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## STRATEGIAS DE PREVENCIÓN DE LA DELINCUENCIA EN EL MARCO DE LA CONVENCION SOBRE LOS DERECHOS DEL NIÑO

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1. International standards on crime prevention
2. Successful strategies and programmes



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# 1. International standards on crime prevention

- United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (Riyadh Guidelines), 1990
- Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System, 1996
- Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, 2002
- Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime, 2005
- United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, 2005



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# 1. International standards on crime prevention (cont'd)

- Updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, 2010
- United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, 2014



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## What is crime prevention?

- (f) “Crime prevention” comprises 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 the multiple causes of crime;

Model Strategies, 2014



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*Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:*

(a) Promote the well-being of people and encourage pro-social behaviour through social, economic, health and educational measures, with a particular emphasis on children and youth, and focus on the risk and protective factors associated with crime and victimization (**prevention through social development or social crime prevention**);

(b) Change the conditions in neighbourhoods that influence offending, victimization and the insecurity that results from crime by building on the initiatives, expertise and commitment of community members (**locally based crime prevention**);



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(c) Prevent the occurrence of crimes by reducing opportunities, increasing risks of being apprehended and minimizing benefits, including through environmental design, and by providing assistance and information to potential and actual victims (**situational crime prevention**);

(d) Prevent recidivism by assisting in the social reintegration of offenders and other preventive mechanisms (**reintegration programmes**).

Crime Prevention Guidelines, 2002



- Comprehensive prevention plans
- Projects should focus on strategies to socialize and integrate all children and young persons successfully
- pay particular attention to children in need of special protection measures, such as children working or living on the streets or children permanently deprived of a family environment, children with disabilities, children of minorities, immigrants and indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups of children. In particular, the placement of these children in institutions should be proscribed as much as possible.
- Measures of social protection should be developed in order to limit the risks of criminalization for these children.

- Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System, 1996





*Reaffirming that every effort must be made to prevent victimization of children, including through implementation of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime;*

#### XIV. The right to special preventive measures

38. In addition to preventive measures that should be in place for all children, special strategies are required for child victims and witnesses who are particularly vulnerable to recurring victimization or offending.

39. Professionals should develop and implement comprehensive and specially tailored strategies and interventions in cases where there are risks that child victims may be victimized further. These strategies and interventions should take into account the nature of the victimization, including victimization related to abuse in the home, sexual exploitation, abuse in institutional settings and trafficking. The strategies may include those based on government, neighbourhood and citizen initiatives.



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# A new mandate for UNODC

- **Mandate: General Assembly Resolution A/RES/69/194**

*“to take steps to **ensure the broad dissemination** of the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”. (Op. para. 11)*

*“to **identify the needs and capacities of countries and to provide technical assistance and advisory services to Member States** in order to develop or strengthen, as appropriate, legislation, procedures, policies and practices to prevent and respond to violence against children and to ensure respect for the rights of the child in the administration of justice”. (Op. para. 12)*



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# The “UN Model Strategies”

**Integrated violence prevention and child protection strategies**



**Creating a protective environment**



**Prevent and respond to VAC**



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# Aims of the “UN Model Strategies”

- Improve the **effectiveness of the criminal justice system in preventing and responding to VAC**
- **Protect children from VAC that may result from their contact with the criminal justice system**



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# Organization of the “Model Strategies”

- Part I: **General prevention strategies**
- Part II: Strategies to **improve the ability and capacity of the criminal justice system** to respond to VAC
- Part III: Strategies to **prevent and respond to VAC who are in contact with the justice system**



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# **Part I** of the “Model Strategies”

- 1. Prohibition** of all forms of violence against children and **criminalization** of serious forms of violence
- 2. Comprehensive prevention programmes**
- 3. Data collection, research, analysis and dissemination**



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## **Part II** of the “Model Strategies”

4. Establishing **detection and reporting mechanisms**
5. Effective **protection to child victims** of violence
6. Effective **investigation and prosecution** of VAC
7. Enhancing **inter-sectoral cooperation**



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## **Part II** of the “Model Strategies” (cont.)

8. Improving **criminal proceedings** involving **child victims** of violence

9. Ensuring that **sentencing reflects the serious nature of VAC**

**10. Strengthening the capacity** of criminal justice professionals





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## **Part III** of the “**Model Strategies**”

**11. Reducing the number of children in contact with the justice system**

**12. Preventing VAC associated with law enforcement and prosecution strategies**

**13. Deprivation of liberty as a measure of last resort**



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## **Part III** of the “Model Strategies” (cont.)

14. Prohibition of **torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment**

15. Preventing and responding to **VAC in places of detention**

16. Enhancing **protection and assistance to child victims of VAC**

17. Strengthening **accountability and oversight mechanisms**



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### 3. Successful strategies and programmes



# INSPIRE

## Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children

### MAGNITUDE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

Globally up to **1 billion** children have experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence in the past year.

Homicide is among the **top five** causes of death in adolescents.



**80%** of homicide victims are boys.



Beyond these deaths, **tens of millions** more children are affected by violence.



