

## I. Thesis

How to increase citizen participation in crime prevention measures?

« It is necessary  
to emphasise  
human contact »

## II. Discussion

The PLPs are discussed first. It appears that these can work but require several signposts: a clear charter setting out operating rules; strict supervision of the coordinator role; preparatory meetings; not allowing the citizens to manage social control by themselves so as to avoid abuse.

Social networks can also be useful for better citizen participation but we must keep in mind that there may be a real digital divide. The development of proper professionalisation in terms of communication with the police is also necessary.

It appears that citizen awareness must take into account the feeling of insecurity and that it is necessary to manage the discussion in such a way as to raise awareness whilst reassuring.

To "market" prevention, using local media as a way of advertising good practices (in particular via local magazines).

It is necessary to be present at events (flea market, local festivals, welcoming of new inhabitants,...) and have quality material (brochure, flyers,...) in order to strengthen interaction with citizens and that good practices are put in place which *ultimately* lead to a better quality of complaint (traceability of goods).

It is also necessary to increase the number of locations and target audiences: schools, professionals according to sectors,...

### **III. Conclusion**

When it comes to PLPs, the police must maintain control.

The CTPs and neighbourhood officers are the best representatives of prevention measures for citizens. They must have quality material available in order to leave an impression on the citizens (a citizen, even the victim of a burglary, will not write a report of his encounter with a ctp...).

It is necessary to emphasise direct contact with citizens as it has been noted that this approach is the most effective and does not lead to feelings of insecurity.

### **IV. Action Points**

- ➔ To create a code of ethics for the PLPs which sets limits and avoids citizens becoming a substitute for police services;
- ➔ To produce a function profile for the PLP coordinators;
- ➔ To produce support materials (brochures, pamphlets,...) to "sell" the advice that will be disseminated by the CTPs;
- ➔ To offer training related to communication (web communication, communication techniques...) for field workers in order to professionalize their approach;
- ➔ To offer tools to facilitate the presence at local events of those involved in prevention (banners, flags,...).
- ➔ To encourage partnerships with local stakeholders (youth centres, neighbourhood committees,...) in order to disseminate awareness-raising tools and enable an increase in interventions among different audiences (children, elderly, professionals such as pharmacists, doctors,...).



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