- Phishing, online scams and ransomware ranked very high among the crime trends perceived to pose a 'high' and 'very high' threat to member countries in the region
- OCSEA also ranked among the top five crime trends most frequently perceived to pose a 'high' or 'very high' threat in the region with very high expectations of future escalation

Illicit Trafficking

- The illicit production and distribution of synthetic drugs, cannabis and cocaine trafficking were the drug-related offences most frequently perceived as posing a 'high' or 'very high' threat by member countries in the region
- Human trafficking and migrant smuggling continue to represent serious concerns to countries in Europe, with expectations for these crime trends to increase in the next three to five years
- Information also indicates that smugglers and traffickers are increasingly relying on online tools to facilitate recruitment and target vulnerable persons

v. Middle East and North African Regional Trends

Financial Crime and Corruption

- Financial fraud and money laundering ranked highly among the crime trends most frequently indicated as posing a 'high' or 'very high' threat by member countries in the region
- Financial crimes are also by far the offences most frequently indicated on the Red Notices and Diffusions published by member countries from the region
- As a global financial hub, the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) are likely more vulnerable to money laundering offences by threats actors from all over the world

Cybercrime

- Computer intrusion, phishing, online scams, and ransomware were the cybercrime trends which member countries from the region most frequently perceived to represent 'high' or 'very high' cybercrime threats
- Information indicates that cyberattacks, notably ransomware and distributed denial of service attacks, are escalating particularly in the GCC countries against the business sector, both locally owned and international enterprises, resulting in disruption, data breaches, and financial loss

Illicit Trafficking

- The production and distribution of precursor drugs was the crime trend most frequently indicated as representing a 'high' or 'very high' threat by member countries in the region, with cannabis trafficking also ranking among the top ten trends
- Human trafficking and migrant smuggling

represent pervasive criminal markets across the region, with important flows of vulnerable persons through both North Africa and the Middle East on their way to Europe. The Gulf Countries are also an important destination for smuggled migrants and victims of trafficking.

Organized Crime

- Was among the top ten crime trends most frequently indicated as posing a 'high' or 'very high' threat in the region
- Organized crime varies greatly across the region due, inter alia, to vast differences in economic stability, efficacy of state institutions, history of armed conflict etc. Countries in the region having experienced or currently experiencing challenges, such as armed conflict, are very likely more vulnerable to organized crime and corruption.

