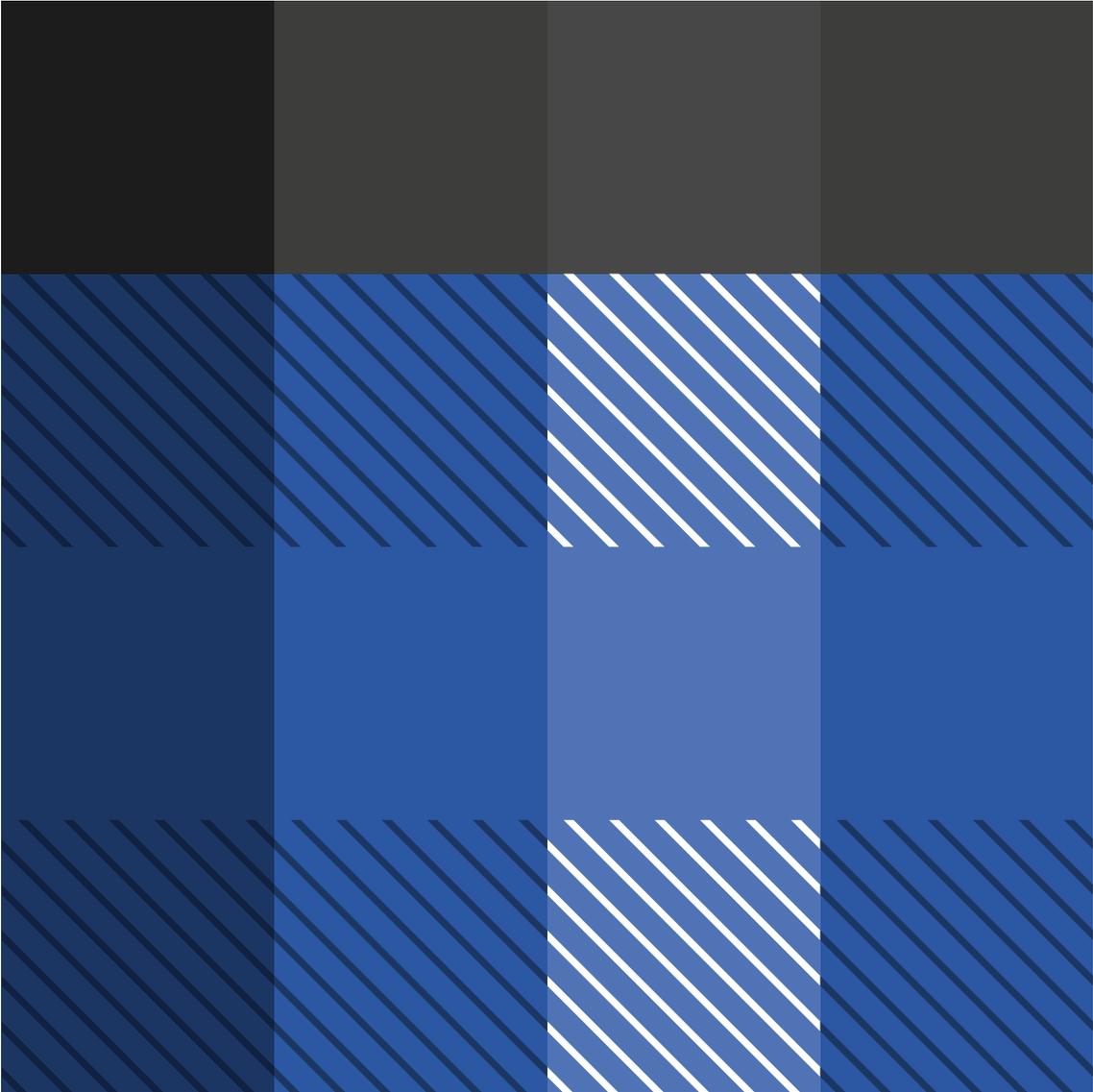




MANUAL

ProHIC

A PROBLEM-ORIENTED APPROACH
TO HIGH IMPACT CRIME





High Impact Crime, abbreviated as HIC, encompasses criminal offences that have a major impact on the victim and often also on their immediate environment.

