The CPTED Inventory for Public Spaces

Subtheme:
Citizen Participation and Community Cohesion

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Challenges of measuring CPTED

CPTED is a great approach to crime prevention. However we know that there are many challenges in measuring it. For example, some publications argue that it is very hard to connect CPTED implementations to real changes in crime rates or even to fear of crime decreasing. The core of such a challenging task is the fact that we need better instruments... Strong-based, valid and reliable instruments.
Yesterday, Macarena said that we need to bring forward scientific evidences to our field. It is in line with several publications. For example: 1) Paul Ekblom from the University of London calls for a deconstruction and a redesign of CPTED language. He also urges for a measuring improvement. Because many people are using CPTED terms, words, concepts without a proper definition. Without a proper use. And, of course we need to improve our measure. We can not develop a check list and simply say that we are measuring CPTED. 2) On the other hand Victoria Gibson and Derek Johnson have been calling for clarification of the terminology and also the framework. For example they argue that we have confuse framework for CPTED; Finally, 3) Danielle Reynald points out explicitly the relevance of approaching Psychometric & analytical concerns. So, we really need better instruments.
Why another CPTED inventory?

Many available inventories, but…

Usually, limited psychometric properties

Rely on a single method & small samples

Non-operationalized variables (e.g. "comfort")

Poor theoretical background

Anecdotal evidence, vague terminology, confusing words

Very context-dependent

Limited ecological validity & comparisons
Abstract

Despite the existence of many CPTED instruments, they often lack psychometrical properties or are not user-friendly. The CPTED Inventory for Public Spaces (CPTED-IPS) was developed as a valid and reliable post-occupational instrument to assess factors influencing criminal behavior and fear of crime. Items were first based on a systematic review of the CPTED literature and the authors' 23 years of experience with law enforcement in Brazil. Twelve experts with different backgrounds provided evidence for content validity (general Kappa = 0.51; p < .001) and evaluated items according CPTED strategies. CPTED-IPS was then tested by 24 research assistants in parks, campi parking lots, and plazas. Then it was used by a total of 104 Captains mainly of the Federal District Military Police to evaluate 13 public spaces. The final version comprises 58 items in total, categorized in seven dimensions: Lighting; Space Maintenance; Wayfinding; Natural Surveillance; Territoriality; Geographical Juxtaposition; and Emergencies and Accidents. CPTED-IPS is capable of making easier analyses and interventions, both in safe and unsafe environments, while also serving as common language for the very diverse public safety organizations' actors. Finally, items of the CPTED IPS can be adapted to different audiences, contexts, and even forms of application, including other countries.