**1 in 4** children suffer physical abuse.



Nearly **1 in 5** girls is sexually abused at least once in her life.





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# POTENTIAL HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

*In some children, violence can lead to severe, lifelong health consequences.*



## **INJURY**

Internal injury, Head injury, Fractures, Burns

## **NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND RISK BEHAVIOURS**

Stroke, Diabetes, Cancer, Chronic lung disease, Heart disease, Obesity

## **COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND RISK BEHAVIOURS**

Alcohol and drug abuse, Smoking, Physical inactivity, Unsafe sexual practices, HIV, STDs, Multiple sexual partners

## **MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH**

Death [including fetal death], Unintended and adolescent pregnancy, Pregnancy complications

## **MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS**

Depression and anxiety, PTSD, Suicide, Assault

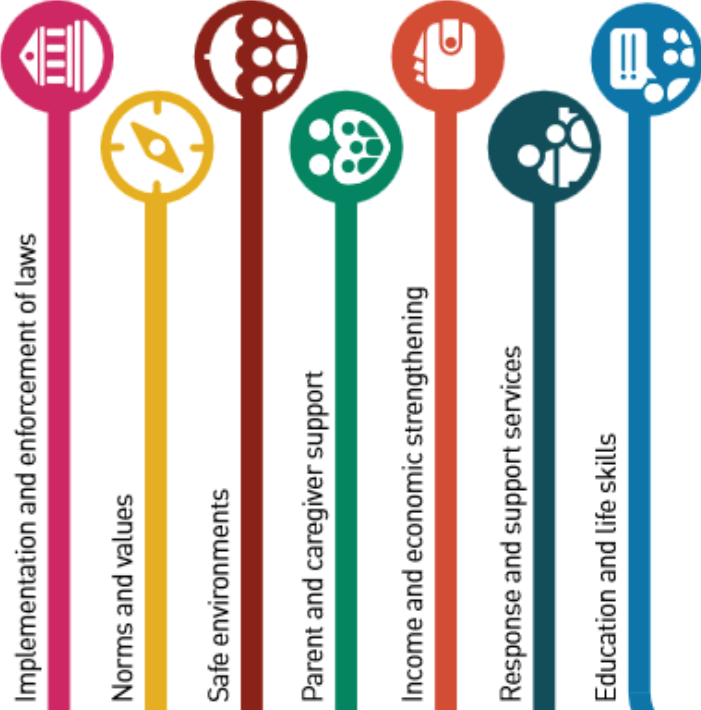


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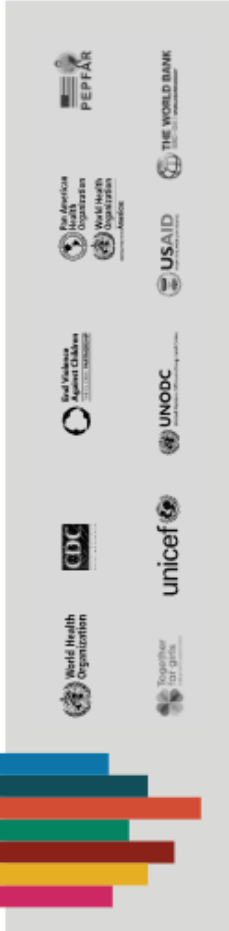
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# INSPIRE: SEVEN STRATEGIES FOR ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

*INSPIRE is a technical package. The seven strategies are based on the best available evidence.*



To learn more visit:  
**Website:** [www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/violence/inspire](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/inspire)  
**Facebook:** [www.facebook.com/whoviolenceprevention](https://www.facebook.com/whoviolenceprevention)  
**Twitter:** [twitter.com/WHOviolencenews](https://twitter.com/WHOviolencenews)





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# Parent and care-giver support

## Parent support and training as part of comprehensive programmes

**Evidence:** Comprehensive programmes target vulnerable families such as those with adolescent mothers or parents with low incomes, and are typically delivered in the community at health centres, schools or neighbourhood centres. They usually include the provision of family support, pre-school education, child-care and health services. They target child risk factors for violence such as early disruptive and aggressive behaviour; impaired cognitive and social-emotional skills; lack of social support; and inadequate parenting. Some that include a parenting component focus broadly on building positive social-emotional skills (such as the **Positive Action** programme in the USA), or they may aim specifically to prevent violence by peers or partners (such as **KiVa** in Finland and in at least 15 other countries, and **Families for Safe Dates** in the USA). These programmes were associated with significant reductions, such as a 20–60% reduction in violent behaviours, a 20% reduction in bullying, and a 70% reduction in physical dating abuse victimization (109–112).



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# Example of tertiary prevention

## **Treatment programmes for juvenile offenders in the criminal justice system**

**Evidence:** Several systematic reviews find that treatment programmes for young offenders (including those convicted of perpetrating violent offences) in the criminal justice system are effective in preventing reoffending by juveniles, whether male or female. They also show that interventions such as counselling and skills training (including cognitive behavioural approaches), are more effective than those based on strategies of control or coercion, such as surveillance, deterrence and discipline (147).