The Rise of Public-Private Partnerships in AI Crime Prevention
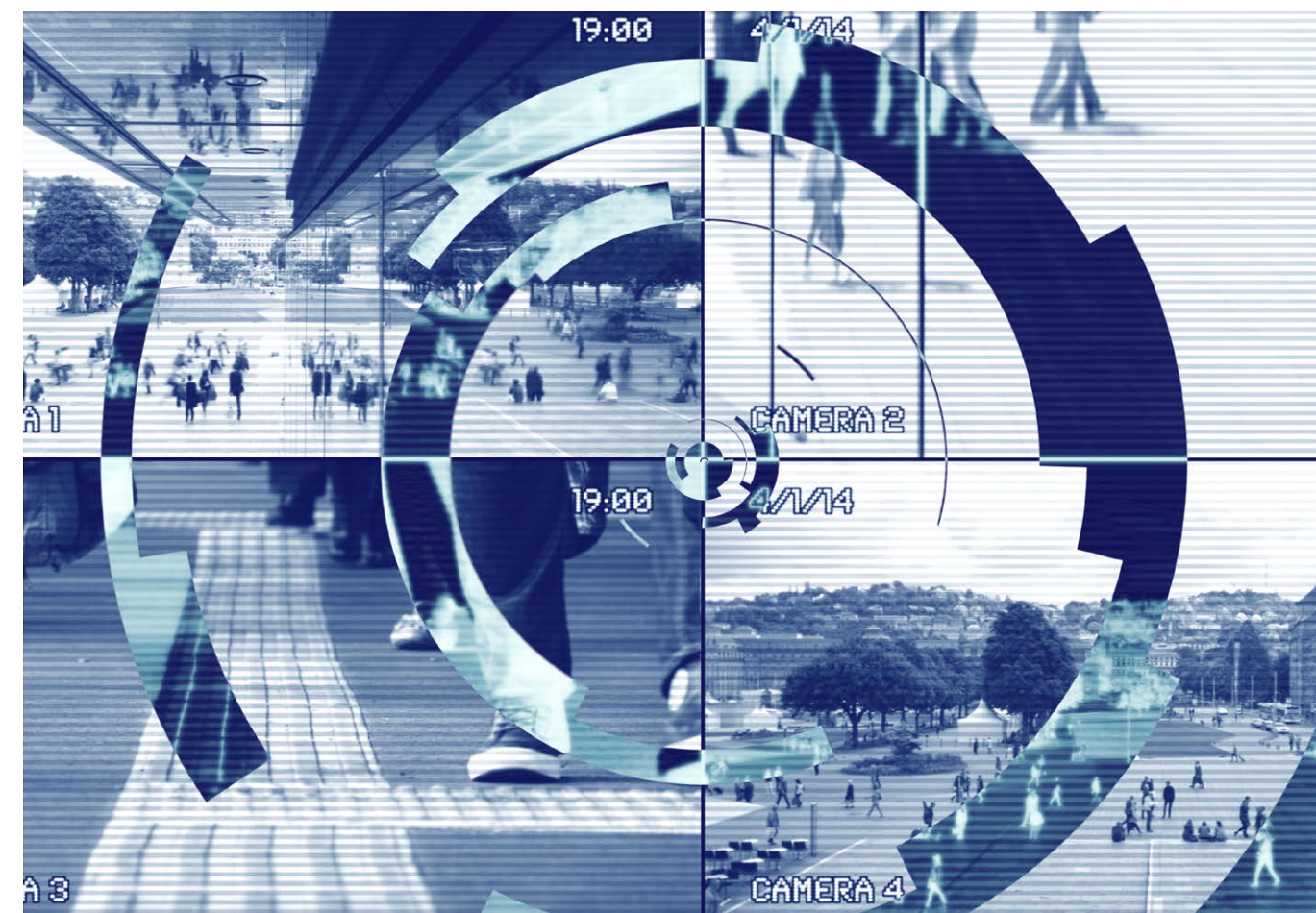
Companies and law enforcement agencies have been experimenting separately with using AI to improve their ability to detect and prevent crime. Now, they are increasingly working together – developing shared data platforms, reporting protocols, and feedback loops.

Public-private partnerships to fight crime will become increasingly common. Financial institutions, financial intelligence units, and law enforcement are starting to establish public-private partnerships to share data and use AI to detect crime in certain jurisdictions. For instance, in the UK, the National Crime Agency is working closely with UK Finance to use AI to better identify not only financial and economic

crime but also improve their ability to use financial information to detect other types of crimes like human trafficking and counterfeiting. Authorities are also increasingly exploring ways to increase the exchange of information and intelligence between the public and private sectors.

As organized crime and criminals become more sophisticated and the amount of data available to the private sector continues to increase exponentially, companies and law enforcement will enter even more public-private partnerships to leverage their wealth of data and detect potential criminal activities even more efficiently.

Trust building in modern policing environment comes with its own set of challenges and solution:

Future Trend: Expanding community-based policing models.
- Challenge: Overcoming traditional policing mindsets and resistance to change.
- Solution: Engage in ongoing dialogue between law enforcement agencies, community leaders, and residents to co-create policing strategies that prioritize community needs and foster trust.

Future Trend: Climate change and its impact on crime patterns.
- Challenge: Adapting to new types of crime and safety concerns resulting from climate-related events.
- Solution: Enhance training and resource allocation to address climate-related risks, and collaborate with local, regional, and global partners to share information and best practices.

