

In Brief: CPTED

An overview for public safety professionals

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Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) has been utilized in law enforcement practices and city design for decades. The basic principles of CPTED are that the environment impacts crime, both as cause and prevention, and effective implementation requires a collaborative effort from law enforcement agencies and community partners, such as business owners and the general public (Dudley, 2019 & Weyand, 2022).

Effective CPTED strategies and implementation have been shown to reduce crime and call for service, sometimes by more than 60%, and improve public safety (Cozens & Love, 2015 & Dudley, 2019). Effectiveness can be measured quantitatively by examining the total crimes and calls for service, and qualitatively by the overall sense of security felt by the community and their natural participation in helping maintain and monitor properties and shared spaces.

The use of physical attributes to create defined lines between owned and public spaces, such as fences, signage, landscaping, lighting, etc. Application of the part of creating a controlled spaced is focusing on entry and exit points into buildings, parks, parking lots, and neighborhoods. A well-maintained property creates a sense of territory for legitimate users of that space and shows that the owner owned and public spaces, such as fences, signage, landscaping, lighting, etc. ADDITIONAL IDEAS THAT SUPPORT CPTED EFFORTS Activity support fosters community interaction. Criminal acts can be discouraged in public spaces when we encourage activities in those spaces by residents, visitors, and other legitimate users.

CPTED Strategies for Officers:

- 1. Regular contact with business owners to foster strong relationships and encourage accountability and compliance with CPTED best practices on deterring crimes and delinquent behaviors.
- 2. Detail environmental concerns in police reports such as low lighting or ineffective access control to help support future research on CPTED best practices and implementations.
- 3. Increase community outreach and community-led policing efforts, including regular attendance at town hall meetings and other community events to educate the public on CPTED strategies.
- 4. Encourage gatherings in public spaces to deter crime as locations with frequent foot traffic discourage opportunistic offenders as there are many "eyes on the street" (Cozens & Love, 2015).
 - a. Proximity to green spaces (e.g., parks) has been linked to crime reduction (Larson, 2019).

Additional Information & Resources:

- Billings Chambers of Commerce's CPTED Venn Diagram (the graphic above)
- International CPTED Association's Quarterly Newsletters
- National Crime Prevention Council's CPTED Guidebook
- Safer Streets Grant Program's Resources for Crime Prevention

References:

- Cozens, P. & Love, T. (2015). A Review and Current Status of CPTED.
- Dudley, J. (2019). 6 reasons why CPTED should be part of every agency's crime-fighting plan.
- Larson, L. & Ogletree, S. (2019). Can parks help cities fight crime?
- Weyand, O. (2022). Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design in Parker, CO.