The following three types of crime are primarily considered to be HIC (as stipulated in the Criminal Code):

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

STREET ROBBERY

(ARMED) ROBBERY

The perception of safety of victims of common crime is often more negative than that of people who were not victims. Not only the extent of HIC, but also the consequences for victims are more than sufficient reason to tackle these forms of crime.

This manual only gives you the highlights. The ProHIC Book of Basics unites national and international knowledge and experience in the area of HIC to help ensure that the decline continues in the coming years and a sustained reduction in HIC is achieved.

The Book of Basics can be downloaded from www.ProHIC.nl (in English and Dutch) and is also available in print (published by Boom-criminology).

The ProHIC approach is supported by four instruments

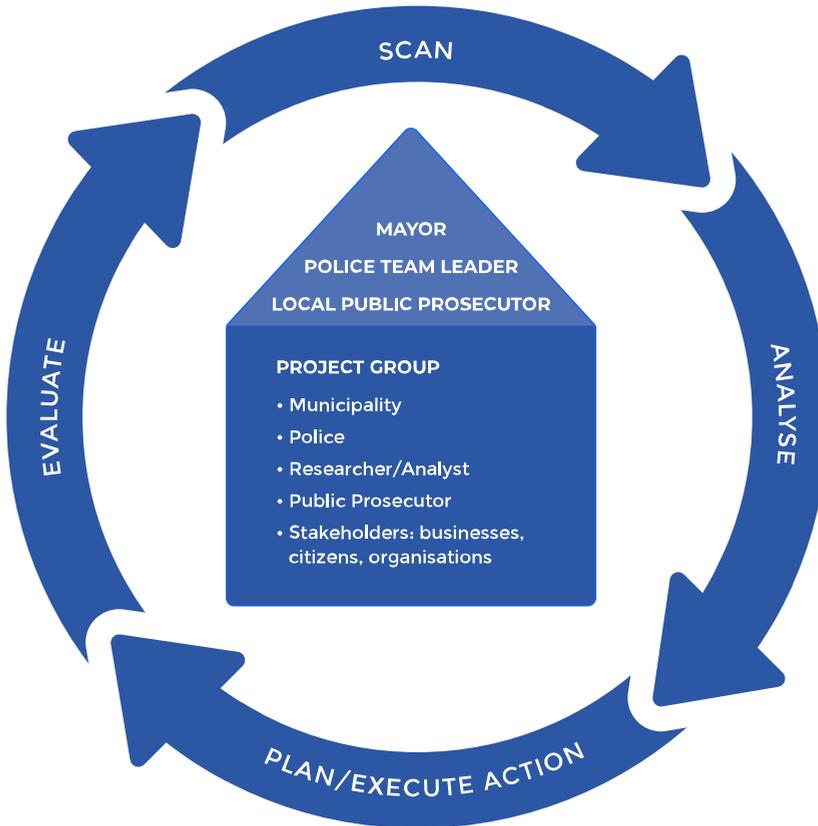
- A Manual with a Book of Basics.
- The website www.ProHIC.nl.
- More than 250 Knowledge Pearls.
- Promotional material (poster, hand out, teaser, flowchart and infographic).

In the Book of Basics, ProHIC is described in detail, illustrated with practical examples and substantiated with scientific literature. This Manual summarises the fundamental elements of ProHIC.

The ProHIC approach is made up of:

- Five ingredients key for tackling HIC: Management via the triangle, Use of available knowledge, Intelligence-led Security, Civic participation and Problem-oriented approach (SAPE).
- SAPE consists of four steps: Scanning, Analysis, Plan of action and Evaluation

SAPE Diagram



Five ingredients key for tackling HIC





Ingredients SAPE

Intelligence-led security

Civic participation

Management via the triangle

Use of available knowledge

Problem-oriented approach

Intelligence-led Security

An integrated approach is an important principle of Intelligence-led Security. There are multiple stakeholders who all have different priorities, interests, corporate cultures and organisational structures. These differences can become stumbling blocks. It is therefore useful to look at quality aspects to ensure good cooperation.