Future Trend: Increasing emphasis on officer wellness and resilience.
- Challenge: Addressing the stigma surrounding mental health within law enforcement agencies.
- Solution: Implement comprehensive wellness programs for officers that include mental health support, stress management techniques, and peer support networks.

The Other Trends Seen in Crime Prevention Revolve Around

1. The integration of AI and new technologies will revolutionize many industries and professions.

2. Cultural transformation will be necessary to fully benefit from new technologies.

3. New jobs and skills will emerge as automation and AI become more prevalent.

4. Design thinking and problem-solving will become more important than manual labor.

Challenges

Police Recruitment and Retention

One of the biggest challenges facing law enforcement is retention and recruitment within police departments. In a 2021 survey by the Police Executive Research Forum, law enforcement agencies reported an 18% increase in resignations and a 45% increase in retirements compared to the previous year. Respondents reported that numerous factors contributed to officers leaving, including, but not limited to:

- Officers seeking jobs outside of law enforcement
- Negativity surrounding law enforcement in general
- Pandemic fatigue
- Pressure from family to change careers

Many of these issues started before the COVID-19 pandemic and the protests of 2020. Consider these results from a 2019 report published by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in which agencies from federal, state, local and tribal levels were surveyed:

- 78% of agencies reported having difficulty recruiting eligible candidates
- 65% of agencies reported having too few candidates applying for positions
- 75% of agencies reported that recruiting was more difficult than in the past
- 50% of agencies reported having to change their policies to increase the number of qualified candidates
- 25% of agencies reported having to reduce or eliminate services, units or positions due to staffing difficulties

Other challenges:
1. People's perception of the threat to privacy and rights may hinder the use of new technologies.
2. Resistance to change and reluctance to embrace new ways of working can be obstacles to digital transformation.
3. The need for policies and ethical frameworks for the use of AI and automation.
4. The potential for job displacement and the need for retraining and education.

Police Accountability

Another significant concern in recent years is accountability for police departments. A common question that is raised is "Who should police the police?" New laws have been passed in numerous states across the country, addressing topics such as body cameras, use of force, no-knock warrants, disciplinary systems, civilian oversight and more.

Every law enforcement agency seeks to build trust between their officers and the community. In addition to policies enforced

by state governments and other external agencies, leaders within police departments also have a large role to play. In an article published by Police1, law enforcement leaders shared how they strive to develop cultures of accountability within their agencies, including:
- Aligning agency values with community values
- Leading by example
- Training first-line supervisors to hold their colleagues accountable

Embracing Technological Advancements in Law Enforcement

When considering where law enforcement is headed in the next five years and beyond, embracing technology is another key challenge. Innovations can happen quickly, and some of the new technologies include:

- Biometrics: handheld scanners and facial recognition tools that can improve the accuracy of identifying individuals
- Gunshot detectors: sensors and mapping technologies that can detect gunshots within specific high-crime areas

- Police drones: drones that can take photos of crime scenes and survey search areas
- Vehicle pursuit darts: foam darts that can be released by police vehicles and attach to a vehicle, allowing officers to track their movements with GPS

For police chiefs, budgeting for these technological advances would be a significant concern, and some personnel may resist adopting new devices or software and feel stress about learning how to use the tech quickly.

Data-Driven Crime Prevention

The concept of using data in law enforcement is not a new one, but ongoing advancements in computing power can help this strategy become more viable for police departments. Predictive policing can use data to anticipate where and when crimes will occur, allowing agencies to strategically place their officers and potentially prevent crimes from happening. Intelligence-led policing takes the idea a step further, using data in attempts to identify potential victims and repeat offenders.

Departments do have some case studies available to review when considering predictive or intelligence-led strategies. In 2014, a study found that predictive software utilized by multiple police departments in the US and UK reduced crime by 7.4%. Additionally, the High Point Police Department in North Carolina found that interventions with gangs were deterrents to future acts.