One study (148) found that programmes for serious or chronic juvenile offenders in detention reduced reoffending in general, and serious violent reoffending in particular. Interventions with a cognitive or cognitive-behavioural emphasis applied to adolescent boys and young men in juvenile reform centres were particularly effective, leading to the conclusion that it is socially beneficial to treat this population, especially because juveniles responsible for violent offences are at high risk of becoming chronic offenders. A systematic review of studies on the effects of young offender treatment programmes in Europe (149) reached a similar conclusion. The best programmes reduced reoffending by 16%.





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# **Saving Children from a Life of Crime: The Benefits Greatly Outweigh the Costs!**

**David P. Farrington  
Institute of Criminology,  
Cambridge University  
Stockholm Prize Lecture  
June 11, 2013**



## Cost of crime vs. cost of prevention

### Average Cost of Each Crime (Canada)

▪ Rape/sexual assault	\$246,307	▪ Motor vehicle theft	\$12,740
▪ Armed Robbery	\$179,850	▪ Stolen property	\$8,373
▪ Aggravated assault	\$94,336	▪ Fraud	\$5,213
▪ Robbery	\$39,108	▪ Larceny/theft	\$3,707
▪ Simple Assault	\$16,350	▪ Vandalism	\$3,369
▪ Weapons offences	\$5,000	▪ Other	\$818
▪ Arson	\$58,767	▪ Drug offences	\$1,000
▪ Burglary	\$14,293		



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## Costs of Offending

- Monetary costs of crime are enormous: Brand and Price (2000) £60 billion per year in UK
- Scott et al (2001) in UK estimated that a conduct disordered youth cost £70,000 up to 28 (10 times the cost of others)
- Monetary cost of a high-risk youth in the USA (Cohen & Piquero 2009) : \$2.6-\$4.4 million
- Therefore, if programme costs \$1000 per child, it will have benefits > costs if it saves 1 in 1000 high-risk children



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## Important Risk Factors for Delinquency

- Individual: impulsiveness/hyperactivity/risk-taking, low school attainment, low empathy
- Family: poor supervision, harsh/erratic discipline, cold/rejecting attitude, low parental involvement, child abuse/neglect, broken families, criminal parents, young parents
- Peer: delinquent siblings, delinquent friends
- School: high delinquency rate school
- Socio-economic: low income, poor housing
- Community: high crime neighbourhood



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## Effective Programmes

- Home visiting (Olds)
- Pre-school (Schweinhart)
- Parent training (Gardner, Sanders)
- Skills training (Augimeri, Tremblay)
- School-based (Hawkins, Salmivalli)
- Home/community programmes with older children (Alexander, Chamberlain)
- Multi-systemic therapy (MST) (Borduin)
- Focus on key experiments with long-term follow-ups and systematic reviews (especially by Campbell Collaboration)



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## Systematic reviews

- Campbell Collaboration Crime & Justice Group: 35 published reviews
- What doesn't work? Deterrent strategies: Scared Straight (Petrosino), Boot Camps (Wilson), Official processing (Petrosino)
- What does work? Parent training (Piquero), child skills training (Losef), mentoring (Tolan), bullying prevention (Ttofi), cognitive-behavioural interventions (Lipsey), self-control programmes (Piquero)



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## The Menu of Strategies

- Prenatal/postnatal home visiting programmes
- Preschool intellectual enrichment programmes
- Parent training
- Child skills training
- Teacher training/curriculum development
- Anti-bullying programmes
- Media campaigns
- Situational prevention
- Policing strategies



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## 2016 Stockholm Prize in Criminology

- The international jury for the Stockholm Prize in Criminology has selected Travis W. Hirschi, Cathy Spatz Widom and Per-Olof Wikström, as award winners 2016. The winners are awarded the prize in recognition of their important joint advance in knowledge about how **parents and peers shape successes, or failures, in preventing adult violence and crime.**





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## Family-skills: Family skills training programmes have been found to be effective in preventing many risk behaviours

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- Acknowledgements
- I. Introduction
- II. Triple P-Positive Parenting Program
- III. The Incredible Years
- IV. Strengthening Families Program
- V. Parents as Teachers
- VI. Stop Now and Plan
- VII. Multisystemic therapy
- VIII. Parent-child interaction therapy
- IX. First Step to Success
- X. Guiding Good Choices
- XI. Parenting Wisely
- XII. Families and Schools Together
- XIII. Staying Connected with Your Teen
- XIV. Helping the Noncompliant Child
- XV. Positive Action
- XVI. Family Matters
- XVII. Strengthening Families Program for Parents and Youth 10-14
- XVIII. Multidimensional Family Therapy
- XIX. Nurse Family Partnership
- XX. Families Facing the Future
- XXI. Parents Under Pressure
- XXII. A's Pal: Kids Making Healthy Choices
- XXIII. Resilient Families
- XXIV. DARE to be You

Compilation of  
**Evidence-Based  
Family Skills  
Training Programmes**

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**Guide to implementing  
family skills training  
programmes for drug  
abuse prevention**



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**Thank you for your attention!**

**Muchas gracias por su atención!**

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