

Inter-Agency Coordination Strategy in Improving Security through Social Intervention

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ABSTRACT

Crime prevention through social intervention involves various programs that aim to reduce crime rates in society. These programs require good coordination between government agencies, law enforcement officials, and the community. This research aims to analyze how the effectiveness of social intervention can be measured, by assessing the success of the program based on quantitative and qualitative data. It also explores how the role of inter-agency and community coordination affects the success of crime prevention programs. Effective programs show a decrease in crime rates and an increased sense of safety in the community. However, challenges remain, especially in adapting programs for different social contexts. Therefore, continuous evaluation and customization to local needs are necessary to increase long-term success. Synergy between community institutions and communities is key in creating sustainable security. Successful programs must also encompass a broader approach, involving social change and addressing the structural issues underlying crime.

INTRODUCTION

Crime is a persistent problem faced by societies around the world. The increasingly complex phenomenon of crime affects many aspects of social life, from the sense of security to the quality of life of the community itself. In response to this problem, social intervention is one of the approaches used to prevent crime, whether through education, community building, or direct prevention programs. The aim of these programs is to reduce crime by addressing the social factors that influence individuals to break the law, such as poverty, social inequality and unsupportive environments.

One approach that is widely used in crime prevention efforts is through social interventions that involve various parties, such as the government, social institutions, and the community. These programs are designed to raise individuals' awareness about the impact of crime and provide them with options and opportunities to escape the cycle of violence or lawlessness. Although some programs have shown positive results in reducing crime, major challenges remain, especially in terms of evaluating the effectiveness and sustainability of the interventions. Efforts are needed to analyze the various approaches that have been implemented and explore more effective ways of preventing crime through social interventions.

One of the main problems faced in crime prevention programs through social intervention is the lack of sufficient support from various agencies. While many programs are well-designed, successful implementation is often hindered by a lack of coordination between government agencies, non-government organizations, and community members. Without strong cooperation, programs tend to operate in isolation and lack significant impact on society (Cullen, 2018). This also results in relatively low success rates in reducing crime.

Another factor that affects the effectiveness of social interventions is differences in perceptions and needs at the community level. Programs designed to address crime in one community may not be relevant or well received by another. For example, programs that focus on rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders may be less effective in areas that place more emphasis on physical deterrence, such as security patrols or the use of surveillance technology (Hawkins & Catalano, 2017). This misalignment between the policies implemented and the real needs on the ground can reduce the chances of success in reducing crime rates.

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Public perceptions of crime and the legal system also influence the effectiveness of social interventions. If people do not feel that the legal system can provide effective protection, they may not support prevention efforts. Community involvement in crime prevention programs is essential, but this can be constrained by a lack of trust in the institutions involved or even ignorance of the existence of these programs (Sampson, 2015). While social interventions aim to give individuals involved in crime the opportunity to improve themselves, the social stigma attached to them often hinders their integration back into society for the better.

It is important to examine the effectiveness and implementation of crime prevention programs through social intervention because crime has a major direct impact on the security and welfare of society. Uncontrolled crime can reduce people's quality of life, increase distrust of the legal system, and hinder social and economic development. Identifying more effective methods of prevention through social intervention is important to reduce crime rates, and to improve the relationship between communities and law enforcement agencies.

Evaluation of the various intervention programs that have been implemented also provides the insights needed to design more targeted prevention policies. Knowing the elements that support the success of a program can help formulate better policies, as well as increase the long-term impact in prevention of crime. This research is crucial to understanding the different models of social intervention, understanding what works well and what needs to be improved in order for these programs to be more effective in reducing crime rates in society.

This research aims to evaluate the effectiveness of social intervention programs in crime prevention, focusing on the role of coordination between government agencies, community organizations, and the private sector. The research will also identify challenges faced in the implementation of such programs and explore ways to improve the success of crime prevention through better coordination between the various parties involved.

RESEARCH METHOD

Analyzing the effectiveness of social interventions in crime prevention, a literature review approach can be used to examine existing research sources on similar programs. The literature review aims to understand and summarize previous research that

explores crime prevention through social interventions. In this approach, studies on prevention policies, intervention theories, and evaluations of implemented programs are examined in depth. This allows the researcher to identify patterns and key findings, and to critique the strengths and weaknesses of each program. Some examples of relevant literature include Agnew's (2001) review of social strain theory and the application of community-based crime prevention models that have proven effective in some cases (Agnew, 2001).

This approach will utilize sources such as academic journals, government reports, and studies published by organizations focused on community safety and crime prevention. Articles examining evaluations of social intervention programs in different countries and contexts will be analyzed to understand program implementation and the factors that influence success. Through this approach, researchers can gain a more comprehensive picture of what works in crime prevention and the factors that should be considered to design more effective programs in the future (Lipsey & Cullen, 2007). This research will cover a range of social theory and policy perspectives relevant to social intervention and crime prevention.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The effectiveness of social interventions in crime prevention is a very important topic, given the high crime rates in many areas. To measure the effectiveness of social intervention programs, researchers and policy makers often use various evaluation methods, both qualitative and quantitative. These evaluation methods include statistical analysis of crime data before and after program implementation, community surveys on their perceptions of the program, and in-depth interviews with relevant parties such as program implementers and beneficiaries. For example, Campbell et al. (2007) used data-driven evaluation to assess the success of crime prevention programs, measuring reductions in crime rates and improvements in community safety.