Using data in this way however is not without its concerns. Opponents of these tactics raise points such as:
- The data used to make these decisions can be flawed due to the information originating from subjective input
- Assigning more officers to patrol neighborhoods with high crime rates in

the past can naturally lead to more arrests in that area, perpetuating the notion that such neighborhoods have more crime than others
- Tracking individuals who are considered potential perpetrators – or potential victims – can border on an invasion of privacy

As the power of big data and its potential applications in law enforcement grow every year, criminal justice decision-makers will continue to face the challenge of balancing citizen concerns with deploying new crime prevention strategies.

Crime Detection and Prevention Systems

Crime detection and prevention systems have other set of problems:

- The emergence of new and complex forms of crime, such as cybercrime and transnational organized crime.
- Limited resources for crime prevention

initiatives, particularly in low-income communities.
- Difficulty in measuring the effectiveness of crime prevention programs and initiatives.
- A lack of trust and collaboration between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve.

Organized Crime

Other challenges to organized crime include:

- Organized crime groups have vast resources and can easily bribe or intimidate law enforcement officials and politicians to protect their criminal operations.
- The decentralized nature of many organized crime groups makes it difficult to track their activities and disrupt their networks.

- The lack of cooperation and coordination between law enforcement agencies in different countries hinders efforts to combat transnational organized crime.
- Many countries lack the legal frameworks and resources to effectively investigate and prosecute organized crime cases, leading to low conviction rates.

Climate Change

The law enforcement authorities can keep pace with threats posed by climate change and below list a few of the future trends:

- The need for law enforcement agencies to play a proactive role in contributing to the development of policies and research that addresses climate change and environmental issues.
- The development of initiatives, programs, and education for the public about climate change and its effects.
- Collaboration between law enforcement agencies, other agencies, and organizations, such as academia, NGOs, and private entities.
- The need for a better platform to share unique experiences and provide adequate

responses to threats associated with climate change.

And challenges associated with these include:

- Corruption within government and lack of enforcement of environmental laws leading to pollution and other environmental crimes.
- Shortage of resources and capacity in law enforcement agencies to deal with climate-related emergencies and environmental crimes.
- Lack of implementation of environmental laws in many countries, particularly in post-conflict and vulnerable areas.
- The financial impact of extreme weather events caused by climate change.

Solutions to Combat Challenges

From the early 1800s to the 1980s, patrol and criminal investigation dominated policing. Uniformed police patrolled the streets to prevent crime, to interrupt crimes in progress, and to apprehend criminals. Whatever crimes patrol officers did not prevent, detectives attempted

to solve by questioning suspects, victims, and witnesses. Research since the 1960s has shown the limits of both patrol and investigation for controlling crime. In the 1990s, the police adopted proactive policing strategies in which police initiate action instead of waiting for calls.

Five Proven Policies for Reducing Crime and Violence Without Gun Control

i. Use and expand drug courts
Drug courts, which combine judicial supervision with substance abuse treatment, are rapidly gaining popularity as a tool to combat crime and drug use. Based on a five-year study, we found that people who took part in drug courts had lower relapse rates and committed fewer additional crimes, such as selling drugs and driving

while intoxicated. 49% of drug court participants reported committing new crimes, compared with 64% of non-participants.

ii. Make use of DNA evidence
By vastly improving our ability to identify and arrest suspects, DNA evidence has the potential to be a powerful crime-fighting resource. Our

research shows that the use of DNA evidence in burglary cases leads to the identification and arrest of twice as many suspects as traditional investigation tactics. DNA also helps serve justice: we found that DNA testing can provide evidence to support the exoneration of as many as 15% of convicted sex offenders.