Civic participation

Involving citizens, companies and organizations increases the chance of a successful approach to HIC. This can be done in various ways and at different stages: when identifying problems, decision-making about priorities, further analysis of the problem and, of course, also when implementing measures.

Management via the triangle

Management should be handled by the triangle, consisting of the mayor, the Public Prosecutor and the police. Depending on the type of HIC-problem, the triangle works together with organisations, businesses and citizens. It, therefore, concerns people and organisations with partly different tasks, different knowledge and different (im)possibilities. These differences are the strength of an integrated approach. By dividing the project into separate phases, you ensure that the necessary steps are taken in the correct order.

Gebruik maken van beschikbare kennis

In recent decades, a great deal of knowledge and experience has been gained in tackling crime, in particular where HIC is concerned. This knowledge has also been outlined in the form of *'Knowledge Pearls'* that can be found on www.ProHIC.nl.

Problem-oriented work

We summarize it as SAPE, which consists of four steps that have to be taken and carried out in the correct order: Scanning, Analysis, Plan of action and implementation, Evaluation. In English this is also known as SARA: Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment.



STEP 1 Scanning and prioritisation

Scanning

- Determine whether there are (major) problems with HIC in your municipality and what the consequences are. Use the following as input:
 - Police data (portal, scan, early warning).
 - Weigh up the levels of seriousness.
 - If necessary, make a broader assessment of the total picture of local crime in the municipality (on the basis of conversations with key people or a periodic survey among residents).
- Especially look at concentrations: Hot times - Hot places / Hot spots - Hot shots - Hot victims (population and organisations).
- Indicate roughly what should be achieved with regard to this problem by citizens/institutions/companies, the municipality, the police and the Public Prosecutor (OM).
- Choose one or more of the cited problems (prioritisation) and analyse them in the next step (analysis).

Prioritisation

When you pay more attention to HIC, you make decisions based on the following questions:

How often does it occur? How serious is it? What type of unrest is caused?

Crime is not spread evenly in terms of time/location/people. In **identifying and prioritising** crime, take into account to what extent there are:

Hot times Hot places/Hot spots Hot shots/Hot groups Hot victims

Based on the integral data analysis that has been made, the local triangle determines what types of crime are to be tackled. The triangle decides on the main lines, policy choices and strategy, yet not on concrete measures. For the latter, they appoint a project group to form a 'vital coalition'.

Sources

There are various types of police data than can help with scanning and prioritising:

Data portal (everyone)	Area Scan & CAS (police)	Early Warning (police)
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These tools help answer questions about:

Increases over time	Similar municipalities/neighbourhoods
Concentration of crimes/offender(s)/victim(s)/stolen goods	Type of perpetrator(s)/victim(s)

Please note! When using police data, strict regulations apply that are legally laid down in the Police Data Act and the GDPR.

A broader consideration is required within the framework of the local integrated safety policy. By not only looking at police figures, a broader picture of local crimes becomes much sharper and clearer. This is a form of 'triangulation'. For example, think of:

The Safety Monitor
(VeiligheidsMonitor) from
Statistics Netherlands

Local (victim) surveys

In essence, it is about analysing the HIC problem in both a quantitative and qualitative sense.



STEP 2 Analysis

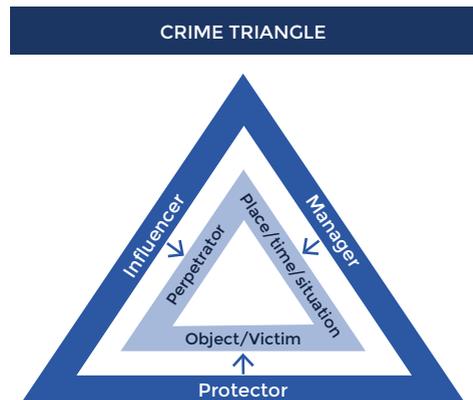
Once the priorities have been identified, an in-depth analysis is important.