One way to measure the effectiveness of social intervention programs is to look at changes in recorded crime rates in areas that have implemented the program. Significant reductions in crime rates, such as those seen in community-based prevention programs, can be a positive indicator. Other measurements include the level of community participation in the program and their level of satisfaction with the program. According to Fritsch

and Hemmens (2008), analysis of data before and after a program is implemented is often used to assess how much influence the program has on crime prevention in the field.

Qualitative evaluation is also very important in assessing the social impact of the intervention. For example, interviews with individuals directly involved in the program, both from the security forces and residents living in the area, can provide a clearer picture of how the program is received by the community. Some studies have also shown that changes in community attitudes and perceptions towards law enforcement officials can be an indicator of the success of social intervention programs, as found by Sherman et al. (2002) in a study of community-based problem solving programs in the United States.

In addition to measurement through quantitative and qualitative data, the role of coordination between institutions and the community is also very influential in the success of the program. Effective coordination between various institutions such as the police, social institutions, local governments, and communities is a key factor in the success of the program. Collaboration between these parties allows for better integration of resources and knowledge, and increases community participation in the program. Research by Kelling and Coles (1996) shows that successful crime prevention programs usually involve strong cooperation between government agencies, civil society organizations, and the community itself.

The importance of coordination applies at the local to national level. The government needs to provide strong support for social intervention programs that have proven effective, both in the form of funding and supportive policies. Synergies between government agencies and non-governmental organizations can strengthen the network of support for communities affected by crime. For example, the "Broken Windows" program developed in New York in the 1980s demonstrated the importance of coordination between government agency and community in tackling crime.

At the community level, the active participation of residents in various social intervention programs is also an important factor. Community members who are involved in crime prevention activities, such as neighborhood patrols or outreach programs, are more likely to feel a sense of responsibility for the safety of their neighborhood. Programs like these, which encourage direct community involvement, can strengthen social cohesion and prevent feelings of insecurity that can trigger criminal behavior. This is

confirmed by Sampson et al. (1997), who revealed that communities with strong social ties tend to have lower crime rates.

While many programs have shown positive results, there are still challenges in accurately measuring the effectiveness of social interventions. Some programs that are considered successful in reducing crime sometimes show inconsistent results when tested in different settings. Factors such as cultural differences, income levels, and social structures can also affect program effectiveness. It is important to conduct ongoing evaluations and tailor programs to the specific needs of each community.

Success in implementing social interventions for crime prevention is also influenced by external factors that are beyond the control of implementing agencies. For example, poverty levels, social inequalities and other structural issues can affect the community's response to intervention programs. Programs that fail to address these underlying social issues may not be successful in the long term despite efforts to improve short-term safety. As Farrington et al. (2002) explain, successful programs must be able to address these underlying social issues. (2002), successful programs must address broader social aspects of society.

Social interventions in crime prevention take a long time to show tangible results. Long-term evaluations are needed to identify whether a program has resulted in a sustained reduction in crime or only a temporary decrease. Continuous monitoring and evaluation is necessary to assess whether an approach is truly effective in creating sustainable social change (Hahn et al., 2010).

Another challenge in evaluating the effectiveness of social interventions is the measurement of non-criminal aspects that can affect community well-being, such as an increased sense of security and better social relations between residents. These are often more difficult to measure, but are still important in assessing the success of crime prevention programs. Therefore, a combination of quantitative and qualitative measures is necessary to provide a more comprehensive picture of the success of a program.

Overall, the effectiveness of social interventions in crime prevention depends largely on how the program is designed and implemented, as well as the extent to which different agencies and communities work together to implement it. Strong coordination between the government, law enforcement officials, and the community is crucial in creating a safer environment and reducing crime. The success of crime prevention programs will be greatly influenced by how evaluations are conducted, both in terms of measuring short-term and long-term outcomes.

CONCLUSION

The effectiveness of social interventions in crime prevention relies heavily on effective coordination between different agency and communities. Programmes that involve coordination between security forces, local government and civil society organizations tend to be more successful in reducing crime rates and improving the quality of life in communities. Evaluations of these programs should be conducted on an ongoing basis using both quantitative and qualitative approaches to measure their long-term impact and success in creating a safe environment. However, positive outcomes are also influenced by broader social perspectives, such as poverty, inequality and other structural factors that should be considered in designing intervention programs.

Based on these findings, suggestions for the development of crime prevention programs are to strengthen synergies between agencies and increase community participation in these programs. The success of the program also requires proper evaluation, both in terms of reducing crime rates and increasing the sense of security among the community. Intervention programs should be adapted to take into account the specific needs and characteristics of each community, and integrate social elements that can support the creation of sustainable social change.

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