iii. Help ex-offenders find secure living-wage employment

Securing a well-paying job can help returning prisoners remain crime-free once they go back to their communities. Our studies found that the more they earned during the first two months following their release, the lower their chances of returning to prison. Those who earned over $10 an hour, for example, were half as likely to return to prison as those whose hourly wages were less than $7.

iv. Monitor public surveillance cameras

The recent events in Boston have demonstrated the crucial role public cameras can play in investigations of high-profile criminal acts. Our research found that cameras can also be a cost-effective means of preventing crime. In Chicago, every dollar spent on cameras yielded over $4 in savings in court costs, incarceration, and pain and suffering associated with prevented crimes. Cameras are most effective when there are enough of them, and they are monitored by trained staff.

v. Connect returning prisoners to stable housing

Access to stable housing can dramatically reduce crime committed by former prisoners. These individuals also spent more time in the community before being re-arrested.

The solution to combatting organized crime can be through various ways:

- Increasing international cooperation and coordination among law enforcement agencies, including sharing of intelligence and joint operations, can help to disrupt and dismantle organized crime groups.

- Strengthening laws and regulations related to money laundering and asset forfeiture can deprive organized crime groups of their financial resources.
- Empowering and protecting whistle-blowers and journalists who report on organized crime can expose criminal activities and hold those responsible accountable.
- Investing in education and awareness campaigns to help communities identify and resist organized crime activities can help to prevent the growth and spread of criminal networks.
- Greater investment in technology and innovation to support crime prevention efforts.
- More inclusive and community-driven approaches to crime prevention, including greater involvement of marginalized and underrepresented groups.
- Increased use of evidence-based practices and data analysis to measure the effectiveness of crime prevention initiatives.
- Improved collaboration and communication between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve, including building trust through transparency and accountability.
- Combatting climate change challenge by the law enforcement:

- Restoring the role of law enforcement in combating and preventing crimes that have a direct impact on the environment and climate change.
- Creating a culture of combatting climate crimes through community policing and response groups, partnerships with international organizations, and increasing public awareness.
- Developing strong resolutions and practices for all over the world, whether or not police are involved, through collaboration with different global international basic agencies.
- Embracing partnerships at the individual and international level to address climate change and extreme weather events.

Other solutions to combat these challenges:

1. Embrace cultural transformation and adopt new ways of working.
2. Focus on designing work and problem-solving rather than manual labor.
3. Create policies and ethical frameworks for the use of AI and automation.
4. Invest in retraining and education for the workforce.

Looking Ahead

Crime is a multi-faceted problem: there is no easy fix. Research and experience have, however, provided us with insight into the nature of crime which can help us fight back. Sanctions against criminals are failing to deter increasing numbers of offenders, and the legal and correctional systems are groaning under the weight of business. For their part, citizens are groaning under the burden of the costs associated with escalating crime – of more police, of improved court systems, of more goals, of insurance, of locks and bars and grilles on their homes.

Criminal justice professionals have freely admitted that they cannot hope to combat crime without the help of the community; other countries are rapidly reaching the same conclusion. Citizens cannot go about arresting offenders, and we would not wish to see any

increase in the number of citizens bearing arms, so the answer is obvious – crime prevention, particularly situational crime prevention. Situational crime prevention as the complete solution to crime, however but only as part of a global strategy including better policing and programs to alleviate the social conditions which encourage crime.

For the individual householder, situational crime prevention is the most effective approach to protecting him or herself from victimization and fear, but this approach has much wider scope. It can be employed by housing authorities to make public housing more secure, by transport authorities to cut down graffiti and vandalism on trains and buses, by education departments

trying to battle school arsonists. Those who oppose situational crime prevention usually do so on the grounds that one person's security is simply another person's vulnerability. That is, they believe criminals who are deterred from committing a crime in one area by tight security or neighborhood surveillance will simply move their criminal activities elsewhere.