- What exactly do we know about the problem that should be tackled (location/time/perpetrators/victims, nature/scope/development) and who is involved? Which stakeholders are already working on the problem and what are they doing?
- How/why has the problem arisen (cause/effect): what causes what?

By utilising multiple sources (triangulation) the police and municipality conduct a thorough analysis, preferably in collaboration with citizens, businesses and organisations.

Two methods are highlighted:

The (double) crime triangle →
and **The Golden W's**





To answer these questions, you can use the information collected in the signalling and prioritisation phase and supplement this with both quantitative and qualitative information. For example:

Police data

Joint surveys

Conversations

Crime scripting

Andere nuttige onderzoeksmethodes zijn beschikbaar via het CCI-project. (www.cuttingcrimeimpact.eu).

It is also important to find out

What do we already know

Who is currently addressing the problem

What information is available

Triangulation



STEP 3 Plan of action and implementation

- Together with all the stakeholders involved, formulate what you want to achieve with respect to the HIC-problem, which measures are feasible in order to solve/reduce the problem and then adopt the most viable set of measures.
- Why and how could the planned measures work? Always give a short description and justification of the expected effect. Also look at what others (domestic/abroad) have already done/tried.
- Make an action plan together, including a description of the problem, clear definitions and approach (goals/measures/planning/stakeholders/resources) and a feasible evaluation plan.

Formulate specific goals using the SMART method:

Specific Measurable Attainable Realistic Timely

There are plenty of sources for proven, effective measures, for example (see also Book of Basics):

- ProHIC Knowledge Pearls (<https://prohic.nl>)
- Databases
- CCV (<https://hetccv.nl>)
- Popcenter (<https://popcenter.asu.edu>)
- EUPCN (<https://eucpn.org>)
- EFUS (<https://efus.eu>)

Check your Action Plan:

1. Is there a focus?
2. Is there a balanced set of measures? Can the stakeholders really implement the measures? Do they have the time, money and permission to do so?
3. Could the set of measures have the desired effect and are there no potential negative side effects?
4. Has the evaluation process been properly organised in advance?
5. Is the approach being managed effectively? Who is the first point of contact and person in charge within the triangle?

Result

An Action Plan for the local triangle by the police team chief and the municipal head of Public Order and Security, with a brief overview of the analysis of the previously prioritised HIC problem, the goals to be achieved, measures to be implemented and an initial plan for an eventual evaluation of the process and effect.

STEP 4 Evaluation

Results of the Evaluation

- List the results of the implemented measures and report on them (if required). At a minimum, record and communicate the results for yourself and those involved.
- What can be learned from this evaluation as far as the process is concerned (what went well/not well) and the effect (output, outcome and impact)? What worked, what didn't and are there any particularly encouraging signs?

Learning

If you want to learn something, then an evaluation cannot be avoided. At the bare minimum, it should be possible to sit down with all stakeholders halfway through or at the end of a project to discuss what went well and what could be improved. If more is required, you could consider an impact and/or process evaluation too.

In an impact evaluation, it is important that the goals in the Plan of Action are formulated according to the SMART method so that they are easy to evaluate. Consider:

Output Outcome Impact

If you want to check whether achieving the (sub-)goals has led to accomplishing the overarching main goal, you should consider the following:

- A clear goal-measure chain or policy theory, in which the causal relationships between the main goal, sub-goals and measures are clearly described.

A process evaluation deals with the people, instruments and resources involved. Consider:

Input

Throughput



In conclusion

The ProHIC approach works internationally as well as in the Netherlands. It is an approach that has proven to be effective in tackling High Impact Crime. The ProHIC Book of Basics and the website www.ProHIC.nl provide direction and include all instruments, tips and ideas you can use to get started.

Together we can tackle High Impact Crime.



Ministerie van Justitie
en Veiligheid



www.cuttingcrimeimpact.eu



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