Specialist Insight

JAMES H. SMITH III
Special Agent in Charge
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

" **As a part of evolving global police styles and approaches to prevent crime and deliver justice, inter and intra country talks have become more common and there are FBI offices in Dubai and Abu Dhabi to facilitate these conversations.**

Question 1: Should our criminal justice system be more punitive or rehabilitative? Why? Is it possible for a system to be both punitive and rehabilitative?

Answer: Some correctional systems use punishment as the primary approach, others stress rehabilitation, and some use both punishment and rehabilitation, but no current system focuses on incarceration as a short period of punishment followed by a lengthy period of community-based rehabilitation and strict supervision. The criminal justice system can be both rehabilitative and punitive as the cyber and financial hackers are different. Violent crimes are now a culture and need to be addressed appropriately. A lot of investment

is required in the education of the individuals to ensure crime is reduced. Rehabilitation can be achieved after education and making the society aware. Punishment is ordered once the arrest is made and works differently for every country.

Question 2: What are the evolving global police styles and approaches to prevent crime and deliver justice?

Answer: Global crimes have considerably increased because of internet connectivity and travel around the world (migration). The challenges now are to overcome the crowding in the jails and expensive house prisoners. Revising the sentencing system to reflect two stages of correctional supervision, one punitive and one rehabilitative, involves redefining the prison and parole systems. Prisons should be places where confinement is not "easy time", and parole should be a period of intense supervision and rehabilitative programming. Under this dual sentence process, incapacitation and punishment would be provided both through time incarcerated and time spend under

intense parole supervision. Deterrence would be provided by the heightened effectiveness of punishment and supervision. Rehabilitation programs, conducted in the parolee's community, would provide an opportunity for the parolee to be self-supporting.

Question 3: Is intelligence-led policing changing the face of crime prevention?

Answer: Intelligence led policing is helping the police fraternity a lot more than earlier. Law enforcement can only gather evidence and it is these intelligence analysts that help in identifying the crimes and how are they committed and give answers to who possibly is responsible. Analysts interpret the crime trends and patterns. Information, or intelligence, allows decision makers to form strategies to impact specific crimes and serious offenders. The plans and resources flow down to based level officers to disrupt the crimes and offenders. ILP is a proactive model in which law-enforcement agencies and the community work to prevent criminal activity.

Conference Highlights

Session: Advanced policing techniques and partnerships in facing organized crime

SPEAKER

Hatem Fouad Aly
The Special Representative of the Undersecretary General of the UN. Executive Director, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime UNODC

KEY NOTES:

1. There have been advances in technology, such as encryption, artificial intelligence, and cryptocurrency, that will present new challenges with regard to combating organized crime and groups increasingly using social media platforms and the dark web to communicate, recruit, and carry out criminal activities.

2. Globalization and the growth of international trade will create more opportunities for organized crime groups to engage in transnational criminal activities, such as drug trafficking and human smuggling.

3. Organized crime groups have vast resources and sometimes bribe or intimidate law enforcement officials and politicians to protect their criminal operations and the decentralized nature of many organized crime groups. This makes it difficult to track their activities and disrupt their networks.

4. These issues can be resolved by investing in education and awareness campaigns to help communities identify and resist organized crime activities. This can help prevent the growth and spread of criminal networks.

## Session: Trust building in the modern policing environment

SPEAKER

John Letteney
President, International Association of Chiefs of Police - IACP

KEY NOTES:

1. A key future trend is the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) in policing, but the challenge is ensuring ethical use and preventing misuse of AI technology.

2. Issues related to AI can be resolved or curbed by developing clear guidelines and protocols for AI implementation, with continuous monitoring and evaluation to maintain transparency and public trust.

3. Another trend is climate change and its impact on crime patterns. The prime challenge is adapting to new types of crime and safety concerns resulting from climate-related events.
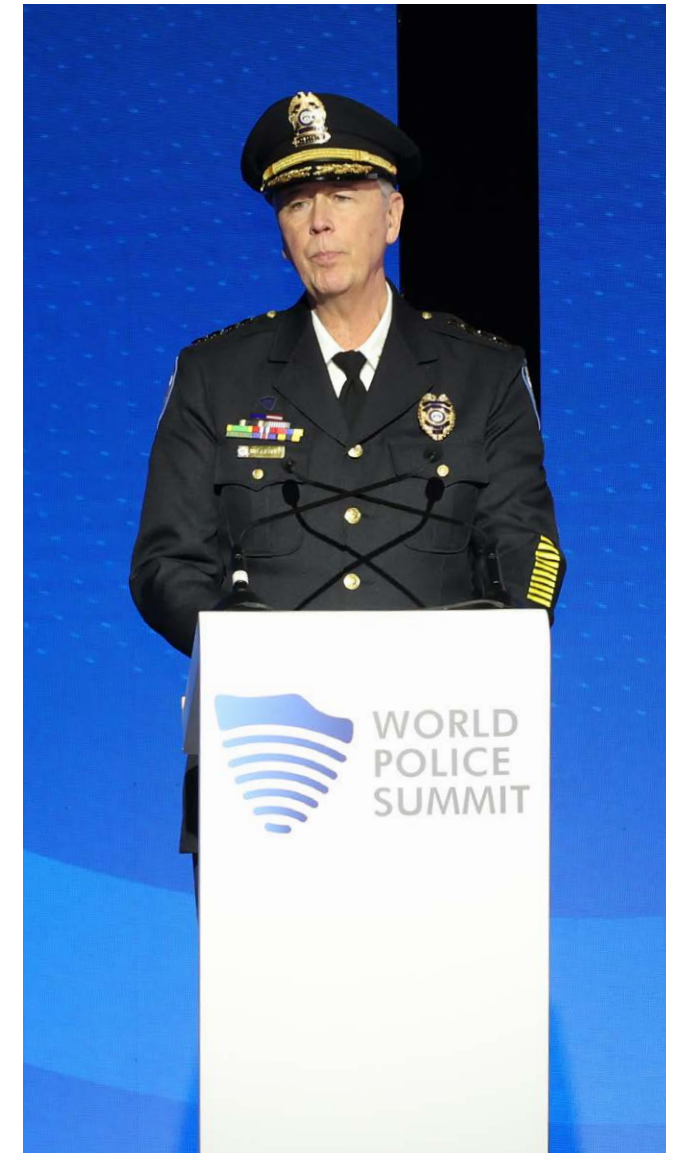
Session: The future favors the bold

SPEAKER

Mike Walsh
CEO, Tomorrow

KEY NOTES:

1. The integration of AI and new technologies will revolutionize many industries and professions and cultural transformation will be necessary to fully benefit from new technologies.

2. New jobs and skills will emerge as automation and AI become more prevalent.

3. The challenge of the future is people's perception of the threat to privacy and rights. This may hinder the use of new technologies. Resistance to change and reluctance to embrace new ways of working can be obstacles to digital transformation.

Session: Challenges facing the crime detection and prevention systems: a road map for the future

SPEAKERS

Ann Champoux
Director General, International Centre for the Prevention of Crime
Jasper Frost
Chief Executive Officer, ALPHA Intelligence Group

KEY NOTES:

1. The future of crime prevention depends on the increased use of technology in crime prevention and investigation, such as artificial intelligence and machine learning. Greater collaboration and partnerships between different organizations, including public and private sectors, is key.

2. The challenges are mainly around the emergence of new and complex forms of crime, such as cybercrime and transnational organized crime, limited resources for crime prevention initiatives, particularly in low-income communities, difficulty in measuring the effectiveness of crime prevention programs and initiatives, and a lack of trust and collaboration between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve.

3. Governments are trying to initiate greater investment in technology and innovation to support crime prevention efforts and increased use of evidence-based practices and data analysis, and to measure the effectiveness of crime prevention initiatives.

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